The United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania Statistical Master Plan Phase Two (TSMP II)

2022/23 – 2026/27

December, 2021

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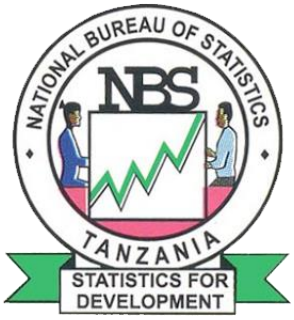

The Second Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP II)

(2022-2026)

is a publication prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with other key Sectors and stakeholders in the

National Statistical System

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ACRONYMSz

ACBF	Africa Capacity Building Foundation
ADAPT	Advanced Data Planning Tool
AfCS	African Charter on Statistics
AGRI Survey	Agriculture Integrated Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APIs	Application Programming Interfaces
ARC	Advanced Release Calendar
ASIP	Annual Survey of Industrial Production
AU	Africa Union
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
BR	Business Register
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CGD	Citizen Generated Data
CIP	Census of Industrial Production
CIPA	Communication Information and Public Awareness
COE	Census of Establishment
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRE	Central Register of Establishments
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
DfID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DQAF	Data Quality Assurance Framework
EAC	East Africa Community
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EASTC	Eastern Africa Statistical Training Center
EconStat	Economic Statistics
EES	Employment and Earnings Survey
EntStat	Enterprise Statistics
EnvStat	Environment Statistics
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan

GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GGStat	Good Governance Statistics
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoURT	The Government of United Republic of Tanzania
GPS	Global Positioning System
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HCPI	Harmonized Consumer Price Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPPI	Harmonized Producer Price Index
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILFS	Integrated Labor Force Survey
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOT	Input Output Table
IOT	Input Output Table
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISS	Informal Sector Survey
LANs	Local Area Networks
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MIS	Management Information System
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar
MOUs	Memorandum of Understanding
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NPS	National Panel Survey
NSAs	Non-State Actors
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NSS	National Statistical System
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
P4R	Program for Results
PHC	Population and Housing Census

PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PISCs	Public Institution and Statutory Corporations
PPI	Producer Price Index
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
RITA	Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
RS	Regional Secretariat
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SocStat	Social Statistics
SUT	Supply and Use Table
SWGs	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TIRA	Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority
TNADA	Tanzania National Data Archive
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TSS	Tanzania Statistical System
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
UNFPOS	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
ZADEP	Zanzibar Development Plan
ZANSTAT	Zanzibar Statistical System Capacity building Project
ZPRP	Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan
ZSDS	Zanzibar Strategy for Development of Statistics
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ZSS	Zanzibar Statistical System

FOREWORD

It is my great pleasure to introduce the Second Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP II) for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). The TSMP II sets out a medium-term and prioritized plan, which provides a comprehensive framework for the development of official statistics across the whole of the URT. The TSMP II will endeavor to achieve a well-functioning administrative records system in Tanzania, which provides about 60 percent of statistical needs through improvement of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and physical infrastructure. The TSMP II will also cover other statistical activities and human capacity development.

Given the importance of data and statistics for national and sectoral plans, TSMP II will strive to pull together all statistics actors who produce and use data in a harmonized and coordinated fashion. Therefore, the most critical success factor for the TSMP II is the collaboration from line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOo) and the Private Sector. Moreover, the success depends on how well the TSMP II is aligned with the needs of institutions in the National Statistical System (NSS) in supporting the evidence-based policy and decision making in the country.

The past few years have witnessed the increased demand for statistical information. This has largely been due to the need for monitoring and reporting on national development plans and programmes, such as FYDP III, regional and global frameworks which Tanzania is a signatory. As a result, there has been a significant data gaps on socio- economic indicators. In some cases, weaknesses in the NSS have led to poor quality data. These weaknesses include insufficient statistical coordination in the country, low awareness of use of statistics among decision makers and low priority given to statistics. Indeed, the TSMP II is designed to address these shortcomings. It is a plan to provide a comprehensive framework aiming at strengthening the NSS through Institutional Development and Legal Reform, Human Resource and Capacity Development and Development of Statistical Infrastructure. The TSMP II will continuously ensure improved coordination; raise statistical awareness and production of good statistics in the country.

The TSMP II will build trust in official statistics by producing timely and quality data. This will be guaranteed by provision and adherence to statistical guideline based on statistical quality

principles and international best practices. It is of special importance to capacitate the "new" data producers such as business companies and social media, who are generating massive data, of which if well-coordinated, can be used to fill the most frequently thirsted data.

On behalf of the government of the United Republic of Tanzania, I would like to give my appreciation to the World Bank; Department of International Development (DfID); Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) and other Development Partners for supporting the implementation of TSMP I. I also wish to thank our Development Partners again for joining government effort in developing and implementing the second phase of Tanzania Statistical Master Plan. The government would like to assure that funds for the project will be utilized in an efficient and effective manner. My appreciation also goes to the management and technical staff at the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar for successfully managing and implementing the TSMP I. I believe that, it is because of this success, the second phase has come to fruition. I urge you to maintain this spirit during implementation of the second phase.

Last but not least, the TSMP is not static; it is rather expected to be a dynamic product that will be reviewed from time to time, and whose implementation will be monitored and evaluated periodically and remedial action taken on time.

Hon. Dr. Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba (MP)

Minister for Finance and Planning

Dodoma, Tanzania

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) have the responsibility of coordinating, producing, and disseminating all statistics including official administrative statistics as national survey and censuses. The second five- year Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP II) is a follow up of TSMPI which was implemented between 2011/2012 -2017/2018. TSMP II will be implemented under coordination of NBS and OCGS to provide the necessary common statistical framework to re-focus and induce rapid statistical growth towards strengthening the administrative statistics of the Ministries, Department and Agency (MDAs); Local Government Authorities (LGAs); as well as Non-State Actors (NSAs) of both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

TSMP II has set up three component areas as the key fundamental aspirations for statistical development in the country that together enhance the effective statistical solutions to the Third Tanzania Mainland Five Years Development Plan (FYDP III) 2020/21-2025/26 as well as the Zanzibar Development Strategy (ZADES) 2021/22-2025/26. The components are Data Harmonization, Quality Improvement and Dissemination; Data Development for Policy Process and Decision Making; and Infrastructure and Institutional development.

In order to ensure that expected outputs are achieved, the TSMP II has developed strategic objectives which are translated into measurable interventions and targets that will be periodically reviewed. These interventions and targets will chart the entire need for the implementation of statistical activities within MDAs, LGAs and NSAs. The Plan provides the framework for coordination and decision making in and by the NBS and OCGS, and helps to explain their critical role in stimulating change in operations.

The NBS and OCGS will coordinate the TSMP II implementation through preparation of annual plans, and attention will be directed to the priorities where the MDAs, LGAs and NSAs shall play a key role. The Plans will be prepared to ensure the performance of each individual implementer can be assessed against specified benchmarks and allocated resources. For the effective implementation of the TSMP II, there will be a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that illustrate the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedure during and after the Plan, and regular reporting system based on TSMP II institutional structure. Parallel to this, there will be the procurement and human resource development plans to complement the TSMP II.

On behalf of the NBS and OCGS, we would like to acknowledge the effort of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) for development of TSMP II which will

become effective within the period of year 2022/23 - 2026/27. Special thanks should go to the Ministry of Finance and Planning, specifically Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba, the Permanent Secretary for his constructive guidance and directives during the entire period of the TSMP II strategic document development. Our sincere gratitude also goes to the World Bank, specifically Mr. Rob Swinkles for his commitment, cooperation, support and dedication of his valuable time to work with the TSMP II coordinating Team.

We would also like to convey our sincere gratitude to the International NSDS Consultant, Dr. Norah Madaya, and national consultants, Mr. Servus Sagday and Mr. Obey Nkya for providing constructive guidance, technical support, insights and backstopping missions during the process of developing the TSMP II.

Furthermore, we acknowledge the contribution of all stakeholders including MDAs, LGAs, NSAs and various development partners who were consulted and provided valuable inputs which enabled the preparation of this document. We also take this opportunity to express our gratitude to NBS and OCGS Governing Boards as well as the management and staff for their constructive managerial role and support. Finally, we would like in a special way to thank the TSMP II designing team under coordination of Mr. James Ezekiel Mbongo in Tanzania Mainland and Ali Idrisa Shamte from Zanzibar, for their hardworking, tolerance as well as commitment throughout the design process to completion of this strategic document.

To all we say: we now have the document, let us implement it for better statistics!

.....

Dr. Albina Chuwa,

Statistician General,

National Bureau of Statistics,

Tanzania.

.....

Ms. Mashavu Omar,

Acting Chief Government Statistician,

Office of the Chief Government Statistician,

Zanzibar.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar (OCGS), in collaboration with key statistical stakeholders, developed and successfully implemented its first five-year Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP I) - 2011/12 - 2015/16). However, the Plan implementation was extended by two years from 2016/17 to 2017/18). Among other factors, the delay was due to challenges at the start of the construction activities which necessitated allowance for completion of the two Statistics Office premises for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

The main objective of TSMP I was to strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS) in Tanzania to enable it produce quality statistics for decision making in an objective, timely, and cost-effective manner.

The TSMP I had the following components: -

i. Institutional Development and Legal Reform,
ii. Human Resource Development,
iii. Development of Statistical Infrastructure,
iv. Data Development and Dissemination, and
v. Physical Infrastructure and Equipment.

The TSMP I enabled the Government to access data for monitoring national development programs including the First and Second Five Year Development Plans (FYDP -I & II), the Zanzibar development initiatives, namely the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) popularly known as MKUZA. The TSMP I also facilitated monitoring and reporting of regional and global development frameworks such as Africa Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) respectively.

Implementation of the TSMP I marked major achievements ever in the area of statistical development in Tanzania. These achievements include: - strengthened legal and institutional framework of National Statistical System (NSS); strengthened coordination and harmonization

and established collaborative linkages between NBS, OCGS and MDAs; improved human resource capacity; timely undertaking and dissemination of major statistical surveys and censuses; and improved physical and ICT infrastructure.

Despite these successes, there are a number of challenges that were encountered in implementation of TSMP I. These serve as lessons to the design and implementation of the TSMP II. The challenges include: - weak coordination among data producers and users; incomplete development of routine data system; and absence of Statistics Units in most Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

The Government embarked on developing TSMP II (2022/23 - 2026/27) to succeed TSMP I. The TSMP II is designed to maintain and sustain achievements made and address challenges encountered during implementation of TSMP I, and embrace changes on the statistical landscape for transforming and modernizing the national Statistical System. The Plan provides a comprehensive framework aiming at addressing challenges in broad statistical components, namely: - harmonization, quality and data dissemination; data production; and infrastructure and institutional development. Each of these components is made up of several strategic objectives, main targets, results and interventions. Statistical activities in these components aims at providing information that will facilitate monitoring the social and economic progress towards aspirations of FYDP III and other regional and global development agenda, such as EAC Vision 2050, Africa Agenda 2063 and SDGs 2030.

Harmonization, Quality and Dissemination of Data

This component is aimed at improving statistical harmonization through enhancing statistical coordination, dissemination to increase access and responsive data uptake, and use at all levels in the national statistical system as well as capacitating human resources. Emerging technologies, development of new analysis tools and packages call for sustainable human capacity building. Therefore, skills and competences of personnel involved in statistical production need to be regularly upgraded.

Data production

This component is aimed at enhancing policy dialogue. It gives data production its centrality in planning, policy formulation and decision-making processes. To meet diverse data demands, emphasis is given to harnessing the use of non-traditional data sources (big data and Citizen Generated Data) and maximizing the use of administrative data to compliment traditional sources such as censuses and surveys. It also emphasizes the need for improving sampling frames for establishments and implementation of household-based surveys as well as development and effective usage of business registers, and spatial data systems. This component illustrates the data magnitude and its comprehensiveness towards the development of effective plans and policies.

Infrastructure & Institutional Development

This component addresses challenges of statistical and physical infrastructure and institutional development. Statistical infrastructure marked as the vital foundation that determine the quality, effectiveness, reliability, efficiency on statistical processing, production, data management, as well as dissemination. The need to improve statistical infrastructure including revision of statistics legislations to align legal instruments within NSS, construction of Statistics Offices, ICT equipment such as modern computers and interoperable databases in NSS, website, social media, data web remain the fundamental phenomena in operation of modern statistical systems. Also, statistical development highly depends on the magnitude of the institutional capacity and management on harnessing statistical development. These include the strengthening human capital, management, operating and working facilities as well as statistical infrastructure.

Implementation of TSMP II is instituted in the regular government structure and procedures and will be governed at four levels namely: - the Joint Steering Committee, the Joint Technical Committee, Coordination Team (the Secretariat) and Sector Working Group Committee. These Committees have diverse membership from MDAs to CSOs and the Private Sector.

The five-year TSMP II implementation is coordinated by NBS and OCGS in close collaboration with key NSS players starting from year 2022/23 to 2026/27. The implementation of TSMP II activities is guided by logical framework with objectives, strategies, milestones, interventions.

The TSMP II is funded by the Government and support from Development Partners in the form of Grants and Loans. It is estimated that, implementation of TSMP II requires a total of USD 384.0 Million spanning over the period of five years (rounded to one decimal place). Out of total estimated budget, USD 218.4 million (56.9%) will be financed by the Government of Tanzania, USD 83.6 million (21.8%) by Other Development Partners and USD 82.0 million (21.4%) will be financed by the World Bank estimated. PHC 2022 accounts for USD 272.0 million out of the estimated TSMP II budget. Moreover, the estimated Budget for Tanzania Mainland stands at USD 371.8 million (USD 72.6 million from WB) and Tanzania Zanzibar at USD 12.2 million (9.4 million from WB). Furthermore, the European Union (EU) will support TSMP II capacity building through donor executed modality.

The TSMP II is a living Plan whose activities will be continuously monitored and reports produced on regular basis as per Advance Release Calendar and potential gaps improved. There shall be a Project monitoring and evaluation team responsible for delivering quarterly and annual project implementation reports. There shall be midterm evaluation and end term evaluation of the project.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 OVERVIEW

The global niche for evidence-based decision-making and measurement of development results has created an impetus for countries to embrace and set statistical strategies that will facilitate effective response to evolving and emerging data user needs. The government of the United Republic of Tanzania has designed this second National Strategy for Development of Statistics also known as Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP II2022/23-2026/27). The TSMP II is a five-year statistical plan that describes program components and interventions expected to be implemented over this period. It addresses unmet data, capacity needs and pending issues from the predecessor Plan, TSMP I (2011/12-2017/18).

1.1 BACKGROUND

Good statistics facilitate evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation which are key in realization of development aspirations. Therefore, national, regional and international development frameworks thrive on availability of official statistics for benchmarking and indicators to show milestones achieved. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar (OCGS), as the mandated oversight institutions for producing statistics in the country acknowledge the importance of providing relevant and quality statistics to users.

1.1.1 ABOUT TANZANIA

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) was formed on 26th April 1964 as a union of two sovereign states, the then Republic of Tanganyika and People Republic of Zanzibar. The country is situated in the eastern part of Africa at 290º and 410º East and latitude 10º and 120º South; occupying a total area of 945,087 square kilometers (364,900 square miles). Tanzania shares borders with eight countries: Kenya and Uganda to the north; Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia to the west; Malawi and Mozambique to the south and Indian Ocean to the East. Tanzania Zanzibar, which comprises of Unguja and Pemba Islands, with an area of 2,654 square kilometers (1,024 square miles), is situated in the Indian Ocean about 30 kilometers east of Tanzania Mainland.

Most of Tanzania lies 200 meters above sea level with the Kibo Peak on Mount Kilimanjaro at 5,895 meters being the highest point in Africa. Administratively, Tanzania is divided into thirty-one regions; twenty-six regions in Tanzania Mainland and five in Tanzania Zanzibar. There are 196 councils of which 185 councils are in Tanzania Mainland and 11 councils in Tanzania Zanzibar. The population is projected at 59.4 million in 2021. Kiswahili is the national language; with English as a second language. The average life expectancy is estimated at 65 years (63 years for males and 67 years for females).

Tanzania is predominantly an agricultural economy with agriculture being the source of livelihoods for over 60 percent of the population. For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the economy has been growing at an impressive rate of 7 per cent per annum on average over the last 10 years. In Zanzibar, the services sector is the largest contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) largely driven by tourism, whereby in 2018 this sector made up 51 percent of GDP. The nominal GDP per capita was estimated at USD 1,157 for Tanzania Mainland and USD 1,033 for Zanzibar in 2020. The Tanzanian Shilling (TZS) is the official currency (United States Dollar exchange rate is at around 1: 2,300 in 2021).

Furthermore, Tanzania is home to a number of renowned tourist attractions including, Africa's and the world's highest freestanding snow-capped mountain, Mount Kilimanjaro, astride the Equator; and world-famous wildlife riches of the Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Crater; and Zanzibar Stone Town, which is one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

1.1.2 POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA

Statistical development in Tanzania is enabled by the socio-economic needs which present an increasing demand for quality and timely statistics. The statistical landscape has always reflected policies and programs that are adopted by presiding political direction, as a result statistical evolution have been largely supported by government. This has, inter alia compelled NBS, OCGS and other government agencies to improve statistical capacity, structures and systems for production of reliable statistics. It has also driven positive action to adhere to international statistical standards such as UN System of National Accounts, the IMF General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) and Special Data Dissemination System (SDDS). NBS and OCGS and other data producers are embracing innovative solutions and infrastructure brought about by the data revolution to produce real time data and increasingly address access and institutional environments for production statistics.

1.1.3 TREND OF STATISTICAL PLANNING IN TANZANIA

Statistical planning in Tanzania has adopted different approaches over time depending on national development prioritization. Prior to 2000, statistical planning was directed towards economic crisis and reforms, sectoral planning and development programmes needs. The production of statistics was financed through project approach whereby individual development partners expressed interest to fund specific statistical areas or activities.

Between 2000/01 and 2008/09, development of statistics in Tanzania was largely implemented through the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, where most surveys and Censuses were funded by Poverty Monitoring Pool Fund. Statistical activities were linked to data needs of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) implemented from 2000/01 - 2003/04 and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), popularly known as MKUKUTA implemented between 2004/05 to 2009/10.

The Poverty Monitoring Master Plan was succeeded by the first Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP I). Data needs were by then from the second phase MKUKUTA and the first Five Year Development Plan (FYDP I) implemented from 2010 – 2016. However, parallel projects were implemented under the support of Development Partners who expressed specific interest and were not willing to join the Pool Fund Facility for statistical activities.

