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“HIGH QUALITY OFFICIAL STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT”



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2019/20 Informal Sector Survey in the Pipeline, Reveals Statistician General



Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa briefing the high level government meeting chaired by President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli of the current state of the economy which she said it continues to show a positive trend as the country achieved a growth 7.0 percent between January and July 2018 compared to 6.7 percent during the similar period in 2017 and inflation has dropped down from a record high averaging 12.1 percent in 2009 down to 3.5 percent 2018.

Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa has assured the Government and other stakeholders that a countrywide survey aimed at producing statistics on the informal sector is underway, expressing her optimism that the exercise will be implemented successfully in Tanzania Mainland.

Dr. Chuwa revealed this before a high level strategic government meeting chaired by H.E Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

She said preparations for the survey started in November, 2018 under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, adding that the terms of reference have already been set and other survey tools.

The Statistician General told the meeting, which was held at Mwalimu Nyerere International Convention Centre in Dar es Salaam, that statistics on the informal sector was as important as in other areas of the economy, particularly, on its contribution to the National-

Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Given its importance, Dr. Chuwa said the sector warranted formalisation whereas the only way of realizing this goal was through scientific survey.

She insisted that the survey would help to understand the sector's composition and characteristics and hence decide on how the Government could offer the necessary support to help it flourish like--

the other sectors of the economy.

“The survey results will help the Government to formalise the sector and allow the former to understand its scope and other information collected like ownership, registration, business reports and above all tax records,” she said, adding that the metadata would be regularly updated by the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA).

She said statistical information from informal sector would enable the Government to understand value of the sector’s gross output from production of goods and services it offered, whereby all this would enable the Government to understand the contribution of the sector to the national income and be able to collect taxes in accordance with the laws.

Dr. Chuwa informed participants that in developing countries like Tanzania, the informal sector contributed immensely to the employment of a section of the population and hence generate income, and so contribute to the social and economic development of the country.

However, she noted that the challenge currently facing the country was to get statistics on the sector which can meet enormous policy and operational needs.

She elaborated that those statistics were used in monitoring and evaluation of various national and international programmes such as FYDP-II 2016/2021 and SDGs.

Dr. Chuwa added that apart from the many obvious benefits, statistics on the informal sector would assist the Government to make informed decisions during formulation of policies, particularly on how to formalize the sector in order to widen social security and attain at least 40 of the set goals by 2020 as per FYDP-II.

According to the Statistician General, the survey would be conducted according to guidelines adopted by 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of 1993) and would also involve international stakeholders like the International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. The survey would also use--

Geo-Information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) using satellite Imagery which produces real time data- both spacial and non-spacial.

According to the Integrated Labour Force Survey conducted in 2014, out of 10.2 million households only 4.3 million households which is 42.5 percent had at least one member of the household involved in the informal sector.

However, such survey produces just proxies as its main focus was on labour market.

“In developing countries like Tanzania, the informal sectors contributed immensely to the employment of a section of the population and hence generate income, and so contribute to the social and economic development of the country.”

Production of E-waste Statistics on the Pipeline, says NBS



Members of National Technical Working Group on Environment Statistics listen to presentation by Dr. Balde from UN University (not in the picture) on how to produce environment statistics during training held at NBS offices in Dodoma.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has said that efforts are underway to start collecting and producing e-waste statistics in the country. The Manager for Environmental and Statistical Analysis at NBS, Ruth Minja informed NBS Newsletter that production of e-waste statistics is now a top priority as e-waste has become a serious environmental and health issue which has far reaching consequences on the environment and public health.

“What we are going to do is first to establish a baseline using administrative data on EEE imports from institutions like Tanzania Revenue--

Authority (TRA), research reports and compilation tools developed by the United Nations University (UNU)” She said.

The Manager further stressed that, there are many reports available which can be used to make estimates of type and quantities of EEE imported, produced and the available stock every year.

Application of scientific methods and appropriate analytical tools in available reports will enable experts produce the estimates of the e-waste generated in the country.

