STRENGTHENING OF AGRICULTURE STATISTICS IN TANZANIA:

TANZANIA EXPERIENCE IN PREPARATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS STRATEGY (SPARS)
Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Statistical System in Tanzania
- Preparation Process of SPRAS
- The link between SPARS and Development Strategy;
- Challenges Addressed in SPARS
- Funding arrangements for SPRAS
- Conclusions
Introduction

- Tanzania is a relatively a large country in African continent with total area of 947,300 Sq. Kms
- The climate varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands.
- Tanzania experiences two distinctive wet periods – the short rains (or "Vuli") between October to December and the long rains (or "Masika") from March to May
- Tanzania has a population of about 44 million people with an average growth rate of 2.9% per annum.
Introduction
Introduction

- The urban population is about 26% of the total population.
- Out of about 95 million hectares of land, only 46% land is classified as suitable for agriculture.
- Land suitable for livestock use is about 50 million ha, but only 52% is under use.
- Tanzania rural population is mainly based on subsistence agriculture.
Introduction

Agriculture, accounts for more than 25% of GDP,

Agriculture provides 85% of exports,

Agriculture employs about 80% of the available labour force,

“If you can’t measure it, you can’t manage it, and if you can’t manage it you can’t observe it.”
Introduction

- Therefore, Credible and Quality Statistics is needed for evidence-based policy and decision-making;

- The results-based agenda requires clear, unambiguous and systematic measurement and reporting on achievement of development results.
Introduction

In this regards, Tanzania has prepared and implementing Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP);

- The National Bureau of Statistics is supervising on behalf of the government in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar.
Statistical system in Tanzania

Source of Agriculture Statistics

☑ Sample Survey
  ✓ National Sample Census of Agriculture 2003/04, 2007/08, Jointly by NBS, MAFC and Other stakeholders
  ✓ Large Scale Farms - NBS

☑ Agriculture Routine Data System (ARDS)
  ✓ Mostly collected by Extension officers who aggregate at district level. - MAFC
  ✓ Crop and Livestock at Market prices - MTIM
  ✓ Food Security forecasting – 2 reports per year- MAFC
Statistical system in Tanzania

- With the TSMP, Tanzania has realized that there is a gap between the existing NSDS and the SPARS;
- Therefore, it is understood that the development of SPARS cannot be avoided since it is a cornerstone for NSDS in Tanzania like in any other Country;
- All Stakeholders/Institutions under the Agriculture Sector have to be taken on board;
  - Agriculture - Livestock – Forestry – Fishery;
  - This is where the MAFC is being involved in the whole process of building up the SPARS in the Country; and
- The inclusion of the SPARS into the NSDS is important in the sense that confusion and duplications of efforts will be avoided and Agriculture Sector will be integrated in the NSDS.
Preparation Process of SPARS

The following are the area of Focus:

- Update the Agricultural Statistics Strategic Plan;
- Strengthen the Agricultural Routine Data System;
- Develop sampling frames and sample designs appropriate for generating agricultural statistics;
- Design and implement an annual agricultural sample survey; and
- Capacity Building.
Preparation Process of SPARS

- SPARS Consultant worked with the National Team in development of the SPARS;
- Process to be driven by nationals with short term external consultants/experts support. The process so far is participatory;
- TSMP is under implementation and the Agriculture sector is part of its activities to be facilitated;
- The timeframe for TSMP is 2010-2015 and on the way there will be a mid-term review
Preparation Process of SPARS

• It should be noted that, DPs in Tanzania are part and parcel of the Agriculture Statistics Stakeholders and the users of these statistics – User demand driven,

• In the framework of the implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, a joint FAO-USDA mission visited the United Republic of Tanzania, in April 2012 to initiate the process of supporting the improvement of the agricultural statistics system of the country
Preparation Process of SPARS

The National Team was formed and has the following activities:-

• Over-all coordination of the Road Map activities and bringing together all the stakeholders, including the Development Partners;
• Review and approve work plans and activities for the formulation of the SPARS;
• Organise the studies and technical work required to formulate the SPARS;
• Examine and approve the reports emanating from consultants and the various stages of SPARS formulation and submit them to the High levels for validation and decision.
Preparation Process of SPARS

• Review and approve TOR for National and International Consultants, plus members of the Secretariat.
• Provide guidance on all technical issues relating to the formulation of the ASSP.
• Review concepts, definitions, standard codes and classifications of the statistics produced.
• Provide expert advice in the development of an efficient system of data production.
• Identify other key stakeholders to the Working Group.
• Any other relevant activities as agreed on from time to time.
Institutional Arrangement