In Zanzibar, statistical activities were largely supported by development partners in the form of capacity building, where UNDP was the leading agency in early 2000. In mid-2000, further support in the form of grants was received by OCGS from Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), which complemented the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) to further build capacity of OCGS. Subsequently, the support from ACBF through what was named Zanzibar Statistical System Capacity Building Project (ZANSTAT) marked the beginning of TSMP I, which was the initial effort for harmonization of statistics within the country to produce statistics that are representative of United Republic of Tanzania (URT).

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania objectively endorsed statistical planning as means of setting directions for strengthening statistical production. The first attempt of National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS) was the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan I (TSMP I) implemented between 2011/12-2017/18. The plan was funded through a basket

funding modality and through a loan from the World Bank; and Grants from Department for International Development (DFID) now the Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Global Affairs – Canada.

The main objective of TSMP I was to strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS) to enable production of quality statistics for decision-making. The TSMP I provided a framework for reforming the NSS; advocating for use of statistics; assessing, prioritizing and meeting user needs in a comprehensive and rationalized manner. The TSMP I enabled the Government to access official data needed for monitoring national development frameworks including the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, implemented through First and Second Five Year Development Plans (FYDP-I&II); and the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 implemented through the Second and Third Zanzibar Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP-II&III) famously known as MKUZA. The Plan also focused on developing a sustainable mechanism to support provision of quality statistics and harmonized high frequency data for monitoring and evaluation of development programs including regional and international development aspirations such as Africa Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that are mainstreamed into national and sectoral frameworks.

In addition, after completion of TSMP I in 2018, NBS received support for development of Tanzania statistics known as European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) from the European the Union (EU). This support aimed at sustaining achievements of TSMP I by strengthening availability of poverty, employment and agricultural data which are crucial in assessment of development plans. Under this support, the World Bank implemented activities aimed at building statistical capacity within the NSS.

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania has embarked on formulating the second Tanzania statistical Master Plan (TSMP II). Development and implementation of TSMP II is intending to maintain and sustain achievements of TSMP I in strengthening capacity of all actors in collecting, analyzing and using statistics with primary focus on improving administrative data systems.

1.2 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FOR STATISTICS IN TANZANIA

Tanzania being a union country has two distinct legislations governing statistical operations, one for Tanzania Mainland, and the other for Tanzania Zanzibar. For Tanzania Mainland, the Statistics Act CAP 351 mandates the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) which is an autonomous public office to provide official statistics and to coordinate production of statistics in the National Statistical System (NSS). Before, NBS was a Government Executive Agency established by the Executive Agencies Act No. 30, 1997. The transformation of NBS aimed at enhancing effectiveness and efficiency in statistical production and coordination of the NSS.

With regards to Zanzibar, statistical operations are guided by the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007. This Act mandates Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) to provide official statistics to the Government, business community and the public at large. The OCGS operated as a department within the Zanzibar Planning Commission before being transformed into semi - autonomous public institution. Like for Tanzania Mainland, the transformation of OCGS aimed at enhancing effectiveness and efficiency in statistical production and coordination in Zanzibar.

Despite application of two distinct statistical legislations in the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), statistical reporting of regional and international commitments requires statistics that are representative of the URT. Consequently, the Statistics Act, CAP 351 of the United Republic of Tanzania mandates NBS to act as a contact point for reporting statistics at international level. This requires NBS to ensure that statistics reported at international level represents both parts of the United Republic of Tanzania.

1.3 NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM IN TANZANIA

The National Statistical System (NSS) has several actors, including data producers, providers, suppliers and users as well as statistical training institutions. These actors are Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Local Government Authorities (LGAs); Public Institutions and Statutory Corporations (PISCs); as well as Non-State Actors (NSAs). The apex bodies for coordination of NSS are the NBS and OCGS for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar respectively.

1.4 RATIONALE FOR TSMP II

Tanzania has been implementing a number of development strategies and plans to bring about social, environment and economic transformation. Currently, these strategies and programmes are implemented in Annual Plans in the framework of Five Years Development Plans (FYDPs), with the current plan, FYDP III being implemented for the period 2021/22-2025/26 in Tanzania Mainland. For Zanzibar, implementations of development programmes are contained in Annual Development Plans guided by Five-Year Zanzibar Medium Term Development Strategy (ZMTDS 2021/22-2025/26). Implementations of national and sectoral strategic plans have escalated the demand for statistics to provide a basis for measuring and monitoring of progress being made.

At the regional and global level, there is now a greater emphasis on evidence - based policy and decision making to respond to the coordinated regional and global development frameworks. These frameworks include:- the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs - 2030), the East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Vision 2050; SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP–2030) and the Africa Union Agenda 2063 constitute potential demand for national statistics. The frameworks have also increased demand for high quality data. Demand for data has also reshaped the landscape for statistics production whereas there is more use of data from non-traditional sources into the statistical process to complement data from traditional sources. The use of non-traditional data sources introduces newer data producers into the NSS. This creates a need for a strategic statistical plan for better coordination of the statistical operations across the new frontiers of the Statistical System.

Despite the increased demands for statistics, resources for statistical development have not expanded sufficiently to meet such demands. In this regard, decisions have to be made on the best ways to develop statistics that meet the ever-widening data demands. Therefore, a strategic, prioritized and realistic approach is needed to plan and deliver the requisite statistics.

Moreover, the experience from TSMP I reveals that, most activities were financed by government budget and donors through which some mileages were achieved. After closure of TSMP I, several challenges in production of statistics emerged, such as timely undertaking of planned activities (surveys, censuses, training and capacity building activities) and delays in statistical production and data dissemination. This has led to decrease in release of statistical

products as planned according to Advanced Release Calendar from 75 percent during TSMP I to about 45 percent during the absence of TSMP support.

In response to challenges of statistics production, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania through NBS and OCGS have resorted to develop and implement the Second National Statistical Master Plan (TSMP II) that addresses the above shortfalls. TSMP II is designed to mobilize and leverage resources (both national and international) to be used to strengthen production of statistics in the NSS.

Most of the statistics used in policy development processes originate from administrative records, which are cost effective and commendable alternative to surveys and censuses. However, administrative data have not been fully exploited owing to quality and reliability issues. To maximise use of administrative data, the TSMP II has underlined the need to ensure fully functional administrative record systems at all levels in Tanzania.

The TSMP II is therefore intended to further strengthen capacity of key NSS actors in collecting, analyzing, disseminating, archiving and use of statistics. The Plan also focuses on development of sustainable mechanisms to support provision of quality statistics and high frequency data to respond to the ever-increasing demand by capitalizing on the data revolution.

1.5 TANZANIA STATISTICAL MASTER PLAN (TSMP II)

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania (URT) with assistance of the Word Bank (WB), has developed the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II (TSMP II) to be implemented between 2022/23 - 2026/27. TSMP II will maintain and sustain achievements of TSMP I and EUTF support and further support measurement of development progress on the path to transform the country into a high level of income and human development by 2025. Implementation of TSMP II activities intends to transform the National Statistical System (NSS) in three broader thematic areas, namely: -

i. Data harmonization, quality and dissemination;
ii. Data production and development; and
iii. Infrastructure and Institutional Development.

1.6 THE PROCESS OF PREPARING THE TSMP II

The process of preparing TSMP II was guided by the standard PARIS 21 Principles of developing National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) (2018). It involved review of TSMP-I evaluation reports and related literature, extensive consultations with stakeholders[1] of statistics. In the consultations, a standardized questionnaire was administered to 70 statistical stakeholders' institutions in Tanzania Mainland and 10 in Tanzania Zanzibar. The questionnaire assessed statistical capacity of institutions in terms of governance; coordination; statistical, physical and ICT infrastructure; and sector data and systems, integration and sharing. Feedbacks from stakeholders' consultations were analyzed to inform areas for strategic consideration in the TSMP II. More so, the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) was used in identification of statistical gaps and as a basis for costing and budgeting.

1.7 LAYOUT OF THE DOCUMENT

This document is divided into four chapters and annexes. Chapter one covers the background information and overview of Tanzania statistical environment. It analyses the Tanzania Strategy for Development of Statistics; the National Statistical System (NSS); and institutional and legal frameworks for statistics. The chapter also describes the rationale for TSMP II and the process behind its preparation.

[1] Stakeholders of statistics consulted during preparation of TSMP II included users and producers of statistics in the following broad groups: - National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS); Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Research and Academic Institutions; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); and the Private Sector.

Chapter Two presents the situational analysis which scans through the status of sectorial statistical systems in terms of data production; coordination; infrastructure; and institutional capacities. The chapter also provides an analysis of Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) in the statistical environment in Tanzania.

Chapter three states the Vision, Mission and Core Values of TSMP II, and also the theory of change and desirable strategic outcomes and themes of TSMP II along with objectives, anticipated results and interventions to be executed to achieve such results.

Chapter four charts out implementation arrangement of the TSMP II which consists of management and governance of the plan; financing, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of plan activities. The chapter also addresses cross-cutting issues such as gender, socio-culture inclusion, and climate change. The chapter concludes by looking at potential risks and relevant mitigation measures. The document also includes a number of annexes, namely: -logical framework, results framework, identified data gaps and budget.

CHAPTER TWO: STATUS OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

2.0 OVERVIEW

This chapter presents the status of the National Statistical System (NSS) and lays the foundations for areas of focus in the design of the TSMP II. The chapter reviews successes, challenges, and incomplete activities under TSMP I. The chapter also presents the status of important elements for development of statistics based on various assessments, such as: - statistical governance and coordination of statistical activities; sectoral statistical systems; statistical infrastructure; institutional capacity; emerging needs and new sources of data in the data ecosystem.

2.1 THE TANZANIA STATISTICAL MASTER PLAN I

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through NBS and OCGS in collaboration with key statistical stakeholders, developed and successfully implemented the first Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP I) for the period 2011/12 - 2017/18. The main objective of the first TSMP I was to provide a framework for reforming the National Statistical System through implementation of activities in the following components: -

i. Institutional Development and Legal Reform;
ii. Human Resource Development;
iii. Development of Statistical Infrastructure;
iv. Data Development and Dissemination; and
v. Physical Infrastructure and Equipment.

Implementation of TSMP I had several achievements in statistical development in Tanzania. For instance, according to the Statistical Capacity Assessment conducted by World Bank for 54 African countries for the period of 2006 - 2016, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics ranked

second after South Africa in quality of statistical Products. Some other remarkable achievements have been highlighted in the following paragraphs.

2.1.1 LEGAL REFORM AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Tanzania Statistical Master Plan I (TSMP I) facilitated review of legal framework by pursuing the enactment and operationalization of the Statistics Act 2015 and its corresponding Regulations. The review of the Statistics act was inevitable for autonomy, mandate and roles of NBS and OCGS within the National Statistical System. Preparation of the Act was a consultative process drawing views from stakeholders prior to its official enactment in 2015. The reviewed Act created an enabling environment for statistics production, coordination of the NSS and collaboration among actors.

The current legislation covers and supports a functioning institutional framework for a modernized statistical system. However, the Act has not been fully adhered to in some cases due to inadequate sensitization, advocacy and weak enforcement. Therefore, the Act needs to be improved to strengthen the NSS coordination. There is also need to harmonize legal instruments that established different institutions within NSS with the Statistics Act 2015. The current practice renders it difficult for NBS to coordinate and link their data for use in planning and decision making due to conflicting legal arrangement.

The Act needs further review to accommodate an expanded statistical landscape to include governance of non-traditional sources of data. In addition to the Statistical Act, NBS reviewed and proposed a new organization structure and scheme of service. This is yet to be operationalised pending a separate review under the current government review. It was also noted that reorganization was done, approved and is pending implementation.

In terms of institutional set up to manage statistics in MDAs, findings from stakeholders' review conducted in August 2021 showed that, few institutions in the NSS have functioning Statistical Units. In most institutions, statistical functions are integrated into Planning Departments, Monitoring and Evaluation Sections and a few under ICT Departments. Findings further indicated that, statistical functions in Training and Research Institutions are structured under a

different arrangement, including, departments and sections such as Graduate studies, and under Research Consultancy.

Misalignment of statistical functions has led to inadequate functioning of statistical activities in the NSS, rendering to weak administrative data systems. This calls for deliberate actions to enhance statistical units in all institutions across the NSS to streamline production, access and use of administrative data. Administrative data is cost-effective alternative and will minimize over reliance on costly surveys and censuses.

2.1.2 STATISTICAL COORDINATION IN THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Statistical coordination is an important feature of an efficient statistical system. It is a strategic issue and is provided for in the respective Statistics Acts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. It is meant to enhance efficiency in statistical production by avoiding duplication of efforts and production of conflicting data, thus achieving data quality in the NSS. There is a satisfactory coordination between the NBS and OCGS, which has enabled undertaking nationwide censuses and surveys. However, there are still challenges in harmonization of routine data collection and compilation at the level of the United Republic of Tanzania. This makes it difficult to obtain Tanzania-wide statistics on some indicators.

However, coordination of non-government actors remains weak as the use of big data and citizen generated data has not been fully integrated in statistical process. This calls for a close look into TSMP II including thorough review of Statistics Act to ensure it covers the access and integration of such data in the NSS and development of guidelines to direct their use.

Statistical activities need to be coordinated and harmonized in line with agreed International Standards to ensure international comparability of data. The TSMP I facilitated development of methodology, guidelines, definitions to improve harmonization of data in the NSS. However, there is still more work needed to deepen interventions on standards, methods and concepts to reach out to new data producers in NSS.

2.1.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Tanzania Statistical Master Plan I (TSMP I) addressed human resource capacity in NBS, OCGS MDAs in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. According to the review of the TSMP I (2019), there has been a significant improvement in human capacity development within the NSS. This is

largely associated with training programs for NBS and OCGS staff as well as beneficiary line MDAs. Enhanced human capacity is reflected through improved quality of publications and statistics produced.

According to stakeholders' assessment, majority of the institutions have fewer statistics staff and skills than desired, leading to unsatisfactory statistical functioning. It further revealed that, training provided under the TSMP I enhanced NSS capacities of stakeholders but had limited coverage of MDAs. However, capacity was provided to the few involved such as Police Force, Judiciary and EASTC. Evidence from judiciary, shows that, training on official statistics influenced and significantly improved the way cases statistics are collected and processed. The TSMP I support enabled improvement of Official Statistics Curriculum in Statistical Training Institutions, sharpened analytical skills including visualization and presentation skills, strengthened collection of labour market information and preparation of quality statistical reports.

Despite these achievements, there is still a need for further improvement of human resources in the NSS given the changing landscape of statistics characterized by the increase in demand for non-traditional data to complement census and survey data. Harnessing of non-traditional data sources as official statistics requires technological knowhow in areas of data retrieving, modeling and qualitative data analysis. However, there are human resource capacity gaps in the NSS in harnessing such sources. Other gaps are in technical areas particularly in sampling and survey design. Therefore, the TSMP II implementation will have to address these capacity gaps.

2.1.4 STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Tanzania like other countries abides to statistical standards and methods in line with international guidelines and norms. Stakeholder consultations about the TSMP I, showed stakeholders in the NSS are aware of the standards and methods which include the UN standards.

However, these guidelines need to be enforced by law to enhance compliance. Existence of different legislations establishing different institutions producing administrative data has been referred as a major obstacle to adherence to standards, and methods. Moving forward, there is a need for harmonization of legislations especially on matters related to statistical production, enforcement of standards as well as enhancing capacity of stakeholders within NSS to adhere to the agreed upon statistical standards.

Inventory of Enumeration Areas (EAs) is updated after every ten years in preparation to conducting the Population and Housing Census (PHC). Experience has shown that, there have not been major obstacles in updating and using EAs as sampling frame for household based surveys. Furthermore, advancement in technology has contributed to improvement in demarcation of EAs in terms of data quality, efficiency and reduction of cost. In regard to the Business Register (BR), the best practice is to update it at least once in a year to capture business dynamics. However, the BR has not been updated adequately, thus there are several malfunctions of the business sector sampling frame. The TSMP II will underline updating of the BR in line with best practices to enhance production of economic statistics.

2.1.5 DATA DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION

Current practices for data dissemination particularly at NBS and OCGS involve use of multiple dissemination platforms, which include: - press release of results after completion of surveys and censuses where information is disseminated by print and electronic media; and use of ICT dissemination platforms such as websites and data portals. Tanzania Statistical Master Plan I (TSMP I) enabled timely undertaking and dissemination of major statistical surveys and censuses in accordance with the survey calendars. In MDAs, data is disseminated through written reports, dissemination workshops and meetings. In addition, most MDAs have online functional platforms which have become important channels for data dissemination although they vary in their use and capabilities. Other stakeholders notably Higher Learning and Research Institutions, and to a lesser extent, the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Private sector disseminate data through respective websites, publications, peer reviews and annual conferences.

Data sharing among statistical stakeholders in the NSS remains limited due to low technology and capacity in carrying out further analysis. Stakeholders consultations revealed that, a handful of institutions have data sharing mechanisms in place. For instance, PO-RALG has a linking mechanism with local government authorities and Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) has an Integrated Management Information System (MIS) with insurance operators. Despite existence of some forms of data dissemination and sharing in the NSS, there are challenges which limit the extent to which statistical information can be aggregated, disseminated and shared. For instance, production of statistics at subnational level is mostly un-automated due to unavailability of ICT infrastructure and information is archived in hardcopy format.

Moreover, there are a few established administrative data collection systems in place. However, such systems are built as independent stand-alone systems, thus data are not readily exchangeable among users. Lack of system integration limits access and availability of data especially from administrative data sources. Other challenges include technical capacity to design and implement secure and cost-effective data sharing mechanisms. These challenges require a proper intervention during the TSMP II implementation to enhance data dissemination, access and use in the NSS.

2.1.6 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

Under TSMP I, modern office buildings for NBS and OCGS were constructed in Dodoma and Zanzibar respectively, which have significantly improved the working environment. Moreover, vehicles and ICT equipment were availed to NBS and OCGSs and some MDAs notably the Police Force, Prison Services and the Judiciary. Local Area Networks (LANs) infrastructures were restructured at NBS and OCGS and respective websites were revamped. Revamping of physical infrastructure enhanced data collection, processing and dissemination of statistical products in the NSS.

The feedback from stakeholders revealed that, some physical infrastructure exists in MDAs to support statistical activities. Most MDAs reported that they had desktop computers, laptops, photocopy machines and printers. Other physical infrastructures which are available in limited quantities are vehicles and office space.

A few MDAs use ICT tools to capture data from the sources and therefore minimize human error in data collection. These tools include: - GPS, image scanners, digital cameras and tablets with data collection software i.e., Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). Websites and web-portals are also in use.

