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Assessment of the National Statistics System Report

Zimbabwe Statistics Agency

Republic of Zimbabwe
National Statistical System Assessment Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AfCS	African Charter on Statistics
AU	African Union
BTS	Business Tendency Survey
Board of Directors	BoD
BoP	Balance of Payments
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CD4.0	Capacity Development 4.0
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
C&S Act, 2007	Census & Statistics Act of 2007
COVID19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSI	Citizen Satisfaction Index
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTGAP	Cape Town Global Action Plan
CZI	Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries
DfDG	Data for Development Group
DFID	Department for International Development
ESA	Environment Satellite Account
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIS	Finance & Insurance Survey
GBVIMS	Gender-based Violence Information Management System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geo-Information System
GFS	Gender Fact Sheet
GFSM 2014	Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014
ICBTS	Informal Cross-Border Trade Survey
ICDS	Inter-Census Demographic Survey
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IT	Information Technology
LFCLS	Labour Force & Child Labour Survey
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoEPD	Ministry of Energy & Power Development
MoETD	Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MoHTEST	Ministry of Higher & Tertiary Education, Science & Technology
MoIC	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MoLAWCRS	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Settlement
MoMMD	Ministry of Mines and Mining Development

MoPSE	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
MoTID	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development
MoWACSME	Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small & Medium Enterprise
MoYSAR	Ministry of Youth, Sport, Art & Recreation
NDS1	First National Development Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
PCFS	Private Capital Flows Survey
PARIS21	Partnership for the Development of Statistics for the 21 st Century
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental & Legal
QEI	Quarterly Employment Inquiry
RBZ	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
RIDP	Regional Integrated Development Plan
RISDP	Regional Integrated Strategic Development Plan
RDWS	Rent and Domestic Workers' Survey
RRSF	Reference Regional Statistics Framework
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWOTs	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToTS	Terms of Trade Survey
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Development Organization
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordination Office
UN Women	United Nations Agency for Women Empowerment
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe Statistics Agency
ZNCC	Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is a broad international consensus that quality data is essential for research, planning, and policy formulation, decision-making, administration, investment, monitoring and evaluation, accountability, reporting, and public debates, among others. ZIMSTAT in collaboration with key stakeholders implemented the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS II) for the period 2016 to 2020). To further ensure systematic improvement of statistics and respond to the changing data requirements especially the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025), the Government of Zimbabwe through ZIMSTAT and the stakeholders have embarked on a successor NSDS III aimed at consolidating the gains of NSDS II and develop statistical strategies to be implemented during the plan period of 2021 to 2025. The NSDS embraces collective statistical issues that inform statistical capacity development in the country. The first and second NSDSs focused on strengthening statistical capacity across the National Statistical System (NSS). Following the completion of the NSDS II, ZIMSTAT together with the rest of the NSS are obliged to assess the current status of statistics to inform the NSDS III design.

Objectives of the Assessment

- To assess the national statistical system, with particular focus on governance, infrastructure, capacity, and data.
- To assess the statistics, indicators produced by relevant sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and non-state actors in Zimbabwe including ZIMSTAT and identify gaps against demand for monitoring and reporting development progress.

Methodology/Approach

The NSS assessment adopted a three-pronged approach to generate vast information on the statistics development, capacity, governance, demand and use in the country. It also sought to establish awareness and response to the changes on the statistical landscape. The approaches comprised of desk reviews, stakeholder mapping, and the administration of qualitative and quantitative tools. Data was collected and synthesised to determine the status at sector level, ZIMSTAT and NSS level using the SWOT analysis. A gap analysis was also undertaken to determine the unmet user needs and capacity gaps.

Findings

The NSS governance is articulated in the Census and Statistics Act (10.29) of 2007. The Act defines ZIMSTAT's roles as a corporate organization and is at the centre of the National Statistical System, and mandates it to inter-alia, advise the government on all matters related to statistics, coordinate and supervise the NSS, develop and promote the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies across the NSS.

However, the current legislation, the Census and Statistics Act 2007 Act does not provide for the sharing of data between MDAs and ZIMSTAT. Secondly, it does not give authority to the Line Ministries to include a statistical unit within their structures. There has been limited collaboration

between ZIMSTAT and the MDAs resulting in some inconsistencies in data produced by the various categories of producers. It is imperative that authorities should amend the Census and Statistics Act to necessitate the integration of administrative data produced by MDAs with ZIMSTAT so that the the National Statistics System becomes effective in the production of statistics. There should be a legal provision within each line ministry statutes that mandates ministries to set up Statistics units, in their structures with their own budgets.

Modernization entails leveraging on new data sources or insights in the data ecosystem (eg. administrative data, citizen-generated data and big data) to complement censuses and surveys where relevant. The new frontier of the national statistical system requires a conducive legislative environment, uptake of new technologies, strategic partnerships, and integration of users at various stages of the data production chain. The modernisation paradigm shift calls for an upgrade in statistical capacity to match the technological advancement in the collection and analysis of the data from new sources.

The data gaps analysis was based on; periodicity (frequency gap) of major surveys and censuses due to limited financing, inadequate data disaggregation (inclusion of gender, disability, education, location (rural/urban) and age), mismatch between development Agenda KPIs and the Surveys or Census data, statistics requirement by users and/or unmet needs and limited integration of new data sources in existing statistical programmes.

Numerous data gaps arise from missing information when data is aggregated resulting in inadequate coverage of indicators pertaining to SDG indicators, for example. It is apparent that there are significant indicator data gaps pertaining to SDGs as shown under Annex E with most of them associated with lack of disaggregation. The implication is that most users, including government, cannot access data to facilitate formulation of inclusive developmental policies and the implementation thereof.

There are a significant number of gaps pertaining to the SDG indicators. The SDG indicator gaps are, under the following SDGs; SDG1 (End Poverty in its forms everywhere), SDG2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition), SDG3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages) SDG4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, SDG5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), SDG6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation, SDG7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy for all, SDG8 (Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, SDG9 (Build infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and innovation, and SDG10 (Reduce inequalities within and among countries). Annex E shows details of the actual SDG Indicator data gaps.

The goals of the African Development Banks's High 5s and the other regional development agendas are consistent with the SDGs targets and indicators. The gaps identified with the SDGs therefore apply to regional indicators.

Status of the Sectors

Sectors under the National Statistical System have not been established comprehensively. The absence of this framework has limited functionality of the sector committees except a few which include those covering such areas as gender, agriculture, health and education. The relationship between ZIMSTAT and the sectors has majorly been informal. However, there are some formal arrangements with selected MDAs including the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA). A few Sector's represented by MDAs established statistics sections or departments with the assistance of ZIMSTAT. In some instances, staff have been seconded from ZIMSTAT, and these represent sectors that responded and completed the Tools namely; Health (Health and Well-being Development Sector), Agriculture (Food Security and Nutrition), Education (Human Capital Development and Innovation) and Finance (Economic Growth and Stability).

Stakeholders proposed that the sectors within the NSS should be mapped to the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) clusters and operationalised so that data requirements are integrated in the NSS programmes for the benefit of monitoring NDS1 indicators.

The ICT systems within the sectors not ideal for data collection, analysis and sharing with relevant stakeholders. In particular, the need for ICT systems that allow for different departments within each ministry and between MDAs to share information easily. This requires more investment in more efficient ICT equipment such as servers and relevant software.

Recommendations

The findings of the assessment of the national statistical system and emerging issues from the fast-evolving statistical landscape have led to the following recommendations to inform the design of the NSDS III. These include the following;

a) *Institute amendment of the Census and Statistics Act 2007:*

The current Act does not provide for the sharing of data between MDAs and ZIMSTAT. Secondly, it does not give authority to the line Ministries to include a statistical unit in their structures. It is imperative that authorities amend the Census and Statistics Act to necessitate the integration of administrative data produced by MDAs with ZIMSTAT to broaden the NSS data to be utilised for decision making. There should be a legal provision within the line ministry statutes that mandates ministries to set up statistics units with their own budgets in their structures.

b) *Enhance coordination:*

Conflicting laws governing institutions should be harmonized to allow for effective horizontal and vertical information flow. This might also entail developing a government-wide integrated data warehouse and instituting cross-government data access and sharing policies and Inter-Agency Committees (with clearly defined terms of reference) at technical and policy levels should be established and operationalized. The TORs of the committees should be explicit on the envisaged role of the Office of President and Cabinet (OPC), which would assist ZIMSTAT to coordinate Ministries, Departments and Agencies on statistical matters to leverage the following.

*i) **Build on the current strengths of the NSS:** Exploit the strength of the NSS to produce high quality statistics. ZIMSTAT has skilled and committed staff across its five divisions, and this human capital can be harnessed to produce high quality data.*

*ii) **Increase Collaboration:***

The Census and Statistics Act (2007) mandates ZIMSTAT to produce official statistics, advise the Government on all matters of statistics, and to collaborate with other institutions producing statistics in the NSS.

iii) Strengthen the production of vital statistics:

Establish a functional collaboration with the Registrar General's Office to strengthen Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), and with universities, research and training institutions to improve in-depth analyses.

c) *Statistical Advocacy*

There exist some data dissemination platforms, Compendium of Statistical Concepts and definition, and a cordial relationship between ZIMSTAT and traditional data users in the NSS. It is important to sensitize NSS stakeholders about the ZIMSTAT Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions to broaden understanding and use of these standard statistical infrastructure. Relationships with traditional primary producers of statistics and data users, therefore, need to be maintained, and extended to include new players. Strengthen coordination and collaboration between and among data producers and users

i) Raise statistical awareness:

Prepare a sound statistical awareness package and administer it accordingly. The package should include, i) carrying out targeted dialogues with policy-makers, members of parliament, research and training institutions, ii) reaching out to schools with a wide range of statistical awareness packages (e.g school drama clubs) iii) using interactive social platforms for a systematic engagement with users (e.g Facebook page that allows for a two-way communication between data producers and users), iv) using the Census and Housing Census exercise to promote statistical awareness.

ii) Modernisation of the NSS

There is need to step up the NSS modernization drive by prioritizing the: i) Setting up Modernization Committees at various levels: (ZIMSTAT, Directorate, NSS), ii) modernizing communication and broadening the communities of users of statistics, iii) standardizing and modernizing the statistical business architecture, iv) Modernization of statistical production and services by increasing uptake of technologies (eg. CAPI for all surveys/censuses), v) adopting integrated statistical systems for better data collection, processing and dissemination, vi) fostering new partnerships to support the sharing of best practices, v) addressing users' expectations, vi) new solutions to exploit new data sources (Big Data, citizen generated data and spatial data).

iii) Increase the uptake of new technologies:

Modernize data dissemination platforms for open data, and increased user access to ensure that they serve as conduits through which stakeholders are reached with timely demand-driven data. Also improve online access to population data through a functional database system such as REDATAM, build capacity through the acquisition of relevant ICT, equip staff with relevant skills and recruit individuals with the required expertise. Thus, there is need to acquire modern ICT equipment for various stages of the data production chain, and fully harness new technologies in data collection (e.g CAPI and satellite imagery) for increased efficiencies and cost effectiveness of surveys and censuses. There is also need to improve data visualization and establish interactive data portals.

d) Capacity Enhancement

i. Mobilize resources:

Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy that is less dependent on support from development partners. It is also advisable to engage with Treasury about the need to release all funds requested in the original budgets. Another approach is to generate interest among potential funders by clearly defining final outputs especially with regards to monitoring of key agendas (e.g., Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063). Furthermore, the resource mobilization team should ensure that commitments translate to partnerships.

ii. Invest in modern ICT infrastructure and skills development

Some of the NSS institutions need to invest in modern ICT infrastructure to efficiently support management of large volumes of data. Most staff within the MDAs require to upgrade their ICT skills so that they can handle big data.

iii. Office Space

The ZIMSTAT offices are not suitable for housing critical data and ICT equipment. There is an urgent need to identify and move into a suitable office space for both ZIMSTAT staff and ICT equipment.

e) Data Gaps

i) Gender statistics gap: Generate information that depicts the situation for both women and men. There is a need to establish and operationalize a gender-based violence information management system (GBVIMS). In addition, develop strategies to address data needs for reporting, tracking gender-specific SDGs indicators, and other gender-related reporting obligations.

ii) Disaggregation of data for households and individuals: In the implementation planning of NSDS III, it is recommended that the censuses and surveys, incorporate the appropriate disaggregation criteria so that policy initiatives do not leave out some sections of society.

iii) SDG Indicator data gaps

There are a significant number of SDG indicator data that is not being collected within the NSS, making it difficult to determine the performance of the country in realising the SDGs goals. It is recommended that the NSS implements the activities associated with the SDG indicators during the period of NSDS III which are stated under Annex E..

f) Strengthen User-Producer linkage: Sustain strong Data Producer-User Dialogues with traditional stakeholders, and expand horizons by opting-in new players (non-state actors). Strengthen collaboration with data users and researchers in the analysis of existing survey/census data and increase the frequency of the User-Producer dialogues to at least once every year. Data users should be differentiated, and their real needs continuously assessed, synthesised, and serviced. It is also crucial that data suppliers appreciate why they should provide data. In addition, their privacy should be respected and confidentiality of the information they provide should be maintained.

g) Develop and operationalize a Risk Management Framework:

There is need for ZIMSTAT and institutions in the NSS to expect for challenges and put in place some mitigation measures. This entails developing and operationalizing a Risk Management Framework through a rigorous stakeholder engagement. This is also consistent with objective number 7 of Agenda 2063 on environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies. The strategic plan is expected to consider evidence-based activities relating to natural disaster preparedness and prevention which would result in an early warning system.

THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM CONTEXT

1. Introduction

The National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) is an approach developed by the Partnership for the Development of Statistics for the 21st Century (PARIS21) to assist in the strategic planning to progress the ability for a country to produce, disseminate and mainstream the use of statistics. The NSDS is in line with the country's national development plan, as well as, regional and international data requirements and development plans. The NSDS *"is a framework, a process and a product built through the collective and coordinated work of the National Statistical System (NSS)"* ([Homepage | NSDS GUIDELINES \(paris21.org\)](#)).

The third National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS III) for Zimbabwe is a follow up to NSDS II which was designed to strengthen statistical capacity across the National Statistical System. NSDS III is expected to set out the strategic vision and mission of official statistics production in Zimbabwe and serve as a basis for medium-term funding decisions by internal and external financiers. It will provide the framework for strengthening statistical capacity across the Zimbabwe National Statistical System as well as set the vision and milestones for where it would be in the short, medium and long-term. This should include efforts to modernize the NSS using new innovative tools and data to respond to existing and emerging data needs. It also provides for statistical underpinnings that will enable monitoring of the country's National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) 2021-2025, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Regional Integrated Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), the African Development Bank's High Fives, the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 and the United Nations (UN) Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The NSS is *"the ensemble of statistical organizations and units within a country that jointly collect, process and disseminate official statistics on behalf of the national government"* (*Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook*, p.14). The concept of a NSS is all encompassing and involves partnership in the production of statistics by a group of organizations/agencies. The key components of the national statistical system are data producers, data users, data suppliers, and research/training institutions. The statistical governance is rooted in the Census and Statistics Act (10.29) of 2007. The ACT defines ZIMSTAT roles as a corporate organization and as the 'heartbeat' of the national statistical system.

ZIMSTAT is graced with skilled and committed staff across its five Divisions, and this human capital if properly harnessed can contribute significantly to the production of high-quality data. The Agency is also present at provincial and district levels. There also exist in the NSS some data dissemination platforms, Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definition, and a cordial relationship between ZIMSTAT and traditional data users. To further improve the NSS, there are opportunities that can be exploited, while safeguarding against the threats. The opportunities include a good will from both the government and development partners, as well as the existing demand for data for tracking national priorities aligned to regional and global development agendas. But there exist some threats, which include inadequate funding for statistical activities, the COVID19 pandemic, conflicting laws of institutions in the NSS and inadequate infrastructure. The NSS is also characterised by the existence of broken data series, inadequate financial controls among several institutions, low pace of up-take of new technologies, absence of a risk management framework, and a Census and Statistics ACT that is not explicit on ZIMSTAT's mandate to exploit

administrative data and that is also silent on the obligation of other institutions to provide data to ZIMSTAT.

Commendably, ZIMSTAT has invested in managerial and technical e-learning courses for the sustainable development of a skilled statistical workforce. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, there also has been an increase in the up-take of virtual learning. ZIMSTAT has also taken a stance to carry out surveys using mobile devices, and these have so far been used for several surveys. However, there still remain some challenges with the modernization drive. There is no clear road map for exploiting alternative sources of data (big data, citizen-generated data) within the NSS.

2.0 Background and Context

2.1 Statistical Legislation and Regulatory Frameworks

A strong statistical legislation is a fundamental prerequisite for an effective statistical system. It underpins the institutional arrangements for the collection, management and dissemination of official statistics. Internationally, there are some principles of the NSS that are broadly and generally acceptable. Inter-alia, the NSS must have a high level of public credibility as well as data that are disseminated timely. The NSS is also expected to exhibit professional excellence based on the use of sound methods and tools. In addition, credibility has to be built on perception of freedom from undue political interference. The latter is safeguarded by legal frameworks that establish political independence of the statistical system.