She noted that information collected from TRA on importation of electrical and electronic goods is the main source of data towards producing e-waste statistics and added that “NBS will use e-waste generation tool developed by UNU to produce e-waste statistics to inform the Government and other key Stakeholders for evidence based decisions”.

She further explained that most of electrical and electronic goods have information on their life spans and weights according to classifications.

Such information, she said helps one to estimate how--

much e-waste could be generated in the country at different periods of time.

According to 2017 Global E-Waste Monitor, electronic waste or e-waste refers to all items of electrical and electronic equipment and its parts that have been discarded by its owner as waste without the intent of re-use.

The report puts e-waste into six categories namely temperature exchange equipment which are cooling and freezing equipment,--

screens and monitors, lamps, large equipment like washing machines, electric stoves, large printing machines and copying equipments and clothes dryers.

Other categories are small equipment which includes microwaves, toasters, calculators, small medical devices, radio sets and the sixth category belongs to small IT and telecommunication equipment which includes mobile phones, pocket calculators, personal computers, telephones,--

Global Positional System (GPS) and routers.

In October, 2018 Tanzania Mainland released the National Environmental Statistics Report for the year 2017. However, the report did not feature statistics in the area of e-waste. As such, the recent initiative on production of e-waste statistics is meant to address the data gaps for e-waste statistics and inform the country's various programmes and actions on the environment, and particularly the management of e-waste.



Members of National Technical Working Group on Environment Statistics listen to presentation by Dr. Balde from UN University (second from left) on how to produce environment statistics during training held at NBS offices in Dodoma.

Africa's National Statistics Offices Urged to Develop Effective Policies on Dissemination of Statistical Products

Communication and dissemination officers from Africa's national statistics offices (NSOs) have recommended that these institutions must develop update and implement dissemination and communication policies to ensure their statistical products are effectively and properly disseminated to the intended users.

The recommendation was made at the end of a four-day workshop on dissemination of statistical products, which was held in Pretoria South Africa.

The workshop, which was organised by the African Union under the Pan African Statistical Programme (PAS) and funded by the European Union (EU), attracted 25 participants from 15 countries, mainly from Anglophone Africa.

The participants pointed out that dissemination policies must ensure official statistics – as a public good – are easily accessible to all stakeholders including ordinary citizens. Furthermore, they advised that to make the results understood-



Communication and dissemination officers from 15 Africa National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in discussion during training workshop on Dissemination of statistical products held in Pretoria, South Africa. The four-day workshop was organized by the African Union under the Pan African Statistical Programme (PAS).

easily for implementation and follow up, the findings must be explained in a user friendly language.

During the workshop, another aspect that was insisted was the importance of designing mechanisms of handling different user groups focusing on the group's statistical literacy and frequency of using statistical data.

Participants urged that in order to increase usage of statistical products, stakeholders must not only be kept aware of the products and services available but also their importance.

In this regard, it was therefore emphasized to NSOs to establish and maintain good communication bridges with users and respondents as well as improving statistical literacy to the public.

It was revealed during the workshop that dissemination of statistical products was a big challenge facing African countries due to, among others, financial resources to support dissemination work.

However, participants acknowledged that with the increasing use of modern technologies, NSOs must take--

advantage of the availability of such technologies in their dissemination programmes.

NSOs were encouraged to use mobile phone applications and many free applications available like Google apps which can be used by many stakeholders, particularly those using mobile phones and portable devices.

The main workshop objective was to improve the dissemination capacities of NSOs, regional economic communities (RECs) and Pan African Organisations.

Other objectives were to promote the harmonisation and coherence of the communication and dissemination strategies throughout the continent and to provide inputs for a manual on good practices on communication and dissemination adapted to the African context available to all actors of the ASS.

The workshop was officially opened by Statistician General of South Africa and Head of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), Mr. Risenga Maluleke, who urged for closer working relationships between NSOs and the media, which he said when it came to dissemination of statistics products, was the key--

partner.

