



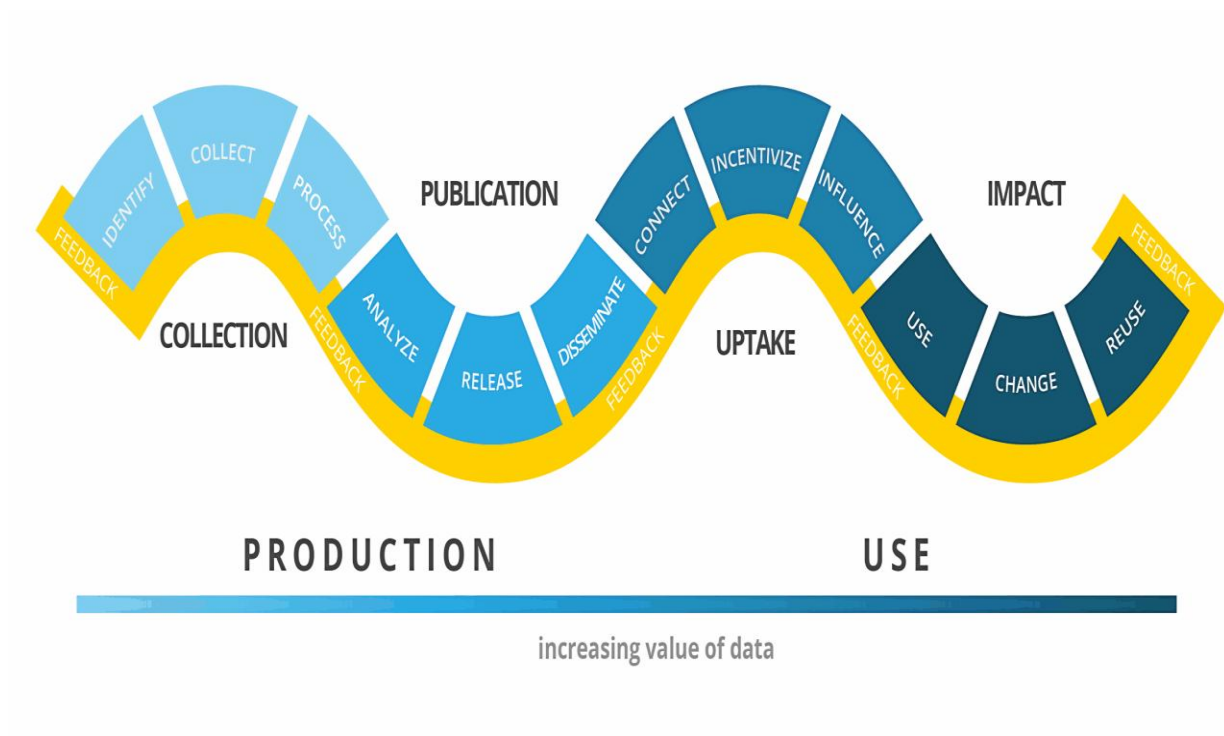
The United Republic of Tanzania

# Strategy for Improving Poverty Statistics in Tanzania

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March, 2025



## FOREWORD

We are pleased to introduce the First Strategy for improving Poverty Statistics in Tanzania which will be implemented from 2025/26 to 2029/30. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of Chief Statistician General (OCGS) are at the forefront to ensure that the country continues to move forward strategically towards strengthening the production, access and uptake of poverty statistics in Tanzania. Through this plan, we have positioned ourselves to ensure that the statistics contribute to measuring the social and economic development of the country by improving the contribution of official poverty statistics in policy formulation, planning and informed decision-making in both public and private sectors.

We will strive to promote and facilitate the production, management and use of quality official poverty statistics in an objective, timely and cost-effective manner through harmonised and coordinated statistical methods, standards and guidelines. This Strategic Plan has considered the interests of stakeholders in achieving its ambition. The Vision, Mission, Objectives, Targets and Performance Indicators will guide the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Strategy for Improving Poverty Statistics results.

The Strategy for improving Poverty Statistics is an integrated part of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II (TSMP II) which is a framework that aims at providing strategic directions and appropriate mechanisms for guiding and accelerating the development of sustainable statistical capacity and production of official statistics in the country. It is part of the activities of the Tanzania National Statistical System, to provide harmonized, coordinated and quality statistics including for poverty.

Our experiences, successes and lessons learnt from various sources including the feedback from the key stakeholders during the development this strategy will continue to be fundamental for improving service delivery to stakeholders and the public while observing our core values. Our core values revolving around quality awareness, user focus, compliance, reliability, integrity, credibility, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency will guide our attitude and behaviour in service delivery.