The governance of statistics in the country is articulated in the Census and Statistics Act (10.29) of 2007, and is anchored on the country's administrative, and institutional arrangements. The legal framework sets out a clear demarcation of responsibilities and relationships necessary for a functional decentralised NSS. The Act sets out ZIMSTAT's role in the NSS including to; i) advise the government on all matters related to statistics; ii) coordinate and supervise the NSS; and iii) develop and promote the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies.

Statistical governance in Zimbabwe is anchored on two structures; the ZIMSTAT Board of Directors (BoD) and the Data for Development Group (DfDG). The BoD oversees the policies, management, and decisions for the achievements of ZIMSTAT's mission and reports to the Minister of Finance and Economic Development. The DfDG, comprises of the World Bank, the United Nations Agencies (UN Development Programme), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Kingdom (UK), the Department of Foreign and International development (DFID), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Government. The Group is expected to approve NSDS Action Plans, monitor the implementation of NSDS, manage the basket-fund and serve as a forum for dialogue and consultation between producers and users of official statistics.

2.1 National, Regional and global frameworks

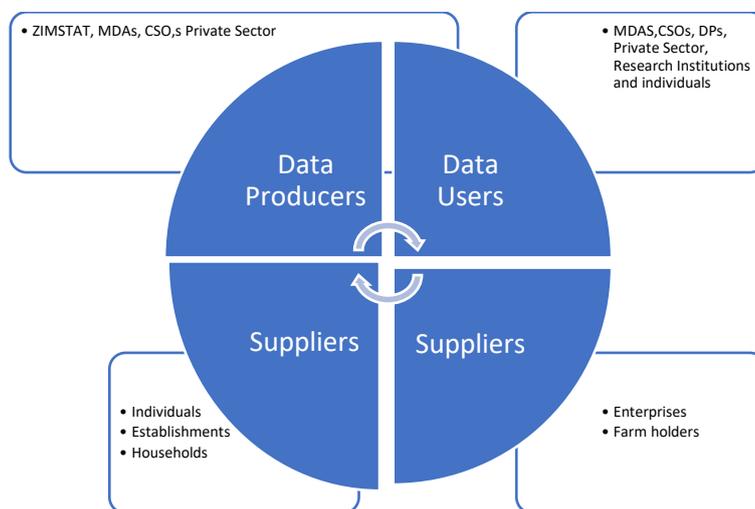
Statistical development and production are influenced by national, regional and global development frameworks and statistical principles. At national level, the First National Development Strategy (NDS 1) requires statistics for performance monitoring to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery. At regional level, the SADC RISDP requires comparable statistics among member countries, while the Africa Agenda 2063 presents data priorities that contribute to the African Union realisation of Africa we want, along with the African Development Bank High 5s. At global level, the UN Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has further increased data demand on the NSS, as different sectors must report progress on interventions that address factors that exacerbate poverty, vulnerability, and inequality. In the wake of the unprecedented data demand, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data is working towards uniting data champions both traditional and new, around a common vision – *to put data at the heart of sustainable development*.

In respect to statistical principles and frameworks, the NSS must produce statistics in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the Reference Regional Strategic Framework (RRSF) the Strategy for harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) and the Africa Charter for Statistics. set coherent frameworks for building statistical capacity.

2.2 The National Statistical System

The **National Statistical System** is all encompassing. It covers the following groups of stakeholders: data producers, data users, data suppliers, research and training institutions and arrangements for collection and management. Figure 1 shows the key components of the NSS.

Figure 1: Components of National Statistical System



2.2.1 Data Producers

The stakeholder mapping exercise identified several actor’s contributing to the data production in the NSS. These include ZIMSTAT as the main producer, line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

a) MDAs by Data topology and Data Sources

All MDAs produce and provide administrative data which is in line with their mandates and operations with the exception of some institutions which also produce data through censuses and

surveys and these include; the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (education statistics), the Ministry of Health and Child Care (health statistics) and the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises (gender statistics).

b) ZIMSTAT Divisions by Data Typology and Modes of Data Sources

The Census and Statistics Act of 2007 (the Act) mandates ZIMSTAT to conduct the national population census or any other censuses and surveys. In addition, the Act empowers ZIMSTAT to collect, compile, analyse, interpret, publish and disseminate information alone or in cooperation with other Government ministries, or institutions. However, the Act, does not explicitly give mandate ZIMSTAT to harness administrative data, nor oblige institutions to provide ZIMSTAT with administrative data. Table1 presents ZIMSTAT Divisions by data typology and modes of data collection.

Table 1: ZIMSTAT Divisions by Data Typology and modes of Data Collection

No.	ZIMSTAT Divisions	Data Typology	Data Source
1.	Social Statistics Division	Education and Gender Statistics Judicial Statistics Social Welfare, Living Conditions and Poverty Analysis Statistics Labour, Market Information Statistics Tourism and Cultural Statistics Health Statistics	Surveys Collection of administrative data from primary suppliers
2.	Production Statistics Division	Agriculture, Environment and National Early Warning Statistics Transport, Communication, Infrastructure and ICT Statistics Industrial, Mining and Energy Statistics	Surveys Censuses Collection of administrative data from primary suppliers
3.	Income Analysis Statistics Division	National Accounts Trade Statistics Price Statistics	Surveys Collection of administrative data from primary suppliers
4.	Population Census Division	Demographics & Housing Statistics Vital Statistics Cartographic products	Census Civil Registration GIS
5.	Corporate Service Division	Human Resource Statistics ICT Financial Statistics Procurement Services	Processing administrative records

Data production in the NSS is driven by user needs. Data producers should align their priorities to the changing user requirements to appropriately support evidence-based policies and decisions. There is need for the NSS to harness opportunities advanced by the data revolution and transformative actions to embrace traditional and non-traditional sources of data to fully mainstream statistics into decision making, increase open data access, uptake and use, and ensure increased support for the new frontiers of statistical systems.” (HLP Report, P23). Data producers are implored to ensure synergy, cooperation, interoperability and transparency but avoid duplication of effort in the NSS.

Data Suppliers

The data suppliers in the NSS include respondents at individual, group and household levels as well as at the level of an establishment/institution. These include; Households/Individuals/Groups and Establishments/Enterprises.

Data Users

Data users are clientele of data production systems, however, data producers are also users of statistics. They demand and utilize statistical products and services for policy and decision making. The mapping exercise showed that users differ in regards to intensity and sophistication of usage and the statistics required. Table 2 shows key data users by category, institution and data needs.

Table 2: Data User by Category, Institution and Data Needs

No.	Data-User Category	Institution	Data Needs
1.	Civil Society Organizations	CSO (eg. Musasa Project, Apostolic Women, Empowerment Trust)	Gender-Based Violence Statistics, Governance Statistics,
2.	Development Partners	UN Agencies (e.g. UNFPA, UNDP, UNRC Office, UNICEF, ILO, UN WOMEN, IOM, WHO, WFP)	Reproductive and Health Statistics, Economic Statistics, Labour Market Statistics, Water and Sanitation, Education, Gender Statistics, Governance Statistics, Demographics, Food Security and Nutrition, Migration, Orphans, and Vulnerable Children Statistics, etc
		NGOs & Trustees (e.g., World Vision, Community Water Alliance, Mvuramanzi Trust,	Reproductive and Health Statistics, Economic Statistics, Water and Sanitation, Education, Gender Statistics, Demographics, Food Security and Nutrition, Orphans, and Vulnerable Children Statistics, etc
3.	Academia	Universities, Research and Training Institutions	Census/survey micro-data sets for further analysis
4.	Private Sector	Private Companies (represented under Industry groups e.g. Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries and Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce)	Manufacturing and Retailing Statistics Trade Statistics
5.	ZIMSTAT and MDAs	ZIMSTAT and all MDAs	All data produced including censuses, surveys, and administrative data

3. Objective of the Assessment

3.1 The major objective of the exercise was to assess the status of statistical governance, infrastructure, capacity in one part; and data production and development, demand, uptake and use, innovation and user engagement in another.

Terms of Reference:

The assessment focused on the two broad areas namely;

A: Statistical governance, infrastructure, and capacity.

The assessment in the NSS required the following actions;

- i. Map the key stakeholders including Sectors, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and Private Sector Institutions to consult during NSDS II design process.
- ii. Conduct a capacity needs assessment with particular focus on human resources and organizational infrastructure.
- iii. Conduct a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOTs) analysis focused on governance, infrastructure, and capacity for statistics production in the NSS.
- iv. Assess the ZIMSTAT's innovation ability for increasing efficiency in statistics production¹.
- v. Assess user-feedback on communication and dissemination tools.

B: Data production and development

The assessment under this section required the following actions;

- i. Assess the statistics, indicators produced by relevant sectors (MDAs) and non-state actors including ZIMSTAT and identify gaps against demand for monitoring and reporting development progress.
- ii. Map data demand to track indicators from NDS1 (2021 -2025), SDGs, Agenda 63 and RISDP.
- iii. Assess data from different types of producers, high frequency data, establish levels of disaggregation to address gender equality and social inclusion.
- iv. Assess current and emerging data user needs.
- v. Assess data supplier responsiveness to provide social and economic statistics; and
- vi. Establish potential challenges and risks of producing statistics in the mapped institutions.

4 Methodology

The assessment adopted a three-pronged approach comprising of desk reviews, stakeholder mapping, and the administration of qualitative and quantitative tools.

4.1. Desk Review

The available literature on NSDS development processes and development framework documents were reviewed. This included the Paris21 NSDS guidelines, the NSDS II, and current generation of NSDSs, UN Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063, SADC Protocol reports, Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics (SHaSA II (2017-2026) and the Cape Town Action Plan for Sustainable Development, among others. The review served to broaden the consultants' knowledge on the changes relative to the statistical landscape and approaches for improving and modernizing statistical processes in the NSS.

¹ Innovative ability by developing new or improved statistical products, methodologies or processes; new communication and dissemination strategies etc.

4.2 Stakeholder Mapping

The stakeholder mapping exercise took into cognisance the need to create an effective data ecosystem, that is characterized by the integration of data users at all stages, participation of both traditional and new players (including non-state actors), and the championing of gender mainstreaming. The key stakeholder category groups mapped included MDAs, Academia, Development Partners, Private Sector, and Civil Society Organization.

4.3 Data Collection

Assessment tools were initially administered through e-mail in anticipation of increasing coverage at the backdrop of travel costs and the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID19) restrictions. However, the response from MDAs was not forthcoming to the extent required. This was mainly because of a long government bureaucratic process that had to be negotiated and due to competing priorities such as annual budget statements which were prioritized against the NSDS task. Amidst these constraints, ZIMSTAT with financial support from the World Bank, organized a three-day data collection and validation workshop, targeting NDS1 Sectors and ZIMSTAT. During the workshop, the national consultants provided guidance to stakeholders in the completion of the tools. A schedule of follow-ups with stakeholders was instituted and implemented.

4.3.1 Environmental Scanning

a) PESTEL Analysis

The Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal (PESTEL) analysis was undertaken to unveil opportunities and threats that can be mitigated to ensure availability and sustainable use of statistics such as the political, economic, Social factors, the technological changes, environmental and ecological factors, and legislation that may impact statistical development so that appropriate strategies are instituted. The PESTEL analysis would act as an input into the SWOT analysis.

b) SWOT Analysis

A System-wide Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOTs) analysis was conducted as a basis for designing appropriate strategies for the NSDS focusing on; governance, infrastructure, and capacity for statistics production in the NSS. Similarly, the SWOTs analyses for selected sectors were also carried out. The SWOT Analysis involved conducting group and plenary discussions for the identification and analysis of strengths and opportunities as well as the weaknesses and threats (core challenges). The discussions were centred on possible causes and potential strategies of addressing the major weaknesses and threats. For each of the major strengths and opportunities, the participants would discuss on how these can be exploited.

4.3.3 Questionnaires

A set of four questionnaires were considered for the assessment. Those were the Capacity Needs Questionnaire, the NSS Modernization Questionnaire, the Data-Users Questionnaire, and the Data Producers Questionnaire. The questionnaires were developed by consultants and reviewed by the NSDS III Design Team. The questionnaires had both structured and unstructured questions. This component adopted a purposive and non-random sampling strategy. Since there was no hypothesis being tested and no associated level of confidence in any test results in this study, the number of key informants (respondents) was not pre-defined. The focus was on reaching as many informants as possible within each of the stakeholder categories. The total

number of informants who completed the Data-Users Questionnaire and Data Producers Questionnaire were 8, and 5, respectively. ZIMSTAT completed the Capacity Needs and the NSS Modernization Questionnaires.

4.3.4 Focus Group Discussion

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide was designed for selected data users to compliment the data user-questionnaire. The guide had four key themes: i) Data Needs and Sources, ii) Perception of Data Quality, iii) Promotion of Statistical Awareness and iv) Modernization of the National Statistical System. A Focus Group Discussion, targeting data users was conducted to build conversation among participants. The FGD enabled the facilitators to obtain detailed information about personal and group feelings, perceptions, and opinions. The FGD provided a broader range of information. Ten representatives of United Nations (UN) Agencies participated in the FGD. The agencies included the International Labor Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equity and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Resident Coordination Office (UNRCO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. It was quicker and cheaper compared to individual interviews. The moderator through the chairperson facilitated the discussion and used pre-determined themes. When need arose, the moderator asked additional questions to get confirmation, consensus building on the key themes and sticking points of the discussions.

4.3.4 Cluster Data Matrix

A cluster-wide approach was used to fill-in Excel-based Data Matrices. The purpose of the matrix was to link NDS1 indicators to responsible MDAs and data sources, as well as to provide for data gap analysis. NDS1 National/Sector Results Frameworks and Data Matrix Template were availed to stakeholders. The matrix had some STEP-by-STEP instructions that guided stakeholders in populating the matrices.

4.4 Data Analysis and Reporting

4.4.1 Qualitative Analysis

During qualitative data analysis, consultants looked for common patterns from the answers of the participants. A scoring system was applied for the data analysis. Most common patterns of the responses from the participants were given highest score rating. Case stories, including stories of significant change were presented in textboxes. Findings of the study were discussed in a stakeholders' virtual meeting for review, suggestions and validation.

4.4.2 Quantitative Analysis

The data availability status for selected NDS1 Clusters was analyzed quantitatively. The process involved constructing pivot tables/charts and presenting data availability status by cluster, sector, and any other variable of interest.

4.5 Reliability² and Validity³ of the Tools

The tools used in the assessment were by and large qualitative in nature. Qualitative research is frequently criticized for lack of scientific rigor, with findings reduced to mere personal opinions subject to bias. In addition, tests and measures to established validity of quantitative research cannot be applied to qualitative research. Instead of applying statistical methods for establishing reliability and validity of qualitative approaches, it is good enough to adopt strategies to ensure ‘trustworthiness’. These strategies include accounting for biases, acknowledging biases, rich and thick verbatim of participants account, demonstrating clarity of thought, validation of findings and data triangulation.

4.6 Limitations, Challenges and Mitigation Measures

The administration of the assessment tools was met with several challenges ranging from a highly unpredictable environment, competing demands, government bureaucratic process, inadequate feedback and customization of tools due to inadequate capacities. Table 3 shows the limitations/challenges identified and some proposed mitigation measures.

Table 3: Limitations, Challenges and Mitigation Measures experienced during the Administration of the Tools

Limitations/Challenges	Mitigation Measure
<i>Highly unpredictable environment:</i> It was very difficult to plan for tools administration due to the COVID-19 situation that was very unpredictable. The face-to-face administration of tools was initially restricted. The restrictions were gradually suspended, but for a while, institutions remained with their own interpretations.	Prepared and operationalized a flexible schedule
<i>Competing needs:</i> The tool administration exercise coincided with the annual budgets preparations and activities related to the 2022 National Population and Housing Censuses which were prioritized against NSDS tasks.	Considered a residential workshop outside the stakeholders’ duty stations.
<i>Government bureaucratic process:</i> There were bureaucratic processes that had to be negotiated for the tools to be administered to statistics focal point within MDAs. This impacted negatively as it either delayed or inhibited the administration of the tools.	ZIMSTAT would contact government authorities to release personnel involved in statistics to attend the validation workshop.
<i>Missing feedback from the virtual administration of tools:</i> Non-verbal communication is less explicit during a virtual session.	Used the validation workshop to obtain more insight into the stakeholders’ non- verbal communication.
<i>Customization of tools for virtual administration:</i> The virtual administration of tools (e.g, FGD) had to content with an imminent adjustment to the traditional modality of administration. A virtual FDG, is prone to overlooking the need to have a conversation between various participants themselves.	Re-structure virtual sessions to close the gap between face-to face and virtual sessions.