He said the media needs to be supported in order to write quality data stories that appropriately convey statistical messages to the public. He insisted that dissemination of statistical products must send clear messages to intended stakeholders, particularly the public, most of who rely on media for information.

“Our stories can no longer be dry as they are currently, but must carry messages that people can relate to in their day to day activities, that which is today known as data stories. Media helps us to carry the message to the public and that is not an easy task, it has its own challenges,” he stressed, adding that it was better to have an open minded media but willing to be assisted to write good stories than to have one which is used to spoon-feeding, hence ending up not stirring the public to engage in productive debates.

In his short speech, Stat SA chief underscored the ever increasing need for NSOs in the continent to fully embrace technology to ensure they are not left behind and prepare themselves for the challenges they face during this era of massive application of new technologies, which has big-

impact on national statistics system.

He pointed out to the 2020s round of censuses, which he said would be heavily depended on use and application of new technologies as opposed to previous ones. He posed a rhetorical question on how countries were going to unpack those “big numbers” while the continent was lacking data scientists.

Mr. Maluleke reminded statisticians that as much as they were conversant with their profession but must be ready to be challenged as the world has stopped to be static.

“Whatever we discover today as knowledge, however scientific it is, can be challenged therefore whatever statisticians produce can be challenged no matter how scientific it is,” he insisted.

Workshop participants came from Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. It was also attended by experts and officers from the PAS programme and was facilitated by Mr. Ernie Boyko and Mr. Alper Gucumengil, PAS consultants.

Tanzania needs a Sustainable Training Programme on Data Cube Technology

Stakeholders participating in the open Data Cube Infrastructure Technology training have recommended the decision to put in place a sustainable training programme to enable the country to fully benefit on the application and use of the new technological innovation.

The training was organized under the African Regional Data Cube (ARDC) Programme, which is a new tool that harnesses the latest Earth Observation and Satellite technology to help five African countries to address food security and issues related to agriculture, deforestation and access to water.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) head of Geographical Information System Unit (GIS), Mr. Benedict Mugambi, and the main focus of the training was on strengthening ARDC users in Tanzania on using both the Online User Interface and some Jupiter notebooks.

“It is a state of the art technology which can help us provide solutions to food security issues and to address issues relating to management of some of our natural resources like forest and water,” he said.

In that regard, Mr. Mugambi added that it was imperative for--

Tanzania, as a country, to develop a sustainable training programme on this technology as recommended by the participants.

Participants to the training came from the President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), the Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS), the Sokoine University of Agriculture, the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI), the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), NBS and the Geological Survey of Tanzania (GST).

To make the training practical, participants decided to each identify a topic relevant to their respective institutions and conduct a case study by applying Data Cube technology.

In their resolutions, the participants urged NBS, which leads the implementation of the ARDC tool in Tanzania, to organize a joint workforce team comprising of institutions attending the training for further research activities.

The African Data Cube was developed by the committee on Earth Observation Satellite--

(CEOS) in partnership with Group on Earth Observations, Amazon Web Services, Strathmore University, Office of Deputy President-Kenya and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data.

The Programme is aimed at building the capacity of users (participating countries) to apply earth observation satellite data to address local and national needs as well as fulfill objectives of Group of Earth Observer (GEO) and Global Sustainable Development Goals.

The ARDC is based on the Open Data Cube, which allows analysis-ready satellite data to be spatially and temporally aligned in ‘cube’ of pixels. These data cubes hosted in cloud, allows efficient time series (e.g. land change, water extent and quality, agriculture extent and health), permit the user of diverse datasets via interoperable methods, and support connections to common analysis tools while reducing user burden on data preparation and management.

Apart from Tanzania, the other participating countries in the programme are Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

Tanzania Continues to Record Positive Economic Performance, NBS Boss Says.

Tanzania Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at 7.0 percent between January and July 2018 compared to 6.7 percent during a similar period in 2017.

Comparing with other East African countries, the GDP growth during the period under study shows Tanzania trailing behind Rwanda, which recorded 8.7 percent, while those of Kenya and Uganda stood at 6.0 per cent and 5.6 percent respectively.