ICT tools used in statistical activities are supported by statistical software for data processing and analysis. TSMP II will have to strengthen capacity of NSS to use statistical software and also promote adoption of advanced software such as *STATA, R-studio, Tableau, Anaconda* and other related software for Big Data analysis. Furthermore, the TSMP II will have to re-tool the NSS with modern ICT equipment due to wear and tear and changes in technology.

2.1.7 EMERGING NEEDS AND DATA GAPS

As noted in Chapter 1, the United Republic of Tanzania is implementing the FYDP III and Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) whose indicators are monitored and reported periodically, hence creating a need for data. The FYDP III is also a vehicle for implementing Tanzania's regional and international development commitments. It therefore has an obligation to report on the progress which requires massive data as mentioned in chapter 1. Some of the regional and global commitments include: - East African Vision 2050, AfDB High 5s, African Development Agenda 2063 and SDGs 2030. There are also other international commitments within the UN framework such as Istanbul Plan of Action, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to which Tanzania has to report on regularly.

Although statistical needs assessment was not conducted for many of the regional and global commitments, available information on SDGs indicators mapping reveals huge need for data. According to SDG Voluntary National Review Report, 2019, out of the 240 indicators 167 were relevant. The indicators have been mapped primary or secondary[2] either in the national development framework (FYDP II) or in the sector policies and strategies. Furthermore, out of the 167 indicators, 83 indicators were mapped with FYDP II and 84 indicators with the sector policies and strategies that were already being implemented in the country. The remaining 73 indicators, which are potentially relevant, were not mapped to the national development frameworks. Thus, the TSMP II will continue to map the indicators and align with FYDP III and other sector policies and strategies.

Some data is available for monitoring of SDGs and the indicators are highly aligned with national priorities; however, data gaps are significantly high. For instance, the National Bureau of Statistics provides 39% of the required indicators from surveys and censuses, meaning, the 61% are from administrative sources in Government MDAs and other data producers.

[2] Primary mapped indicators refers to national indictors which exactly match with international indicators in terms of definition and methodology while secondary indicators are national proxy indicators which do not exactly match with international indicators

According to Assessment of data gaps for SDGs conducted in 2019, Tanzania's ability to meet data needs for monitoring of SDGs indicators stands at 27% (67 of all SDG indicators). Of these 28 are SDG indicators that are mapped to FYDP II and the other 39 are other identified indicators (OII) mapped to national sector priorities. Moreover, disaggregated data or sub national/local granular data availability remain a challenge and will require greater collaboration among stakeholders in the data ecosystem to address the gaps under TSMP II.

The NSS Stakeholder's assessment further revealed that MDAs mostly use data for routine reporting, planning and budgeting processes, however there is no clear evidence on response to any apparent emerging users. In contrast, Training and Research Institutions use data for academic purposes. Most MDAs have emerging data needs emanating from their engagement with respective regional and international organizations.

There are variety of data user needs identified by sectors. Most MDAs have both internal as well as external data users. For instance, internal users in livestock sub sector includes Departments/units/institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture, while its external users are livestock keepers/ farmers associations/cooperatives, research institutions, Private sector/sectoral investors (Institution/individual), and Development Partners (DPs). Others include Ministries such as Ministry of Finance and Planning and other MDAs as well as Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

There are significant data gaps ranging from data disaggregation by gender and other specific issues; the contribution of various sectors to economic growth such as the insurance sector; lack of highly analyzed data from business processes; insufficient real time data for timely policy adoption and disaggregated data for targeted policy interventions.

2.2 STRENGTHS, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT)

This section presents a snapshot of analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) in production and use of statistics in the NSS. The SWOT analysis helps to identify elements of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the organization and its environment. Strengths and weaknesses are factors within the organization's capability while opportunities and threats are exogenous factors. Various assessments carried out on the landscape of production and uses of statistics in the NSS, both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar have identified these elements as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: SWOT analysis of the Tanzania National Statistical System

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
• Availability of standard guidelines and strategies for production of statistics; • Enabling infrastructure for production of statistics (Statistical data bases, financial management system, recruitment system); • Availability of the statistics legislations and associated regulations to govern production of statistics both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar; • Existence of core competencies in most areas of statistics production; • Good relationships between producers and users of statistics and service providers; and • Existence of established data sources, Management Information Systems (MIS) and • Existence of Statistics Units in some sectors for carrying out statistical work.	• Inadequate resources such as funds and staff in terms of number and skills, especially on advanced data processing and analysis, sampling, M&E, communication, marketing and dissemination; • Inadequate ICT infrastructure; • Inadequate disaggregation of data to reflect situation at lower sub-national levels; • Limited coordination of the NSS, collaboration, networking and information sharing resulting in challenges of access to data; • Inadequate Sector Management Information Systems; • Lack of unified and comprehensive national statistical training curricula in the NSS. • Inadequate capacity in some areas of statistics production; • Inadequate statistical advocacy; and • Insufficient use of administrative data and non - traditional data sources as results of lack of frameworks and capacity. • Weak capacities in the production of statistics within NSS; •

Opportunities: • **Availability of infrastructure and tools for production and dissemination of statistics;** • **Increased Government commitment to the development of statistics;** • **Existence of local and international training, opportunities and expertise in statistics production;** • **Increased demand for data to support national and international development planning and monitoring;** • **Data revolution (Big Data, routine data, data science etc.) which has increased recognition and demand for statistical information;** • **Existence of national and international standards, guidelines, classifications, methodologies and partnerships for production of statistics;** • **Existing and potential funding and technical assistance for statistics from development partners; and** • **Recognition of sectoral statistics as the corner stone for national statistical development.**	**Threats:** • Late disbursement of funds for implementation of planed statistical activities; • Substandard and counterfeited goods and services received from suppliers; • Conflicting statistics produced by some data producers; • High cost of censuses and surveys; • Limited budgetary allocation for statistical production and development leading to high dependency on external support; • Diverse actors within NSS involve many institutions, organizations, and stakeholders. This fact creates significant coordination challenges; • Use of external and unofficial statistics; and • Externalities such as disease pandemic such as the COVID-19 that disrupt statistical activities. • Advanced and fast changing technology that requires continuous training of users.

From the SWOT analysis, weaknesses in the NSS which were not adequately addressed by TSMP I and emerging data needs and related data issues will form the basis for strategic interventions of TSMP II.

2.3 CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTATION OF TSMP I

Despite the successes mentioned earlier in this chapter, a number of challenges were encountered during implementation of TSMP I and others from the Stakeholder consultations. The challenges present some vital learning experiences to pay attention to during TSMP II design and implementation. Some of the most important challenges encountered are as follows:

i. There was weak coordination among data producers and users of statistics within the National Statistical System. Particularly, there was weak linkage and capacity between national and sub - national level to enable NSOs (NBS and OCGS) coordinates and maintain a central repository for official statistical data and documents;
ii. Limited technical capacity especially in areas of economic statistics and use of Non-Traditional data such as Big Data and Citizen generated data.
iii. Limited adherence to the fundamental principles of official statistics by some data producers hence affecting quality of statistics produced;
iv. Incomplete development of routine data systems due to inadequate technologies to retrieve sector statistics to support monitoring of various national regional and global development frameworks;
v. Absence of established statistics Units in some Ministries, Departments, and Agencies. In the MDAs without statistics Units, Planning Departments were in charge of statistics production but they have inadequate and trained staff. Moreover, there were no established systems for data generation.

CHAPTER THREE: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

3.0 AN OVERVIEW

The strategic direction for statistics for the TSMP II (2022/23 - 2026/27) is outlined in this Chapter through the Vision, Mission, and principles to be adhered to; and three broad components that focus on transforming and modernizing the national statistical system. The components are: - 1) Harmonization, quality and dissemination; 2) Data production; and 3) Infrastructure and Institution development. Each component elaborates; Strategic objectives, Targets, Interventions and Expected results.

3.1 VISION AND MISSION

TSMP II aspires to transform the national statistical system into one that is integrated and produces quality data to meet demands for planning and decision making for various users. On the other hand, the mission articulates the need for harmonization of statistics to enhance comparability and utilization of data. The vision and mission guiding implementation of TSMP II are stated as follows: -

Vision: "An efficient and well-integrated National Statistical System that produces and uses quality statistical information."

Mission: "To provide high quality and harmonized statistical information for evidence-based planning and decision making."

3.1.1 CORE VALUES

The National Statistical System (NSS) shall comply with national and international standards, principles and methods when collecting, analyzing, compiling, storing and disseminating statistics. The NSS shall bank on adherence to African Charter on Statistics (AfCS); Strategy for

the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA); and the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United Nations (UNFPOS). Moreover, the NSS shall observe the following core values on its day-to-day operations.

Customer Focus	**The NSS shall focus on customer needs by producing reliable and trusted quality data and statistical information, that are relevant, accurate, timely, consistent, and accessible.**
Integrity	The NSS shall display transparency, honesty, neutrality and fairness in all working relationships and adherence to the principles of good governance and confidentiality of data.
Partnership	The NSS shall collaborate and cooperate with relevant stakeholders at national, regional and international level in the production of statistics.
Professionalism and Accountability	The actors in the NSS shall perform their duties while adhering to professional principles and remaining accountable for their actions.
Innovation	The NSS shall encourage creativity and award innovative ideas in the execution of statistical activities.
Gender sensitivity	The NSS shall strive to produce statistics that are gender responsive.

3.1.2 THEORY OF CHANGE

The TSMP II envisages a fully functional statistics system in Tanzania that involves all key players in the NSS. A theory of change in this section highlights the pathway through which the intended objectives will be achieved during the implementation of the Plan under the three strategic components, namely: Data Harmonization, Quality and Dissemination; Data Production to Enhance Policy Process and Decision Making; and Infrastructure and Institutional Development. The TSMP II theory of change is built on the following premises:

i. The existing challenges in the NSS, including data gaps, institutional and capacity challenges require bold strategies that will bring about reforms to enhance production of reliable quality statistics for data users;

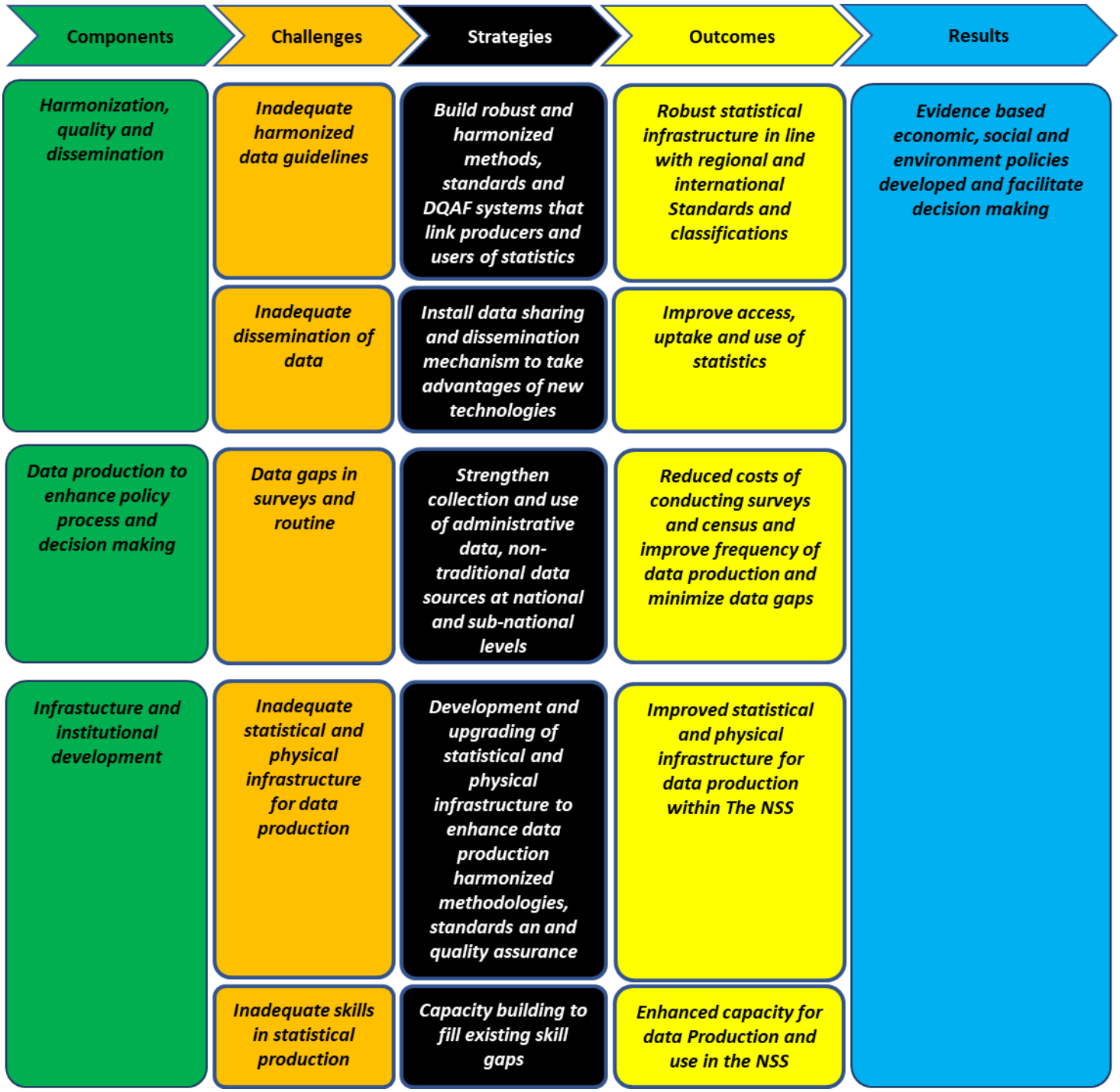
ii. Strengthening human, technology and infrastructure as well as a robust data coordination mechanism that facilitates data sharing and harmonization[3] among data producers and users will contribute to improved data quality;
iii. Adaption of modern techniques, technologies in data collection, processing and analysis will foster data integration, reduce data gaps and costs of conducting surveys; and
iv. Changes in the statistical landscape and emerging data revolution call for recognition of new actors in the NSS, and use of non- traditional data such as Big Data, Citizen Generated Data and Spatial Data to inform decision making at all levels.

Figure 3.1 summarizes key elements of the TSMP II theory of change outlining conditions for change to bring about the following outcomes:-

i. Reduced costs of conducting surveys;
ii. Minimized data gaps within NSS;
iii. Harmonized and coordinated data systems within NSS;
iv. Capacity and techniques to utilize new data sources enhanced;
v. Statistical infrastructure in line with regional and international standards and classification; and
vi. Improved dissemination of statistics to enhance access, uptake and use of statistics.

[3] Refers to the use of internationally agreed methods, standards and guidelines for data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination among all data producers in the NSS to enhance comparison.

Figure 3.1: Theory of Change



3.2 STRATEGIC COMPONENTS OF TSMP II

To transform and realize the vision and mission of the TSMP II, the focus will be on activities that bring about transformation in the NSS through the three components elaborated as follows: -

3.2.1 HARMONIZATION, DATA QUALITY AND DISSEMINATION

The national statistical system should be supported by adequate statistical infrastructure based on well-defined concepts and standards. Owing to the diverse nature of data producers in the NSS, the production of statistics is prone to incomparability, inconsistencies and errors as a result of inadequate use of agreed upon statistical standards. Component I of TSMP II will include interventions aimed at improving statistical harmonization, data quality and dissemination based on accepted statistical standards through enhanced statistical coordination at all levels in the NSS. It also aims at building capacity of human resource for production of statistics. To realize the desired outcome, a number of strategic objectives, targets and interventions will be in focus.

Strategic objective 1: To improve data harmonization and quality

This strategic objective intends to enhance data quality and harmonization across the NSS in line with regional harmonization strategies such as EAC strategy for harmonization of statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSa). The regional harmonization agenda aim at ensuring comparability of statistics within regional member states by improving tools and methodologies for production of statistics. Among the dimensions of improving data harmonization and quality include operationalization of Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) in line with the United Nations' National Quality Assurance Framework to support production of technical quality reports for surveys and censuses, administrative data and non-traditional data sources. Another dimension of this strategic objective is to strengthen coordination of statistical activities within the NSS.

Main Targets

i. Action plan for adaption of East Africa Community (EAC); Africa Union (AU) harmonization guidelines and the United Nations' National Quality Assurance Framework prepared by June 2023;
ii. Quality assessment guidelines for administrative and non-traditional data developed by June 2023;
iii. Formal data integration policy framework developed for vital statistics by June 2024;
iv. A plan for integration of HBS and NPS prepared by June 2023; and
v. NSS Data Management Strategy developed by June 2026.

Expected results

Achieving the above strategic objective goes in line with realization of the following expected results: -

i. EAC/AU/UN harmonization guidelines adapted;
ii. Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for selected surveys, administrative and non-traditional data conducted and results published;
iii. Availability and quality of harmonized vital statistics improved;
iv. Availability of harmonized data for poverty measurements enhanced and associated cost for data production reduced; and
v. Strategy for data management in the NSS adopted.

Interventions

In order to realize the stated results, several interventions are proposed, as follows: -

i. Prepare harmonization action plan;
ii. Harmonize and enforce use of data collection guidelines;
iii. Update methodology and guidelines for data production;
iv. Identify indicators from all statistical dimensions and prepare metadata;
v. Review Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAFs);
vi. Train stakeholders on data quality assessment framework and metadata development;
vii. Identify and compile indicators from all sectors to undergo a DQA;
viii. Undertake data quality assessment of one indicator in each of the six statistics sectors annually and disseminate the results;

ix. Harmonize the Statistical Act (2015) and Acts of other institutions producing administrative and non-traditional data, for instance Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) and National Identification Authority (NIDA); and
x. Strengthen collaboration between NBS and OCGS and producers of administrative and non-traditional data at MDAs, Non-State Actors (NSA) and training and research institutions.

Strategic objective 2: To Improve data dissemination, uptake and use

This objective aims at improving data dissemination to enhance access and use of data. It involves strengthening the literacy of data users, further, among the cornerstone of this strategic objective is enhancing availability of statistical results, access to micro-data from censuses and surveys and use of interactive webpages as means of data dissemination. Other key areas of focus include use of ICT to enhance integration and data sharing; and use of webpages with visualization capabilities for data dissemination.

However, data sharing and making it available and accessible to all stakeholders equally, is subject to confidentiality constraints. It requires development of legal instruments such as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) and data exchange standards to guide engagement among actors. A clause on data sharing among institutions should be embedded in the revised Statistics Act.