² Reliability describes consistency within the employed analytical procedure- <https://ebn.bmj.com/content/18/2/34>

³ Validity refers to the integrity and application of methods undertaken and the precision findings accurately reflect the data - <https://ebn.bmj.com/content/18/2/34>

<p><i>Statistical Focal Points with limited knowledge about the NSS/NSDS:</i> Comprehensive responses were difficult to get from Sector Focal Points who had limited knowledge about the NSS/NSDS:</p>	<p>Insisted for rightful staff to be seconded for the NSS/NSDS development.</p> <p>Intensified stakeholders' sensitization on the NSS/NSDS during the design process</p>
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5. Findings

This chapter presents stakeholder contributions about the status of the NSS on different aspects elaborated as follows.

5.1 Governance, Infrastructure and Capacity for Statistics Production

Governance relates to enabling statistical legislation, regulations and guidelines and structures in the NSS to generate data and statistics to inform policy and decision making. The Census and Statistics Act (10:29) of 2007, constitutes the legal framework that articulates the role of ZIMSTAT as a corporate organization and as the ‘heartbeat’ of the NSS, and governance of the national statistical system (NSS). The Act defines the roles of ZIMSTAT. The Act elaborates the mandate of ZIMSTAT inter-alia, advising the government on all matters related to statistics, coordination, and supervision of the NSS, developing and promoting the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies across the NSS. The ZIMSTAT organisational structure is elaborated in Fig. 2.

5.2 Statistical Capacity in the NSS

The statistical capacity is the ability of a country’s NSS, its organisation and individuals to collect, produce, analyse, and disseminate high quality and reliable statistics and data to meet user needs (PARIS21 2018:4). The PARIS21 CD4.0 framework identifies three levels (individual, organizational and system) and five targets (resources, skills, knowledge, management, politics and power and incentives). PARIS21 developed the CD4.0 framework following the adoption of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data (CTGAP), at the 2017 World Data Forum. The CD4.0 guides countries to build capacity of their statistical systems to leverage the cross-cutting nature of data and statistics, and allow the statistical system to become more interoperable, automated, participatory, and inclusive.

As alluded to, CD4.0 framework, and other NSS Assessment guidelines informed the development of tools used in the situational analysis of the NSS. The key areas of focus in this assessment include governance, organizational infrastructure, capacity, and data.

5.2.1 ZIMSTAT

5.2.1.1 Human Resources

The status and desired statistical personnel and skills, training needs requirements in ZIMSTAT, are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: ZIMSTAT Regular Staff requirement

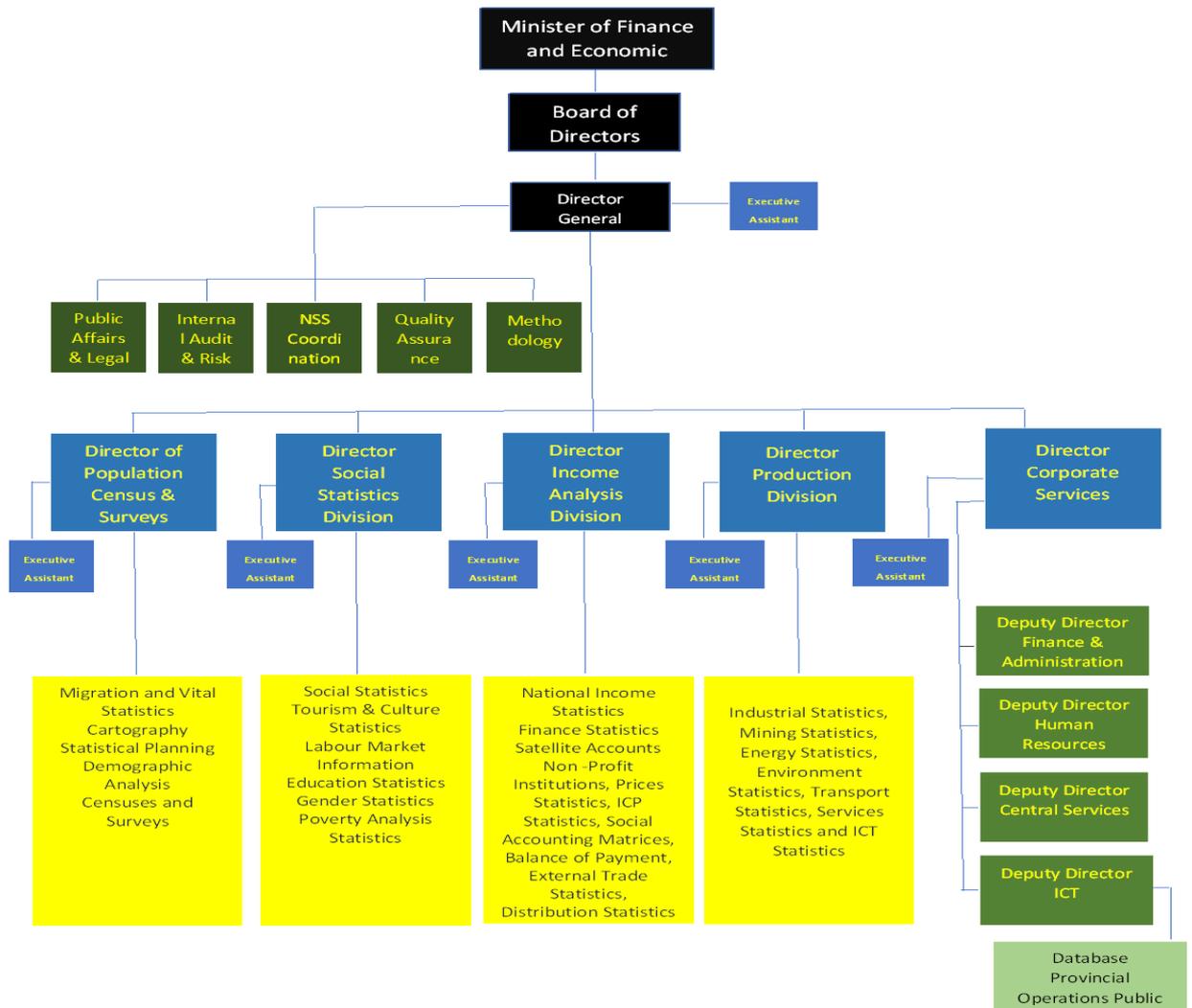
Type of staff	Relevant training*	Established posts	Filled posts	Required New Posts
Statistical Staff	University graduate	54	47	7
	Diploma holders	79	63	16
	Others: School Cert.			
Data Processing	University graduate	15	12	3
	Diploma holders	15	13	2
		163	135	28

* Statistics, demography, mathematics, computer science and economics.

The 28 new posts are needed by ZIMSTAT which include statistical ICT staff.

ZIMSTAT staff turnover is low at between 1% and 7% for professional grades (those with degrees and diplomas) for the period 2018 and 2020 indicating commitment to the institution.

Figure 2: ZIMSTAT Organogram



The current ZIMSTAT organogram needs a review to strategically align it to changing data demands and evolving partnerships brought about by the data revolution both internally and with others in the data ecosystem. ZIMSTAT coordination function needs to mirror in the structure and facilitated to reduce working at cross purpose and increase collaboration with other data producers and users to collectively respond to emerging data needs.

5.2.1.2 Assets for supporting statistical work, excluding Population Census

To enhance the effective implementation of ZIMSTAT’s censuses and surveys, there is need to increase the number of vehicles from the current 39 to 55 and provide suitable office space suitable for storage of data and ICT equipment.

5.2.1.2 Data Sources and products

The key data sources supporting data generation are censuses, surveys, and administrative data. They are conducted in response to data needs, and Annex F presents the mapping of data to development frameworks, including the UN Agenda 2030 SDGs, the SADC RISDP, and the African Union's Agenda 2063. Largely, censuses and surveys undertaken generate requisite data for the diverse development frameworks.

5.3.1 Status of the Sectors

Within the National Statistical System sectors have not yet been established comprehensively and as such the sector committees have not been meeting on a regular basis except a few which include the ones covering such areas as gender, agriculture health and education. The relationship between ZIMSTAT and the sectors has, in the main, been on a need basis and that is whenever the sectors represented by the Line Ministries would require some assistance from ZIMSTAT in the production of data, then they would engage ZIMSTAT. The reverse is true in that whenever ZIMSTAT required to carry out a survey or census together with the collaboration with of a particular sector, they would engage the Line Ministry involved. However there some formal arrangements with selected MDAs including the registrar general's office and the tax authorities ZIMRA.

A few Sectors represented by MDAs established statistics sections or departments with the assistance of ZIMSTAT and in some instances have staff seconded from the ZIMSTAT. These sectors responded and completed the Tools administered by the consultants these include, Health (Health and Well-being Development Sector), Agriculture (Food and Nutrition Security), Education (Human Capital Development and Innovation) and Finance (Economic Growth and Stability).

Table 5. NDS1 Thematic Working Groups

Sector	Chair	Co-Chair
1. Economic Growth and Stability	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
2. Food and Nutrition Security	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement	Ministry of Health and Child Care
3. Infrastructure and Utilities	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development	Ministry of Energy and Power Development
4. Governance	Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
5. Moving the economy up the Value Chain and Structural Transformation	Ministry of Industry, Commerce	Ministry of Mines and Mining Development
6. Housing Delivery	Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities	Ministry of Local Government and Public Works
7. Health and Wellbeing	Ministry of Health and Child Care	Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare

8. Human Capital Development and Innovation	Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation Science and Technology Development	Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare
9. Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resources Management	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Ministry of Mines and Mining Development
10. Image Building, International Engagement and Re-engagement	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
11. Devolution	Ministry of Local Government and Public Works	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement
12. Social Protection	Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
13. Digital Economy	Government and Technology Unit, Office of the President, and Cabinet	Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services
14. Youth, Sport and Culture	Ministry of Sport, Arts and Recreation	Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage.

It is envisaged that the sectors within the NSS should be mapped to the Thematic Working Group of the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) as indicated in Annex G. During the Validation Workshop of the draft Evaluation of NSDSII and Assessment reports undertaken participants who included ZIMSTAT senior staff and representatives from Line Ministries agreed to the formal establishment of these sectors along the lines of the NDS1 clusters. Once done, these sectors should take an active role in developing sector plans and implement these plans as well as the NSDS III strategy. The sector analysis below is based on those Line Ministries who responded to the Evaluation and Assessment Tools as distributed to the relevant line ministries, by ZIMSTAT.

5.3.1.1 Sector Human Resources and Skills Gap

In the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) there was a positive development in the human resource development, during the NSDSII. The health information officers and monitoring and evaluation officers were recruited. The Statisticians in the Ministry were seconded from ZIMSTAT and this development enabled the improvement in the collection of data and the evaluation thereof. However, there was need for the training of staff in terms of statistical packages and data analysis.

All key posts in the Agriculture Sector's statistics department were filled, however, the Sector requires continued training of staff in data analysis and sector development regulations.

The Education sector requires the training of staff in data analysis and the development of databases and baselines.

The statistics department in the Finance sector is currently inadequately resourced. The effective statistical production in the sector is hindered by a shortage in provincial statisticians. An increase in staffing of qualified statisticians is required for improved efficiency in data production.

5.3.1.2 Status of ICT infrastructure

ICT systems in the health sector are not ideal for data sharing with relevant stakeholders. In particular, the need for ICT systems that allow for different departments within the ministry to share information easily. This requires more investment in more efficient ICT equipment such as servers. The sector is currently working on a health registry which will assist to improve data quality however this should be supported by adequate ICT equipment and software. The MoHCC has an official website and has high traffic of visitors daily.

The agriculture sector has adequate ICT and vehicles for mobility and there is satisfactory coordination to produce statistics through government structures and the establishment of the Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS). However, the sector requires more efficient internet services.

The Education and Finance sectors require the procurement of ICT gadgets and equipment including laptops, tablets, smart phones, and improved internet services. The slow migration to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) in the Finance sector hindered macroeconomic statistical framework formulation in support of fiscal analysis. In addition, the lack of appropriate databases and inadequate technical expertise has delayed progress in the improvement of ICT infrastructure in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED). The MoFED's has an official website, but the website has low traffic because of regular downtime.

5.3.1.3 Financing of MDAs Statistical Programs

The Health Sector is entirely funded by the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ). The funds for the statistics department are allocated through another department, as such allocation of funds to the statistics department is not a priority. There is need to have funds directly allocated to the department which is necessitated by the sector's recruitment needs and training of staff in data analysis.

The Agriculture Sector has identified the delay in allocation of funds from Treasury as a key challenge to the statistics department access to funding. A reduction in the inter-ministerial bureaucratic processes has been cited as being a key issue in overcoming this delay. The Sector, however, did not indicate if it adheres to local or international best practices of financial management, to attract local or international strategic statistical partnerships which could be leveraged to assist in funding statistical projects. In addition, the sector did not specify when it last had its statistics department's accounts audited to attract local or international funding for statistical funding. The sector has earmarked additional funding to train its statistics staff in data collection and analysis.

The Finance Sector regularly sends staff to attend regional and international training and workshops to foster strategic statistical partnerships. However, this is primarily to build relationships and keep up to date with international standards of statistics, such as United Nations Populations Fund Population Census Guidelines of 2011 (UNFPA Guidelines 2011).

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development has been consistently audited its statistics department's accounts. However, some delays in auditing the 2019 accounts have led to reduced funding from donors. The Sector's statistics department is also mirrored by funding constraints which restrict the granting of incentives to staff.

5.4 Statistical Advocacy

The health sector's primary medium of advocacy is electronic media, such as e-mails and the MoHCC's official website. During the implementation period of the NSDS II, the sector did not participate in the user-producer workshops to determine whether the statistics produced, or the medium of advocacy and dissemination met user needs.

The Agriculture Sector also depends on electronic media as well as direct communication with decision-makers as the most effective medium of statistical advocacy. There was improved data collection process, verification, analysis, and presentation during the implementation period of NSDS II. The quality of data also improved.

There is improved quality and dissemination of data in the Finance Sector, characterised by timeliness of publications and better coverage of data. The MoFED regularly uses twitter and newspaper publications to advocate for the importance of statistics in decision making.

5.5 Data Gap Analysis

Data gap analysis is the process of identification of the gap between the current situation in terms of statistical data in place, and the determination of the required data by stakeholders and socio-economic discourse (dictated by national development plans, regional and international agendas) and the development of a plan to address the data gaps through a strategic framework to be implemented over a given period. The crucial and difficult process is the determination of the data gaps.

5.5.1 Data Gaps

There are various causes of data gaps in the NSS, and these include the gap between the required periodicity (daily, monthly, quarterly, and annually, every five years or ten years) to produce data and the conducting of the censuses/surveys that produce the data. This data gap was quite often caused by the lack of funding to undertake the censuses and surveys. This is termed the frequency gap in this report.

Other reasons for data gaps are the limited disaggregated statistics. In the production of household statistics or data pertaining to individuals, the data was aggregated. There was, for instance, need to disaggregate the data according to sex, disability, age, income, geographical location (rural/urban) and education but that did not happen in some cases. The omission left some segments of the population data out of the developmental space, yet the data would have helped the drafting of inclusive policies.

The third type of data gap is associated with the mapping of developmental blueprints to the censuses and surveys which would ensure that the key performance indicators (KPIs) are covered in the statistics produced. The data gaps arose when the data pertaining to KPIs were not included in the censuses and surveys.

The fourth type of data gap arose when the censuses and surveys, at the planning stage, did not take into consideration the regional and international developmental aspects of statistical developments. For example, if the censuses and surveys were not mapped against the SDGs, RISDP, and Agenda 2063 objectives, then this would create some data gaps.

The fifth data gap emanated from the lack of consideration of data from non-traditional sources such as the CSOs, new technology (e.g., mobile phone information), and Big Data).

5.5.1.1 Key Data Gaps: NDS1 Against Censuses/Surveys (frequency, data disaggregation and Data Gaps)

The other gaps tabled under Annex D are summarised below.

5.5.1.1.1 Balance of Payments (BOP) Data

At a national level, one of the major objectives of economic policy is to improve the Balance of Payments (BoP) and the KPI for undertaking that is the current account balance as a percentage of GDP. In this regard, the Terms of Trade Survey (ToTS), the Informal Cross Border Trade Survey (ICBTS) and the Private Capital Flows Surveys (PCFS) determine the data attributed to the BoP sector. These surveys were supposed to be conducted annually. However, the last one was carried out in 2015.

5.5.1.1.2 The Finscope Consumer Surveys and the Small Business Surveys

The Finscope Consumer Surveys and the Small Business Surveys are important in measuring the percentage of people who are financially included. Both surveys are supposed to be conducted every three years and should take into consideration all the six disaggregation criteria so that the Financial Inclusion analysis is comprehensive. However, surveys were last conducted in 2013 and 2014 respectively.

5.5.1.1.3 Households Accessing Safe Sanitation

The proportion of households accessing safe sanitation is determined through the National Health Profile and the Waste and Water Surveys. The National Health Survey should be based on the five disaggregation criteria which allow a comprehensive analysis and would be useful for inclusive policy making in the health sector. These criteria are sex, age, income, disability, education, and geographical location (urban/rural). In addition, the National Health Survey determines the proportion of children stunted, the prevalence of child obesity, iron deficiency and anaemia of women of childbearing age was last carried out in 2016 and 2018 instead of being conducted quarterly and annually.