We are delighted to extend our sincere gratitude to all stakeholders for their valuable contributions to the preparation of the Strategy for improving Poverty Statistics in Tanzania. We also thank technical staff from Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Universities and Research Institutions who participated fully in formulating this Plan. We look forward to their continued cooperation in implementing this Plan. NBS and OCGS will ensure that implementation of the Plan is done in coordinated manner while acknowledging and valuing the contribution of all actors in the statistics ecosystem.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
EAC	East African Community
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIPCs	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LTPP	The Long-Term Perspective Plan
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NPES	National Poverty Eradication Strategy
NPS	National Panel Survey
NSAs	Non-State Actors
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
NSS	National Statistical System
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PMG	Poverty Monitoring Group
PMMP	Poverty Monitoring Master Plan
PMS	Poverty Monitoring System
PO-RALG	Prime Office Regional Administrative Local Government
PO-RALG	Prime Office Regional Administrative Local Government
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REPOA	Research on Poverty Eradication
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TDV	The Tanzania Development Vision
TWG	Technical Working Group
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
ZADEP	The Zanzibar Development Plan
ZPRP	The Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan
ZSGRP	The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

# CHAPTER ONE

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Tanzania has been implementing poverty reduction initiatives since independence. In recent times efforts towards poverty reduction to enhance people's standard of living can be traced to major social and economic reforms of the mid-1980s to date. These efforts are reflected in most Government's major policies, strategies, and plans; whose major objectives have been to spur economic growth, enhance employment opportunities, improve well-being as well as poverty reduction. To attain these objectives and given changing environment and technological advancements and innovations, the Government has since then formulated and implemented several policies and plans, with their respective monitoring frameworks to help track the progress.

In 1997, the Government adopted the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES), which spelled out a vision of a society without abject poverty, and with improved social conditions. This vision, which is in line with the International Development Goals (SDGs), remains a point of reference for the subsequent and current poverty reduction actions. However, this early strategy lacked clear monitoring framework to track and assess its progress. In 2000, after reaching the completion point under the enhanced Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), the Government prepared a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The strategy aimed at addressing the country's deep and pervasive poverty by emphasising on economic growth and enhancing the participation of the poor in the development process. Both strategies (NPES and PRSP) were referred to as first-generation poverty reduction strategies.

There has been a growing demand and need for timely, accurate, reliable and good quality data and statistics to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of poverty eradication programmes in the country. This demand was even felt more after the adoption of the NPES in 1997 and became more pronounced after the adoption of PRSP in 2000. It was strongly felt that there was a need to measure whether the activities that are being implemented under these strategies are indeed improving the welfare of the people and use the resulting information to improve these activities. Timely, accurate, reliable, and quality data and statistics are required to raise awareness of trends in poverty, to inform policymakers with evidence, and to promote changes in strategies, to make them even more effective. This resulted into adoption of a comprehensive Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) and the Poverty

Monitoring Master Plan (PMMP) which ensured availability of timely, accurate, and reliable evidence on poverty.

The first poverty monitoring system was established in 2001, which set out to track changes in priority sectors in terms of income and non-income indicators. Poverty Monitoring System provided the Government and policymakers with increased information, data, and statistics for decision-making. In 2004 the country reviewed its Poverty Reduction Strategy, and developed the second generation of poverty reduction strategies titled the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP I of 2005 - 2010), referred to in its Swahili acronym as MKUKUTA for Mainland Tanzania. The Poverty Monitoring System was revised to align it with the broader remit of MKUKUTA.

In 2010 the Government reviewed the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV 2025). The review resulted into formulation of the Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) 2011/12 – 2025/26. The LTPP implementation was divided into three Five-Year Development Plans (FYDPs). The LTPP and its FYDPs coincided with NSGRP II of 2010 – 2015. In 2016 efforts to reduce poverty implemented under NSGRP II were merged with the second phase of the FYDP II (2016/17 - 2020/21) and FYDP III (2021/22 - 2025/26)

For the case of Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan (ZPRP) was implemented from 2002-2005, followed by the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP/MKUZA I) from 2007-2010; MKUZA II from 2010-2015 and then MKUZA III from 2016-2020, which was followed by the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADep), 2021-2026.

## 1.2 Rationale

The Government of Tanzania developed the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) namely; the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) which was implemented from 2011/12 to 2017/18. This was followed by TSMP II which is being implemented from 2022/23 - 2026/27. Both statistical master plans have provided the guiding framework on strengthening production, dissemination and use of statistics within the National Statistical System. These were adopted to ensure among others; availability of timely, accurate, and reliable data and statistics, including poverty statistics, to feed both into poverty trends and development generally. The implementation of TSMPs has enabled the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Mainland Tanzania and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar to implement household-based nationally representative surveys.

In Mainland Tanzania, five waves of household budget surveys (HBS for 1991/92, 2001/02, 2007, 2011/12, and 2017/18) have been conducted of which the last two waves were

conducted under TSMP I, while for Zanzibar, the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) has conducted HBSs in 1992/93, 2004/05, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20; the last two waves as outcome of TSMP I. Following new efforts to harmonize household expenditure surveys in the East African Community (EAC) partner states, and integrate the Mainland and Zanzibar HBSs, the ongoing 2025 Integrated Household Budget Survey (IHBS) is implemented to adhere to the EAC guidelines. In addition, five waves of National Panel Surveys (NPS for 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12, 2013/14, and 2020) and Seven Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS for 1991/92, 1996, 1999, 2004/05, 2010, 2015/16, and 2022) have been conducted which have contributed significantly in monitoring trend of poverty in the country.