Main Targets

i. Data dissemination plan for the NSS reviewed by June 2023;
ii. Advanced Release Calendar (ARC) which covers all statistical dimensions developed and published by June 2023;
iii. Results from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) disseminated by June 2023;
iv. A randomized and anonymized 10 percent subsample of the 2022 PHC micro-data published online by June 2023;
v. Integrated and harmonized NSS data portal and webpage for the NSS operationalized June 2024;
vi. Online dashboard for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Five-Year Development Plan III (FYDP III) and ZADEP and SDGs operationalized by June 2023;

vii. Info graphics/data driven story telling competition for university students and media held annually from June 2023;
viii. Statistical reports and microdata from surveys disseminated according to the Advanced Release Calendar (ARC) by June 2026; and
ix. Annual Construction Industry Survey Conducted by June 2026.

Interventions

i. Develop and implement the data dissemination plan;
ii. Develop annualised Advanced Release Calendar;
iii. Develop interactive webpages;
iv. Archive micro-data and making them available to users;
v. Conduct data utilization trainings regularly after each statistics release;
vi. Design an integrated and interactive NSS data portal and dashboard for M&E of FYDP III, ZADEP and SDGs;
vii. Develop MoUs for administrative data sharing in NSS;
viii. Strengthen TNADA to link NSOs with producers of administrative data;
ix. Develop and conduct statistical literacy and outreach programs to data users;
x. Create online data portals and data archives for dissemination of census and surveys results; and
xi. Strengthen cooperation with media houses to enhance publicity and dissemination of statistics;
xii. Create statistical awareness among policy makers and media and
xiii. Conducting annual construction industry Survey.

Expected results

The following are expected results to be achieved from pursuing the above-stated strategic objective: -

i. Data dissemination plan for the NSS reviewed;
ii. Advanced Release Calendar (ARC) which covers all statistical dimensions developed and published;
iii. Results from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) are available through an interactive webpage;

iv. A randomized and anonymized 10 percent subsample of 2022 PHC micro-data is available to users;
v. Integrated and harmonized NSS data portal and webpage is operationalized;
vi. Online dashboard for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Five-Year Development Plan III (FYDP III), ZADEP and SDGs is available and operationalized;
vii. Info graphics/data driven story telling competition for university students and media held annually;
viii. Statistical reports and microdata set are disseminated according to the Advanced Release Calendar (ARC); and
ix. Annual Construction Industry Survey report available online.

3.2.2 DATA PRODUCTION TO ENHANCE POLICY AND DECISION MAKING

This component intends to enhance data production to reduce data gaps to monitor and report on national and international development frameworks such as FYDP III, ZADES, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), and SDGs. It also emphasizes the use of data from non-traditional sources and administrative data to compliment data from traditional sources of surveys and censuses. Moreover, sampling frames for establishment and household-based surveys i.e., Business Register and Inventory of Enumeration Areas will also be improved under this component. The overall outcome of this component is enhanced capacity and techniques, reduced data gaps and costs of surveys.

Strategic objective 1: To Reduce Household Surveys Gaps and Increase Frequency of Conducting Surveys

This strategic objective aims at strengthening household-based surveys for monitoring of poverty, living standards and labour market in line with regional and international guidelines. This will involve annually undertaking shorter frequency multi-purpose surveys, to capture progress of key indicators in line national, regional and international development framework data requirements.

Main Targets

i. Integrated Labour Force Surveys conducted annually by June 2026;
ii. Demographic and Health Survey conducted by June 2025;

iii. Integrated Household Budget Survey (HBS) and National Panel survey (NPS) conducted by June 2024;
iv. Annual rapid welfare monitoring survey conducted by June 2027;
v. A spatial sampling frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) based on 2022 Population Census updated and digitalized by June 2023;
vi. Tanzania HIV Impact Survey conducted and report with technical annexes completed for United Republic of Tanzania and available online by June 2023;
vii. National Nutrition Survey conducted and report with technical annexes completed and published online by June 2023;
viii. Tanzania Service Provision Assessment conducted and report with technical annexes completed and published online by June 2023;
ix. Informal Sector Survey conducted and report with technical annexes completed and published online by June 2026;
x. Environmental related household survey conducted by June 2024;
xi. Household based ICT survey conducted by June 2025.

Interventions

i. Develop a strategy for integrating NPS and HBS with estimation of districts indicators;
ii. Develop a strategy for higher frequency Labour Market Indicators data collection; and utilization of administrative records;
iii. Conduct Integrated Labour Force Survey on annual basis;
iv. Conduct Integrated Household Budget Survey (HBS)/National Panel Survey (NPS);
v. Conduct the Demographic and Health survey;
vi. Conduct the HIV Indicators Monitoring Survey;
vii. Conduct the National Nutrition Survey;
viii. Conduct the Tanzania Service Provision Assessment;
ix. Conduct the Informal Sector Survey;
x. Update the Enumeration Areas (EAs) sampling frame based on 2022 Population Census;
xi. Develop the anonymized microdata for HBS and NPS and upload to online platforms;
xii. Conduct environmental related household survey; and
xiii. Conduct household-based ICT survey.

Expected results

Achievement of the above strategic objective is expected to bring about the following results:

i. Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) conducted on annual basis for the period 2022/23 – 2026/27;
ii. Demographic and Health Survey conducted and results disseminated;
iii. Integrated HBS/NPS conducted and report with technical annexes completed for United Republic of Tanzania and available online;
iv. Annual rapid welfare monitoring survey conducted;
v. A spatial sampling frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) based on 2022 Population Census updated and digitalized;
vi. National HIV/AIDS Indicators Monitoring Survey conducted and report with technical annexes completed and published online;
vii. National Nutrition Survey conducted and report with technical annexes completed and published online;
viii. Tanzania Service Provision Assessment conducted and report with technical annexes completed for and published online;
ix. Informal Sector Survey conducted and report with technical annexes completed and published online;
x. Environmental related household survey conducted and results available online; and
xi. Household-based ICT survey conducted and result available online.

Strategic Objective 2: To Reduce Enterprise Surveys Gaps and Increase Frequency of Conducting Surveys

This strategic objective aims at ensuring availability of statistics on establishments' production and services. The strategy also aims to develop a comprehensive and up-to-date business register that will be used as a sampling frame for all other establishment-based surveys, and ensure availability of enterprise data with short frequency cycles.

Main Targets

i. Census of establishment for Statistical Business Register (SBR) conducted by June 2026;
ii. Census of Industrial Production (CIP) conducted, report produced and anonymized data uploaded to NBS /OCGS websites by June 2025;
iii. Employment and Earnings Survey (EES) conducted annually for the period 2022/23 – 2026/27;
iv. Conducting Surveys of Industrial Production for the period 2022/23 – 2026/27;
v. Three Annual Surveys of Industrial Production (ASIP) conducted for the period 2022/23 – 2026/27;
vi. Conduct the National Manpower Survey and report and microdata published online by June 2027;
vii. Conducting Informal Cross Border Survey and report and microdata published online by June 2026;
viii. Conducting Socio-economic Survey and report published online by June 2027; and
ix. Conduct environmental related establishment-based survey according to FDES by June 2025.

Interventions

In order to achieve the above-mentioned targets, the following interventions will be undertaken:

i. Conduct Census of Establishments (COE);
ii. Conduct Employment and Earnings Survey on annual basis;
iii. Conduct Census of Industrial Production (CIP);
iv. Conduct Small and Medium Enterprise Survey;
v. Undertake Annual Industrial Production (ASIP) Surveys;
vi. Conduct National Manpower Survey;
vii. Conduct Informal Cross Border Survey; and
viii. Conduct Economic Survey; and
ix. Conduct environmental related establishment-based survey according to FDES.

Expected results

Achievement of the above strategic objective is expected to bring about the following results:

i. Updated statistical Business Register (BR) for United Republic of Tanzania (URT) developed;
ii. Census of Industrial Production (CIP) for URT conducted, report produced and anonymized data published online;
iii. Employment and Earnings Survey (EES) conducted annually for the period 2022/23 – 2026/27;
iv. Integrated Enterprise Survey for URT conducted and report and microdata published online;
v. Three Annual Surveys of Industrial Production (ASIP) conducted for the period 2022/23 – 2026/27; twelve Quarterly Production Index of Manufacturing Industries (PIM) during 2022/23 – 2026/27 and twelve quarterly producer indices for manufacturing industries;
vi. Conduct National Manpower Survey and report and microdata published online;
vii. Conduct the Informal Cross Border Survey and report and microdata published online;
viii. Economic Survey and report available online; and
ix. Environmental related establishment-based survey conducted.

Strategic Objective 3: To Reduce Agricultural Statistics Gaps and Increase Frequency of Conducting Surveys

This objective aims at laying down a strong foundation for agricultural statistics to support policy and decision making.

Main Targets

i. Annual Agriculture Survey conducted, reports disseminated and microdata published online for years 2022/23 – 2026/27;
ii. Agriculture Integrated Survey (AGRISurvey) conducted, report disseminated and micro-data uploaded to NBS/OCGS websites by June 2025;
iii. Results for the 2020 National Agricultural Sample Census disseminated and microdata published online by June 2023;

iv. Large-scale Farms Agriculture Survey conducted, reports disseminated and microdata published online by June 2025; and
v. Fishery and forest surveys conducted, report disseminated and microdata published online by June 2025.

Interventions

i. Conduct the agriculture integrated survey on annual basis;
ii. Prepare the National Agricultural Sample Census (NSCA) data documentation and uploading to online platforms;
iii. Conduct Large-scale Farms Agriculture Survey;
iv. Conduct fishery and forest statistics survey; and
v. Strengthen agricultural data collection system and production of basic agricultural statistics of Tanzania such as ARDS and eCAS.

Expected results

Achievement of the above strategic objective is expected to bring about the following results:

i. Annual Agriculture Survey conducted, reports disseminated and microdata published online;
ii. Agriculture Integrated Survey conducted, reports disseminated and microdata published online;
iii. Anonymized micro-data of National Agricultural Sample Census 2020 uploaded and published online;
iv. Large-scale Farms Agriculture Survey conducted, reports disseminated and microdata published online; and
v. Fishery and forest surveys conducted, report disseminated and microdata published online.

Strategic Objective 4: To fill Administrative Data Gaps

This objective aims at strengthening coordination and production of reliable administrative data. This will be achieved by strengthening modalities for coordination, production, management of administrative data systems, data assessment and sharing of routine data.

Main Targets

i. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for production, sharing and use of administrative data for 75 percent of key stakeholders prepared by June 2026;
ii. Formal coordination structure for administrative data between NBS, OCGS, MDAs and NSAs is in place and operationalized by June 2024;
iii. Comprehensive and integrated data for the following thematic areas:- vital statistics, education, health, tax, environment, climate change, energy and utilities; and labour statistics are accessible through online portal by June 2025;
iv. Formal data integration policy frameworks for all thematic areas developed by June 2024;
v. Technical capacity to implement standards for data exchange (through Application Programming Interfaces -APIs) and data portals developed by June 2025;
vi. Annual statistics abstracts for six sectors produced jointly by NBS, OCGS, MDAs and Private Sector by June 2025;
vii. Harmonized administrative statistics for URT are produced by June 2025; and
viii. Village Register transformed into Electronic Population Registration System.

Interventions

i. Develop effective MoUs for production, sharing and use of administrative data for 75 percent of key stakeholders in the NSS prepared by June 2026;

ii. Establish and operationalize Sector Working Groups (SWGs) for administrative data;

iii. Develop and improve administrative data systems for URT providing access to a comprehensive integrated data set for the following thematic areas: vital statistics, education, health, tax, environment, climate change, energy and utilities; and labour statistics;

iv. Develop formal data integration policy frameworks for six statistics sectors;

v. Build capacity to relevant technical personnel in the NSS to implement standards for data exchange;

vi. Prepare Annual statistical Abstracts for six statistics sectors and Annual sector performance profiles;

vii. Harmonize calendar for major statistical undertakings between NBS and OCGS; and

viii. Transform Village Register into Electronic Population Registration System

Expected results

Achievement of the above-stated strategic objective is expected to bring about the following results: -

i. Memorandum of Understand (MoUs) for production, sharing and use of administrative data for 75 percent of key stakeholders in the NSS prepared;

ii. Formal coordination structure for administrative data between NBS, OCGS, MDAs and NSAs is in place and operational;

iii. Comprehensive and integrated data for the following thematic areas:- vital statistics, education, health, tax, environment, climate change, energy and utilities; and labour statistics are accessible through online portal;

iv. Formal data integration policy frameworks for all thematic areas developed;

v. Technical capacity to implement standards for data exchange (through Application Programming Interfaces -APIs) and data portals developed;

vi. Annual Statistical Abstracts for six sectors produced jointly by NBS, OCGS, MDAs and Private Sector;

vii. Harmonized administrative statistics for URT are produced; and

viii. Transformed Village Register into electronic Population Registration System

Strategic objective 5: To improve availability of price and macro-economic statistics

This objective aims at enhancing quality and coverage of National Accounts (NA) through strengthening and expansion of data sources, revision and rebasing of National Accounts statistics. These will also enable better modelling of the Tanzanian economy for policy decisions. The objective also aims at ensuring the availability of updated and harmonized consumers' price statistics. This includes undertaking rebasing of price indices and also expanding the coverage to

other urban and rural areas. Increasing coverage will ensure availability of price statistics at regional level and harmonization will enable development of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT).

Main Targets

i. National Accounts (NA) for United Republic of Tanzania (URT) rebased to base-year 2019 by June 2023;
ii. The URT Supply and Use Table (SUT), Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) and Input Output Table (IOT) for the rebased NA developed by June 2023;
iii. National Accounts of the URT for General Government, Rest of the World, Financial Corporations, Non-financial Corporations, Non-profit Institutions and Households developed by June 2023;
iv. National Accounts rebased to base-year 2024 by June 2026;
v. Tourism Satellite Accounts for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar prepared by June 2026;
vi. Rebasing of CPI using HBS/NPS 2023/24 by June 2026;
vii. Expanded rebased Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) produced monthly; and
viii. Rebased and Harmonized Producer Price Index (PPI) produced and available online.

Interventions

i. Rebase URT National Accounts to the base year 2019;

ii. Construct Supply and Use Table (SUT), Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) and Input Output Table (IOT) for the rebased National Accounts;

iii. Develop the URT National Accounts for General Government, Rest of the World, Financial Corporations, Non-financial Corporations, Non-profit Institutions and Households;

iv. Rebase the URT National Accounts to the base year 2024;

v. Develop the Tourism Satellite Accounts for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar;

vi. Rebase Producer Price Index;

vii. Harmonize the price data of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar to produce CPI for URT;

viii. Rebase the CPI using new basket of goods and services; and

ix. Expand the price data collection into other urban and rural areas.

Expected results

Achievement of the above stated strategic objective is expected to bring about the following results: -

i. National Accounts (NA) rebased to base year 2019;
ii. The URT Supply and Use Table (SUT), Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) and Input Output Table (IOT) for the rebased NA developed;
iii. National Accounts of the URT for General Government, Rest of the World, Financial Corporations, Non-financial Corporations, Non-profit Institutions and Households developed;
iv. National Accounts for United Republic of Tanzania rebased to the base year 2024;
v. Tourism Satellite Accounts for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar prepared;
vi. CPI rebased using HBS/NPS 2023/24;
vii. Expanded Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) produced monthly; and
viii. Rebased and Harmonized Producer Price Index (PPI) produced and available online.

Strategic objective 6: Integration of non-traditional data into official statistics

This objective aims at supporting the use of non-traditional data (including Big Data[4]) to generate statistics. Big data is a new frontier in statistics, which provides an opportunity for NSOs to optimize use of resources by using data readily available from Big Data sources. Use of big data will include putting in place required infrastructure, equipment and human capacity to accomplish this objective.

[4]Big Data is a collection of data that is huge in volume, yet growing exponentially with time. It is a data with so large size and complexity that none of traditional data management tools can store it or process it efficiently. Examples of Big Data include - data from transaction processing systems, customer databases, documents, emails, medical records, internet clickstream, logs, mobile applications, social networks and remote sensing.

Main Targets

i. Action plan for use of Big Data developed and relevant Technical Working Groups formulated by June 2023;
ii. Technical capacity of relevant institutions in the NSS on the use of Big Data for production of statistics enhanced by June 2024;
iii. Three technical innovation reports based on Big Data produced by June 2025;
iv. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) and DQAF guidelines for production, sharing and use of Big Data in the NSS developed by June 2024; and
v. ICT infrastructure to harness Big Data upgraded by June 2024.

Interventions

i. Develop and launch the Big Data Action Plan;
ii. Formulate Big Data Technical Working Group (TWG);
iii. Conduct training to producers and users of Big Data including Big Data TWG;
iv. Produce environmental/climate change statistics report using Big Data;
v. Produce agricultural output/productivity statistics report using Big Data;
vi. Produce urbanization and poverty statistics report using Big Data;
vii. Develop guidelines and MoUs between users and producers for operationalization of Big Data; and
viii. Procure ICT infrastructures to support the use of Big Data in the statistical process.

Expected results

Achievement of the above stated strategic objective is expected to bring about the following results: -

i. Action plan for use of Big Data developed and relevant Technical Working Groups formulated;
ii. Technical capacity of relevant institutions in the NSS on the use of Big Data for production of statistics enhanced;

iii. Three technical innovation reports based on Big Data produced;
iv. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) and DQAF guidelines for production , sharing and use of Big Data in the NSS developed; and
v. ICT infrastructure to harness Big Data upgraded.

3.2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The infrastructural and institutional aspects for production of statistics include physical and ICT infrastructure and relevant frameworks to guide production and use of statistics. The intended outcome from implementing activities under this component is to have a robust institutional framework, physical and statistical infrastructure that support production, sharing and use of data in line with agreed regional and international standards.

Strategic objective 1: To Upgrade physical and ICT infrastructure

This objective aims at upgrading three sub national statistics offices in Lindi, Simiyu and Pemba. In addition, the objective intends to have improved transport facilities together with upgrading ICT infrastructure and developing modular ICT data platform for interoperability of data systems in the NSS.

Main Targets

i. ISO 27000 certified Information Security System developed by June 2024;
ii. Integrated electronic system in seven sectors and related agencies rolled out by June 2024;
iii. Statistical offices buildings in Lindi, Simiyu and Pemba upgraded by June 2026;
iv. ICT infrastructure installed and upgraded across the National Statistical System (NSS) by June 2024;
v. Transport facilities provided to selected institutions in the NSS by June 2026;
vi. Rapid response phone observatory infrastructure is set-up by June 2024; and

vii. Remote sensing, geospatial and GIS tools infrastructure upgraded by June 2024.