5.5.1.1.4 Infrastructure and Access to Services

To improve infrastructure and access to services throughout the country, there are several surveys and censuses that are important. Among them are the ICT access by households and individuals and the Use by health, education facilities and business. The Census of transport covers traffic and airport statistics, railway statistics, motor vehicle statistics and infrastructure statistics. These census and surveys were supposed to have been conducted every two years to five years. The last time they were conducted ranged from 1995 to 2019, implying that there were huge gaps. The Census of Transport especially had big gaps because it was last conducted in 1995 instead of being conducted at five-year intervals.

In terms of the ICT access by household's survey, there should have been fully disaggregation including but not limited to the disabled and rural folk yet that was not the case.

5.5.1.1.5 Digital Economy

In terms of the Digital economy, whose KPIs include indicators like Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants, Broadband internet subscribers, Internet bandwidth with the following usage indicators, Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephone (mobile penetration rate) and Percentage contribution of ICT to GDP.

All the surveys whose outcomes determine the above parameters were supposed to be conducted every two years. However, the last time they were undertaken were between the years 2009 and 2017 with 50% of these conducted in 2014. This was a significant data gap for an area which is vital in today's digital economy.

Additionally, data disaggregation is vital in all respects. The availability of these statistics goes a long way in formulating inclusive digital policies that are vital in the modern society. For example, data about disabled women with disability, low incomes and live in rural areas is needed.

5.5.1.1.6 Affordable and Quality Housing and Social Amenities

From a national perspective, it is government's policy to ensure that the population has access to affordable and quality housing and social amenities. The national development KPIs revolve around the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water and sanitation/sewerage systems in both urban and rural areas.

The frequency of the surveys which produce these statistics was supposed to be biannual. However, all the five surveys were last conducted in 2016, implying a four-year gap in terms of data availability. Besides, none of the surveys integrated data disaggregation.

5.5.1.1.7 Specialised Workforce

The specialised workforce (percentage of skilled experts available), produced by the Quarterly Employment Inquiry (QEI), are up to date in terms of frequency. However, disaggregation is vital in terms of the gender, disability, and geographical location of the skilled workforce.

5.5.1.1.8 Youth participation in Decision Making

The level of Youths' participation in decision making processes was determined through the undertaking of the Business Tendency Survey (BTS) which is supposed to be carried out quarterly. The Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) is also up to date in terms of frequency. In both surveys, issues of disability, gender, age, and geographical location were not integrated.

5.5.1.1.9 Cultural and Creative Practices

The promotion and safeguarding of culture and creative practices is useful in the participation of the disabled for inclusive cultural development in both rural and urban areas of the nation.

5.5.1.1.10 Culture Statistics

The culture statistics survey produces data on the increase in the number of participants in sport and recreational programmes, the number of recreation facilities and the amount of revenue

derived from sports and recreational activities. There is no information in this area and yet it is vital for aggregation to be part of the data collected.

5.5.1.1.11 Inclusive Social Protection

Inclusive social protection was covered by the conducting of the QEI, the Finance and Insurance Survey (FIS), the LFCLS, the Gender Fact Sheet (GFS) and the Inter-Census Demographic Survey (ICDS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) and the Rent and Domestic Workers Survey (RDWS). Apart from the quarterly FIS, all those surveys were up to date. However, disaggregation of the data in terms of sex, disability, age, income, and geographical location is wanting.

5.5.1.1.12 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is very important for climate change and national development. The surveys involved in producing environmental protected related statistics include the Environment statistics, the Production account of Agriculture, the Forestry and fishery statistics and the Environment Satellite Account. All these were expected to be undertaken biannually but were last produced in 2016, implying a data frequency gap of four years during the NSDS II. The major disaggregation criteria under this sector are the geographical location and not just rural or urban location because in these cases the actual location is important for environmental issues.

5.5.1.1.1.3 Governance

The governance sector of the NDS ensures that there is enhanced public service delivery which is determined by the Citizen Satisfaction Index (CSI). The surveys that cover this area are ICT access by households and individuals, the Census of Transport Services, the Urban/Rural WASH Survey, the Census of Services, and the Central Government Survey which all have a frequency of five years. The ICT access survey is supposed to be conducted every three years and the rest every five years. However, all the surveys were last conducted in 2016, implying a frequency gap.

5.5.2 Sustainable Development Goals Gaps

Significant number of data gaps arise from missing information when data is aggregated resulting in inadequate coverage of indicators pertaining to SDG indicators, for example. It is apparent that there are significant indicator gaps pertaining to SDGs as shown under Annex E, quite a number of these being associated with lack of disaggregation. Consequently, the information gap results in the inability of authorities to access data that facilitates the formulation of inclusive development policies and the implementation thereof.

There are a significant number of gaps pertaining to the SDG indicators. The gaps are, mainly under the following; SDG1 (End Poverty in its forms everywhere), SDG2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition), SDG3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages) SDG4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, SDG5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), SDG6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation, SDG7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy for all, SDG8 (Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, SDG9 (Build infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and innovation, and SDG10 (Reduce inequalities within and among countries). *Annex E* shows details of the actual SGC Indicator data gaps.

5.5.3 African Development Bank High 5s Data gaps

The African Development Bank (AfDB) came up with the High 5s, which are listed below together with the associated SDGs).

- **Feed Africa (SDG 1 and 2)**
This benefits Africa through agricultural technologies to increase food security for the continent.
- **Light up and Power Africa (SDG 7)**
The availability of electricity enhances the production of goods and services including agricultural production.
- **Industrialise Africa (SDG 9)**
The access of private sector funding for the small to medium scale enterprises promotes the industrialization agenda for the continent.
- **Integrate Africa; (SDG 10)**
To access larger markets, the integration agenda is fundamental to achieve this goal for African economies.
- **Improve the Quality of Life for Africa (SDGs 1, 2, and 12)**
Access to essential services like health, water, sanitation, and education improves the quality of life for all people of Africa.

The goals of the AfDB's High 5s are consistent with the SDGs, targets, and indicators. Some of the gaps associated with the SDGs therefore apply to the AfDB goals.

5.5.4 Mapping Censuses/Surveys to Developmental Frameworks: Data Gaps (Refer to Annex F)

The Regional Developmental (SADC RISDP and Africa Agenda 63) data gaps have been mapped against the SDGs and these are shown under Annex F. Implicitly, the NSDS should attempt to address all the SDGs data gaps in subsequent statistical plans and by so doing the NSDS will be consistent with all the developmental frameworks, regionally and internationally.

5.5.5 Unmet Data User needs

Below is a list of unmet data needs from the user's point of view:

- ❑ Health, Vital Statistics, Social Welfare, Poverty
 - Collection of data from Private Health Institutions to National Health Statistics.
 - Data from alternative health practitioners e.g., traditional healers.
 - Timeliness and quality of admin data.
 - Incomplete Vital Registration System.
 - Data on social security statutory funds.
 - Statistics on homeless people.
 - Electronic database of social welfare beneficiaries.
 - Disaggregated data on people living below the poverty datum line, by sex, age, disability, geographical location, and education; and

- Limited data collected from churches (NPISH);
- ❑ Education, Gender, Culture and Tourism
 - Students enrolled in tertiary institutions outside the country.
 - Harmonised GBV IMS; and
 - Youth, Sport and Culture contribution to GDP.
- ❑ Labour services and informal sector
 - Limited information on informal sector statistics; and
 - Unreliable data from data producers.
- ❑ Agriculture Statistics
 - Update map on Agro-Ecological zones.
 - Urban agriculture statistics.
 - Updated data on farm sizes and productivity; and

The above should all be included in the NSDS III.

5.6 Data Integration

Data integration in the NSS entails a combination of data (structured and unstructured) from different sources and in different formats, to enable decision makers have a unified view and a better understanding of available data as well as a more easily gleaned insight from vast databases.

The structured data emanate from censuses and surveys and the unstructured from administrative sources and Big Data e.g., from Satellite Imagery, social media, Mobile phones, Citizen Generated Data. There is need to integrate these sets of data so that it becomes usable official statistics. An example of integration of administration data is, vital statistics produced by the department of the Registrar General which is made available to ZIMSTAT where data coding and data processing takes place then reports are drafted, and the statistics is disseminated. However, there is a backlog due to delays in the coding and processing in the production of, for instance, Mortality Reports.

The integration of alternative source of data into official statistics was, however, undertaken in those cases where there was collaboration between ZIMSTAT and selected MDAs. Another example is the integration of fiscal data from ZIMRA (tax revenue data), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (expenditure data which emanates from line ministries) and ZIMSTAT in the compilation of government statistics.

New developments in the broadening of sources of statistics calls for integration of the data from these new sources with official statistics. The new sources of data include Social media, Telecom data, Satellite imagery, and Big Data.

These new data sources may reduce data gaps and enable the country to further address the SDG principle of leaving no one behind. However, the integration of alternative data sources into official statistics brings present challenges for the statistical system including confidentiality, legislative challenges, quality of data, and cost of infrastructure for spatial data in the provision of maps from satellite imagery.

Nonetheless, there is huge potential in using mobile phones to collect disaggregated data and the benefits of using mobile phones include,

- Collection of disaggregated data timely.

- Better coverage.
- Use of the data to validate and support findings from surveys.
- Lower costs than conducting surveys; and
- There is no burden on respondents.

5.8 SWOT Analysis

The following Table 6 presents a SWOTs analysis of the NSS undertaken with different stakeholders.

Table 6: SWOT Analysis of the National Statistical System, including ZIMSTAT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of requisite statistics 2. Skilled and committed staff 3. ZIMSTAT presence at sub-national level (Province and District) 4. Availability of data dissemination platform (data portal) 5. Supportive legal framework 6. 7. Existence of compendium of Concepts and Definitions 8. Existence of a sampling frame, master sample, enumeration area maps and central business register within ZIMSTAT 9. A linkage with some stakeholders 10. Adoption of the NSS modernization drive (investment in managerial and technical e-learning courses for the workforce, increase in the up-take of virtual learning, increase in the usage of mobile devices for data collection e.g. CAPI and continuous upgrading of the web-site). 11. Partnership between ZIMSTAT, Registrar's Office and the Ministry of Health and Childcare and ZIMRA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ACT does not provide for the sharing of data between MDAs and ZIMSTAT 2. Inadequate transport during data collection for both ZIMSTAT and sectors 3. Inadequate capacity to use modern forms of data transmission like ODK, Webservice, etc 4. Inadequate and obsolete ICT equipment for the NSS 5. Use of paper-based documentation for some surveys 6. Inadequate funding, resulting in unfinished business for NSDS II. 7. Inadequate coordination within NSS: Harmonization of different sets of data, Integrated planning, governance, data sharing, networking, user engagement, and capacity development. 8. Current statistical awareness campaigns are void of systematic engagement with data users. 9. Limited compliance checks. Data validation rarely done across the NSS, hence existence of conflicting statistics 10. Existence of broken data series for several indicators. 11. Data sharing between ZIMSTAT and other MDAs is mostly based on mutual understanding 12. Absence of Risk Management Framework 13. The Organizational Structure of ZIMSTAT is not consistent with the changes in statistical demand for emerging portfolios which require modernized ICT infrastructure and skills. 14. No clear road map for exploiting alternative sources of data (big data, citizen-generated data) within the NSS. 15. Inability to attract and retain qualified staff. 16. Absence of Sectors Strategic plans for Statistics. 17. Inadequate internal financial systems control for several institutions within the NSS.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High demand for devolution statistics through alignment of the NSDS III to NDS1. 2. The need for statistics has become a global agenda, including the principle of leaving no one behind. 3. Existence of a Data for Development Group. 4. Existence of a M&E unit within the Office of President and Cabinet (OPC) with a bias towards statistical data use. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conflicting laws of various institutions in MDAs hinder data sharing 2. Budget cuts and reallocation, as well as lack of budgets reviews, resulting in funding gaps 3. Inadequate/improper infrastructure including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Office space b. Some inaccessible roads during the rainy season

<p>5. Proliferation of alternative sources of data to complement ZIMSTAT data e.g., citizen-generated data and big data</p>	<p>c. Persistent power cuts or supply</p> <p>4. Natural disasters including COVID-19 Pandemic</p> <p>5. Lack of integration of NSDS and M&E systems</p> <p>6. Proliferation of alternative sources of data (citizen-generated data and big data)</p> <p>7. Non conducive Legal framework hinders leveraging of google, telecom footprints and social platforms for statistical purposes</p>
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6.0 Emerging issues and priorities for the NSDS III.

The foregoing SWOT analysis presents key aspects that will inform the NSDS III design. In addition, emerging issues arising from the statistical landscape brought about by the data revolution and development frameworks also influence the strategic direction for the national statistical system.

(i) The Census and Statistics Act (2007) does not explicitly provide for the sharing of data between MDAs and ZIMSTAT.

The ACT is not explicit on ZIMSTAT's mandate to exploit administrative data and that it is also silent on the obligation of other institutions to provide data to ZIMSTAT. It is imperative that authorities amend the Census and Statistics Act to necessitate the integration of administrative data produced by MDAs and ZIMSTAT so that it becomes part and parcel of the NSS. There is no legal provision within the line ministries' statutes that mandates ministries to set up statistics units with their own budgets in the line ministries structures.

(ii) Inadequate coordination of the NSS

The laws governing the institutions (ZIMSTAT and MDAs) are not harmonized to allow for effective horizontal and vertical information flow. This might also entail developing a government-wide integrated data warehouse and instituting cross-government data access and sharing policies. Notably, and Inter-Agency Committees (with clearly defined terms of reference) at technical and policy levels should be established and operationalized. The TORs of the committees should be explicit on the envisaged role of the Office of President and Cabinet (OPC), which would assist ZIMSTAT to coordinate MDAs on statistical matters.

(iii) Lack of partnerships-agreements between ZIMSTAT and MDAs

There is need to have a memorandum of understanding, between ZIMSTAT and MDAs including the Registrar General's Office, that facilitates the collaboration between the institutions.

(iv) Data Integration

The lack of effective data integration between various sources of data such as from administrative data and surveys has given rise to some data gaps and some duplication of efforts in the production of statistics.

(v) Statistical Coordination

ZIMSTAT lacks legal authority to effectively coordinate the production of statistics within the NSS.

6.2 Data Gaps

(a) *Disaggregation data gaps*

During the implementation of NSDS II, there were quite several data gaps arising from the aggregating of data thereby losing a lot of information pertaining to gender, disability, geographical location (rural or urban), education, income, and age. This results in data gaps that exclude some sections of the population in the households and individual censuses and surveys.

(b) *Gender based data gaps*

There is a need a lack of the operationalisation of a gender-based violence information management system (GBVIMS) and the development of strategies to address data needs for Convention for the Elimination of the Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) reporting, tracking gender-specific SDGs indicators, and other gender-related indicators. reporting obligations.

(c) *SDG Indicator data gaps*

There are a significant number of SDG indicator related data that are not collected within the NSS. This makes it difficult to determine the performance of the country in realising the SDGs goals.

6.3 *Inadequate modernization initiatives*

The NSS does not have the capacity and a programme designed for the modernization of statistical products. These modernization initiatives require ICT technology and significant funding.

6.4 *Statistical Advocacy*

Statistical Advocacy initiatives adopted by ZIMSTAT include the celebrating African/World Statistics Days and participating in international Trade Fairs. However, these initiatives have not been effective in the promotion of statistical awareness because communication is mostly uni-directional. Hence there is need to prioritize programmes that allow for a systematic engagement with data users.

6.5 *Capacity constraints*

(i) *Financing of statistical programmes*

ZIMSTAT statistical programs are financed by both the Treasury and Development Partners. Before the ZIMSTAT budgets are sent to the Treasury, they are approved by the Board of ZIMSTAT. There is also joint basket funding for statistical activities. The joint funding is managed by the Data for Development Group. As alluded to, the Data for Development Group comprises of the World Bank, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, AfDB, DFID, Civil Society Organizations and the Government. However, there are other statistical programmes that are wholly funded by Development Partners. These include capacity development initiatives and survey design and implementation processes.

There is a shortage of funds to finance statistical census and surveys resulting in frequency gaps.

(ii) *ICT Infrastructure and skills*

ICT infrastructure in the whole NSS is inadequate and old. To implement the modernisation drives the NSS requires funding for a modern ICT infrastructure. There is lack of ICT skills within the NSS.

6.6 Risk Management Framework

There is no risk management framework at ZIMSTAT that assists in the assessment of risks in the production and dissemination of the various data.

7.0 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings and the emerging issues discussed under section 6 above the following aspects are recommended in the design of NSDS III

7.1 *Institute amendment to the Census and Statistics Act 2007:*

The current Act does not provide for the sharing of data between MDAs and ZIMSTAT. Secondly, it does not give authority to the line Ministries to include a statistical unit within their structures. It is imperative that authorities amend the Census and Statistics Act to necessitate the integration of administrative data produced by MDAs with ZIMSTAT to broaden the NSS data to be utilised for decision making. There should be a legal provision within the line ministry statutes that mandates ministries to set up statistics units with their own budgets in their structures.