Notwithstanding the contribution of TSMP and remarkable efforts by both NBS and OCGS in producing and ensuring the availability of reliable poverty statistics both monetary and non-monetary, several issues and gaps in data and statistics remain. For instance, there are issues related to inadequacy in policy and legal framework; human resources and capacity; data sources and production intervals; Science, Technology and Innovations (STIs); investments; partnership and coordination; financial resources; data quality; data disaggregation (national, regional, district, councils, rural, urban, and by gender/demographic, economic activities, disabilities and other vulnerable population); monetary and non-monetary poverty measures. This strategy has identified key issues to be addressed to improve poverty monitoring statistics. These issues include among others, institutional capacity, production of poverty statistics, access, dissemination and uptake of poverty statistics for informed decisions.

In recent times the world has witnessed technological advancement that has tremendous implication on statistical landscape in many ways. It is important to take advantage of benefits resulting from this revolution to enhance quality of data and statistics at all stages of statistical business from data collection, processing, dissemination and use. Technological revolution has also brought methodological issues as well as emergence of new non-traditional data sources such as big data, citizen generated data from social media and other sources. These are relevant for a fresh look at production and use of poverty statistics.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Strategy**

The main purpose of developing the Strategy for Improving Poverty Statistics in Tanzania is to ensure availability and effective utilization of poverty statistics to track and assess the progress of various Government strategies and plans for reducing poverty in all its forms.

This entails that, in addition to the nationally representative traditional surveys, additional interventions are designed to generate regular updates on progress in poverty reduction outcomes between survey waves, through innovative and efficient methods including modelling and use of proxy indicators to estimate poverty statistics where necessary. In addition, the strategy will need to guide interventions to enhance the availability of quality poverty statistics at the lower level of administrative units.

## **1.4 Approach and Methodology**

This strategy has been prepared in line with Government guidelines and requirements in preparation of policies and strategies. First, a desk review of country poverty-related documents, including poverty strategies and monitoring framework were conducted, to help inform ongoing poverty statistics issues. This was followed by the review of strategic plans, review of recommendations from Users Satisfaction Survey 2023 and the Stakeholder's meeting with a team of experts that included technocrats from NBS, OCGS, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, World Bank, UNICEF and other Ministries and Departments. Other experts include researchers from REPOA, ESRF and UDSM. The emerging issues and gaps from all tools were used to prepare guiding issues and gaps for the consultative process that were used to engage producers and users of poverty statistics. The emerging issues and gaps in the production of poverty data and statistics were used to prepare for each strategic initiative, and thereafter their monitoring and evaluation methods. In the end stakeholders' validation meeting of the strategy was conducted.

## **1.5 Layout of the Strategy**

The strategy for improving poverty statistics is organized into five chapters with several sub-sections. The first chapter sets the strategy background and introduction where the evolution of historical trends on poverty eradication strategies, plans and the production of poverty statistics is elaborated. The chapter also states the rationale and purpose of the strategy as well as the methodology adopted to develop the poverty statistics strategy.

The second chapter is on analysis of the current situation of poverty statistics in the country. The chapter explains the situation of poverty statistics, in all aspects starting from organizations (NBS and OCGS) performance and availability of poverty statistics. It also dwells on status, achievements and gaps in poverty statistics, data disaggregation, investment in technology and innovation, human resource and capacity, partnership and coordination of statistics, financial resources, quality and standards. Situation analysis was

conducted using several tools to identify key issues to be addressed in the strategy for improving poverty statistics. The tools used include SWOC analysis, literature review, user satisfaction survey results, stakeholders' analysis and power and influence theory. The chapter is concluded by identifying key issues to be addressed under three thematic areas i.e, institutional and operational capacity, production of poverty statistics and access, dissemination and uptake of poverty statistics for informed decisions.

The third chapter provides the strategic framework for improving poverty statistics. The framework has set vision, mission and core values aspired by the strategy. It has also identified objectives with three specific objectives i.e effective institutional and operational capacity to carryout activities related to poverty statistics; effective production of poverty statistics; and access, dissemination and uptake of poverty statistics in development processes. The chapter also highlighted thematic and focus areas, each with strategies and initiatives for achieving desired strategy outcomes.

The fourth chapter is about the implementation and coordination arrangement of the strategy. The chapter also assigns roles and responsibilities to key stakeholders during strategy implementation as well as financial resources required to implement the strategy. The fifth chapter focuses on monitoring and evaluation framework of the strategy. It comprises the result framework and summarises the monitoring procedures including; reporting, methodologies, frequencies, timeframe as revealed by monitoring schedule.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Situation analysis

#### 2.1 Overview

This chapter presents the background to the production of poverty statistics by highlighting the historical conduct of Household Budget Surveys as the main surveys for producing poverty statistics, status and progress of production and dissemination of poverty statistics. It also explains identification of key issues relevant to informing strategic interventions for improving production and use of poverty statistics in the National Statistical System. The key issues identified are based on review of organizational performance (i.e. NBS for Mainland and OCGS for Zanzibar); analysis of strength, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges; review of users' satisfaction survey and stakeholders' analysis.

#### 2.2 Review of the Organisation Performance

The review of the organization performance, among others, entail a comprehensive literature review of various documents from NBS and OCGS, that include strategic plans, policy and legal framework and implementation reports.