Addressing a high level government meeting chaired by President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, the Statistician General of Tanzania, Dr. Albina Chuwa, said the growth was attributed mainly to growth in manufacturing (12.1 percent), construction (11 percent), food and accommodation (10 percent) and retail and wholesale trade (9.5 percent). Growth was also observed in other sectors like water supply and sewage collection (9.4) and Information and communications (8.6).

As to economic growth, Dr. Chuwa told participants to the-

meeting that in 2017 the regional growth rate averaged to 1.9 percent where Tanzania achieved growth rate of 7.1 percent followed by Rwanda 6.1 percent, Uganda 4.5 percent, Burundi 0.0 while that of South Sudan dropped by 11.1 percent. The economy in the region was expected to grow by 3.6 percent in 2018.

On Consumer Price Index, Statistician General revealed that the trends showed that in the past ten years inflation rate had been going down steadily from an average of 12.1 percent in 2009 down to 3.5 percent 2018.

“The highest inflation rate during the last ten years was 16.0 percent recorded in 2012 and the lowest is 3.5 percent observed in 2018,” she noted, adding that inflation rate for 2018 went down more than twice of the rate recorded in 2009 rate.

Looking at other East African countries like Kenya and Uganda, she indicated that rate of change of price of goods and services showed common trends citing a period between 2008 and 2009 where both--

countries recorded double digit inflation rate in which Tanzania had 10.3 percent, Uganda 12.0 percent and Kenya 15.1 percent.

The trend remained the same during 2013 and 2017 where all countries had single digit inflation rate of which in 2017 the average rate recorded was Tanzania 5.3 percent, Kenya 8.0 percent and Uganda 5.6 percent.

Meanwhile, the NBS boss said plans were underway to use 2015 prices as the new base year for computing GDP from the current series based on 2007 prices.

The Statistician General told the meeting that the revised National Accounts Statistics base year 2015 had been completed ready to be reviewed by a joint team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in January 2019.

Stakeholders' Meeting to Validate Amendments to the Statistics Regulations Planned for End of January, 2019

Stakeholders' meeting to validate Amendments to the Statistics Regulations of 2017 has been scheduled for the end of January, 2019.

According to the proposed work plan of the Amendment process availed to NBS Newsletter, the draft regulations of the proposed Amendments were shared with stakeholders at the end of December, 2018.

The Statistics Regulations of 2017 were amended in order to accommodate the implementation of the Amendments of the Statistics Act of 2015 made by Parliament in September, 2018 through "The Written Laws Miscellaneous Amendments Act of 2018".

Senior legal Officer with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Mr. Oscar Mangula, when asked about the Amendment process said everything was going on well as per schedule.

He added that all stakeholders were availed with the draft of the proposed Amendments for their comments since mid-December and were supposed to submit the same by 8th January, 2019.

"We have circulated the proposed draft to all stakeholders well in advance so we expect them to come forward as they have always been doing to enrich the Regulations to suit the Amendments in the Act," Mr. Mangula said.

Mr. Mangula further explained that NBS was looking forward to a more positive and robust engagement with stakeholders to ensure a shared and responsible Statistics Regulations.

"We have circulated the proposed draft to all stakeholders well in advance so we expect them to come forward as they have always been doing to enrich the Regulations to suit the Amendments in the Act," Mr. Mangula said.



NBS Senior Legal Officer Oscar Mangula clarifies a point on the Amendments of Statistical Regulations of 2017 during NBS Full House Session at NBS offices in Dodoma.