7.1.1 *Reinforce the effectiveness of key components of the national statistical system:*

Ensure that data producers are well coordinated and that there is networking, information sharing, and horizontal and technical collaboration. Horizontal collaboration ensures that producers achieve synergy instead of working at cross-purposes while technical coordination ensures that data from different institutions are mutually consistent.

7.1.2 ***Enhance coordination:*** Conflicting laws governing institutions should be harmonized to allow for effective horizontal and vertical information flow. This might also entail developing a government-wide integrated data warehouse and instituting cross-government data access and sharing policies. and Inter-Agency Committees (with clearly defined terms of reference) at technical and policy levels should be established and operationalized. The TORs of the committees should be explicit on the envisaged role of the Office of President and Cabinet (OPC), which would assist ZIMSTAT to coordinate Ministries, Departments and Agencies on statistical matters.

7.1.3 ***Build on the current strengths of the NSS:*** Exploit the strength of the NSS to produce high quality statistics. ZIMSTAT has skilled and committed staff across its five Divisions, and this human capital can be harnessed to produce high quality data.

7.1.4 *Collaboration:*

The Census and Statistics Act (2007) mandates ZIMSTAT to produce official statistics, advise the Government on all matters of statistics, and to collaborate with other institutions producing statistics in the NSS.

7.1.5 ***Strengthen the production of vital statistics:***

Establish a functional collaboration with the Registrar General's Office to

strengthen Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), and with universities, research, and training institutions to improve in-depth analyses.

7.2 ***Statistical Advocacy***

In the NSS there also exist some data dissemination platforms, Compendium of Statistical Concepts and definition, and a cordial relationship between ZIMSTAT and traditional data users. It is therefore important to sensitize NSS stakeholders about the ZIMSTAT Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions. Relationships with traditional primary producers of statistics and data users, therefore, need to be maintained, and extended to include new players. Strengthen coordination and collaboration between and among data producers and users

7.2.1 *Raise statistical awareness:* Prepare a sound statistical awareness package and administer it accordingly. The package should include, i) carrying out targeted dialogues with policy-makers, members of parliament, research and training institutions, ii) reaching out to schools with a wide range of statistical awareness packages (e.g drama clubs, statistical competitions), iii) using interactive social platforms for a systematic engagement with users (e.g Facebook page that allows for a two-way communication between data producers and users), iv) using the Census and Housing Census exercise to promote statistical awareness and v)

7.3 ***Modernisation***

- a. ***Modernize the NSS:*** Step up the NSS modernization drive by prioritizing the: i) Setting up Modernization Committees at various levels: (ZIMSTAT, Directorate, NSS), ii) modernizing communication and broadening the communities of users of statistics, iii) standardizing and modernizing the statistical business architecture, iv) increasing uptake of technologies (eg. CAPI for all surveys/censuses), v) adopting integrated statistical systems for data collection, processing, and dissemination, vi) fostering new partnerships to support the sharing of best practices, vi) addressing users' expectations, vi) exploiting new sources of data (Big Data, citizen generated data).
- b. ***Increase the uptake of new technologies:*** Modernize data dissemination platforms and ensure that they serve as conduits through which stakeholders are reached out with timely demand-driven data. Also consider improving online access to population data through a functional database system such as REDATAM. Furthermore, build capacity through the acquisition of relevant ICT, equipping staff with relevant skills and recruiting the staff with the required expertise. It is highly recommended to acquire modern ICT equipment for various stages of the data production chain, and fully harness the benefits of using new technologies in data collection (e.g CAPI and satellite imagery), that include a reduction of amount of time required for data collection and improved cost effectiveness of surveys and censuses. On the other hand, there is a need to improve data visualization and establish interactive data portals.

7.4 ***Capacity Enhancement***

- a) ***Mobilize resources:***
Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy that is less dependent on support from development partners. It is also advisable to engage with Treasury about the need to

release all funds requested in the original budgets. Another approach is to generate interest among potential funders by clearly defining final outputs especially with regards to monitoring of key agendas (e.g., Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063). The latter bears more fruits if an integrated approach to statistics and M&E planning processes is considered at all levels. Furthermore, the resource mobilization team should go an extra mile to ensure that commitments are converted into partnership.

b) Review the organizational structure of ZIMSTAT:

Review the organizational structure to match with the increasing statistics demand for emerging portfolios.

c) Invest in modern ICT infrastructure and skills development

Some of the NSS institutions need to invest in modern ICT infrastructure that will be able to handle large amounts of data efficiently. Most staff within the MDAs require to upgrade their ICT skills so that they can handle bid data.

d) Office Space

The ZIMSTAT offices are devastated and not suitable for data and ICT equipment. There is an urgent need to identify and move into a suitable office space for both ZIMSTAT staff and ICT equipment.

7.5 Data gaps

a. Mainstream gender:

Generate information that depicts the situation for both women and men. There is a need to establish and operationalize a gender-based violence information management system (GBVIMS). In addition, develop strategies to address data needs for reporting, tracking gender-specific SDGs indicators, and other gender-related reporting obligations.

b. Disaggregation of data for households and individuals:

In the implementation planning of NSDS III, it is recommended that the censuses and surveys, (as discussed under section 4.5, incorporate the appropriate disaggregation criteria so that policy initiatives do not leave out some sections of society.

c. Underdeveloped environment statistics:

Under Agenda 2063, Objective number 7 covers Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities and the corresponding priority areas: i.e. climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention. It is recommended that the NSS undertakes surveys that assist in coming up with early warning systems as indicators.

d. SDG Indicator data gaps

There are a significant number of SDG indicator data that are not collected within the NSS. The NSS should fast track to engage potential data producers to implement activities associated with the SDG indicators during the period of NSDS III.

7.6 Strengthen User-Produce Engagement

Sustain strong Data Producer-User Dialogues with traditional stakeholders and expand horizons by opting-in new players (non-state actors). Strengthen collaboration with data users and researchers in the analysis of existing survey/census data and increase the frequency of the User-Producer dialogues to at least once every year. Data users should be differentiated, and their real needs continuously assessed, synthesised, and serviced. It is also crucial that data suppliers appreciate why they should provide data. In addition, their privacy should be respected and confidentiality of the information they provide should be maintained.

7.7 *Develop and operationalize a Risk Management Framework:*

There is need for ZIMSTAT and institutions in the NSS to anticipate challenges and institute some mitigation measures. This entails developing and operationalizing a Risk Management Framework through a rigorous stakeholder engagement. This is also consistent with objective number 7 of Agenda 2063 on environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies. The strategic plan is expected to consider evidence-based activities relating to natural disaster preparedness and prevention which would result in an early warning system.

Annex A: References

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11. ZIMSTAT (2021): ZIMSTAT IRBM Strategic Plan 2021 – 2025.
12. ZIMSTAT (2020): User-producer Symposium Report 2020

Annex B: Assessment Tools

1. PESTEL Analysis

Once the PESTEL analysis is ascertained, it feeds into the SWOT analysis particularly the external factors, which are the opportunities and Threats. The PESTEL is broken down as follows;

a) Political Factors

The political factors look at how government policy and regulations and implementation thereof in the economy affects the NSS, for example, the political events including, the holding of elections and bureaucracy.

b) Economic Factors

Economic indicators as published by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe which have a bearing on the outlook period affects the strategies to be developed by the NSS in the DSDS. These factors include the indicators on fiscal policy, like budget deficit and government debt. These are often the focus on external environment.

c) Social Factors

Social Factors are related to cultural and demographic trends in a society, age distribution and other cultural perceptions.

d) Technological Factors

Technological changes in the economy affect the strategies in the NSDS. These should be considered in the design of the NSDS otherwise it will be a risk or threat to the success of the NSDS.

e) Environmental Factors

These are the ecological impacts to strategic development. Factors in this category include weather conditions and climate change.

f) Legal Factors

These are the legal conditions that define what NSS can or cannot do. These could be some regulations that prohibit the collection of data during certain occasions.

These 6 factors have some impact on opportunities and threats and so it is important to identify these in order to put in place strategies that take advantage of the opportunities and whilst mitigating the threats.

PESTEL ANALYSIS

Political	Factors	Impact on NSS	Strategic Response
Economic			
Social			
Technological			
Environmental			

Legal			

2. SWOT ANALYSIS

The SWOT Analysis is a tool to assess the internal and external environments of the NSS and is part of the strategic planning process. The changes in the external environment under the SWOT analysis is derived from the factors under the PESTEL Analysis. Furthermore the following questions assist in the completion of the SWOT Analysis table;

- a) **Strengths**
 - What does the NSS have as an advantage in executing its mandate?
 - What positive perceptions do stakeholders have on ZIMSTAT and/or the NSS?
- b) **Weaknesses**
 - What does the NSS not do well?
 - What weaknesses do the stakeholders see in the NSS?
 - What factors contribute to the weak image of the NSS?
- c) **Opportunities**
 - Are there changes in technology that the NSS can take advantage of?
 - What are the good opportunities in the external environment that the NSS can take advantage of?
- d) **Threats**
 - Are technological changes threatening your achievement of the goals of the NSS?
 - What are the obstacles that the NSS face?

STRENGTHS (Internal Characteristics which give advantages)

Factor	Response

WEAKNESSES (Internal Characteristics which give disadvantages)

Factor	Response

OPPORTUNITIES (External Factors that allow for successful implementation of strategies)

Factor	Response

THREATS (External factors that prohibit the success of strategic initiatives)

Factor	Response

3. QUESTIONNAIRE 1: Assessment of ZIMSTAT and as a Modern Participant and Coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS)

(This questionnaire is to be completed by Directors and/or Deputy Directors)

Over the years the World Bank’s Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI) has been utilised by several countries to measure progress in statistical capacity building. The World Bank has now initiated a successor framework, the Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) which broadens the coverage of this framework into new areas.

This covers not only the national statistical organisation like ZIMSTAT and the traditional other NSS comprising mostly the government institutions but also institutions outside government including civil society and the private sector which have different demands for data. Resultantly, this framework identifies strengths and weaknesses of the NSS which would give indication of areas of investments leading to innovation that would meet the needs of all users.

The development of the SPI which is quite recent is consistent with the Transformative Agenda for official Statistics with the five thematic areas. These are the coordination of NSS, communication and advocacy, the integration of statistical systems, innovation and modernisation and the development of statistical capacities and training.

These frameworks broaden the source of data brought about by the technological advancement and developments in modern societies. It should be noted that the groups of data users have evolved to include, academia, civil society, regional and international institutions and the private sector that have different data needs. It is important for ZIMSTAT to start moving up the statistical data modernisation ladder and the major purpose of this tool is to identify the challenges that ZIMSTAT faces in this process and come up with strategies to resolve these problems so as to ensure that the statistical development of the NSS is a success.

Information of the ZIMSTAT representative completing the questionnaire.

Name:

Position:

Department

Gender:

Email:

1. Coordination within the NSS

1.1. What international statistical standards has ZIMSTAT integrated into the National Statistics System (NSS)?

- i.
-
- ii.
-
- iii.
-

1.2. Are these Standards being fully adhered to?

Yes

No.

Please

explain

why

not:

.....

1.3. Does ZIMSTAT have a department to monitor and communicate with data users and other producers in the NSS?

If yes Is the department adequately manned?:

No

1.4. How would you characterize ZIMSTAT's relationship with MDAs and other institutions in the NSS?

	Poor	Average	Strong	Very-Strong
Ministerial Sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development Partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private Sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civil Society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Media	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.5. Does ZIMSTAT receive data requests from Civil Society in the NSS?

if yes what type of data is in demand?

No.

1.6. What is the source of the data requested by Civil Society?

Formal media organizations

Social media

Research institutions

Other, Please Specify.....

1.7. Does ZIMSTAT have adequate technological resources to assist in the smooth transformation of official statistics from collection to dissemination?

Yes

No. Please specify where challenges are faced in the process:

.....
.....

1.8. Does ZIMSTAT have structures to mitigate against the duplication of data collection, production and reporting by statistics producers in the NSS?

Yes

No. Why not?

.....
.....

1.9. As a way to drive modernization, would you recommend setting up of Modernization Committees at the following levels?

a. Within the ZIMSTAT Board

Yes

No. Why not?

.....
.....

b. ZIMSTAT

Yes

No. Why not?

.....
.....

c. ZIMSTAT Directorates

Yes

No. Why not?

.....
.....

a. National Statistical System (NSS)

Yes

No. Why not?

.....
.....

.....

2. Communication and Advocacy

2.1. Does ZIMSTAT have plans to broaden the communities of users of statistics by strengthening accessibility and making statistics user-friendly?

Yes. Please share how:

If not, please share challenges being encountered:

2.2. Across national statistical systems, has ZIMSTAT fostered new partnerships to support the sharing of best practices?

Yes. If possible, please state with which NSS?

No. Please explain what challenges are being faced?

2.3. Is ZIMSTAT ready to meet the following three users' expectations?

a. Expectation of the data to be available at a faster rate

Yes. State how

No. Please explain what challenges are being faced.....

b. Ability to customize data sets

Yes. State how

No. Please explain what challenges are being faced.....

c. Data presentation that addresses different target group

Yes. State how

No. Please explain what challenges are being faced.....

3. Integrated statistical systems for data collection, processing and dissemination.

3.1. What challenges did ZIMSTAT encounter in the development and implementation of the NSDS II?

Development of NSDS II	Challenges
	1. 2. 3. 4.
Implementation of NSDS II	1. 2.

	3.
	4.

3.2. Do the statistical skill sets in the NSS allow for comparability and consistency of statistical deliverables (i.e. methodology, programming, quality assurance, data collection and dissemination)?

Yes

No. Please explain what areas are lacking?

.....

3.3. How does ZIMSTAT support the exploitation of administrative data for the purposes of statistics?

.....

.....

3.4. How is ZIMSTAT positioned to take advantage of innovations in capturing “Big Data”?

.....

.....

3.5. Modernization might entail leveraging on current data or insights in the data ecosystem (eg. administrative data, citizen-generated data, big data) before surveys. Therefore, if this is to be a success explain what ZIMSTAT envisions about the following:

a. Strategic partnerships

.....

b. Legislative environment

.....

3.6. Does ZIMSTAT has plans to access and use the following data sources”?

a. Google

Yes. State how

.....

No. Please explain, why not

.....

b. Facebook

Yes. State how

No. Please explain, why not

.....

c. Telecom footprints

Yes. State how

.....

No. Please explain, why not

.....

4. Innovation and Modernization through standards-based statistical business architecture

4.1. Has the standardization of production processes been enhanced within and across the NSS?

Yes

If not, what challenges have been faced?

.....

4.2. How has ZIMSTAT harnessed the power of ICT and mobile devices geo-referenced data collection, data visualization and dissemination?

.....

.....

Have any challenges been encountered in this endeavor?

If so, please specify the challenges

4.3. Has ZIMSTAT established common data and metadata portals

Yes

No. Please share challenges encountered in this regard.

.....

...

4.4. Has ZIMSTAT mainstreamed SDMX standards?

Yes

No. Please share challenges encountered in this regard.

.....

...

4.5. Has ZIMSTAT embraced the open data concept and the practice of cloud computing for official statistics?

Yes

No. Please share challenges encountered in this regard?

.....

...

4.6. What strategies do you intend to implement to resolve the challenges you are facing?

5. Capacity building and training

5.1. Has ZIMSTAT invested in managerial and technical e-learning courses for the sustainable development of a skilled statistical workforce?

Yes. Go to 5.2

No. What challenges have been faced (Go to 5.3) and suggest strategies to resolve these?
.....

5.2. Which technical partners were engaged to assist in the training?
.....
.....

5.3. How has ZIMSTAT expanded the statistical staff's technological skillset?
.....
.....

Has ZIMSTAT faced challenges in the sustainable development in this regard?

Yes. Please explain:
.....
.....

No.

5.4. With the current statistical skill level and developmental aspects envisaged in the NSS, where does ZIMSTAT want it to be in 5 years?
.....
.....

4. QUESTIONNAIRE 2: Capacity Needs Assessment
(Human Resources, IT Equipment and Physical Infrastructure)

Introduction and Consent Statement

Serial No:

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ZIMSTAT, with the assistance of World Bank consultants and the UN Country Team, is conducting an assessment of the national statistical system in preparation for the development of the third national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS3). Among the tools that are being administered is a capacity needs assessment questionnaire. The aim of the questionnaire is to identify capacity needs of ZIMSTAT and selected institutions in the NSS, with particular focus on human resources and the organizational infrastructure.

Please note that information collected through this inquiry will be treated with the confidentiality it deserves. No information will be divulged in contravention of the Census and Statistics Act [Chapter 10:29] of Zimbabwe. Your participation in this exercise is voluntary, and you are free to skip questions you might not be comfortable with. However, your inputs are immensely needed for the country to develop an inclusive and a fit for purpose NDSS3.

Part A: Questions for ZIMSTAT Deputy Director Human Resources and ZIMSTAT Deputy Director Provincial Operations

1. Human resources

1.1 Please, may you complete Tables 1.1 and 1.2 below about the staffing situation in ZIMSTAT.

Table 1.1: Regular staff

Type of staff	Relevant training*	Established posts	Filled posts	Required New Posts
Statistical Staff	University graduate			
	Diploma holders			
	Others: School Cert.			
Data Processing Staff	University graduate			
	Diploma holders			
	Others: School Cert.			