##### 2.2.1 Overview of Poverty Statistics Availability, Sources and Production Intervals

Tanzania's poverty estimates primarily relies on the Household Budget Surveys (HBSs). The HBSs provide vital information on household consumption and living standards. Since independence, the HBS has been conducted seven times in Mainland Tanzania and five times in Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, the first HBS was conducted in 1969 followed by 1976/77, 1991/92, 2000/2001, 2006/2007, 2011/12, and 2017/18. In Zanzibar, the first HBS was conducted in 1992, followed by 2004/05, 2009/10, 2014/15, and 2019/20. However, their infrequent undertaking creates significant statistics gaps, particularly during years when no surveys are conducted. This lack of continuous data collection hinders accurate assessments of evolving social and economic conditions as far as poverty is concerned.

The 2025 Integrated Household Budget Survey (IHBS) is the first comprehensive survey designed to produce poverty estimates for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). Despite this achievement, HBSs have been conducted infrequently, limiting the availability of annual and up-to-date data and poverty statistics. On the other hand, administrative data system could provide substantial data for poverty and living standards but the system suffers from



inadequate quality and capacity issues to be used as a reliable source of poverty and living standard data.

Other sources of poverty statistics include the Tanzania Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Integrated Labour Force Surveys (ILFS) and Population Housing Census. These sources are essential in providing non-monitory poverty indicators; however, these sources lack complete list of key indicators which can be used to estimate poverty. Therefore, there is a need to embed key non-monetary poverty questions in other household-based surveys.

The National Panel Survey (NPS) complements the HBS by offering data collection in a more frequent intervals; however, it also experiences gaps on insufficient disaggregation and small sample size to estimate poverty. This limitation restricts policymakers' ability to target interventions effectively, thus failing to inform the Government and other stakeholders in understanding of specific needs of different population groups leading to failure in addressing localized poverty challenges.

Despite advancements in technology and data collection methods, such as the use of Electronic Data Collection systems, significant challenges remain. Issues such as inadequate sample sizes, particularly at more granular levels in order to estimate poverty at these levels, is one amongst them. Additionally, there is a shortage of skilled personnel in advanced data science and technology. To address these challenges, Tanzania should consider enhancing its data collection practices, improve the granularity of disaggregation, and fully leverage technology to inform effective policy decisions aimed at alleviating poverty across diverse demographic groups.

### **2.2.2 Data Disaggregation**

In Mainland Tanzania, poverty data are currently disaggregated by sex of head of household, age, geographic, and other demographic variables at the national and regional level, while in Zanzibar data is disaggregated up to the district level.

### **2.2.3 Science, Technology and Innovation**

The National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician use tablets for data entry during data collection in surveys and census. The two institutions have made significant investments in advanced statistical software like STATA, SPSS, and R to improve data analysis capabilities and integrate ICT-based systems in various areas of statistics production, such as data cleaning, data processing, and online dissemination



through the Tanzania Data Portal. In collaboration with partners in the country and at international level, transparency has been enhanced by making large datasets available to the public through online portals.

Despite these achievements, there exists a gap in accessing cutting-edge technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data Analytics, and Machine Learning due to limited investment in statistics software. There is also a shortage of staff with advanced technical skills in data science, machine learning, cybersecurity in addition to inadequate data standardization to facilitate easy access and analysis by external users.

#### **2.2.4 Human Resource and Capacity**

NBS and OCGS have departments responsible for poverty statistics, each with four (4) poverty statistics analysts. More statisticians need to be recruited and those available need to be capacitated on the analysis of poverty statistics using advanced technologies and tools.

#### **2.2.5 Partnership and Coordination**

The NBS and OCGS have established occasional Technical Working Groups for Poverty Statistics, Sector Working Group responsible for social statistics, and a Multi-stakeholders Poverty Monitoring Group (PMG). These are key committees in providing coordination; even though, the coordination institutional framework of these committees needs to be strengthened.

#### **2.2.6 Financial Resources**

Statistical activities are largely funded by the Government, complemented by development partners such as the World Bank, European Union, UN Women, and UNICEF among others. However, financial resources are not sufficient neither sustainable to fully undertake statistical production to meet user needs.

#### **2.2.7 Quality and Standard of Poverty Indicators**

Quality and standards of poverty statistics is assessed through National Data Quality Assurance and Assessment Frameworks (NDQAF) which are aligned with the international standards. The following are specific quality dimensions considered in production and dissemination of poverty estimates.