Interventions

i. Procure hardware and software to support ICT infrastructure for an ISO 27000 certified Information Security System;

ii. Acquire and installing licenses for security systems;

iii. Upgrading statistical office buildings in Lindi, Simiyu and Pemba;

iv. Develop integrated electronic data sharing system;

v. Conduct feasibility study and system design for integrated electronic data sharing system;

vi. Procure ICT infrastructure for selected institutions and the satellite statistical offices;

vii. Procure transport equipment for selected institutions and the satellite statistical offices;

viii. Set up a rapid response phone observatory infrastructure; and

ix. Upgrade geospatial and GIS tools infrastructure.

Expected results

Achievement of the above stated strategic objective is expected to bring about the following results: -

i. ISO 27000 certified Information Security System developed;

ii. Integrated electronic system in seven sectors and related agencies rolled out;

iii. Statistical offices buildings in Lindi, Simiyu and Pemba upgraded;

iv. ICT infrastructure installed and upgraded across the National Statistical System (NSS);

v. Transport facilities provided to selected institutions in the NSS;

vi. Rapid response phone observatory infrastructure is set-up;

vii. Remote sensing, geospatial and GIS tools infrastructure upgraded.

Strategic objective 2: To Enhance institutional development

This objective intends to enhance institutional development through a better regulatory environment for management of the National Statistical System, including data sharing arrangements and mandates for quality control and dissemination of statistics. This will include assessment and revision of legal, institutional and administrative frameworks for statistical operations. The focus is also on building human resource capacities in the NSS to enable them undertake their work effectively. It involves development of long and short-term specialized trainings and applying exchange and internship programs for staff in the NSS whenever possible. It also aims at advocating for adequate staffing of statistical units in the NSS.

Main Targets

i. Statistical capacity needs assessments conducted for MDAs and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) by June 2023;

ii. Statistics Act revised to provide legal clarity on mandates and roles of players in the NSS and provide a basis for NSS coordination and quality control in line with regional recommendations by June 2026;

iii. Regulations of the revised Statistics Act revised and implemented by June 2026;

iv. Institutional capacity of NBS and OCGS to coordinate statistical operations in the NSS and management of administrative and Big Data strengthened by June 2026;

v. Statistical units in the NSS institutions established or strengthened by June 2026;

vi. Revised NBS and OCGS organization structures and scheme of services implemented by June 2024;

vii. Data protection and privacy guidelines for NSS developed in line with the National data protection guidelines once enacted by June 2024.

viii. Training needs assessment; training programs and curriculum; and statistical literacy and outreach programs designed by June 2024;

ix. 97 staff from NSS facilitated to attend long-term courses (66 Masters, 26 PhD, 5 Post Doctorate) by June 2026;
x. Hundred (100) staff in the NSS are capacitated with data processing and analytical skills through specialized trainings in key statistical areas by June 2024;
xi. Statistical and Data Science skills (short courses) of 1,000 staff in the NSS including Higher Learning and Research Institutions improved by June 2024;
xii. Statistical Units in NSS institutions are adequately staffed by June 2026; and
xiii. Statistics policy framework formulated by June 2026.

Interventions

i. Conduct statistical capacity needs assessments for MDAs and Local Government Authorities (LGAs);

ii. Revise Statistics Act to provide legal clarity on mandates and roles of players in the NSS;

iii. Carry out institutional capacity assessment for NBS and OCGS in coordination and management of administrative and Big Data in the NSS;

iv. Prepare regulations of the revised Statistics Act;

v. Conduct consultative meetings with the LGAs, NSAs to assess visibility, capacity and needs of statistics units;

vi. Advocate for establishment and staffing of statistical units in the NSS;

vii. Seek for approval and operationalizing structure and scheme of service;

viii. Review job description of statisticians at sub-national levels to include reporting lines and their career development plan;

ix. Review and operationalize code of ethics and conducts for statisticians;

x. Develop data protection and privacy guidelines within NSS in line with the National data protection and privacy registration;

xi. Revitalize Tanzania Statistical Association (TASTA) and integrate its objectives into statistical processes within NSS;

xii. Facilitate 31 staff from NSS to attend PhD and Post Doctorate programmes;
xiii. Facilitate 66 staff from NSS to attend Master degree programme;
xiv. Facilitate 100 staff from NSS to attend specialized trainings on sampling, poverty analysis, gender and environment statistics analysis, time use, National Accounts compilation, price statistics compilation, survey design, GIS and Geo-informatics, database design and management, networking, data science, graphics design website design, management, trade and industry statistics analysis and design of online communications platforms;
xv. Provide short-term training to 1,000 staff across the NSS on use of statistical software, questionnaire designing, data collection and compilation, data analysis and reporting;
xvi. Provide short-term training to 50 staff from NSS on management and leadership;
xvii. Facilitate 400 statisticians to participate internship and field attachment programs within NSS;
xviii. Facilitate exchange program for four staff from NBS and OCGS outside Tanzania;
xix. Strengthen collaboration between NSOs and statistical training institutions;
xx. Influence statistical training institutions to review curriculum to meet current statistical needs;
xxi. Strengthen capacity of the NSS to harness data from new data sources;
xxii. Strengthen and streamline statistical functions within MDAs, LGAs and other players within NSS.
xxiii. Strengthen local universities and training institutions to build data science skills through short courses, Masters, PhD, and Post Doctorate in line with NSS needs,
xxiv. Capacitate agricultural extension officers on data collection;
xxv. Formulate statistics policy framework; and
xxvi. Undertaking a baseline survey of all KPIs and result areas for the Logical Framework.

Expected results

Achievement of the above-mentioned strategic objective is expected to bring about the following results: -

i. Statistical capacity needs assessments conducted for MDAs and Local Government Authorities;

ii. Statistics Act revised to provide legal clarity on mandates and roles of players in the NSS and provide a basis for NSS coordination and quality control in line with regional recommendations;

iii. Regulations of the revised Statistics Act implemented;

iv. Institutional capacity of NBS and OCGS to coordinate statistical operations in the NSS and management of administrative and Big Data strengthened;

v. Statistical units in the NSS institutions established or strengthened;

vi. Revised NBS and OCGS organization structures and scheme of services implemented;

vii. Data protection and privacy guidelines for NSS should be developed in line with the National data protection guidelines once enacted.

viii. Training needs assessment; training programs and curriculum; and statistical literacy and outreach programs designed;

ix. 97 staff from NSS facilitated to attend long-term courses (66 Masters, 26 PhD, 5 Post Doctorate);

x. Hundred (100) staff in the NSS are capacitated with data processing and analytical skills through specialized trainings in key statistical areas;

xi. Statistical and Data Science skills of 1,000 staff in the NSS including Higher Learning and Research Institutions improved;

xii. Statistical Units in NSS institutions are adequately staffed; and

xiii. Statistics policy framework formulated

3.3 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES IN TSMP II

Cross cutting issues refer to scenarios that are identified as important, affect and cut across most or all aspects of development. These issues are integrated and mainstreamed throughout all stages of TSMP II from design to implementation. The cross-cutting issues mainstreamed include: -gender and social inclusion; good governance and security; environmental and climate change; and pandemic outbreaks and disaster management.

3.3.1 GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN TSMP II

TSMP II realizes that gender is not just about the biological differences between men and women but refers to their different roles, rights, and responsibilities, and the relations between them. TSMP II will support data availability in disaggregated form based on gender dimensions so as to enable planning and policy design relevant for different social groups. Data production and use that include different social groups such as men, women, children, youths, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups will be important for planning and execution of the projects that reach those groups. TSMP II Gender inclusiveness intends to ensure gender disaggregated data is collected and assessments on gender disparities are carried out during implementation of program activities.

3.3.2 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) is committed to ensuring that good governance and security is maintained in the country. It continues to strengthen its internal security organs by providing training, equipment and exposure. TSMP II will continue to support institutions dealing with matters of peace, democracy, security and good governance including anti-corruption and justice by ensuring availability of quality data on timely basis through strengthening of organs' statistical capacities and systems from lower levels to national level. Strengthening of data systems in these institutions will enable monitoring of government commitments on these areas.

3.3.3 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Data availability on environment and climate change (temperature, precipitation, wind humidity, afforestation, and water sources) has been a challenge. This hampers availability of data for environmental protection and conservation planning. TSMP II will capacitate and update statistical systems and infrastructures to enable production of official statistics on environment and climate. These will enable the government and local authorities to promote sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climatic change effects. In addition, utilization of new data sources such as Big Data to produce climate change statistics will be explored.

3.3.4 ERUPTION OF PANDEMIC AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Externalities such as pandemic outbreak impact nations across the world disrupt livelihoods, economies and societies. There is need to rethink approaches and mainstream pandemic response into development planning across sectors. TSMP II aims at ensuring availability of timely and quality data by adapting data collection in response to pandemic notably by leveraging on modern technology for data collection. This includes the shift from Paper and Pencil (PAPI) to Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and Telephone Assisted Personal Interview (TAPI) during data collection. Use of these technologies reduce time spent by enumerators in the field and also minimize enumerators - respondent contact which is critical for pandemic containment.

CHAPTER FOUR: MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.0 OVERVIEW

This chapter describes the management and institutional arrangement, coordination, roles and responsibilities, financing mechanism and resource mobilization in implementing TSMP II. Implementation shall be based on an agreed governance structure that will facilitate process in which key stakeholders perform specific roles for the success of the plan. Stakeholders include actors from Government, Parliament, House of Representatives (HoR), Development Partners (DPs), UN Agencies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Private Sector, Media, Research and Academic Institutions.

4.1 MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF THE TSMP II

Implementation of TSMP II will be instituted in the regular government procedures whereby, the Ministries responsible for Finance and Planning shall oversee the functions of NBS and OCGS in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively as the uppermost level of management of the TSMP II.

The first level governance structure will be the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) comprising of high-level officials from the Government, Development Partners (DPs) and Non-State Actors (NSAs). The Committee will be co-chaired by the Permanent Secretaries responsible for Finance and Planning from the URT and RGoZ and the representative from the DPs. The main role of this Committee will be to steer and oversee the entire process of TSMP II implementation by approving annual work plans, review of implementation and resources mobilization.

The second level of project management namely, TSMP II Joint Technical Committee (JTC) comprises NBS and OCGS Chief Executives, Directors overseeing statistical functions from other implementing MDAs, Non-State Actors (NSAs) and representatives from Development Partners. This committee will be responsible for the technical subject matters of censuses, surveys and administrative data systems, capacity building, procurement of goods and services and reviewing program implementation including annual work plan and allocation of resources for

program implementation and submitting to Joint Steering Committee through respective Governing Boards. TSMP II Joint Technical Committee will be co-chaired by Statistician General in Tanzania Mainland and Government Statistician in Zanzibar.

The third level is the Coordination Team led by respective TSMP II Coordinators in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The coordination teams are charged with overall responsibilities of day to day functioning of TSMP II and will be reporting to TSMP II Joint Technical Committee. Coordination Teams will work under the guidance of NBS and OCGS managements to ensure successful implementation of TSMP II.

The fourth level comprises of Sector Working Groups (SWGs) which are the sectoral structures for implementation of Plan activities. There will be six SWGs namely: - Productive Sector statistics, Social Statistics, Infrastructural Linkages, Good Governance, Macro-Economic Sector and Environment and Climate Change. Each of these sector working groups is composed of a number of institutions dealing with related sector statistics which are TSMP II implementing institutions (Annex II).

Figure 4.1a TSMP II Management and Governance Structure

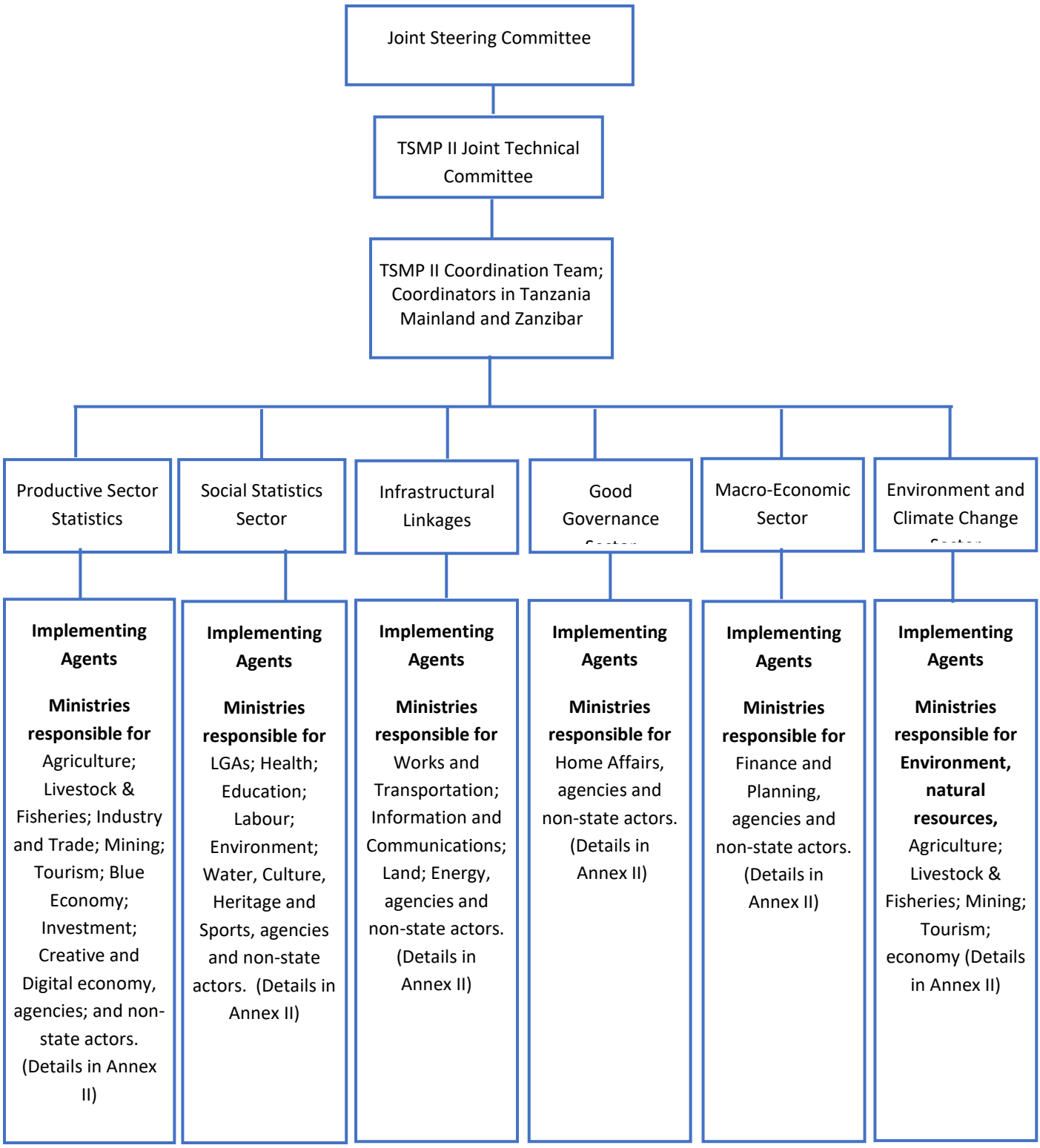
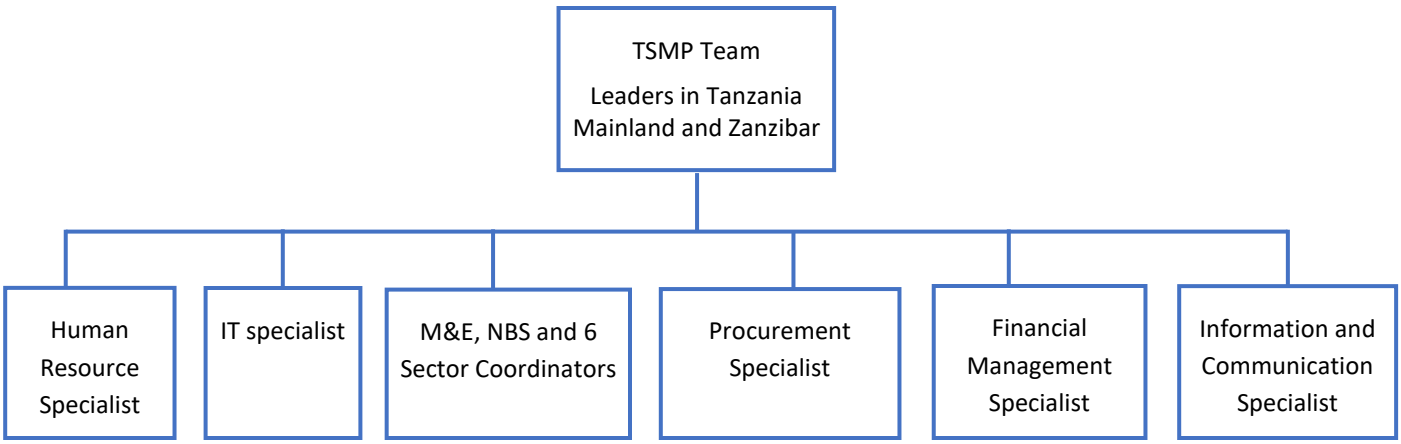


Figure 4.1b TSMP II Coordination Team



4.1.1 JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) will be the highest organ of TSMP II governance chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning. The committee will meet twice to receive progress implementation reports, approve plans, and budget and provide strategic guide to implementation challenges and issue directives to the Joint Technical Committee. More specifically, the JSC will steer and oversee the TSMP II implementation by:

i. Approving TSMP II Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB);
ii. Reviewing progress reports and endorsing the TSMP II process deliverables to ensure harmony across MDAs, PISCs and LGAs;
iii. Identifying and recommending strategies for enhancing data use, coordination, and funding for Statistics in MDAs, PISCs and LGAs;
iv. Providing strategic direction to MDAs, PISCs and LGAs so that they adopt and adhere to uniform standards and methodologies of quality statistical outputs.

4.1.2 TSMP II JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

The TSMP II Joint Technical Committee is co-chaired by NBS and OCGS Chief Executives. The committee is composed of representatives from key implementing institutions (NBS, OCGS, MDAs, PISCs, LGAs, NSA and Development Partners). This committee will convene quarterly and, on an ad-hoc basis where need arises. The role of the Joint Management Committee will be to: -

i. Review Plan implementation and progress;
ii. Review and discuss work in progress and setting benchmarks;
iii. Review and consolidate sectoral outcomes, identifying gaps and feeding these backs to sectors;
iv. Review planned outputs in line with international experience, guidelines, standards, frameworks and concepts; and
v. Review Annual Work Plan (AWP) and recommend for approval to the JSC.

