

Post-2015 Data Test: Country level experience



Tanzania

Tuesday, 14th October 2014
Millennium ONE UN Hotel
1 UN Plaza, New York, NY 11217

Outline



- Introduction
- Data adequacy
- Candidate zero goals
- Challenges
- Data accessibility
- Policy options

Introduction



- Discussions on MDGs on-going
 - Within the government-Planning Commission
 - Think Tanks-REPOA
- Targets and indicators identified
 - Most of the current targets and indicators are still valid
- Importantly, discussions have resulted in increased demand for and supply of data

Data adequacy



- NBS/OCGS responsible for national surveys
- Other CSOs collect data, depending on their focus
- Frequency of data collection has increased and data availability is more predictable
- But:
 - Disaggregation is limited due to sample size
 - Difficult to make comparisons across surveys

Candidate zero targets and global minimum standards



- Very useful at country level
- Hardly practical given the baseline and the resources
 - May need a different timeframe

Challenges to implement global but country level framework



- Data availability
 - Environment and governance data scarcely available and rarely nationally representative
 - Also difficult to quantify
- Data consistency
 - HBS collected every seven years
 - NPS collected on annual basis
 - The two cannot be compared
- Using HBS and Census may be questionable because of different timings

Data accessibility



- Data are available for users to do analysis
- BUT
 - Has to be released after general report
 - Capacity constraints delay the general report
 - Discrepancies from general report have to be reconciled

Policy options and recommendations



- The post-2015 data revolution should address data gaps especially on governance and the environment
- Data availability
 - necessary frequencies
 - Disaggregated by levels and social groups
- Diversify financial sources



Thank You

www.post2015datatest.com