- a) **Relevance:** Poverty statistics TWG and stakeholder's meetings are usually conducted to identify user needs. User Satisfaction Surveys (USSs) are also conducted to identify levels that processes and produced poverty numbers meet users' expectations. However, in most of these consultations, user needs exceed the scope of the survey.
- b) **Accuracy:** The sampling frame is available from the latest Population and Housing Census. Proper sampling designs are also applied to minimize possible bias in drawing samples. Automated data editing is embedded in the data collection programs for consistency checks, while data cleaning is conducted throughout the data collection, processing, and analysis as well as applying quality control procedures during survey implementation. However, the poverty data quality report is missing in the statistics main report (sampling errors).
- c) **Credibility:** To ensure poverty data credibility, in the National Statistics Offices, poverty statistics are produced according to United Nations standards and guidelines. The responsible department for the production of poverty statistics and the communication unit always comment on the erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics. Notice for major changes in methodology, source of data, and statistical techniques is given during the dissemination of statistics. Advanced notice of major changes in methodology and statistical techniques is not adequately communicated.
- d) **Accessibility:** Poverty statistics are accessed through websites, libraries, regional statistics offices, and relevant stakeholders. These are available in hard copy and soft copy. Data files and metadata are accessed through TNADA. Furthermore, the launching of statistical products is usually done by high level political leaders to inform users of the available publications and to strengthen political buy-in of statistical activities. However, there is insufficient awareness of poverty data and statistics, metadata, and data files for variable descriptions, partly due to the low level of dissemination and publicity. There is a need to increase frequency of data production and conduct regular press releases for poverty statistics.
- e) **Interpretability:** Methodological documents about poverty data are available to users to ensure poverty data interpretation as well as clarification of metadata

embedment with data files. Visualization tools for charts, graphs, and maps are also used to interpret the data. Despite the use of these tools and methods, there is a need for User-friendly definitions of terms and popular versions of reports and innovation in emerging visualization tools (use of infographics) and more explanations.

- f) Comparability:** For comparability purposes, the production of poverty statistics uses common sampling frame for similar surveys (PHC), standard questions, National, Regional, and International concepts and definitions, and adherence to international standards. The only challenges that affect comparability is the change in methodology between one survey and the other which purposively done to incorporate new emerging issues.
- g) Timelines:** Work plans for the production of poverty statistics are prepared to ensure timelines of poverty data production as well as indication of data date and time in the release calendar, however, there is an occasional delay to release according to the calendar.
- h) Methodological Soundness:** Methodological soundness is guaranteed for poverty statistics by adhering to several measures. These include using the methodological framework for poverty statistics which complies with national, regional, and international agreed standards, guidelines, and best practices. Processes used for the development, collection, compilation, and production of poverty statistics are well documented and regularly reviewed to assess their efficiency and effectiveness, as well as the participation of staff in the poverty statistics training, conferences, and international meetings. Existing weaknesses include inadequate exposure to international training, conferences, and meetings to keep concepts, definitions, classifications, and methodological knowledge up to date.

## **2.2.8 Policy and Legal Framework**

The National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician are guided by the Statistics Act, CAP 351 R.E 2019 for Mainland Tanzania and the Office of Chief Government Statistician Act No. 9 of 2007 for Zanzibar, which mandated these offices to provide official statistics including poverty statistics. These provide many of the poverty data

and statistics required for national and international development frameworks such as Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, FYDP III and ZADEP, AU 2063, and SDGs 2030, to mention some. However, there is still missing data for some of the targets.

### **2.2.9 International and Regional Comparison**

Household Budget Survey data is used for international comparisons e.g. World Bank (WB) poverty line universal threshold (USD 2.15 per person per day for extreme poverty), and SDG 1 reporting (Child poverty). The DHS is used for the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). However, there are inconsistencies in the years of comparison and frequency across countries (Tanzania every five years, other countries vary between one and five years). Use of universal poverty lines like the WB 2.15 dollars per day, with different costs of living across countries and within the country (rural vs urban). There is also limited disaggregation of data (social groups) and inadequate capacity to use sector statistics and non-traditional data sources to complement traditional sources.

## **2.3 Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges (SWOC) Analysis**

A SWOC (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges) analysis of poverty statistics provides a structured approach to evaluate the current landscape of data collection and analysis concerning poverty. This overview serves as a foundation for understanding the complexities associated with measuring poverty, guiding policymakers, researchers, and organizations in their efforts to enhance poverty alleviation strategies.

Table 2. 1: Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Challenges

Criteria	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Challenges
Data sources, and production intervals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of main sources of poverty data (HBS, NPS, ILFS, PHC and TDHS)</li> <li>▪ Availability of Administrative data for poverty and living standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inconsistencies in interval for conducting HBS, NPS, ILFS, PHC and TDHS. This hinders comparability and predictions.</li> <li>▪ Limited capacity of MDAs in terms of resources, knowledge in production of administrative data to produce poverty estimates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Well established institutional arrangements with clear roles and guidelines that stipulate production of poverty data.</li> <li>▪ Existence of legal frameworks which support Public Private Partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HBS are conducted infrequently, limiting the availability of annual and up-to-date data</li> <li>▪ Limited adequacy, accessibility, and quality of administrative data</li> <li>▪ Occasional delay to release poverty data as per release calendar.</li> </ul>
Data disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of disaggregated poverty data to both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limited data disaggregation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of both national and Regional Guidelines on disaggregation of data</li> <li>▪ Availability analysis tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of disaggregated data below Regional Level in Tanzania Mainland and below district level in Zanzibar limiting policy relevance at local level</li> <li>▪ Lack of disaggregated data on people with disability and other vulnerable population</li> </ul>
Science, Technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The use of tablets for data entry during data collection in surveys and Census, and</li> <li>▪ Substantial investments in advanced statistical software and integrated ICT-based systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shortage of staff with advanced technical skills in data science, machine learning, and cybersecurity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability and accessibility of advanced technologies and innovations such as AI, big data analytics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate utilization of cutting-edge technologies, such as AI, and big data analytics due to</li> </ul>