4.1.3 TSMP II COORDINATION TEAM

The TSMP II implementation will be coordinated by NBS/OCGS in close collaboration with key NSS players i.e., the MDAs, PISCs, LGAs, Development Partners, Training Institutions, CSOs, Research and Academia playing different but complementary roles. The overall responsibility of TSMP II coordination team is to facilitate inter and intra-institutional coordination, project management, monitoring and evaluation, collaboration and harmonization of the statistical production cycle in the Tanzania Statistical System (NSS).

The Coordination Team will be composed of TSMP II coordinators, accountants, procurement officers, human resources officers, monitoring evaluation officers, financial analysts, statisticians, ICT officers and Information Communication and Advocacy Officer (ICA) in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The team will; -

i. Coordinate, manage and supervise implementation of the plan to all beneficiary agencies

ii. Ensure compliance with Government procurement and financial management procedures and by keeping and maintaining appropriate records and documentation;

iii. Prepare annual work plans, budgets, procurement plans and training programs;

iv. Manage reporting and auditing activities, ensuring timely preparation and dissemination of reports on activities and financial reports as required within NSS;

v. Undertake regular monitoring of implementation of plan activities;

vi. Secretary to all TSMP II coordinating bodies standing above it (Organize and convene management and coordination meetings)

4.1.4 SECTOR WORKING GROUPS

Sector Working Groups (SWGs) are the technical working groups of the Plan implementation and will report to the TSMP II Coordinating Team. Each of the SWGs will be composed by several institutions which have closely related core businesses within the respective sector. There will be six SWGs namely Productive Sector statistics, Social Statistics, Infrastructural Linkages, Good Governance, Macro-Economic Sector and Environment and Climate Change Statistics.

The SWGs will be chaired by one member from working group while NBS/OCGS line department representative will serve as secretary to the group. This arrangement will strengthen coordination, provide a forum for regular stakeholders' discussions, interactions and technical assistance in implementing Sector Strategic Plans for Statistics (to be developed). The Sector Working Groups will be responsible for the following tasks: -

i. Advocating for production and use of statistics in the sector to create awareness on TSMP II and secure buy-in;
ii. Provide leadership in developing Sector Statistics Plans;
iii. Identifying major data needs related to the sector;
iv. Profiling key stakeholders that use sector statistics;
v. Identifying major stakeholders in the sector currently collecting or compiling statistics;
vi. Preparing a formal inventory of the different data systems being operated by the different stakeholders in the sector;
vii. Assessment of the institutional arrangements (e.g., existence of a Statistics Division/Unit) and infrastructure (e.g., computers, databases, administrative data systems etc.) for data collection, management and dissemination in the sector;
viii. Identifying data collected, methodologies and procedures used, coverage, availability, levels of aggregation, quality and frequency of updating;
ix. Identifying data gaps and priorities for addressing data challenges in the sector in line with the sectoral policies, national and international development agenda and;
x. Attending consultative and review meetings on TSMP II.

4.1.5 IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES (IA)

Each MDA, PISCs, LGAs, and Non-Sate Actors (NSAs) or any other project implementing entity forms the Implementing Agency (Annex VII). Each IA will develop and implement its Strategic

Plan for Statistics (SPSs) which clearly identifies activities that need to be implemented at a particular time with the specific allocated resources. The main responsibilities of the IA (described in Annex I) are: -

i. Identify data needs and gaps within the institutions and among key stakeholders and propose activities to address those gaps;
ii. Prepare annual work plans aligned to their SPSs;
iii. Implement the planned activity as per approved resource allocation;
iv. Consult key stakeholders and discuss the demand and supply side of statistics;
v. Report project activities regularly as required;
vi. Synchronise own statistical generation processes to ensure coherence within the designated sector;
vii. Generate and disseminate statistical information to relevant stakeholders and the general public; and
viii. Collaborate with other MDAs, PISCs, LGAs and stakeholders in statistical information generation, dissemination and use.

4.2 THE ROLES OF VARIOUS ACTORS ON TANZANIA STATISTICAL SYSTEM COORDINATION

As noted in Chapter one, the Tanzania Statistical System is composed of a mix of players including NBS and OCGS, high-level decision-making bodies (Parliament and HoRs), MDAs, PISCs, CSOs, private sector, research and academia, media, Development Partners, Local Governments Authorities and others that produce or use statistics. The diverse stakeholders ensure sustainable functionality of the NSS by identifying data needs, addressing data gaps, effective and efficient use of available resources to produce required statistics, advocate and use statistics in planning, policy formulation, decision making and resource allocation.

4.3 TSMP II IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the TSMP II activities will be guided by the Logical Framework (LF) (Annex VII) through which the short, medium, and long-term performance will be measured. Progress towards the long-term vision will be based on the strategic objectives and related outcome measures in the Theory of Change. These will be defined by a value model based on achieving relevance, reliability, and accessibility to products and services, and on building meaningful relationships, and sustainability based on operational efectiveness and eficiency.

The measurement of short and medium term results will focus on Key Performance Indicators (KPI) under each component results for the various statistical outputs including: business and the economy, population, environment, household welfare and social conditions, and the labour market, as well as statistical services delivered each year. The following measures will be taken to ensure optimal implementation of the plan: -

i. Undertaking a baseline survey of all KPIs and result areas for the LF.
ii. Engaging all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the plan;
iii. Sensitization and awareness creation to all stakeholders;
iv. Assigning responsible office/department for each key target in the TSMP II;
v. Preparation of annual work plans and budgets for implementation of the TSMP II as part of the MTEF;
vi. Availability and responsiveness of the human resources at NSS to demands of the Strategic Plan
vii. Ownership and involvement of staff in all relevant IAs;
viii. Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for track progress;
ix. Collaboration of TSMP II coordination team with key stakeholders to identify and address prioritized activities during the reference period; and
x. Integration of the annual work plan into the government planning and budgeting system (Planrep).

The TSMP II annual work plan will be a cornerstone for the implementation where priority areas will be derived. A costed Annual Work Plan will be prepared to define activities that will be implemented by all players. Apart from identifying the activities, the Annual Work Plan will include resource mobilization, procurement and training plans to guide the implementation.

Procurement will adhere to the government Public Procurement Act No. 7 of 2011 CAP. 410 and its Regulations of 2013 as amended in 2016 for Tanzania Mainland, and Act No. 11 of 2016 of Tanzania Zanzibar. The detailed procurement activities will be revealed in the TSMP II procurement plan.

4.4 TSMP II IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

The TSMP II has unique dimensions that pose implementation challenges. These added features include the widening landscape of the Plan such as inclusion of more players ranging from MDAs, LGAs and NSAs. Among others, the expanded scope will call for strengthened coordination that will involve close working relationship between NSOs and respective SWGs.

The other feature is the funding modality that is adopted, by the World Bank - “Pay for Results – (P4R)”. This modality will require a very close follow up to ensure timely delivery of planned activities for the government to be reimbursed by the World Bank. It is important to address this potential challenge owing to its implications.

There are also dimensions on the desire to produce more URT statistics and emphasis on strengthening and relying on the production and use of administrative and data from non-traditional sources. All these dimensions require measures that facilitate implementation and realize Plan expectation at least at initial stages of its implementation. Measures should also aim at building internal capacity through recruitment of short-term consultants to support implementation as the recruitment of permanent staff continues. Key areas of envisaged support shall include capacities for policy dimension of statistics, coordination of stakeholders in the National Statistical System, monitoring and reporting (including development of tools and instruments), and strengthening of ICT functions to enhance data use by creating data demand through effective communication.

4.5 FINANCING OF THE TSMP II

The TSMP II will be funded by the Government and support from Development Partners (in the form of Grants and Loans). According to Development Corporation Framework (DCF) between the Government of Tanzania and Development Partners, three modalities of financing will be used in the case of TSMP II financing. These are; - Direct to Activity/Project Financing; Basket Funding and Funding through the Government Budget (General Budget Support). Each of these modalities will have detailed arrangements of disbursement of funds.

The Government resources will be released upon request. The World Bank disbursement will use Program for Result (P4R) approach, where funds will be disbursed upon realization of results. Other donors will contribute to the pool fund (basket) facility upon entering a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on rules and procedures for operating the pooled funds for specific activities within the TSMP II. Further elaboration of pool fund arrangement will be made in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of the Pool Fund Facility (PFF). The basket funding modality for the DPs to contribute towards TSMP II implementation will be developed.

The TSMP II strategic components will be used as the basis for budgeting to ease financing of each strategic objective and related interventions. It is estimated that, complete and successful implementation of the TSMP II requires a total of USD 384.0 Million (rounded to single decimal digit) spanning over the period of five years. Out of total estimated budget, USD 218.4 million (56.9%) will be financed by the Government of Tanzania, USD 83.6 million (21.8%) by Other Development Partners (whereas, USD 62.6 million is for implementation of 2022 Population and Housing Census will be mobilized through donor pledges and USD 21.0 million will be contributed by traditional statistics donors, see Annex VIII) and USD 82.0 million (21.4% of total budget) will be financed by the World Bank including a 2.5% for project coordination. PHC 2022 accounts for USD 272.0 million out of the estimated TSMP II budget. Moreover, the estimated Budget for Tanzania Mainland stands at USD 371.8 million (USD 72.6 million from WB) and Tanzania Zanzibar at USD 12.2 million (9.4 million from WB). In case of falling short of donor contributions, the government will finance the remaining deficit through soft and commercial loans. Furthermore, the European Union (EU) will support TSMP II capacity building through donor executed modality.

The detailed Plan budget is made available through the project documents for the government, development partners, private sector and beneficiaries to facilitate transparency. Table 4.3 summarizes resources requirement for implementation of TSMP II during its lifetime. Details of the allocation are provided in Annex II and Annex III attached in this document.

Table 4.3: Summary of TSMP II Budget for the period of 2022/23-2026/27 (million USD)

Components	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Harmonization, quality and dissemination	1.966	1.973	2.471	3.403	1.045	10.859
Data for policy dialogue (Total)	278.033	31.490	24.987	12.628	9.418	356.557
(a) 2022 Population and Housing Census	262.785	8.976	0.239			272.000
(b) Other TSMP II D4P Activities	15.248	22.514	24.748	12.628	9.418	84.557
Infrastructure and institutional development	1.834	3.024	3.050	5.819	2.853	16.581
Total	281.833	36.487	30.509	21.851	13.317	383.997

4.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

Monitoring: Monitoring will be guided by the Strategically Aligned Framework for Monitoring that provides normative guidance, capacity development and targeted support to the M&E function. Hence, regular monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that the inputs, activities and outputs show implementation is on course and the indicators demonstrate a trend that reflects a need for corrective action or for management intervention.

Evaluation: The NBS and OCGS will undertake a mid-term and end term evaluation of planned activities under the TSMP II. The Mid Term Evaluation led by an independent team, will focus on the extent of achievements of TSMP II half way through the period. The End Term evaluation also led by an independent team will reflect the overall performance of the country as envisioned in FDYP III and SDGs roadmap. The Mid and end term evaluation will assess key Performance Indicators presented in the Logical framework (Annex II).

Reporting: There will be quarterly and annually reporting as per the reporting system of the M&E schedule. The reports will be structured against the TSMP II components, strategic objectives, Theory of Change and financial performance.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: TANZANIA STATISTICAL MASTER PLAN II 2022/23 -2026/27 DESIGN TEAM

NAMES	DESIGNATION
James Mbongo	TSMP II Coordinator Tanzania Mainland
Ali Idrisa Shamte	TSMP II Coordinator Zanzibar
Magreth Maganda	Principal Statistician
Aggrey Kinasha	M&E Specialist
Hashim Njowele	Senior Statistician
Saruni Njipay	Senior Statistician
Pastory Ulimali	Statistician
Janti Bamiye	Procurement Officer
Abdulla Haji	M& E Specialist Zanzibar
Ndimbwelu Mwakibinga	Statistician
Ritha Maxwell	Statistician
Jamal Mbuguyu	Human Resource Officer

ANNEX II: A LIST OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES OF TSMP II

No	Working Group	Institutions – Tanzania Mainland	Institutions -Zanzibar
1	**Economic sector**	**Ministry for Agriculture**: TARI, COASCO, TCDC, TOSCI, ASA, TAPHA, TFC, TFRA, Crop boards (COPRA, coffee, tea, tobacco, pyrethrum, sisal) **Non- state Actors:** ACT, CTI, ASPIRES, RUDI, TCCIA, ANSAF, MVIWATA, FSDT and TADCOS	**Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation, natural resources, Livestock:** ZARI, ZALIRI, Taasisi ya chakula na lishe.
		Ministry for Livestock & Fisheries: TALIRI, NARCO, LITA TDB, TMB, TVLA, TAFIRI, FETA, DSFA, MPRU, TAFICO	**Ministry of Blue economy and Fisheries:** ZAFIRI, ZAFICO, ZURA (Oil and Gas)
		Mining for Industry & Trade: WRS, BRELA, WMA, FCC, FCT, TBS, TANTRADE, NDC, SIDO, TIRDO, TEMDO, CARMATEC, EPZA	**Ministry of Trade and Marketing** ZSCT, ZBS, BPRA, BLRC, ZNBC, ZAWEMA, ZFCC, and ZFCT, SMIDA Department of Industrial Development and. Trade and Marketing **Non- state Actors:** ZCC
		Ministry for Mining: Mining commission, STAMICO, GST, TGC, TEITI	**Ministry for Energy, Water & Mineral:** Department of Mining , ZECO, ZAWA
		Ministry for Natural Resources &Tourism TAFIRI, TAWIRI, TAFORI, TFS, TANAPA, TAWA, NCAA, NMT, TTB, TaFF, Training institutions (7 – wildlife (2), tourism (3), forestry (1), beekeeping (1)	**Ministry of Tourism and antiquities** (ZTC, ZITOD STCDA, **Non- state Actors:** ZATI, ZATO, ZATOGA,

No	Working Group	Institutions – Tanzania Mainland	Institutions -Zanzibar
2.	Social Sector	**President Office - RALG** LGTI Kibaha Education Centre, Shirika la Masoko Kariakoo,DART, Local Government Loans Board, TARURA	**Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs** DPP, Judiciary, CPS, Wakfu, CRVS, LGAs,
		Ministry for Health: NIMR, MSD, TACAIDS, TMDA, TFNC, VBDRI, NHIF, **Non State Actors:** Ifakara Health Institute, MDH	**Ministry of Health** Zanzibar Food and Drug Agency (ZFDA), Chief Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (CGCLA) Zanzibar Health Research Institute (ZHRI) **Non- state Actors:** Chama cha Wakunga Zanzibar, ZSA
		Ministry for Education & Technology: TCU, NACTE, NECTA, TEA, TIE, HESLB, COSTECH, TIAE, VETA **Non State Actors** TENet (Tanzania Education Network)	**Ministry for Education & Vocational Training:** ZVETA, LCS, HLI, DEE, DNSE, KTC, **Academia and Research Institutes**
		Prime Ministry Office – Policy, Parliament, Labour, Employment, Youth and Disabilities): NEEC, OSHA, WCF, PSSSF, NSSF, CMA, TAESA, Registrar of Political Parties NEC	**President Office labour Economic Affairs and Investment** ZLC, ZIPA ZSSF **Non State Actors** ZATUC, ZANEMA
		Vice President Office: NEMC	**Office of First President Office** DE, ZAC, ZADC, ZRC **Non State Actors** Rehabilitation Centers

No	Working Group	Institutions – Tanzania Mainland	Institutions -Zanzibar
		Ministry for Water: RUWASA, Water Institute, EWURA, Water Bodies Authorities, **Non State Actors** TAWASA-net-Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network	**Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development** ZHC
		Ministry for Sports & Culture Heritage: BASATA, NMT, TASUBA, BMT, COSOTA, Tanzania Film Board, BAKITA, **Non State Actors** COSOTA, Sports Association's	**Ministry Information, Youth, Culture and Sports** ZBC, ZBC, ZMUX, BASFU, ZNSC ZCC, ZSC, ZSC, ZYC, ZAC, ZADI, ZBC), ZBC, ZMUX, ZGP, ZGNPC ZIJMM **Non State Actors** COSOZA, Sports Association's
3	Infrastructural Linkages	**Ministry for Work & Transport:** TANROADS, TEMESA, TBA, RFB, CRB, ERB, AQRB, TPA, TAA TCAA TASAC, LATRA, TRC, TAZARA, MSCL, NIT & DMI	**Ministry of Construction, Communication and Transport** ZPC ZAA, ZMA **Non State Actors** Board of Contractors
		TCRA, TMA, NCCICoT,	
		Ministry for Land & Housing Dev NHC, NLUPC, ARITA, ARIMO, TPRB, NCPS VRB	**Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development** ZHC, COLA,
		Ministry for Energy: TANESCO, REA, TPDC, PURA, PBPA	ZECO, Nishat

No	Working Group	Institutions – Tanzania Mainland	Institutions -Zanzibar
4	**Good Governance**	**President Office –Public Services Mgt:** PCCB, Ethics Secretariat, PSC, Recruitment Secretariat, Uongozi Institute, TASAF, MKURABITA, NYARAKA,	Ministry of State, President's Office, Constitution, Legal Affairs, Public Services and Good Governance ZAECA, Achieves, IPA, ORNSA Prisons, DPP, Judiciary, HoR, ZLSS, CNCDC, SP- RGoZ, Fire, ORPP, ZEC
		Ministry for Home Affairs: Immigration, Police, NIDA, Prisons, Fire & Rescue **Non state Actors** Faith based Organization	MUFTI, Kaadhi **Non state Actors** Faith based Organization,
		Ministry for Constitution: Judiciary, NPS, RITA, Laws Reforms Commission, Attorney General's Office, Drugs Control Authority, Office of Solicitor General.	
5	**Macro-Economic Sector**	TMX, TRA, BOT, NBS Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), DSE, CMSA	**Ministry of State, President Office Finance and Planning** OCGS, ZRB, PBZ,ZPPD, CAG
6	**Environment and Climate Change Sector**	**Ministries responsible for:** Environment, natural resources, Agriculture; Livestock & Fisheries; Mining; Tourism; economy	

Note:

LGA	Local Government Authorities	TFC	Tanzania fertilizer company
TIC	Tanzania investment center	COPRA	Cereals and other produce board
WRS	warehouse receipt system	ZARI	Zanzibar agricultural research institute
ZALIRI	Zanzibar livestock research institute	BRELA	Business registration and licensing authority
WMA	Weights & measures agency	TPDC	Tanzania petroleum development
FCC	Fair competition commission	TANESCO	Tanzania electric supply corporation
FCT	Fair competition tribunal	EWURA	Energy and water utilities regulatory
TBS	Tanzania bureau of standards	TCU	Tanzania commission for universities
TIE	Tanzania institute of education	COSTECH	commission for science and technology
NDC	National development corporation	NECTA	National examinations council of Tanzania
SIDO	Small industries development	NACTE	National accreditation council for technical
CAG	Chief Auditing General	TIRDO	Tanzania industrial development
TEMDO	Tanzania engineering design	CARMATEC	Center for agricultural mechanization and
TEA	Tanzania education authority	HESLB	Higher education student's loan board
IAE	Institute of adult education	TANTRADE	Tanzania trade development
TFS	Tanzania forestry services	EPZA	Export processing zone Authority
TMX	Tanzania Mercantile Exchange	VETA	Vocational education and training authority
ACT	Agricultural council of Tanzania	TPSF	Tanzania private sector foundation
CTI	confederation of Tanzania industries	TCCIA	Tanzania chamber of commerce, industry
TAWA	Tanzania wildlife authority	ANSAF	Agricultural non state actors forum
FST	Fertilizer Society of Tanzania	ASPIRES	Agricultural sector policy, institutional and
RUDI	Rural/urban development initiative	MVIWATA	Mtandao wa vikundi vya wakulima Tanzania
TARI	Tanzania agricultural research institute	TADCOS	Tanzania agro dealers cooperative society
PSC	Public Service Commission,	TCDC	Tanzania cooperatives development
ZCPS	Zanzibar Commission for Public Service-	TAFIRI	Tanzania fisheries research institute
TOSCI	Tanzania official seed certification	TAWIRI	Tanzania wildlife research institute
NMT	National museum of Tanzania	TAFORI	Tanzania forestry research institute
ASA	agricultural seed agency	TANAPA	Tanzania national parks authority
TaFF	Tanzania forest fund	COASCO	Cooperatives audit and supervision
IPA	Institute of Public Administration	TAPHA	Tanzania plant health authority
TTB	Tanzania tourist board	NCAA	Ngoro Ngoro conservation area authority
ZTC	Zanzibar tourism commission	ZITOD	Zanzibar institute of tourism development
TAESA	Tanzania employment services agency	NIDA	National identification authority
TMA	Tanzania meteorological agency	TCRA	Tanzania Communications Regulatory

STAMICO	State Mining Corporation	FETA	Fisheries education and Training agency
TGC	Tanzania Gemological Center	TEITI	Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency
GST	Geological Survey of Tanzania	NARCO	National ranching company
LITA	Livestock training agency	TVLA	Tanzania veterinary laboratory agency
TMB	Tanzania meat board	TAFIRI	Tanzania fisheries research institute
TDB	Tanzania dairy board	TAFICO	Tanzania fisheries company
MPRU	Marine park reserve unit	TALIRI	Tanzania livestock research institute
ZFCT	Fair Competition Tribunal).	ZBC	Zanzibar Broadcasting Commission
DSAA	Deep Sea Fisheries Authority	BPRA	Zanzibar Business and Property Registration
ZAFICO	Zanzibar Fisheries Company	BLRC,	Business Licensing Regulatory Council
ZLC	Zanzibar Labor Commission	ZAWEMA,	Zanzibar Weights and Measures Agency
COLA	Commission of Land	ZFCC,	Zanzibar Fair Competition Commission
ZLRC	*Zanzibar Law Resource Centre*	ZNBC,	Zanzibar National Business Council
ZBS	Zanzibar Bureau of Standards	ZVETA	Zanzibar Vocational Education and Training
ZGP	Zanzibar Government Press	ZEEF	Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Fund
ZAFIR	Zanzibar Fisheries Research Institute	SMIDA	Small & Medium Industrial Development
ZU	Zanzibar State Universities	ZNPC	Zanzibar Government News Papers
ZSTC	Zanzibar State Trading Corporation	ZIMM)	Zanzibar Institute of Journalism and Mass
ZSSF	Zanzibar Social Security Fund	ZBC	Zanzibar Broadcasting Cooperation
IPA	Institute of Public Administration	CNCDC	Commission for National Coordination and
ORPP	Office of Register of Political Party	ZBPRA	Zanzibar Business and Property Registration
SP RgoZ	Special Department of RgoZ	ORNSA	Office of the Registrar of Non State Actors
ZECO	Zanzibar Electric Company	DPP	The Office the Director of Public
ZMA	Zanzibar Maritime Authority	ZAECA	Zanzibar Anti-corruption and Economic
ZAA	Zanzibar Airport Authority	ZATOGA,	Zanzibar Tour Guide Association
ZCC	Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce	ZATO	Zanzibar Tour Operators
ZCOLA	Zanzibar Commission of Land	ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Cooperation
ZPC	Zanzibar Port Cooperation	ZCPS	Zanzibar Commission for Public Service
ZATI	Zanzibar Tourism Investment	STCDA	Stone Town Conservation Development

ANNEX III: FUNDING SOURCES WITH ALLOCATED BUDGETS (US$)

Source	Component	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Government	Harmonization, quality and dissemination	0.361	0.392	0.391	0.362	0.491	1.997
	Data for policy dialogue	197.071	8.043	2.784	2.044	2.285	212.227
	Infrastructure and institutional development	0.808	0.918	0.894	0.767	0.836	4.222
	Sub Total	**198.240**	**9.353**	**4.069**	**3.173**	**3.611**	**218.447**
World Bank	Harmonization, quality and dissemination	1.500	1.500	2.000	3.000	0.500	8.500
	Data for policy dialogue	17.300	16.000	16.600	7.600	6.000	63.500
	Infrastructure and institutional development	1.000	1.000	1.500	4.500	2.000	10.000
	Sub Total	**19.800**	**18.500**	**20.100**	**15.100**	**8.500**	**82.000**
Other DPs	Harmonization, quality and dissemination	0.105	0.080	0.080	0.041	0.054	0.362
	Data for policy dialogue	63.662	7.447	5.603	2.984	1.134	80.830
	Infrastructure and institutional development	0.026	1.107	0.657	0.552	0.017	2.359
	Sub Total	**63.793**	**8.634**	**6.340**	**3.578**	**1.205**	**83.551**
Total		**281.833**	**36.487**	**30.509**	**21.851**	**13.317**	**383.997**

ANNEX IV: DETAILED BUDGET

Component/ Strategic Objectives	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
Harmonization, quality and dissemination	1.966	1.973	2.471	3.403	1.045	10.859
Improve harmonization & quality	0.594	1.104	1.139	1.604	0.120	4.560
Improve dissemination	1.372	0.869	1.332	1.800	0.926	6.299
Data for policy dialogue	278.033	31.490	24.987	12.628	9.418	356.557
Fill household-based survey gaps	2.628	12.713	14.642	2.750	1.745	34.478
Fill enterprise-based survey gaps	8.510	1.974	3.957	3.727	1.506	19.676
Fill agricultural statistics gaps	0.541	3.071	2.633	2.697	2.255	11.197
Fill administrative data gaps	264.296	12.534	1.929	1.775	1.799	282.332
Fill price data gaps and macro-economic statistics	1.051	0.698	1.207	1.137	1.113	5.205
Use new technologies / Big Data	1.007	0.500	0.620	0.543	1.000	3.670
Infrastructure and institutional development	1.834	3.024	3.050	5.819	2.853	16.581
Upgrade IT and statistical infrastructure	0.052	1.631	1.636	4.587	1.524	9.430
Enhance institutional development and human capacity	1.782	1.393	1.414	1.232	1.329	7.151
Total	281.833	36.487	30.509	21.851	13.317	383.997

ANNEX V: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Development Goal	Objective Code	Objective Description	Planned Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	MoV	Baseline	Target	Risks / Assumptions
To strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS) in Tanzania to enable it to produce quality statistics for decision makers in an objective, timely, and cost-effective manner	1.1	Data harmonization and quality improved	i. Increased data quality across NSS ii. Increased comparability in statistics within the region	Percentages (extent) of statistical guidelines adopted	Annual TSMP II performance reports (Technical and Financial)	85%	Increased by 4% annually	Timely disbursement of funds
	1.2	Data dissemination and uptake improved	Increased access of statistical publications/results	Number of stakeholders access statistical publications/results	Annual TSMP II performance reports (Technical and Financial) Survey/Census reports	72%	Increased by 4% annually	Timely disbursement of funds Statistical piracy (hacking) Insecurity and failure of statistical system
	2.1	Household Surveys Gaps reduced	Increased household surveys data for monitoring SDG, FYDP III indicators	i. Proportion of updated statistical registers ii. Proportion of sample frames for household and establishment-based surveys developed iii. Cumulative number of surveys	Annual TSMP II performance reports (Technical and Financial) Survey/Census reports	30%	Increased by 10% per survey	Timely disbursement of funds Less COVID-19 restrictions

Development Goal	Objective Code	Objective Description	Planned Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	MoV	Baseline	Target	Risks / Assumptions
				implemented under TSMP II iv. Number of data sets uploaded to the National Data Archive (NADA)				
	2.2	Enterprise Surveys Gaps reduced	Increased Enterprise surveys data for monitoring SDG, FYDP II indicators	i. Proportion of updated statistical registers ii. Proportion of sample frames for household and establishment-based surveys developed iii. Cumulative number of surveys implemented under TSMP II iv. Number of data sets uploaded to the National Data Archive (NADA)	Annual TSMP II performance reports (Technical and Financial) Survey/Census reports	28%	Reduced by10% per survey	Timely disbursement of funds Less COVID-19 restrictions
	2.3	Agricultural Statistics Gaps reduced	Increased availability of agriculture statistical data	i. Number of agriculture surveys/census conducted ii. Cumulative number of surveys implemented under TSMP II iii. Number of data sets uploaded to the National Data Archive (NADA)	Annual TSMP II performance reports (Technical and Financial) Survey/Census reports	40%	Reduced by 10% per survey	Timely disbursement of funds

Development Goal	Objective Code	Objective Description	Planned Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	MoV	Baseline	Target	Risks / Assumptions
	2.4	Administrative Data Gaps filled	Increased availability of administrative data in the NSS	Number of MDAs, LGAs & NSAs with functional statistical Management information systems/Databases	Annual TSMP II performance reports (Technical and Financial)	80%	Reduced 10% annually	Timely disbursement of funds
	2.5	Availability of improved Price and macro-economic statistics	i. Increased availability of updated and harmonized consumers' price statistics. ii. Increased quality and coverage of National Accounts (NA) Statistics	Proportion of new macro-economic Statistics produced per year	Annual TSMP II performance reports (Technical and Financial)	82%	Increased by 5% Annually	Timely disbursement of funds
	2.6	Non-traditional data integrated into official statistics	Increased availability and use of non-traditional data	Number of innovative reports produced using non-traditional data	Annual TSMP II performance report (Technical and Financial) Regular analytical reports	Nill	Increased by 5% Annually	Timely disbursement of funds

Development Goal	Objective Code	Objective Description	Planned Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	MoV	Baseline	Target	Risks / Assumptions
	3.1	Physical and ICT infrastructure upgraded	i. Improved physical infrastructure ii. Improved ICT infrastructure for production of official statistics	i. Percentage completion of the three new office buildings ii. Number of MDAs, LGAs & NSAs with functional statistical information systems	Annual TSMP II performance reports (Technical and Financial)	61%	Increased by 15% by 2026	Timely disbursement of funds Statistical piracy (hacking) Insecurity and failure of statistical system
	3.2	Institutional development enhanced	Improved legal framework for management of the NSS	Number of effective Legal frameworks developed	Legal frameworks in place	60%	Increased by 20% by 2026	Timely disbursement of funds

ANNEX VI: SECTORAL/STAKEHOLDER'S STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT MATRIX

SECTOR/STAKEHOLDER	TSMP I Beneficiary	GAPS FILLED BY TSMP I	REMAINING GAPS TO BE FILLED BY TSMPII
President's Office, Public Service Management and Good Governance	Yes	• Improved reporting systems	• The need for frequent training for new staff due to labour mobility, • Capacity building on statistics.
National Prosecutions Services (NPS)	Yes	• Improvement of registers of cases which help to collect case data at regional and the headquarters' office.	• lack of an electronic system of collecting data as well as shortage of Specialized officers in statistics
e-Government Authority	No		• Inadequate automation of key business processes for statistical systems
Tanzania Prisons Services	Yes	• Capacity building in statistics production and ICT equipment provided	• Lack of statistical personnel, • Lack of fund for statistics production and • Low awareness of statistics among staff
Judiciary of Tanzania	Yes	• Enhanced capacity in data collection, analysis and interpretation	• Inadequate statistical personnel, • Inadequate knowledge and capacities in producing official statistics.
Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA)	Yes	• Support on CRVS assessment and ICT equipment provided	• Capacity building in statistics production, • Decentralization of death registration, • Improve storage of civil registration records through scanning and indexing.
Ardhi University	No		• Funds for statistical activities, • Delays in data production, • Data inconsistency.

SECTOR/STAKEHOLDER	TSMP I Beneficiary	GAPS FILLED BY TSMP I	REMAINING GAPS TO BE FILLED BY TSMPII
Police Force	Yes	• Establishment of electronic statistical system known: Crime Statistics Management Information System (CSMIS)	• Inadequate ICT equipment, • Capacity building in statistics production, • Improving CSMIS, • Improving the statistics unit
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Yes	• Enhanced availability of data through a study known as Livestock Conversion Factors that aimed at investigating and updating data used to compute sector GDP.	• Inadequate number of statisticians, • Resources to produce comprehensive sector data, • Inadequate ICT equipment, • Capacity gaps in statistical analysis.
East Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC)	Yes	• Availability of short-term and long- term training in official statistics for NSS staff, • Facilitated participation of EASTC Staff in surveys to gain fieldwork experience for competence-based education and training (CBET), • Improvement of official Statistics curriculum	• Lack of qualified statisticians especially in areas of official statistics, • Lack specialized unit for statistics.
University of DSM(Department of Statistics)	No		• Availing students with hands on skills for production, • Capacity building to teaching staff on latest data management techniques,

SECTOR/STAKEHOLDER	TSMP I Beneficiary	GAPS FILLED BY TSMP I	REMAINING GAPS TO BE FILLED BY TSMPII
Presidents' Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)	Yes		• Capacity gaps in data analysis, • Capacity gaps for data collectors in councils, • Inadequate ICT equipment such as computers, laptops, printers, tablets, GPS devices for data collection and internet accessibility, • Resources for data production.
Rural Energy Agency (REA)	No		• Availability of data on hamlets and village centres with their energy status.
Ministry of Works and Transport - Transport sub sector (MOWT(T))	No		• Integrated data system on transport sector, • Enhancement of Monitoring and Evaluation of activities, • Capacity building on data production.
Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)	Yes	Support on data production	• Improvement of data production
Ministry of Energy (MOE)	No		• Improvement of data collection system,
National Insurance Corporation of Tanzania (NIC) Limited	No		• Inadequate archiving system of old insurance records
Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlements Development	Yes	Sharing of data to TSED Database	• Manual business processes, • Inadequate archiving system of data as most is on paperwork
Prime Minister's Office - Policy, Coordination, Parliament, Labour, Employment, Youth and Disabilities	Yes	Received technical support from NBS on Integrated Labour Force Survey 2014; preparation of internship and apprenticeship guidelines and installation of work permits and Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) systems	• Capacity building on labour statistics, • Understaffing.
Ministry of Industry and Trade	Yes	the technical support was received through data collection, data analysis and professional results interpretation	• There is no statistical Unit in the organization • Insufficient fund allocated to existing statistical activities • Skills and knowledge gap in statistical activities

SECTOR/STAKEHOLDER	TSMP I Beneficiary	GAPS FILLED BY TSMP I	REMAINING GAPS TO BE FILLED BY TSMPII
National Institute for Medical Research	No	• Capacity building on sampling for national wide survey on non-communicable disease, • Data sharing with NBS regarding Population and Housing Census	• Inadequate number of statisticians for health research centres
Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP)	No		• Issues pertaining to production of statistics not yet fully articulated, • The need to establish a strong statistics unit
Mzumbe University	Yes	• Capacity building for production of statistics,	• Insufficient funding for academic research
Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)	Yes	• Capacity building on scientific sampling for REPOA's field works	• Limited financial resources for research and data production,
Bank of Tanzania	Yes	• Improvement on accessibility of data, • Technical support on the interpretation of CPI data	• Quality of data from external data sources, • Low frequency of data collected through surveys,
Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports	Yes	• Collaboration with NBS during preparation of Annual Ministerial Statistical Reports,	• Inadequate capacity on data analysis,

SECTOR/STAKEHOLDER	TSMP I Beneficiary	GAPS FILLED BY TSMP I	REMAINING GAPS TO BE FILLED BY TSMPII
Ministry of Agriculture	Yes	Improvement on availability of agriculture data through agricultural surveys and census	• Inadequate resources (human and financial), • Lack of Statistical Guideline for agricultural data production, • Lack of Transport facilities to support data collection, • Lack of ICT infrastructure for statistical activities,
The University of Dodoma	No		• The need to strengthen collaboration with academic and research institutions in the implementation of the TSMP II
Fair Competition Commission (FCC)	Yes	Technical support in conducting Surveys for data collection	• Data accessibility, • Data quality and frequency,

ANNEX VII: IMPLEMENTATION FRAME WORK

Implementation of the earmarked statistical activities will be undertaken by various implementors within NSS under the leadership of NBS/OCGS

Components and Objectives	Interventions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Collaborating Agencies
Component 1: Harmonization, Quality & Dissemination							
Strategic Objective 1: To improve data harmonization and quality	1.1.1 Prepare harmonization action plan;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.2 Harmonize data collection guidelines;		■				NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.3 Update guidelines methodologies for data production;	■	■				NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.4. Identify indicators from all statistical dimensions and preparation of metadata;		■				NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.5 Review Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAFs)	■					NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.6 Identify and training of stakeholders on data quality assessment framework;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.7 Identify indicators from all sectors to undergo a DQA;	■		■			NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.8 Undertake at least one data quality assessment in the five statistics sector and disseminating its results;	■		■			NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.9 Harmonize the Statistical Act (2015) and Acts of other institutions producing administrative and non-traditional data, for instance Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) and National Identification Authority (NIDA);	■					NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	1.1.10 Strengthen collaboration between NSOs (NBS and OCGS) and producers of administrative and non-traditional data at MDAs and Non-State Actors (NSA);	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
Strategic objective 2: To Improve data	1.3.1 Develop and implementation of data dissemination framework;		■				NBS/OCGS, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's