* Statistical, demography, mathematics, computer science, economics.

Table 1.2: Staff turnover (% of staff in relevant category) in the last three years:

Type of staff	Staff turnover as a percentage of staff category		
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Professional (with degree)			
Sub-professional (with diplomas)			

1.2 Does your organization have a staff retention strategy? Yes 1 No 2

If **yes**, explain the strategy_____

If **no**, give reasons_____

1.3 Are there some training needs for the staff involved in statistical work? Yes 1 No 2

If yes, complete *Table 1.3*

Table 1.3 Type of training, duration of the training and number of staff to be trained

No.	Type of training	Local/International training	Duration of training	Number of training beneficiaries

1.4 Do you intend to hire expertise for gap filling/on-job training of staff in the next 5 years? YES 1 NO 2. If yes, complete *Table 1.4*

Table 1.4: Type of expertise to be hired

No.	Type of external expertise	Local/International expertise	Duration of engagement with experts	Number of experts to be hired

1.5 In your opinion, how can ZIMSTAT harness innovation (knowledge, skills) and modernization in a bid to increase efficiency along the data value chain?

Part B: Questions for ZIMSTAT Deputy Director Central Services and ZIMSTAT Deputy Director Provincial Operations

2. IT Equipment/Physical infrastructure

2.1 Please may you kindly complete Table 2.1, by listing and quantify assets ZIMSTAT has and what it needs to support statistical work (excluding population census) during the implementation of NSD3

Table 2.1: Assets for supporting statistical work, excluding a population census

No.	Type of assets	Current quantity	Desired Quantity
1.	Vehicles		
2.	IT Devices and virtual resources (specify)		
3.	Hardware (specify)		
4.	Software (specify)		
5.	Storage (eg. Cyber security, virtual resources)		
6.	GIS		
7.	Office space		
8.	Etc		

2.1 Which main computer packages are mostly used by ZIMSTAT for:

- i. Statistical Analysis (eg. STATA, SARS,)
- ii. Database management (eg. Redatam,).....

2.2 Please state and quantify assets you are hiring and also those you would intend to hire in view of supporting statistical work in the next 5 years (*complete Table 2.1*).

Table 2.1: Assets hiring for supporting statistical work

No.	Assets for hiring	Current quantity	Desired quantity
1.			
2.			
3.			

4.			
5.			
6.			
7			

2.3 In your opinion, how can ZIMSTAT harness technological innovation and modernization in a bid to increase efficiency along the data value chain?

5. QUESTIONNAIRE 3: Evaluation of NSDS II by Data Users

Introduction

To access quality statistics for evidence-based decision-making, the Government of Zimbabwe, through ZIMSTAT, embraced the notion of statistical planning by designing the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). The NSDS is a planning tool for strengthening statistical capacity in the National Statistical System (NSS). The second planning strategy ended in 2020, and ZIMSTAT is developing the third plan (NSDS III) (2021 to 2025) with the assistance of the World Bank and the United Nations Country Team in Zimbabwe. A team of three consultants, comprising one international and two nationals, was contracted to support ZIMSTAT with assessing the status of statistical capacity in the country in preparation of the development of NSDS III. A set of data collection tools is being administered by the consultants. The data-users questionnaire, in one part, aims to collect information on the relevance of NSDS II, its performance based on the set objectives, and user satisfaction with the outcome. On the other, the tool seeks to establish user data needs, uptake, and capacity to access and use statistics produced by the NSS, the challenges faced in accessing data, and suggestions on improvements to the modernisation of the statistical system.

Your participation in this exercise is voluntary, but your input is critical for developing an inclusive NSDS III. Please note that the consultants will treat the information collected through this inquiry with the confidentiality it deserves in line with the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act [Chapter 10:29] (2007) of Zimbabwe.

Please complete the questionnaire below, placing an “X” in the box next to your answer.

Name of Institution/Agency:

Name of Official Completing Questionnaire:

Gender

Female

Male

Position

Email

Date

In which sector is your organisation?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Private Sector | <input type="checkbox"/> | Non-State Actors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Development Partners (UN, donors) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Academic Institutions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Enterprises | <input type="checkbox"/> | Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Civil Society Organisation (CSO) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify)..... |

1. During the implementation period of the NSDS II, have you used statistics produced by any of the following institutions/data producers?

Yes. Please identify.

- ZIMSTAT
- Line Ministries
- Developmental Partners
- International Organizations
- Academic Institutions
- Public Enterprises
- Other,

Specify:

.....

No, proceed to Q2.

What statistics did you demand and from which entity?

Statistic/data	Entity

1.1 How often do you use the statistics produced by ZIMSTAT, Government Ministries or other data producers?

- Every day
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Yearly
- Other, please specify:

1.2 Please indicate the use of the statistics (Select all that apply):

- The analysis of developments for short-term decision-making, provide an example:
- The analysis of global/regional/local trends for lasting policy formulation, provide an example:
- The monitoring of government policies, provide an example:
- Highlighting developmental issues, provide an example:
- Other. Please specify:

1.3 What type of data do you mainly use in your institution? (**Multiple responses allowed**)

- Economic
- Social
- Demographic
- Environmental
- Health and lifestyle
- Legal
- Other, specify:

.....
 1.4 How accessible is the data you use?

- Extremely accessible
 - Accessible
 - Not accessible
 - Other, specify
-

To what extent did the quality of data meet your need?

- Largely
 - Moderately
 - Not at all
 - Other, Specify
-

1.5 How do you mainly get the data you require?

- Publication
 - By electronic means
 - Via the internet
 - Direct contact with the Producer (telephone, physical visit)
 - Other, specify:
-

2. How do you rate the statistics available in the national statistical system (NSS) on a scale of 1 to 5? (1=least score, 5=best score)

Category	Rate				
	1	2	3	4	5
Timeliness	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Reliability	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Accuracy	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Accessibility and Clarity	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Comparability	<input type="checkbox"/>				
User-Friendliness	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Sufficiently disaggregated	<input type="checkbox"/>				

2.1 In which category do you find main data gaps?

- Economic
- Social
- Demographic
- Environmental
- Health and lifestyle
- Legal
- Other,

Specify:

.....

2.2 Is there opportunity to provide feedback to the statistics producer/provider?

- Yes
- No, please specify (Select all that apply):
 - There is no opportunity for producer to provide feedback
 - Feedback is not required
 - The producer is not receptive to feedback
 - Other, please

specify:

.....

2.3 Since the implementation of the NSDS II, has the accessibility and quality of data in the NSS improved?

Accessibility

- Yes, it has improved
- No, it has remained the same
- No, it has gotten worse
- Other.

Please

explain:

.....

Quality

Yes, it has improved

No, it has remained the same

No, it has gotten worse

Other.

Please

explain:

.....

2.4 What, in your opinion, is good data practice by ZIMSTAT?

i.

.....

ii.

.....

iii.

.....

2.5 Please suggest improvements in the production of data by ZIMSTAT?

i.

.....

ii.

.....

iii.

.....

3. Have you participated in statistics training hosted by ZIMSTAT in the past 5 years?

Yes, please specify the topic:

No

4. Would you/or your staff be interested in attending statistics training events hosted by ZIMSTAT?

Yes, I will appreciate an invitation

No, thank you.

5. Would you or your staff be interested in attending a statistics dissemination forum organized by ZIMSTAT following the release of data?

Yes

No, thank you.

6. Would you or your staff like to receive regular updates from ZIMSTAT on new and relevant statistics releases?

Yes

No, thank you.

7. In your opinion, are there any subjects and/or topics that require more analysis in statistics currently published? Please, specify:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

8. Does your organization collect data for its operations?

Yes, please specify:

- a. The _____ type _____ of _____ data:
.....
- b. Frequency (Frequent = 1, Infrequent = 2):
.....
- c. Geographical _____ coverage:
.....
- d. Other _____ characteristics (Specify):
.....

No

9. Does your institution/agency play an active role in the development of the national statistical system?

Yes

No, go to Q9.2

9.1 If the answer is yes in Q9, how does it play the role (**Mark with an X as appropriate**)

Member of Data User - Producer Committee (If applicable)

Involved in funding some of the NSS programs

Initiator of special data request

9.2 In your opinion, is ZIMSTAT's role in the national statistical system well understood?

Yes

No. Please explain:

.....

9.3 Have you ever contacted ZIMSTAT for data or with a query?

Yes. Please state the reason(s) for contacting ZIMSTAT:

i.

.....

ii.

.....

iii.

.....

No (Go to Q9.5)

9.4 Was the need met?

Yes

Yes partially

No

If your answer is no, why was your request / needs met partially or not met at all?

.....
.....
.....
.....

9.5 In your opinion, is the role of statistics in national development well understood?

Yes

No. What needs to be done?

.....
.....
.....

9.6 Which of the following do you consider best for promoting statistical awareness
(use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 = least, 5 = best)

Category	Scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
Commemoration Days (e.g.,	<input type="checkbox"/>				

African or World Statistics Day)					
User-Producer Workshop	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Workshop for Policy-Makers	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Print Media	<input type="checkbox"/>				
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>				
International Trade Fair	<input type="checkbox"/>				

9.7 How best do think statistical awareness should be promoted?

- i.
.....
- ii.
.....

9.8 Given the experience from the past five years of the NSDS II implementation, and the achievements thereof (or otherwise), please recommend three priority strategic areas that would enhance the satisfaction of your (user) need for the NSDS III.

- i.
.....
- ii.
.....
- iii.
.....

6. QUESTIONNAIRE 4: Evaluation of NSDS II by Ministries, Departments and Agencies

An evaluation of the Zimbabwe National strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) II is being carried out by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) in collaboration with World Bank and UN Country Team. This evaluation will assist in the development of NSDS III and is based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) implementation guidelines for assessing data quality and statistical capacity gaps.

NSDS II's strategic objectives were as follows:

1. Strengthen the civil registration system, administrative records, surveys and other sources of data;
2. Improve the quality and dissemination of statistics and public statistical literacy;
3. Improve statistical advocacy and integrate the use of statistics in decision making;
4. Develop capacities within the National Statistical System (NSS);
5. Consolidate coordination within the NSS; and
6. Improve resource mobilization and build strategic partnerships.

The aim of the questionnaire is to evaluate NSDS II by assessing its **clarity, effectiveness, efficiency, User satisfaction, complementarity, sustainability and impact**, as well as determining its **relevance**.

This questionnaire also aims to collect information from a statistical, financial, policy and human resource view point. All the information collected from each individual respondent will be treated with confidentiality in line with the provision of the Census and Statistics Act [Chapter 10.29] and only the summary of information gathered from this questionnaire will be publicized.

THIS SECTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR IN THE MINISTRY.

PLEASE MARK IN THE BOX WITH AN X WHERE APPROPRIATE.

Department

Name of Official

Gender Female

Male

Position

Email

Date

1. DETERMINE the NSDS II's RELEVANCE IN TERMS OF MEETING CHALLENGES FACED BY THE COUNTRY

1.1 Was the statistical data generated from the Ministry (the statistical sector) during the implementation period of NSDS II relevant to the strategic goals outlined in Zimbabwe's national development plan, ZIMASSET?

- Yes.
 Yes, to a large extent.
 No.

1.2 Was the statistical data generated from the Ministry during the implementation period of the NSDS II relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- Yes.
 No.

1.3 Did NSDS II resolve the following shortcomings:

		(Yes or No)	If no, please indicate why the Sector faced these shortcomings:
Lack of Quality Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	
Infrequent Statistical Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	
Statistics not produced timeously	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	
Lack of confidence in the data produced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	

2. ASSESS THE NSDS II's EFFECTIVENESS IN CONTRIBUTING TO INTENDED OUTCOMES

2.1 Has the NSDS II been effective in contributing to the Sector's intended outcomes?

- Yes.
 If not. Please give reasons why not:

1.
2.
3.
4.

2.2 What factors influenced the development of the sector's statistical capacities or lack thereof in the following areas:

Area	Positive Developments	Lack of Development
Human Resources	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.
Physical Assets	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.
ICT Infrastructure	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.
Coordination	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.
Resource Mobilization	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.
Strategic Partnerships	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.
Management of Financial Resources	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.

3. MECHANISMS THAT ENSURE THE CONTINUED SUSTAINABILITY OF STATISTICS PRODUCTION

3.1 Will you continue to produce the statistics regularly for the following periods?

- Short-term (less than one year)
- Medium-term (one to five years)
- Long-term (more than five years)

3.2 What infrastructure/resources have been put in place by the sector to safeguard the continued production of quality statistics?

1.
2.
3.

4. IMPACT OF THE STATISTICS PRODUCED

4.1 Does the sector use statistics for decision making purposes?

If yes, please share success stories:

1.
2.
3.

If no, please give reasons why not:

1.
2.

5. NSDS III PREPARATION

5.1 In view of the experience of the past 5 years, the NSDS II implementation period and the achievements thereof (or otherwise), please recommend improvements on the planning and design of NSDS III so as to improve on the development of the National Statistical System of Zimbabwe.

1.
2.

THIS SECTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION MANAGER IN THE MINISTRY.

PLEASE MARK IN THE BOX WITH AN X WHERE APPROPRIATE WHEN ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

Department

Name of Official

Gender

Female

Male

Position

Email

Date

1. IMPROVE RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND BUILD STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

1.1 Does the Sector adhere to local and international best practices of financial management needed to attract and build local and international strategic statistical partnerships?

Yes. Please give examples:
 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.

No. Please indicate why not:

1.2 If development partners funded any statistical projects, census or surveys, was the financing thereof audited?

Year	Audit Completed	If yes, please indicate date the audit was completed and if favourable or unfavourable	If no, why was there no Audit?
2016	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
2017	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
2018	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
2019	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
2020	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		

No, the sector did not receive any funding from development partners.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITIES WITHIN NSS

2.1 Please show the Ministry’s organogram indicating clearly the Statistics department/section.

2.2 How would you rate the availability of resources to staff in the Ministry’s statistics department, to carry out their mandate according to the NSDS II:

- Very good
- Good
- Average
- Below Average
- Poor

2.3 What resources would you recommend need to be added to those already available to the statistics department to carry out its mandate fully?

.....

2.4 Did the statistics department have adequate full time and part-time staff members to support the implementation of NSDS II?

- Yes. Go to 2.6
- No. Go to 2.5

2.5 What positions in the statistics department need additional full time or part time staff members? Please indicate below.

.....

2.6 What is the staff turnover in the Ministry's statistics department?

.....

2.7 Were medical supplies and services made available to the staff in the statistics department?

- Yes. State the type of medical supplies and services, as well as the beneficiary staff member:

Staff Member	Medical supplies/services
1.	
2.	
3.	

- No.

2.8 Are incentives given to staff in the statistics department as a staff retention strategy, and/or as a way of getting the best out the staff?

- Yes, incentives were distributed.

No, there were no incentives distributed. Why not:

2.9 Are there efforts to fill vacant positions within the Ministry’s Statistical department, if any exist?

Yes.

No, what are the problems facing the Sector in filling the vacant positions?

1.
2.
3.
4.

3. ASSESS THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NSDS II: DO THE COSTS OF THE NSDS II JUSTIFY ITS RESULTS

3.1 What was the trend of the allocation of financial resources to the statistics department annually over the implementation period of the NSDS II period?

Year	Ministry Budget	Allocation Statistics	to Proportion of Budget to Statistics Department
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			

3.2 What external financing challenges did the sector face during the implementation period of the NSDS II? How were these challenges overcome?

Financing Challenges	Solutions to Challenges
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

3.3 In regards to costs versus results, how efficiently has the Ministry and/or ZIMSTAT conducted surveys/censuses in meeting their mandate as described in the NSDS II?

- Very well
 Good
 Not well

4. NSDS III PREPARATION

4.1 In view of the experience of the past 5 years, the NSDS II implementation period and the achievements thereof (or otherwise), please recommend improvements on the planning and design of NSDS III so as to improve on the development of the National Statistical System of Zimbabwe.

- 1.
- 2.

THIS SECTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SECTOR STATISTICS OFFICER IN THE MINISTRY.

PLEASE MARK IN THE BOX WITH AN X WHERE APPROPRIATE WHEN ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

Department

Name of Official

Gender Female

Male

Position

Email

Date

1. STRENGTHEN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS, SURVEYS, CENSUSES AND OTHER SOURCES OF DATA

1.1 Strengthen administrative records and statistics

1.1.1. Was there good use of official statistics for evidenced based decision making?

Yes.

No. Please give reasons:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1.1.2. During the NSDS II period, were there improved statistics generated through administrative records?

Yes. Please describe the improvements.

1.

2.
3.
4.
5.

No.

1.1.3. To what extent were the undertaking of surveys and censuses strengthened?

		Reasons:
Surveys	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Strengthened	1.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Strengthened	2.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Strengthened at all	3.
Censuses	<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly Strengthened	4.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Strengthened	5.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Strengthened at all	

1.1.4. Are there any administrative statistics initiatives that were not planned for in the NSDS II implementation but were implemented?