Tanzania CPI Plunges to Record Low Over Forty Years

Trend of Price Movement and Inflation Rate from January to December, 2018, (Dec., 2015 = 100)

Month	Overall National CPI	Headline Inflation Rates (%)	Food Inflation Rates (%)	Non Food Inflation Rates (%)	Non Food Non Energy Inflation Rates (%)
Jan-18	110.13	4.0	6.7	2.8	1.4
Feb-18	111.33	4.1	5.8	3.3	1.7
Mar-18	112.70	3.9	5.0	3.5	1.6
Apr-18	113.20	3.8	4.0	3.9	1.4
May-18	113.24	3.6	3.2	4.5	1.6
Jun-18	112.81	3.4	3.8	4.0	1.6
Jul-18	112.44	3.3	3.0	4.2	1.6
Aug-18	112.01	3.3	3.2	4.6	2.0
Sep-18	112.12	3.4	3.1	4.8	2.2
Oct-18	111.83	3.2	2.5	5.0	2.3
Nov-18	112.17	3.0	2.0	5.3	2.6
Dec-18	112.76	3.3	2.6	5.4	3.1
Average 2018	112.23	3.5	3.7	4.3	1.9
Average 2017	108.42	5.3	9.6	3.2	2.0

The Tanzania Annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) has dropped to 3.5 percent—a record low ever achieved for more than 40 years since 1970 when the annual average inflation rate was 3.6 percent.

According to the Director of Population Census and Social Statistics of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Ephraim Kwesigabo Tanzania recorded the annual average inflation rate (from January to December, 2018) of 3.5 percent in 2018 from 5.3 percent recorded during 2017.

Addressing press conference in Dodoma when releasing the annual inflation rate for 2018, Kwesigabo described it as “remarkable achievement” ever happened over forty years ago.

“The annual inflation rate of 2018 is historical because for almost over forty years we were unable to attain such average percentage of 3.5.

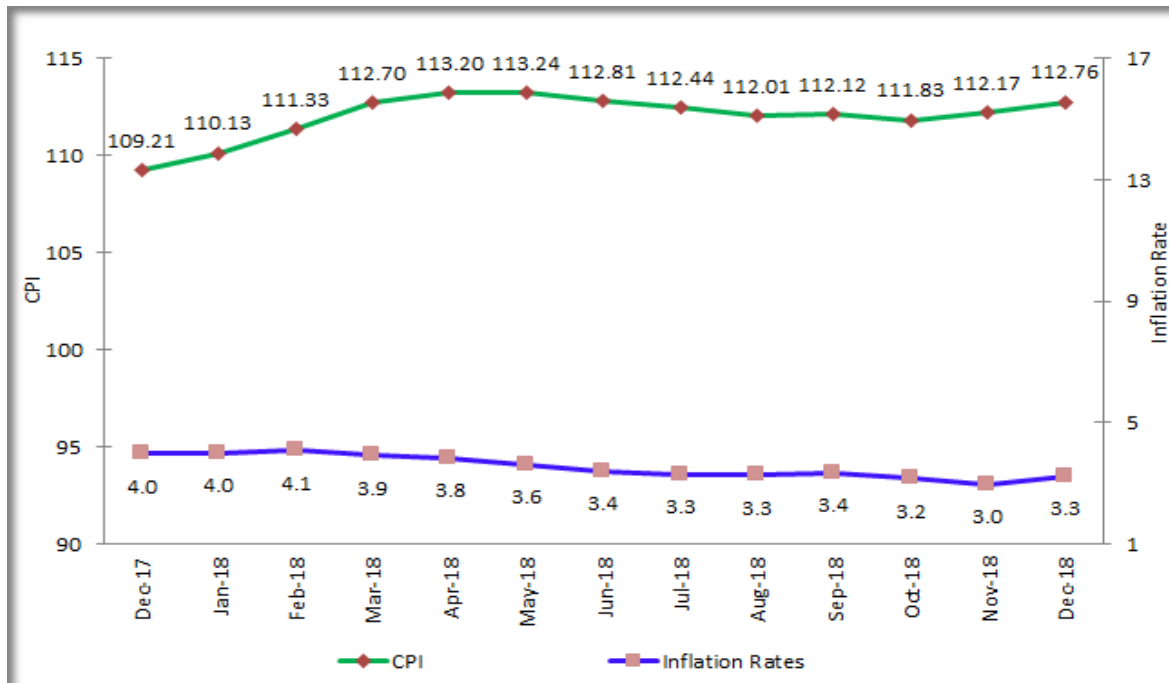
It was only in 1970 where the annual inflation rate was 3.6 percent,” said Kwesigabo.