	implemented by the Tanzania National Statistical System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limited investment in statistic softwares, training and innovations.</li> </ul>		limited expertise and resources.
Human Resource and Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of Institutions responsible for poverty statistics (NBS and OCGS).</li> <li>▪ Availability of internal poverty statistics training programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Insufficient number of staff and analytic capacity/skills</li> <li>▪ Insufficient poverty statistics training programs to staff</li> <li>▪ Limited funds to access national and international training on poverty statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of national and international training on poverty statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The cost of training is expensive</li> <li>▪ Limited number of qualified staff</li> </ul>
Partnership and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of technical working group for poverty statistics, and a Poverty Monitoring Group (PMG)</li> <li>▪ Existence of a focal person/desk officer for poverty statistics from relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of occasional technical working group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Willingness of stakeholders to cooperate on matters of poverty statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Weak coordination among Institutions on poverty statistics</li> </ul>
Financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of Government support and Development Partners on Poverty statistics programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limited diversification of funding sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of strategic development frameworks at national, regional and international level related Poverty Statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delays in disbursement of funds.</li> <li>▪ Over reliance on Donor funds (potential risk)</li> <li>▪ Insufficient financing (possibility of financial risk)</li> </ul>
Quality and Standard of Poverty Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of National Data Quality Assurance and Assessment Framework (NDQAAF). Quality and standard indicators such as</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User needs exceed the scope of the survey</li> <li>▪ Advanced notice of major</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of Sampling frames from the latest Population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Challenge to meet dynamics of user needs</li> </ul>

	<p>relevance, accuracy, credibility, accessibility, interpretability, comparability, accuracy, timeline and methodological soundness are well covered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of multiple dissemination platforms for accessing poverty statistics such as websites, libraries, regional statistics offices, relevant stakeholders both in hard and soft copies.</li> <li>▪ Presence of TNADA</li> <li>▪ Notice for major changes in methodology, source of data, and statistical techniques is given during the dissemination of statistics</li> <li>▪ Availability of methodological documents to users</li> <li>▪ Presence of visualization tools such as charts, graphs and maps</li> </ul>	<p>changes in methodology and statistical techniques is not adequately communicated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate data harmonization</li> <li>▪ Insufficient awareness of poverty data among users</li> <li>▪ Low level of dissemination and publicity of poverty data</li> </ul>	<p>and Housing Census</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Requirement of poverty data quality report which is currently missing in the statistics main report (sampling errors).</li> <li>▪ Presence of media for awareness creation and dissemination of poverty statistics</li> <li>▪ There is a need for user friendly definitions of terms and popular reports and innovations in emerging visualization tools (infographics)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Absence of poverty data quality report</li> <li>▪ Presence of outbreaks, disasters and nomadic population make difficulties in contacting households in the selected enumeration areas</li> <li>▪ Change in methodology between one survey and the other</li> </ul>
Methodological soundness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poverty statistics adhere to national, regional, and international agreed standards, guidelines, and best practices</li> <li>▪ Presence of regularly reviewed documents for development, collection, compilation, and production of poverty statistics to assess their efficiency and effectiveness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate exposure to international training, conferences, and meetings to keep concepts, definitions, classifications, and methodological knowledge up to date</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of international training, conferences, and meetings to keep concepts, definitions, classifications, and methodological knowledge up to date</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low pace of coping with the methodological advancements which are in line with social, economic and technological development.</li> </ul>

Policy and Legal Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of Statistics Act 2019, CAP 351 R.E 2019 (Tanzania Mainland) and the Office of Chief Government Statistician Act No.9 of 2007 (Zanzibar) which mandate production of official statistics including poverty statistics required for national and international development frameworks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate legal binding on data sharing specifically on administrative data to facilitate estimation of poverty numbers between surveys waves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National, Regional and International development frameworks on production and data sharing of poverty statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conflicting written laws related to information disseminations</li> </ul>
International and Regional comparison (poverty lines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of HBS data used for international comparisons</li> <li>▪ Availability of DHS data used for the global Multidimensional poverty index (MPI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inconsistencies in the years of comparison and frequency across countries (Tanzania every five years, other countries every year)</li> <li>▪ Limited disaggregation of data (social groups)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of nontraditional data sources and international guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use of universal poverty lines like the WB 2.15 dollars per day, with different costs of living across countries and within the country (rural vs urban).</li> </ul>

## 2.4 Review of Users Satisfaction Survey

Users Satisfaction Survey conducted in 2023 revealed issues that needed to be addressed. These were reviewed to inform the strategy for improving poverty statistics availability. Table 2.2 presents issues which are relevant for the poverty statistics strategy.