Components and Objectives	Interventions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Collaborating Agencies
dissemination and uptake	1.3.2 To develop of annual Advanced Release Calendar;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSAs
	1.3.3 Develop of interactive webpages;	■					e-GA and NBS/OCGS
	1.3.4 Archiving micro-data and making them available to users;		■				NBS/OCGS
	1.3.5 Conducting data utilization trainings regularly after each statistics release		■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	1.3.6 Designing the integrated and interactive NSS data portal and dashboard for M&E of FYDP III;		■				e-GA and NBS/OCGS
	1.3.7 Developing MoUs for administrative data sharing in NSS;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDA'S and NSAs
	1.3.8 Strengthening TNADA to link NSOs with producers of administrative data;		■				e-GA, NBS/OCGS
	1.3.9 Developing and conducting statistical literacy and outreach programs to data users;	■					MDA's, LGA's NSA's, Training Institutions and NBS/OCGS
	1.3.10 Creating online data portals and data archives for dissemination of census and surveys results; and					■	e-GA, NBS/OCGS
	1.3.11 Creating online data portals and data archives for dissemination of surveys results and data sharing such as; NPS, Judiciary, RITA Police Force, Energy, Prisons Force, Water, Agriculture, Mining and Local Governments Data Portals					■	e-GA, MHA, MOE, MOA, MOM, MOW, PO-RALG and NBS/OCGS
	1.3.12 Strengthening cooperation with media houses to enhance publicity and dissemination of statistics.	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	1.3.13 Create statistics awareness to policy makers and media.	■					NBS/OCGS, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
Component 2: Data Production to Enhance Policy and Decision Making							
Strategic objective 1: To Reduce Household Surveys Gaps	2.1.1 Developing strategy for integrating NPS and HBS with estimation of districts indicators;	■	■	■			NBS/OCGS, MoFP, EASTC and REPOA
	2.1.2 Developing a strategy for higher frequency Labour Market Indicators data collection; and utilization of		■		■		NBS/OCGS, MoFP and PMO (LABOUR)

Components and Objectives	Interventions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Collaborating Agencies
	administrative records;		■		■		
	2.1.3 Conducting Integrated Labour Force Survey on annual basis;	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS and PMO (LABOUR)
	2.1.4 Conduct Integrated Household Budget Survey (HBS)/ National Panel Survey (NPS);			■			NBS/OCGS and MoFP
	2.1.5 Conducting Demographic and Health survey;	■	■				NBS/OCGS and MOH
	2.1.6 Conducting HIV Indicators Monitoring Survey;		■				NBS/OCGS and MOH
	2.1.7 Conducting National Nutrition Survey;		■				NBS/OCGS, TFNC and MOH
	2.1.8 Conducting Tanzania Service Provision Assessment;		■				NBS/OCGS,LGAs and MOH
	2.1.9 Conducting Informal Sector Survey;	■					NBS/OCGS, PMO (LABOUR) and MoFP
	2.1.10 Updating sampling frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) based on 2022 Population Census; and	■					NBS/OCGS, Ministry of Land
	2.1.11 Development of anonymized microdata for HBS and NPS and uploading to online platforms.				■		NBS/OCGS and MoFP
Strategic Objective 2: To Reduce Enterprise Surveys Gaps	2.2.1 Conducting Census of Establishments (COE);		■				NBS/OCGS, MIT and CTI/TPSF
	2.2.2 Conducting Employment and Earnings Survey on annual basis;	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, PMO (LABOUR)
	2.2.3 Conducting Census of Industrial Production (CIP);		■	■	■		NBS/OCGS, MIT, SIDO, TPSF (CTI and TCCIA)
	2.2.4 Conducting Small and Medium Enterprise Survey;		■				NBS/OCGS, MIT, SIDO, TPSF (CTI and TCCIA)
	2.2.5 Undertaking Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP);	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, MIT, SIDO, TPSF (CTI and TCCIA)
	2.2.6 Conducting National Manpower Survey;	■					NBS/OCGS, PMO (LABOUR), MoFP, MoEST, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and MIT

Components and Objectives	Interventions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Collaborating Agencies
	2.2.7 Conducting Informal Cross Border Survey;	■					NBS/OCGS, BOT, MoFP and Ministry of Home Affairs,TCCIA, MIT and Research Institutions
	2.2.8 Conducting Socio-economic Survey.		■				NBS/OCGS, MoFP, TRA and BOT
Strategic Objective 3: To Reduce Agricultural Statistics Gaps	2.3.1 Conducting agriculture integrated survey on annual basis;					■	NBS/OCGS, MOA and MOLF
	2.3.2 Preparing NSCA data documentation and uploading to online platforms;	■					NBS/OCGS, MOA, MOLF
	2.3.3 Conducting Large-scale Farms Agriculture Survey	■					NBS/OCGS, MOA and MOLF
	2.3.4 Conducting fishery and forest statistics survey.	■					NBS/OCGS, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, MOLF (F)
	2.3.5 Strengthen agricultural data collection system and production of basic agricultural statistics of Tanzania such as ARDS and eCAS.	■					NBS/OCGS, MOA, MOLF and LGAs
Strategic Objective 4: To fill Administrative Data Gaps	2.4.1 Developing effective MoUs for coordinating production and sharing of administrative data in the NSS;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDA, LGAs and NSAs
	2.4.2 Establishing and operationalization of Sector Working Groups (SWGs) for administrative data;	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, MDA, LGAs and NSAs
	2.4.3 Developing and improving administrative data systems for URT providing access to a comprehensive integrated data set for five statistics sectors (economic, social, infrastructure, good governance and macro-economic sectors);	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, MDA, LGAs and NSAs
	2.4.5 Developing formal data integration policy frameworks for five statistics sectors;	■	■				NBS/OCGS, MDA, LGAs and NSAs
	2.4.5 Building capacity to relevant technical personnel in the NSS to implement standards for data exchange;	■	■	■	■		NBS/OCGS, MDA, LGAs and NSAs
	2.4.6 Prepare annual statistical abstracts for five statistics sectors and annual sectors performance profiles;	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, MDA, LGAs and NSAs

Components and Objectives	Interventions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Collaborating Agencies
	2.4.7 Harmonizing calendar for major statistical undertakings between NBS and OCGS.	■	■	■	■	■	NBS and OCGS
Strategic Objective 5: To Improve availability of price and macro-economic statistics	2.5.1 Rebasing of URT National Accounts to the base year 2019;	■					NBS/OCGS, MoFP, BOT and MIT
	2.5.2 Construction of Supply and Use Table (SUT), Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) and Input Output Table (IOT) for the rebased National Accounts;	■					NBS/OCGS, MoFP, BOT and MIT
	2.5.3 Developing the URT National Accounts for General Government, rest of the world, financial corporations, non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions and households.				■		NBS/OCGS, MoFP, BOT and MIT
	2.5.4 Rebasing of URT National Accounts to the base year 2024;				■		NBS/OCGS, MoFP, BOT and MIT
	2.5.5 Developing Tourism Satellite Accounts for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.				■		NBS/OCGS, MoFP, BOT, MIT and Ministry of Natural Resources
	2.5.6 Rebasing of Producer Price Index;				■		NBS/OCGS,BOT,MoFP, MDAs
	2.5.7 Harmonizing price data of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar to produce CPI for URT			■			NBS/OCGS, BOT,MoFP, MDAs
	2.5.8 Rebasing of CPI using new basket of goods and services	■					NBS/OCGS, BOT,MoFP, MDAs
	2.5.9 Expanding price data collection into rural areas	■					NBS/OCGS, BOT,MoFP, MDAs and LGAs
Strategic objective 6: Integration of non-traditional data into official statistics	2.6.1 Developing and launching Big Data Action Plan;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDAs and NSAs
	2.6.2 Formation of Big Data Technical Working Group;	■					NBS/OCGS,MDAs and NSAs
	2.6.3 Conducting training to producers and users of Big Data including Big Data TWG;	■	■	■	■	■	NBS/OCGS, MDAs and NSAs
	2.6.4 Producing environmental/Climate change statistics report using Big Data;				■		NBS/OCGS, MDAs,VPO (E) and NSAs
	2.6.5 Producing agricultural output/productivity statistics report using Big Data;				■		NBS/OCGS, MOA, MOLF

Components and Objectives	Interventions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Collaborating Agencies
	2.6.6 Producing urbanization and poverty statistics report using Big Data;				■		NBS/OCGS, Ministry of Land and Housing Development and MoFP
	2.6.7 Developing guidelines and MoUs between users and producers for operationalization of Big Data		■				NBS/OCGS, TCRA, MDAs and NSAs
	2.6.8 Procuring ICT infrastructures to support the use of Big Data in the statistical process.	■					NBS/OCGS, MDAs and NSAs
Component 3: Infrastructure and Institutional Development							
Strategic objective 1: To Upgrade physical and ICT infrastructure	3.1.1 Procuring hardware and software to support ICT infrastructure for an ISO 27000 certified Information Security System;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDAs, LGAs and NSAs
	3.1.2 Acquiring and installing licenses for security systems;	■	■				NBS/OCGS, MDAs, LGAs and NSAs
	3.1.3 Constructing statistical office buildings in Lindi, Simiyu and Pemba;	■	■	■	■	■	NBS and OCGS
	3.1.4 Developing integrated electronic data sharing system;	■	■	■	■		e-GA, NBS/OCGS, MDAs, LGAs and NSAs
	3.1.5 Conducting feasibility study and system design for integrated electronic data sharing system;	■					e-GA, NBS/OCGS, MDAs, LGAs and NSAs
	3.1.6 Procuring ICT infrastructure for selected institutions and the satellite statistical offices;		■				NBS/OCGS, MDAs and LGAs
	3.1.7 Procuring transport equipment for selected institutions and the satellite statistical offices;		■	■	■		NBS/OCGS, Selected MDAs
	3.1.8 Setting up a rapid response phone observatory infrastructure;		■				NBS and OCGS
	3.1.9 Upgrading geospatial and GIS tools infrastructure.	■					NBS/OCGS, Ministy of Land and Housing Development
Strategic objective 2: To Enhance institutional development	3.2.1 Conducting statistical capacity needs assessments for MDAs and Local Government Authorities (LGAs);	■					Training Institutions, NBS/OCGS, MDAs and LGAs
	3.2.2 Revising Statistics Act to provide legal clarity on mandates and roles of players in the NSS;	■					Attorney General Office (AG), NBS/OCGS and MDAs

Components and Objectives	Interventions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Collaborating Agencies
	3.2.3 Carrying out institutional capacity assessment for NBS and OCGS in coordination and management of administrative and Big Data in the NSS;	■					Training Institutions, NBS/OCGS, MDAs and NSAs
	3.2.4 Preparing regulations of the revised Statistics Act;	■					Attorney General Office (AG), NBS/OCGS, MDAs and NSAs
	3.2.5 Conducting consultative meetings with the LGAs, NSAs to assess visibility, capacity and needs of statistics units;		■				REPOA, NBS/OCGS, PO-PSM, PO-RALG
	3.2.6 Establishing and manning (staffing) statistical units within NSS;			■	■		NBS/OCGS, MDAs, LGAs and PO-PSM
	3.2.7 Seeking for approval and operationalizing structure and scheme of service;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDAs, LGAs and PO-PSM
	3.2.8 Reviewing job description of statisticians at sub-national levels to include reporting lines and their career development plan;	■					NBS/OCGS, MDAs ,LGAs and PO-PSM
	3.2.9 Review and operationalize code of ethics and conducts for statisticians.				■		NBS/OCGS, MDAs ,LGAs and PO-PSM
	3.2.10 Develop data protection and privacy guidelines within NSS in line with the National data protection and privacy registration.			■			NBS/OCGS, MDAs, LGAs and NSAs
	3.2.11 Revitalize Tanzania Statistical Association (TASTA) and integrate its objectives into statistical processes within NSS.	■	■				NBS/OCGS, MDAs, LGAs and NSAs
	3.2.12 Conduct training needs assessment and training programme;	■		■		■	Training Institutions, NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	3.2.13 Facilitate 31 staff from NSS to attend PhD programme and Post Doctorate;		■	■	■	■	Training Institutions, NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	3.2.14 Facilitate 66 staff from NSS to attend Master degree programme;		■	■	■	■	Training Institutions, NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's

Components and Objectives	Interventions	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Collaborating Agencies
	3.2.15 Facilitate 100 staff from NSS to attend specialized trainings on sampling, poverty analysis, gender						Training Institutions, NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	3.2.16 Provide short-term training to 1,000 staff across the NSS on use of statistical soft-ware, questionnaire designing, data collection and compilation, data analysis and reporting;						Training Institutions, NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	3.2.17 Provide short-term training to 50 staff from NSS on management and leadership;						Training Institutions, NBS/OCGS, MDA's and NSA's
	3.2.18 Facilitate 400 statisticians to participate internship and field attachment programs within NSS;						NBS/OCGS, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	3.2.19 Facilitate exchange program for four staff from NBS and OCGS outside the Tanzania;						NBS/OCGS, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	3.2.20 Strengthen collaboration between NSOs and statistical training institutions;						NBS/OCGS, Training Institutions, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	3.2.21 Influence statistical training institutions to review curriculum to meet current statistical needs;						NBS/OCGS, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	3.2.22 Strengthen capacity of the NSS to harness data from new data sources; and						NBS/OCGS, Training Institutions, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	3.2.23 Strengthen and streamline statistical functions within MDAs, LGAs and other players within NSS.						NBS/OCGS, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	3.2.24 Strengthen local Universities and training Institution on their ability to offer statistics and data science skills through short ssources, masters, PhD and post Doctorate inline with NSS needs.						NBS/OCGS, Training Institutions, MDA's, LGA's and NSA's
	3.2.25 Capacitate agricultural extension officers on data collection						MOA, NBS/OCGS and MIT

ANNEX VIII: FUNDING OF TSMP BUDGET DEFICIT

List of TSMP II activities with funding donors, USD Millions			
	Activities	**Budget**	**Possible funder**
a.	2022 Population and Housing Census conducted	62.6	Donor pledges (round table meeting with donors have begun)
b.	Other activities for TSMP II	21.0	Contribution from traditional donors
c.	Total TSMP II Deficit	83.6	
List of traditional donors			
1	Identification of indicators from all statistical dimensions and preparation of metadata	0.03	UNFPA (ZNZ)
2	Census of Industrial Production (CIP) (Y1: Preparation, Y2: Data collection, Y3: Report writing and dissemination)	0.01	UNIDO (ZNZ)
3	Conducting of Informal Sector Survey	0.65	ILO (TZM)
4	Construction Supply and Use Table (SUT)	0.01	EASTAFRITAC/ IMF (ZNZ)
5	Development of a strategy for intergrating NPS & HBS with a more frequent survey in between land surveys and estimation of districts indicators	0.04	UNDP (ZNZ)
6	Harmonization of Data collection guideline	0.02	UNFPA (ZNZ)
7	Implementation of Household Budget Survey (HBS) inline with EAC/AU harmonized approach for consumption measurement	0.02	UNDP (ZNZ)
8	Long term training for 100 staff on Data processing and analysistical skills (Masters Degree)	0.09	China (ZNZ)
9	Preparation of annual vital statistics reports	0.01	UNFPA (ZNZ)
10	Preparation of harmonization action plan	0.01	UNFPA (ZNZ)
11	Training of Technical Working group on Big Data	0.01	UNDP (ZNZ)
12	Extensive capacity building on routine data system in the NSS	0.01	UNDP (ZNZ)
13	Construction of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	0.01	EASTAFRITAC/ IMF (ZNZ)
14	Designing and Installation of Online dashboard for monitoring and evaluation of FYDP III	0.01	UNICEF (ZNZ)
15	Developing standars and formats of administrative data to be shared	0.01	UNICEF (ZNZ)

16	Implementation of National Panel Survey (NPS) inline with EAC/AU harmonized approach for consumption measurement	0.02	UNDP (ZNZ)
17	Short course training of staff within NSS on Sampling	0.01	China (ZNZ)
18	Construction of Input Otput Table (IOT)	0.01	EASTAFRITAC/ IMF (ZNZ)
19	Developing a policy framework for intergration vital stastistics	0.01	UNFPA (ZNZ)
20	Identification and production of metadata for indicators from all sectors to undergo a DQA	0.03	UNDP (ZNZ)
21	Remote Sensing Upgrading (New Satellite Images and lincense)	0.04	GPSDD (ZNZ)
22	Short course training of staff within NSS on Data science, Data analysis and visualization	0.01	UNDP (ZNZ)
23	Workshop and seminars on importance of using official Statistics for various users eg. planners, decision makers.	0.16	UNDP (ZNZ)
24	Development and dissemination of Data quality Assessment Framework on Economic datasets	0.02	EASTAFRITAC/ IMF (ZNZ)
25	Improve administrative data system	0.10	UNICEF (ZNZ)
26	Development of guidelines and regulation for National accounts, trade, price and poverty statistics.	0.01	EASTAFRITAC/ IMF (ZNZ)
27	Establish and integrate MIS	0.07	UNICEF (ZNZ)
28	Training of LGAs on management and use of Census Data for their daily use	0.10	UNFPA (ZNZ)
29	Capacity building on the use on analysis and management of non-traditional data for statistical purposes	0.03	UNDP (ZNZ)
30	Current Agricultural Routine Data report produced annually by June	0.68	USAID, JICA, FAO, WFP (TZM)
31	EAC Facts and Figures data produced and submitted to EAC secretariat annually by June	0.13	EAC (TZM)
32	Compilation of National Natural Resource Statistics Report	0.12	UNDP (TZM)
33	High frequency Welfare Phone survey Conducted each year	0.53	EU (TZM)
34	Procurement of ICT softwear	0.02	UNDP (ZNZ)
35	Procurement of vehicles	2.09	UNDP, Embassies (TZM, ZNZ)
36	STEPs Survey conducted by June	0.51	IMF
37	Strengthening Crop Forecast Surveys by June	0.78	USAID, JICA, FAO, WFP

38	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) conducted by June	4.58	USAID (TZM)
39	Tanzania HIV Impact Survey (THIS) 2024	6.66	USAID (TZM)
40	Tanzania Service Provision Assessment-TSPA conducted by June	2.41	USAID (TZM)
41	Training to 10 regions by (Village and Wards) on the use of Village registers for population statistics collection and management	0.06	EU (TZM)
42	Two (2) Strengthening Production/ Catch Assessment Survey by June	0.82	USAID, JICA, FAO, WFP (TZM)
43	Working sessions activities for Pre compilation of NA (Analysis of different surveys)	0.01	EASTAFRITAC/ IMF - (ZNZ)
	Total	21.0	

Note: TZM=Tanzania Mainland; ZNZ=Zanzibar

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TSMP Vision: "an efficient and well-integrated National Statistical System that produces and uses quality statistical information."

TSMP Mission: "to provide high quality and harmonized statistical information for evidence-based planning and decision making."