He said the production of food crops and the Government control over prices led to minimum prices of many food crops which have greater impact in calculation of CPI.

“We have seen during harvest season many parts of our country people harvested a lot of food crops and the government also succeeded in controlling the price by monitoring exportation of food crops, this resulted in low prices of food crops throughout the year,” he added.

December Inflation Rate Slightly Up by 0.3 percent

Movement of National Consumer Price Indices (NCPI) and Inflation Rates from December, 2017 – December, 2018. (Dec., 2015 = 100)



Inflation rate for December, 2018 has slightly increased to 3.3 percent from 3.0 percent recorded in November, 2018. The increase of inflation rate was caused by the increase of speed of price change for commodities in December, 2018 compared to the speed of price change recorded in November, 2018.

Releasing the monthly inflation rate, the Director of Population Census and Social Statistics of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Ephraim Kwesigabo said, the CPI for November, 2018 to December, 2018 has increased

by 0.5 percent compared to an increase of 0.3 percent recorded in the previous two consecutively month ago.

“The CPI for December, 2018 has slightly increased to 3.3 percent from 3.0 percent due to increase of speed of some food and non-food items while the overall index has increased to 112.76 in December, 2018 from 112.17 recorded in November, 2018,” said Kwesigabo.

He mention food items that contributed to increase in CPI such as maize grains which increased by 5.5 percent,--

maize flour by 1.2 percent, sorghum flour by 4.9 percent, cassava flour by 6.6 percent, meat by 0.9 percent and vegetables 3.1 percent.

Non-food items that contributed to such increase include garments for men and women which increased by 0.6 percent, garments for children by 0.7 percent, petrol by 1.7 percent, diesel by 0.9 percent, food and drinks in the restaurants by 0.7 percent, accommodation services by 0.9 percent and personal care by 0.6 percent.

He added that annual average inflation rate for food items--



items decreased to 3.7 percent in 2018 from 9.6 percent in 2017 while in case of non food inflation rate has increased to 4.3 percent from 3.2 percent recorded in 2017.

On the other hand, the annual average inflation rate which excludes food and energy has slightly decreased to 1.9 percent in 2018 from 2.0 percent recorded in 2017.

Kwesigabo affirmed that food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation rate for December, 2018 has increased to 1.1 percent from 0.4 percent recorded in November, 2018 whereas the annual inflation rate for food consumed at home and away from home has also increased to 2.6 percent in December, 2018 from 2.0 percent recorded in November, 2018.

Members of Press following the release of December, 2018 CPI at NBS Conference Room



Climbing the academic ladder to strengthen performance and increase efficiency.

NBS Staff who obtained Masters Degrees in 2018



William Mabusi
Master of Business Administration in Information Technology Management; Coventry University UK, studied at Institute of Accountancy Arusha, Tanzania. 2016/2018



Albert W. Kapala
Master of Public Health; Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, 2016/2018



Mariam Kinabo
Master of Science in Applied Economics and Business at Mzumbe University



Donata K. Tenesi
Masters Degree in Official Statistics (MOS) at Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC)

NBS PICTORIAL NEWS



NBS management team led by Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa inspecting the office building to check any snags and defects. The building which was officially handed over last year is still under defect liability period in which contractor is liable for maintenance of any defect. NBS offices officially relocated from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma last August.



NBS PICTORIAL NEWS



Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa clarifies a point to the Regional Commissioners and senior local government officials on the adoption of mobile data technology in cartography for data collection. The technology is expected to also be used during the forthcoming Population and Housing Census set for 2022.



Participants to the Workshop on Dissemination of Statistical Products held in Pretoria South Africa in a group photograph.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

VISION

To become a one-stop centre for official statistics in Tanzania.

MISSION

To produce quality official statistics and services that meet needs of national and international stakeholders for evidence based planning and decision making.

For comments and suggestions please contact:

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