**Table 2.2 Users Satisfaction Survey 2023**

S/N	Issues	Way forward
1.	Statistical products on the website are not user-friendly.	NBS and OCGS should make statistical products on the website user-friendly so that users can access the needed statistics.
2.	Absence of NSO at the district level	Revise the Statistics Act, 2019 to ensure availability of statisticians at district level with a clear reporting mechanism
3.	Irregular consultation forums with customers and users of statistics;	Mobilize more funds to facilitate regular consultation forums with customers and users of statistics
4.	Limited response to customer needs and queries (feedback)	NBS and OCGS should review and improve response mechanisms to queries from customers including establishment of call center to facilitate instant responses to customers
5.	Limited coverage	Publicize statistics to the broader audience and establish public forums depending on the availability of resources;
6.	Statistical data are not harmonized	Consider having one basket as well as establishing a format that should be used for all institutions through technical guide notes.
7.	Limited economic data analysis at regional level	Prioritize the analysis of the regional economic data
8.	Delays in statistical data release	Improve timely statistical data release
9.	Disaggregation of data is limited to the national and regional levels only due to limited resources.	Disaggregation of data to smaller geographical units such as district, ward, or village levels.

## 2.5 Stakeholders Analysis

Power and influence tool, as shown in Figure 1, examines the mechanisms by which power is acquired, maintained, and utilized to influence behaviour, decisions, and outcomes. It is important to note that power and influence of stakeholders vary from one stakeholder to another and may also change across different strategy implementation phases.

Power, in this context, refers to the capacity of stakeholders to make decisions that can have either positive or negative impacts on the execution of the strategy, whether directly or indirectly.

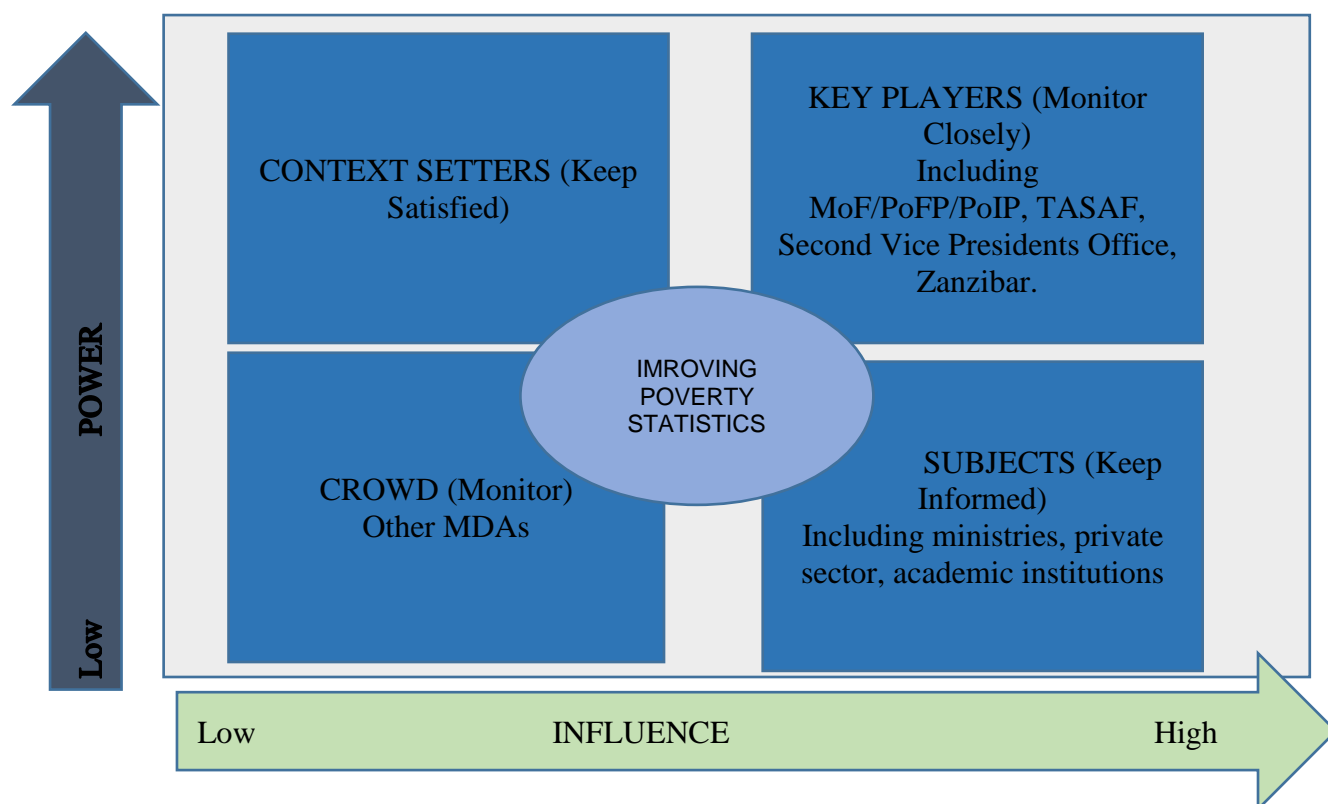
Influence, in this context, refers to the ability of stakeholders to persuade or convince others to adopt specific viewpoints or make particular decisions regarding the strategy. This

persuasion may relate to the allocation of financial resources or the application of knowledge and technology in strategy execution.

The power and influence analysis of stakeholders is key during implementation of strategy as this will determine, understand and manage the dynamics that drive collaboration, innovation, and success of the poverty statistics strategy. As such this analysis aid assignment of roles and responsibilities in the implementation and management of the strategy.