If yes, please list them:

1.
2.
3.

No

1.1.5. Did sector/institution conduct or participate in surveys that were not planned for in the NSDS II implementation period?

If yes, please list them:

1.
2.
3.

No

1.2 Improved Quality and dissemination of statistics and public statistical literacy.

1.2.1. Was there improved quality of data available across the NSS?

Yes. Please describe the improvements:

.....

No. Please give reasons why not.

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.2.2. Did the dissemination of statistics improve during the implementation period of the NSDS II?

Yes. To what extent?

1% - 25%

26% - 50%

> 50%

No, there was no increase in the dissemination of statistics. Please give reasons why not:

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.3 Improved Statistical Advocacy and Integration of Statistics in the Decision Making Process

1.3.1. Was there improved Advocacy about the importance of statistics in decision making?

Yes.

No. Please give reasons why not.

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.3.2. What mediums of Advocacy were used? Please indicate which 2 mediums were found to be most effective?

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.4 Consolidate Coordination within NSS

1.4.1. Has the Compendium of Statistics been developed by ZIMSTAT to improve the common usage of Statistical concepts and methods within the NSS?

Yes.

No. Why Not:

2. ASSESS THE NSDS II EFFECTIVENESS IN CONTRIBUTING TO INTENDED OUTCOMES

2.1 How would you rate the statistical skills held by staff within the sector:

Very good

Good

Average

Below Average

Poor

Non-existent

2.2 If the statistical skills identified in 2.1 are average or lower, how did this lack of statistical skills affect the sector in the collection and dissemination of data?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

3. DID THE STATISTICS PRODUCED MEET THE DEMAND BY USERS

3.1 How many times were user-producer workshops undertaken over the last 5 years?

Not at all

Once a year

Once in two years

Once in five years

Other. Please specify:

4. WAS THERE COMPLIMENTARITY BETWEEN ZIMSTAT AND SECTORS IN MEETING DEMAND

4.1 Does statistics from both ZIMSTAT and the Ministry contribute to meet user demand?

Yes. Please specify how:

No. Please explain why:

4.2 Is there a data sharing policy or framework among different users of statistics?

Yes. Please provide details:

No. Please explain why not:

4.3 Are classifications and definitions being harmonised among data producers? (Select all that apply)

Yes, to ensure compatibility of data

Yes, to minimise inconsistency and use of a common language in defining indicators

No

5. MECHANISMS THAT ENSURE THE CONTINUED SUSTAINABILITY OF STATISTICS PRODUCTION

5.1 What gaps in the sustainable production of statistics have been identified by the sector and what plans have been put in place to close those gaps?

Gaps Identified	Action plan to manage the gaps
1.	1. 2. 3.
2.	1. 2. 3.
3.	1. 2. 3.
4.	1. 2. 3.
5.	1. 2. 3.

5.2 How has the Corona Virus pandemic affected the sustainability of statistics production within the sector?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

5.3 What measures have been put in place to ensure the sustainable production and dissemination of statistics by the sector in the face of future pandemics or incapacitating events?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

6. NSDS III PREPARATION

6.1 In view of the experience of the past 5 years, the NSDS II implementation period and the achievements thereof (or otherwise), please recommend improvements on the planning and design of NSDS III so as to improve on the development of the National Statistical System of Zimbabwe.

- 1.
- 2.

THIS SECTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO BE COMPLETED BY A SENIOR IT OFFICER/TECHNICIAN IN THE MINISTRY.

PLEASE MARK IN THE BOX WITH AN X WHERE APPROPRIATE WHEN ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

Department

Name of Official

Gender Female

Male

Position

Email

Date

1. DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICAL CAPACITIES WITHIN NSS

1.1 Are there efficient and effective IT systems supported by appropriate hardware and software for the statistics department?

Yes.

No. Please give reasons why not.

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.2 What was the effect of Cyber Risk on the smooth operations of NSDS II?

1.
2.
3.
4.

2. ASSISTANCE BY IT SECTION IN THE PRODUCTION OF STATISTICS

2.1 Does the Sector/Ministry have a website? If yes, how often did the users visit the website?

Yes:

No

2.2 Does the sector/ministry's website have a statistics webpage? If yes, is there a 'frequently asked questions' section?

If yes. Please list the top 5 frequently asked questions and data gaps identified from these questions, if any.

Frequently asked questions	Data gaps identified
1.	1. 2.
2.	1. 2.
3.	1. 2.
4.	1. 2.
5.	1. 2.

No or N/A

3. NSDS III PREPARATION

3.1 In view of the experience of the past 5 years, the NSDS II implementation period and the achievements thereof (or otherwise), please recommend improvements on the planning and design of NSDS III so as to improve on the development of the National Statistical System of Zimbabwe.

1.
2.

Annex C: PESTEL Matrix

	Factors	Impact on NSS	Strategic Response
	Lack of political buy-in by politicians	Reduced funding for statistical activities	Sensitization of the leadership on the importance of statistics
	Active participation of uniformed security	Public mistrust in census operations	Defining and honoring TORs of the Census Inter-Ministerial

	forces in the National Population and Housing Censuses		Committees at technical and policy levels
	Bureaucracy (Government administrative procedures)	Delay in receiving grants	Alternative resource mobilization.
		Value of the grant lost over-time	Continuous engagement with the Treasury
		Incapacitated to execute	Lobby for reduced bureaucratic process
1. ECONOMIC	Budget deficit	ZIMSTAT funding is affected	Identifying alternative sources of funding
	Restricted participation in the global village	Limited opportunity to host international statistical workshops	Engagement and re-engagement with the international community
	Recession	Limits the ability of ZIMSTAT to mobilize resources	Identifying alternative sources of funding
	Exchange rate	Expensive acquisitions due to forex being available on black market	Engaging with the Treasury
	Inflation	Inability to procure or pay for items as per initial budgets	Review budgets quite often
2.	COVID-19	Limits the ability to conduct researches, Censuses and Surveys	Mainstream the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID19) in the statistical production
	Low disposable income	Difficult to attract and retain skilled professionals	Offer competitive remuneration
TECHNOLOGICAL	Uptake of technologies	Inadequate ability to use innovations in technology available for conducting surveys, censuses and researches.	Migration from paper-based data collection to use of mobile devices.
		Inefficiency in the production and assessment of statistics	Modernization of the NSS
	Cyber risks	Cyber-attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and implementing cyber security and data protection protocols Lobbying for the enactment of the Cyber Security and Data Protection bill.
ENVIRONMENTAL	Alternative sources of data (Big data & Citizen generated data)	Proliferation of alternative sources of data (citizen-generated data and big data)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subjecting alternative sources to a due diligence process Investment in modern ICT equipment that can handle big data.
	Green agenda	Contribute to green agenda by using environmentally friendly data collection methods	CAPI and web-based technology data collection

	Climate	Migration within climate change is not adequately captured within mainstream surveys	Incorporate environmental migration programming with mainstream policies
	Terrain and climatic conditions	During the rainy season field work is suspended in some parts of the country due to inaccessibility.	Improving the timing of fieldwork so that it does not coincide with the rainy seasons
LEGAL	The Census and Statistics Act of 2007	I The Act does not give ZIMSTAT explicit mandate to gather administrative data nor does it obliged other producers to provide data to ZIMSTAT	Review of the Census and Statistics Act of 2007 so as to be able to collaborate with producers of administration data and mandate MDA's to set up statistics departments.
		The ACT is not fully in line with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Alignment of the Census and Statistics Act with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
	Government employment process	Employment freezes limits institutions' flexibility to restructure their strategic needs.	Engaging with the government to unfreeze the recruitment of key posts in areas of statistics and ICT.

Annex D: Mapping NDS1 KPIs, Censuses /Surveys, Data frequencies/Disaggregation

Key: ■ Disaggregation Gap
■

Key Performance Indicator Gap



Frequency Gap

NDS Sector	National Outcome	KPIs	Survey / Census	Frequency	Survey / Census last done	Disaggregated
Economic Growth and Stability	Declining General Price Level	Annual Average Inflation (%)	CPI, HCPI	Monthly	Oct 2021	Provincial
	Maintaining Sustainable Fiscal Deficit	Ratio of Fiscal Deficit to GDP (%)	-Central Government Survey	Annually		N/A
	Declining Debt Levels	Ration of Public Debt to GDP	-Central Gov't Survey	Annually		N/A
	Improving Balance of Payments	Ratio of Current Account Balance to GDP (%)	-Terms of Trade Survey -Informal cross Borders trade Survey	Annually	2015	N/A
		Months of Import Cover				N/A
	Increased GDP	Real GDP Growth (%)				N/A
	Increased per Capita Incomes	Per Capita Income (USD)	PICES	Every 5 years	2017 (Mini PICES 2019)	Gender, urban / Rural
	Improved Ease of Doing Business Ranking	Ease of Doing Business Ranking	-Ease of Doing Business Ranking -Foreign Private Capital (FPC) -Business Tendency Survey	- - -Quarterly	- - -Sept 2021	- - -National
	Increased Decent Jobs	% of people in Formal	Finance and Insurance Survey	Annually, Quarterly	2018	Gender, age, Income, disability

		Employment				
	Improved Financial Inclusion	% of Financially included persons	Finnscope Consumer survey, Finnscope Small Business Survey	Every 3 years	2013 2014	Gender, age, income, disability
Food and Nutrition Security	Improved Food Security	Proportion of Food Insecure People	-Poverty Datum Line (PDL)	Monthly	-	-
			-PICES	-Every 5 years	-2017 (2019)	-Gender, rural / urban
	Improved Self Sufficiency	% of Maize production over total requirements	Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	-	-	-
		% of Milk production over total requirements	Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	-	-	-
	% of Beef production over total requirements	-Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Quarterly	2003	Province	
		-Census of Registered Butchers -Agriculture and Livestock Survey	-Annually	2021	Gender, sector, province	
	Increased Farm Incomes	Per capita farm income	-Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery -Crop forecasting survey	-	-	-
Improved Nutrition Status	Proportion of	-Urban / Rural WASH Survey	-	-	-	

		Households accessing safe water	-Waste and Water Survey	-	-	-
		Proportion of Households accessing safe sanitation	-National Health Profile -Waste and Water Survey -MICS -MIMS -MCHTS	-Quarterly - Annually -Every 2 years	2018 2016 2019	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Proportion of children Stunted	National Health Profile	Quarterly / Annually	2018	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Prevalence of childhood Obesity	National Health Profile	Quarterly / Annually	2018	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in women of child bearing age	National Health Profile	Quarterly / Annually	2018	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
	Improved Horticulture Production	Value of Horticultural Products	-Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery -Crop Forecasting	-	-	-
Moving the Economy Up The Value Chain and Structural Transformation	Improved Value Addition	Contribution of the secondary sector to GDP	-Volume of Manufacturing Index -Business Tendency Survey -Trade in Services FATS Survey	-Monthly -Quarterly	-Mar 2021 -Sept 2021	-National -National

	Improved Contribution of Manufacturing to GDP	Manufacturing contribution to GDP (%)	-Volume of Manufacturing Index	-Monthly	-Mar 2021	-National
	Improved Contribution of Value added Exports to Total Exports	Contribution of value added exports to total exports	-Terms of Trade Survey	-	-	-
	Improved Earnings from Beneficiated Minerals	Value of beneficiated minerals	-Administrative data (MoMMD)	-	-	-
	Improved Earnings from Trade in Goods and Services	Value of exports in Goods and Services to GDP	-Terms of Trade Survey -Small Scale Cross Border Trade -Private Capital Flows	-Annually -Monthly -Annually	-2015 -Feb 2020 -2015	-
	Improved Competitiveness	Global Competitiveness Index	Global Competitiveness Index			
Infrastructure and Utilities	Improved Infrastructure and Access to Services	Infrastructure Index	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals -ICT Access and Use by Health Facilities and Education Institutions -ICT Use by Business -Census of Transport -Air traffic and Airport Stats -Railway Statistics -Motor Vehicle Statistics	-Every 2 years - -Every 2 years -Every 5 years -Monthly -Monthly -Quarterly	-2014 -2017 -2009 -1995 -2019 -2019 -	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban

			-Infrastructure Statistics	-Annually	-2018	
Digital Economy	Improved Access and Usage of ICTs	ACCESS INDICATORS	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals	-Every 2 years	-2014	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
			-ICT Access and Use by Health Facilities and Education Institutions	-	-2017	
			-ICT Use by Business	-Every 2 years	-2009	
		Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants – Internal penetration rate	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals	-Every 2 years	-2014	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals	-Every 2 years	-2014	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		International Internet bandwidth				
		USAGE INDICATORS				
		% of population covered by mobile cellular telephone – mobile penetration rate	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals	-Every 2 years	-2014	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban

		% of localities with Public Internet Access Centers (PIACS) by number of inhabitants (rural/urban) – Internet penetration rate	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals	-Every 2 years	-2014	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Average Money spent on ICTs proportional to disposable income (Revenue generated by mobile telephone networks)	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals	-Every 2 years	-2014	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		% contribution of ICTs to GDP	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals -ICT Access and Use by Health Facilities and Education Institutions -ICT Use by Business	-Every 2 years - -Every 2 years	-2014 -2017 -2009	
Housing Delivery	Improved Access to Affordable and Quality Housing	Number of housing units delivered as	-Living Standards Survey (LSS)	-	-	-

	and Social Amenities	a function of effective demand				
		% of Households with access to safe drinking water (Urban)	-Waste and Water Survey Report	-Biennial	2016	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		% of Households with access to safe drinking water (Rural)	-Waste and Water Survey Report	-Biennial	2016	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		% of households with access to sanitation / sewerage system (Urban)	-Waste and Water Survey Report -Rural / Urban WASH Survey	-Biennial -	2016 -	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		% of households with access to sanitation / sewerage system (Rural)	-Waste and Water Survey Report -Rural / Urban WASH Survey	-Biennial -	2016 -	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		% change in households with access to social amenities	-Waste and Water Survey Report	-Biennial	2016	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
Human Capital Development and Innovations	Specialized Workforce	% of Critical Skilled Experts available (Verified by	-Quarterly Employment Inquiry (QEI)	-Quarterly	2021	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban

		National Critical skills Surveys)				
	Increased Innovation for Industrialization	Number of commercial International Property Rights Issued	-Business Tendency Survey (BTS) -Foreign Private Capital (FPC)	-Quarterly -	-Sept 2021 -	-National -
	Improved Access and Utilization of Advanced Knowledge and Technologies	Average money spent on ICTs proportional to Disposable Income	-ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals	-Every 2 years	-2014	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		% of Institutions with Public Internet Access Centers (PIACs)	-ICT Use by Business	-Every 2 years	-2009	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
Health and Well-Being	Improved Quality of Life	Life Expectancy at Birth (Disaggregated)	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics	-Quarterly -Annually -Annually	-1 st 2019 - -None	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Maternal Mortality Ratio (deaths per 100 000)	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics	-Quarterly -Annually -Annually	-1 st 2019 - -None	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Under 5 Mortality	-Quarterly National Health Profile	-Quarterly -Annually	-1 st 2019 -	Gender, income, age, disability,

			-Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics	-Annually	-None	education, rural / urban
		Overall Vacancy Rate	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics	-Quarterly -Annually -Annually	-1 st 2019 - -None	1/4 Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		AIDS Mortality per 100 000	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics	-Quarterly -Annually -Annually	-1 st 2019 - -None	1/4 Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		TB Mortality rate	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics	-Quarterly -Annually -Annually	-1 st 2019 - -None	1/4 Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Cholera Case Fatality	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics	-Quarterly -Annually -Annually	-1 st 2019 - -None	1/4 Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) Mortality Rate (Cervical Cancer)	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics -Non-Communicable Disease Survey	-Quarterly -Annually -Annual -	-1 st 2019 - -None -	1/4 Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Malaria Mortality Rate	-Quarterly National Health Profile	-Quarterly -Annually	-1 st 2019 -	1/4 Gender, income, age, disability,

			-Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics	-Annually	-None	education, rural / urban
	% of Availability of selected tracer Medicines Vital, Essential and Necessary (VEN)	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Vital Statistics -Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Every 5 years	-Quarterly -Annually -Annual -Every 5 years	-1 st 1/4 2019 - -None -2019	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
	Public Health Expenditure per Capita	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Every 5 years	-Quarterly -Annually -Every 5 years	-1 st 1/4 2019 - -2019	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
	% Availability of Functional Equipment	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annually	-Quarterly -Annually	-1 st 1/4 2019 -	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
	Sanitation Coverage	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile -Rural / Urban WASH -MI-Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annually - -Every 5 years	-Quarterly -Annually - -Every 5 years	-1 st 1/4 2019 - - -2019	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
	Portable Water Supply Coverage					
	Service Availability Index					