- Coordinated across Agriculture Statistics System;
- Based on:
  - 5 year work plan;
  - Annual work plans & budgets (prepared by responsible Statistical Units of NBS, OCGS & ASLMs);
- Approved by ASSP Executive Board
- Authorized by ASSP Steering Committee
Institutional Arrangement

- Steering Committee
- ASSP Executive Board
- ASSP Coordination and Technical Working Group headed by ASSP Coordinator (Technical Team)
- NBS Director General & GS OCGS

Directives

Feedback
Monitoring and Evaluation

- M&E of the ASSP will be coordinated by NBS and OCGS in collaboration with the ASLMs;

- Overall responsibility & Accounting Officers for implementation of ASSP:
  - Director General - NBS
  - Government Statistician - OCGS
Monitoring Implementation Progress of ASSP

• Log frame which includes Outcome indicators and Targets for Strategic Goals will be the basis for tracking performance of the SPARS implementation in terms of inputs, activities, and expected outputs;

• Implementation progress of SPRS will be reported on quarterly and annually basis;

• Actions will be taken in response to what is measured and reported;

• Appropriate interventions will be taken or the implementation strategies will be revised accordingly;
Evaluation of SPARS

• SPARS will be evaluated twice, at the mid and at the end of the implementation period;

• SPARS will be a living document requiring adjustments as objective conditions change
Annual Work Plan

- The SPARS is a five year plan, starting from 2014/2015 to 2018/2019 to be implemented on an annual basis;
- Annual work plan, procurement and training plans will be prepared each year;
- The plans will constitute tangible and measurable performance indicators, targets, activities timeline and persons responsible.
Advocacy

● Awareness creation and sensitization is very crucial for sustainability of the SPARS;

● Advocacy at the political and policy levels will be emphasized;

● Measures will focus on:
  – Use of statistics for evidence based policy and decision making;
  – Prioritization of resources towards agricultural statistics activities; and
  – soliciting funds from different sources.
The TSMP Institutional Structure
Linkage of SPARS with development planning Strategy in Tanzania

Agricultural Statistics

Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) 2010/11-2014/15

National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS)
Integrating Agricultural Statistics into the National Statistical System

What to be done?

• Incorporate data collection – sample to be used
• Update survey framework
• Data Base should be talking to each other
• SPARS will be part of NSDS

• NSDSs (TSMP) need to be updated mainstreaming Agricultural Statistics - SPARS
Integrating Agricultural Statistics into the National Statistical System

The stakeholders of SPARS

- User Demand Driven—International (DPs) and National;
- The Initiatives of the Government of Tanzania to motivate the Agriculture Sector – KILIMO KWANZA

- Why TSMP need to be updated? - mainstreaming Agricultural Statistics SPARS
Challenges Addressed in SPARS

- Data gaps in available data;
- Inconsistencies in various years data;
- Under coverage;
- Lack of timelines in data determination;
- Discrepancies among various data produced; and
- Insufficient in harmonization of survey instruments and techniques.
Challenges Addressed in SPARS

- Lack of financial capability to updated sampling frame;
- Insufficient technical, capacity, skill labour and under/over reporting
- Interference of political will
- Lack of standard instruments for survey data collection
- Unlimited availability of means of communication
The Needs behind ASSP

The following are some reasons behind the need of ASSP

- The link between available agricultural statistics system with other national statistics systems;
- No specific Strategic plan available for agriculture in the Country;
- Scarce Resources available are not used efficiently;
- National focus on agriculture should be for long term plan on changes when there are changes in management; and
- Need for focal institution for better intra-sector coordination and governance.
Funding arrangements for SPARS

• The SPARS will be funded through the Government Budget in collaboration with Development Partners;

• Funding & implementation of SPARS will be in line with the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST) guidelines;
Funding arrangements for SPARS

• Among others, the Government is expected to fund the following:
  – Staff recruitment and their salary;
  – Provision of conducive office space;
  – Provision and maintenance of infrastructures;
  – Support and facilitation of staff training;
  – Part funding of censuses, surveys, studies and routine data collection activities.
Funding arrangements for SPARS

- Development Partners are expected to contribute in the following areas:
  - Technical assistance in the identified areas;
  - Part funding of censuses, surveys, studies and routine data collection activities;
  - Support of short and long term training.
Funding arrangements for SPARS

● Development Partners will have two options for funding the SPARS:

– The Basket Fund mechanism;

– Parallel funding mechanisms that will be agreed by both the Government of Tanzania and Development Partners.
Conclusion

• In order to achieve the Global Strategy Objective in Time, the integration of SPARS into NSDS is important;
• The involvement of consultant in formulation of SPARS and participation of National members in the process will fast truck the completion of plan;
• Commitment of the government and Development Partners in funding is highly recommended; and
• It can be done, let us play our party.
Asante Sana

Thank You...It's a Great Pleasure to Meet You All!