		Client Satisfaction Index	-Quarterly National Health Profile -Annual National Health Profile	-Quarterly -Annually	-1 st 1/4 2019 -	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
Image building, International Engagement and Re-Engagement	Improve Country image	Good Country Index	-Good Country Index	-	-	-
		Country Brand Ranking Global Travel and Tourism		-	-	-
		Competitiveness Ranking	Competitiveness Ranking	-	-	-
		Global Happiness index	Global Happiness Index	-	-	-
	Improved International Relations	Country Risk Index	Country Risk Index	-	-	-
		Good Country Index	Good Country Index	-	-	-
		Removal of Sanctions		-	-	-
Devolution and Decentralization	Improved Inclusive Governance and Socio-Economic Development	Devolution and Decentralization Level	-Central Government Survey	-	-	-
Youth, Sports and Culture	Increased Youth participation in Development and Decision Making	Proportion of Youth involved in Decision Making and	-Business Tendency Survey (BTS)	-Quarterly	-Sept 2021	National

	Making Processes	Development Process (%)				
		Number of Youth trained in Vocational and Entrepreneurial Skills Annually	-Labour Force and Child Labour Survey	-Every 5 years	-2019	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
		Number of Youth who Accessed Empowerment Opportunities in all Sectors of the Economy	-Labour Force and Child Labour Survey	-Every 5 years	-2019	Gender, income, age, disability, education, rural / urban
	Increased Promotion and Safeguarding of Cultural and Creative Practices, Goods and Services	Number of cultural and Heritage Centers	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Number of Active Marketing Platforms	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Amount of Revenue Generated from the Consumption of Cultural Products and Services (USD Millions)	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-

		Annual number of Culture for Development indicators (CDIS) Survey reports	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Proportion of locals Participating in cultural activities out of 10	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Number of ratified National and International Standards and Protocols dealing with Culture and Heritage per Annum	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Proportion of Cultural and Creative industries (CCIs) practitioners involved in the protection of Intellectual Property and Copyrights out of 10	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-

		% increase of CCIs practitioners trained and capacity built (%)	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		% of Government and Foreign Missions buildings Adorned (%)				
		% increase on Research Papers/Publications on CCIs and Heritage (%)				
	Increased Levels of Participation in Sport and Recreation Activities	% increase in number of Participants in Sport and Recreation Programs and Activities	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Number of Standard Sport and Recreation Facilities Constructed/Refurbished per Annum	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Amount of Revenue generated	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-

		through Sport and Recreation per Annum				
		Number of Sport and Recreationa l Events Participated in or Hosted (National, Regional and Internation al)	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Increase in Consumpti on of local sport and recreation Goods and Services (%)	-	-	-	-
	Increased Social Cohesion, sense of National Identity and Pride	% increase in level of local consumptio n of Cultural, Sport and Recreationa l products and services (%)	-Culture Statistics Survey	-	-	-
		Number of Youth involved in voluntary community and National Developme nt				

Social Protection	Improved access to Inclusive Social Protection	% of population covered by Social Protection Systems	-Finance and Insurance Surveys -Labour force and Child Labour Survey	-Quarterly -Every 5 years	- 2019	- Sex, Urban / Rural
		Social Assistance	-Quarterly Employment Inquiry	-Quarterly	2021	Sex, Urban / Rural
		Social Care and Support Services	-Gender Fact Sheet (MICS) and (LCLS) -Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) -Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) -Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey	-Every 5 years -Every 10 years -Every 5 years -Every 5 years	-2019 -2017 -2019 -2015	Sex, Urban / Rural -Sex, Urban / Rural, Age, Wealth Quantile
		Livelihoods Supports	-Rent and Domestic Workers' Survey	-	-	-
		Social Insurance	-Finance and Insurance Surveys	-Quarterly	-	-
Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management	Environment Protected	Area of Wetlands sustainably managed (Ha)	-Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery -Environment Satellite Account -Environment Statistics	- - -Biannual	- - -2016	- - -Area
		Area Burnt (Ha)	-Production Account of Agriculture,	-	-	-

		Forestry and Fishery -Environment Satellite Account -Environment Statistics	- -Biannual	- -2016	- -Area
		Number of Landfills Established -Environment Satellite Account -Environment Statistics	- -Biannual	- -2016	- -Area
		Level of Penetration of Early Warning Systems (%) -Environment Statistics	-Biannual	-2016	-Area
		Number of Districts integrating climate change in development planning frameworks -Environment Statistics	-Biannual	-2016	-Area
		Levels of Green House Gases (GHGs) Emissions (MtCO ₂ eq) -Environment Statistics	-Biannual	-2016	-Area
		Mined Area Rehabilitated (Ha) -Environment Statistics	-Biannual	-2016	-Area
		Area of Land Under Protection (Million Ha) -Environment Statistics	-Biannual	-2016	-Area
		Number of Recycling Initiatives -Environment Statistics	-Biannual	-2016	-Area
	Improved Biodiversity	Planted Area (Ha) -Production Account of	-	-	-

	(Sustainable Natural Resources utilization)		Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery -Environment Satellite Account -Environment Statistics	- -Biannual	- -2016	- -Area
		National Forest Cover (%)	-Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery -Environment Statistics	- -Biannual	- -2016	- -Area
		Number of Keystone Species	-Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	-	-	-
	Improved Community Livelihood (Sustainable Natural Resources utilization)	Net CAMPFIRE revenue for communities (USD Millions per Annum)	-Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	-	-	-
	Increased Contribution of Sustainable Tourism to the Economy/ GDP	Contribution to GDP	-Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery -Visitor Exit Survey for Tourism	-Every 3 years	-2016	-Province
Governance	Enhanced Public Service Delivery	Citizen Satisfaction Index	-ICT Access by Households and by Individuals	-Every 3 years	-2014	-Sex, Urban / Rural
			-Census of Transport Services	-Every 5 years	-2014	-Province

			-Urban / Rural WASH Survey -Census of Services -Central Government Survey	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Improved Justice Delivery	Ranking on Rule of Law (RLI)	-Central Government Survey	-	-	-
	Enhanced Social Cohesion	Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index	-	-	-	-
		Number of Incidents of Conflicts reported and resolved	-	-	-	-

Annex E: SDG Indicator Gaps

SDG	Target	Indicator Gap
1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age,

	<p>measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p> <p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>	<p>employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)</p> <p>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p>
<p>2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly</p>	<p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p>2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p> <p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p> <p>2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p>

	<p>managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p> <p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p>	<p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction</p> <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p>
3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	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) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		

<p>7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>		
<p>8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead</p> <p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<p>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</p> <p>8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p>
<p>9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	<p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and</p>	<p>9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</p> <p>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p>

	<p>double its share in least developed countries</p> <p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p> <p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>	<p>9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p> <p>9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added</p> <p>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</p>
<p>10 inequality and countries</p> <p>Reduce within among</p>	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p>	<p>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities</p> <p>10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> <p>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</p>

<p>11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, resilient and sustainable</p>	<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>	<p>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p> <p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p>11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)</p> <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
<p>12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	<p>12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels</p>	<p>12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production</p>

	<p>and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>	<p>12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</p> <p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p>
13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss		
16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and		

<p>build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>		
<p>17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p>

Annex F: Mapping Censuses/Surveys to Developmental Frameworks

Key: SDG Data Gap
 Agenda 2063 Data Gap

Survey / Census	Agenda 2030 (SDGs)	Agenda 2063	SADC RISDP
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CPI, HCPI	SDG 8	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Informal Cross Borders Trade Survey	SDG 5 SDG 8	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Terms of Trade Survey	SDG 8	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Business Tendency Survey	SDG 8	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Foreign Private Capital (FPC)	SDG 8	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
PICES	SDG 2 SDG 12	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens	Industrial Development & Market Integration And Social and Human Capital Development
Ease of Doing Business Ranking	SDG 8	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Finance and Insurance Survey	SDG 8	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Finnscope Consumer Survey	SDG 5	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Finnscope Small Business Survey	SDG 5	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Poverty Datum Line (PDL)	SDG 1	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens	Industrial Development & Market Integration And Social and Human Capital Development
Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	SDG 2 SDG 5 SDG 12 SDG 14 SDG 15	Modern Agriculture for increased Productivity and Production	Industrial Development & Market Integration And Social and Human Capital Development
Agriculture and Livestock Survey	SDG 2 SDG 5 SDG 12	Modern Agriculture for increased Productivity and Production	Industrial Development & Market Integration And Social and Human Capital Development

Census of Registered Butchers	SDG 5	Modern Agriculture for increased Productivity and Production	Industrial Development & Market Integration And Social and Human Capital Development
Crop forecasting survey		Modern Agriculture for increased Productivity and Production	Social and Human Capital Development
Urban / Rural WASH Survey	SDG 5 SDG 6	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens	Social and Human Capital Development
Waste and Water Survey	SDG 5 SDG 6	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens	Social and Human Capital Development
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	SDG 3 SDG 5	Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	Social and Human Capital Development
Annual National Health Profile	SDG 3 SDG 5	Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	Social and Human Capital Development
Quarterly National Health Profile	SDG 3 SDG 5	Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	Social and Human Capital Development
Vital Statistics	SDG 3 SDG 5	Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	Social and Human Capital Development
Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey	SDG 3 SDG 5	Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	Social and Human Capital Development
Trade in Services FATS Survey		Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Census of Transport	SDG 5 SDG 9	World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration
Volume of Manufacturing Index	SDG 5 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 12	Transformed Economies	Industrial Development & Market Integration
Air traffic and Airport Stats	SDG 9	World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration
Railway Statistics	SDG 9	World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration

Motor Vehicle Statistics	SDG 5 SDG 9	World Infrastructure crosses Africa	Class criss-	Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration
Infrastructure Statistics	SDG 7 SDG 9 SDG 11	World Infrastructure crosses Africa	Class criss-	Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration
ICT Access and Use by Health Facilities and Education Institutions	SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 9	World Infrastructure crosses Africa	Class criss-	Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration
ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals	SDG 5 SDG 9	World Infrastructure crosses Africa	Class criss-	Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration
ICT Use by Business	SDG 9	World Infrastructure crosses Africa	Class criss-	Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration
Living Standards Survey (LSS)	SDG 2 SDG 5 SDG 11	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens		Social and Human Capital Development
Quarterly Employment Inquiry (QEI)	SDG 5	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens		Social and Human Capital Development
Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS)	SDG 5	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens		Social and Human Capital Development
Culture Statistics Survey	SDG 5	African Renaissance is pre-eminent		Cross Cutting: Gender, Youth, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
Gender Fact Sheet (MICS) and (LCLS)	SDG 5 SDG 10	Full Gender Equality in all spheres of Life		Cross Cutting: Gender, Youth, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS)	SDG 5	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens		Cross Cutting: Gender, Youth, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
Rent and Domestic Workers' Survey	SDG 5	A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life		Social and Human Capital Development

		and Well Being for All Citizens	
Environment Satellite Account	SDG 13	Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Economies and Communities	Cross Cutting: Gender, Youth, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
Environment Statistics	SDG 13 SDG 14	Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Economies and Communities	Cross Cutting: Gender, Youth, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
Visitor Exit Survey for Tourism	SDG 5	Transformed Economies	Cross Cutting: Gender, Youth, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
Census of Services	SDG 5 SDG 11	Capable Institutions and Transformative Leadership in Place	The Foundation: Peace, Security, and Good Governance
Central Government Survey	SDG 16 SDG 17	Democratic values, practices, universal principles of Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law Entrenched	The Foundation: Peace, Security, and Good Governance

Annex G: NDS1 Clusters (Thematic Working Group) and members of each Cluster (NDS Sectors)

CLUSTER/TWG	TWG CHAIRS AND DEPUTY CHAIRS
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<p>1. Economic Growth and Stability</p>	<p>Chair of TWG-Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>Co-Chair- Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement</p> <p>Ministry of Mines and Mining Development</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Public Works</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry</p> <p>Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development</p> <p>Ministry of Youth, Sport, Arts and Recreation</p> <p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development</p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Power Development</p> <p>Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p> <p>Zimbabwe Revenue Authority</p> <p>Zimbabwe Statistics Agency</p> <p>Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries</p> <p>Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>Chamber of Mines</p> <p>Banker Association of Zimbabwe</p> <p>Consumer Council of Zimbabwe</p> <p>SMEDCO</p> <p>Zimbabwe Gender Commission</p> <p>ZEPARU</p> <p>NECF</p> <p>ZMF</p> <p>AGRIBANK</p> <p>IPEC</p> <p><u>Development Agencies-</u> World Bank, IMF, UNDP, AfDB, ILO</p> <p>Bilateral Development Partners-EU, DfID, USAID, SIDA</p>
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2.	Food and Nutrition Security	<p>Chair of TWG- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Health and Child Care</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education</p> <p>OPC</p> <p>Zimbabwe Land Commission</p> <p>GMB</p> <p>AMA</p> <p>ARDA</p> <p>Agribank</p> <p>ZFU</p> <p>CFU</p> <p>ZINWA</p> <p>SIRDIC</p> <p>COTCO</p> <p>Food and Nutrition Council</p> <p>PIB</p> <p>BAZ</p> <p>TIMB</p> <p>IFAD</p> <p>DDF</p> <p><u>Development Agencies –WFP, FAO, UNICEF</u></p>
3.	Infrastructure and Utilities	<p>Chair of TWG- Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Energy and Power Development</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Public Works</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p> <p>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>ZESA</p> <p>ZERA</p> <p>ZPC</p> <p>IDBZ</p>

		<p>ZINWA</p> <p>ICT</p> <p>DDF</p> <p><u>Development Agencies: UNDP</u></p>
4.	Governance	<p>Chair of TWG- Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Public Works</p> <p>Ministry of Transport and infrastructural Development</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Ministry of Defence and War Veterans Affairs</p> <p>Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Defence and War Veterans Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services</p> <p>Parliament</p> <p>Auditor General</p> <p>ZACC</p> <p>PSC</p> <p>NPRC</p> <p>CPU</p> <p>OPC</p> <p>JSC</p> <p>PSC</p> <p>NPA</p> <p>CCZ</p> <p>ZRP</p> <p>OPC</p> <p>ZEC</p> <p><u>Development Agencies & Stakeholders –UNDP, World Bank, ZHRC</u></p> <p><u>Bilateral Development Partners- EU</u></p>
5.	Moving the economy up the Value Chain and Structural Transformation	<p>Chair of the TWG- Ministry of Industry, Commerce</p>

		<p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Mines and Mining Development</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Power Development</p> <p>Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science, Innovation and Technology D</p> <p>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality</p> <p>Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education</p> <p>Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development</p> <p>Ministry of Mines and Mining Development</p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Youths and Sports</p> <p>Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency</p> <p>ZIMTRADE</p> <p>MMCZ</p> <p><u>Development Agencies-UNIDO, World Bank, AfDB, UNECA</u></p>
6.	Housing Delivery	<p>Chair of the TWG-Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Local Government and Public Works</p> <p>Other Members</p> <p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Developme</p> <p>Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Power Development</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p><u>Development Agencies-AfDB, UNDP, UN Habitat</u></p>
7.	Health and Wellbeing	<p>Chair of the TWG-Ministry of Health and Child Care</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Developme</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Public Works</p> <p>Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation Science and Technology D</p> <p>Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education</p> <p>Ministry of Youths and Sports</p>

		<p>DDF</p> <p><u>Development Agencies- World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP</u></p> <p><u>Bilateral Development Partners- USAID, DfID</u></p>
8.	Human Capital Development and Innovation	<p>Chair of the TWG- Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation Science</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education</p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Child Care</p> <p>Ministry of Youths and Sports</p> <p>PSC</p> <p>VCTs</p> <p>Agriculture Training Centres</p> <p><u>Development Agencies -UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA</u></p> <p><u>Bilateral Development Partners- EU, DfID</u></p>
9.	Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management	<p>Chair of the TWG- Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality In</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Mines and Mining Development</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement</p> <p>Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Public Works</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p> <p>EMA</p> <p>Chamber of Mines</p> <p>Small Scale Miners Association</p> <p>ZTA</p> <p>ZINWA</p> <p>Forestry Commission</p> <p>Institute of Environmental Studies at the University of Zimbabwe.</p> <p><u>Development Agencies-UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO</u></p> <p><u>Bilateral Development Partners- GTZ</u></p>

10.	Image building, International Engagement and Re-engagement	<p>Chair of the TWG-Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Information Publicity and Broadcasting Services</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Youths, Sports and Culture</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry ZTA</p> <p>OPC</p> <p>Zimbabwe Media Commission</p> <p><u>Development Agencies-UNDP, World Bank, IMF, AFDB</u></p>
11.	Devolution	<p>Chair of the TWG-Ministry of Local Government and Public Works</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p> <p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development</p> <p>Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Mines and Mining Development</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p> <p>Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development</p> <p>Ministry of Youth, Sport, Arts and Recreation</p> <p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development</p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Power Development</p> <p>Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities</p> <p><u>Development Agencies- World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP</u></p>
12.	Social Protection	<p>Chair-Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education</p>
13.	Digital Economy	<p>Chair-E-Government and Technology Unit, Office of the President and Cabinet</p> <p>Co-Chair- Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services</p> <p><u>Other Members of the TWG</u></p>

		Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education Ministry of Finance and Economic Development ZIDA
14.	Youth, Sport and Culture	Chair –Ministry of Sport, Arts and Culture Co-Chair- Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage

Annex H: List of Participants at workshop to administer Tools (To review this list)

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