As shown in Table 2.3, the tool is instrumental in determining among stakeholders, those with both high power and high influence to be key players while those with both low power and low influence to ranked low. Stakeholders with high and low in both power and influence are ranked medium.

Figure 1: Power-Influence Matrix



Source: Modified from Reed *et al.*, (2009)

**Table 2.3 Stakeholders Analysis**

No.	Stakeholders	Services/Product offer (NBS/ OCGS)	Expectations	Potential impact if expectation not met	Ranking
1	MoF/ PoFP/PoIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official statistics Consultancy Services</li> <li>Advisory services</li> <li>Survey support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Advisory</li> <li>Data collection techniques</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unrealistic policies, plans and budget</li> </ul>	High
2	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance in the data collection</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Data management</li> <li>Survey support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Improvement in data collection techniques</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unreliable data</li> <li>Inadequate resources</li> <li>Poor project design</li> </ul>	Medium
3	Ministry of Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official statistics</li> <li>Consultancy Services</li> <li>Advisory services</li> <li>Survey support</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Guidance in the data collection</li> <li>Informed decision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor project design</li> <li>Poor forecasting of needs</li> </ul>	Medium
4	Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official statistics</li> <li>Consultancy Services</li> <li>Advisory services</li> <li>Survey support- TDHS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Advisory</li> <li>Data collection techniques</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> <li>Disaggregation of poverty statistics at district level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unrealistic policy interventions in health financing, nutrition, allocation of facilities etc.</li> <li>Poor health outcomes for vulnerable population</li> </ul>	Medium
5	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official statistics</li> <li>Consultancy Services</li> <li>Advisory services</li> <li>Survey support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Advisory</li> <li>Survey support</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> <li>Informed decision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor project design and survey outcome</li> </ul>	Medium
6	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official statistics</li> <li>Consultancy Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Advisory</li> <li>Survey support</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to overcome violence</li> <li>Poor project design and survey outcome</li> </ul>	High

	and Special Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advisory services</li> <li>Survey support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informed decision</li> </ul>		
7	Social Protection Schemes (TASAF, NHIF, WCF, NSSF, PSSSF etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official poverty statistics</li> <li>Advisory services</li> <li>Consultancy Services</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Data management</li> <li>Survey support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Advisory</li> <li>Informed decision</li> <li>Disaggregation of poverty statistics at district level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor project design</li> <li>Mis allocation of government resources</li> <li>Wrong target group</li> </ul>	High
8	Second Vice Presidents' Office, Zanzibar/PMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support on research coordination</li> <li>Collaboration</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good collaboration</li> <li>Quality data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak coordination</li> <li>Uninformed decision</li> </ul>	Medium
9	Ministry of Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technology support</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Collaboration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unreliable data</li> <li>Poor project planning</li> </ul>	Medium
10	Other MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data management</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality data</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor project planning</li> <li>Uninformed decision</li> </ul>	Low
11	Government – LGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data management</li> <li>Publication and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data and statistics for project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor project design</li> </ul>	Medium
12	Parliament/house of Representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality and credible official statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uninformed advice to the government</li> <li>Unrealistic laws</li> <li>Poor policies formulation and reformation</li> </ul>	High
13	Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality and credible official statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uninformed advice to the government</li> </ul>	High
14	DPs (e.g., World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data management</li> <li>Official statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality and credible official statistics</li> <li>Survey support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor planning and budgeting</li> <li>Poor survey outcome</li> </ul>	High

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports and publications</li> </ul>		
15	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official statistics</li> <li>▪ Report and publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Quality data for investment planning</li> <li>▪ Report and publications</li> <li>▪ Survey supports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor investment planning</li> <li>▪ Poor survey design/outcomes</li> </ul>	Medium
16	CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official statistics</li> <li>▪ Report and publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Credible and quality official statistics</li> <li>▪ Report and publications</li> <li>▪ Survey and training supports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor project planning/outcomes</li> <li>▪ Poor survey design/outcomes</li> </ul>	Medium
17	Academic and Research Institutions (ESRF, REPOA etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaboration</li> <li>▪ Research and Training</li> <li>▪ Reporting and Publications</li> <li>▪ Consultancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhanced expertise</li> <li>▪ Informed decision</li> <li>▪ Improved research outcomes</li> <li>▪ Enhanced credible publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unreliable data</li> <li>▪ Poor decision making</li> <li>▪ Poor publications</li> </ul>	Medium
18	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official statistics</li> <li>▪ Reports, training, awareness, and publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Quality official statistics</li> <li>▪ Training and publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mis information</li> <li>▪ Unreliable decision making</li> <li>▪ Poor dissemination</li> </ul>	Medium
19	General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Official statistics</li> <li>▪ Report and publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Good quality data</li> <li>▪ Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mis information and unreliable decision</li> <li>▪ Poor publication</li> <li>▪ Poor planning</li> </ul>	Medium

## 2.6 Summary of the Key Issues

The four approaches used in reviewing the current poverty statistics status include review of the organization performance, both for NBS and OCGS; strength, weakness, opportunities and challenges; users satisfaction surveys and stakeholders' analysis. As the result the

review, the following issues have been identified: data sources and production; data disaggregation; technology investments and innovation; human resource and capacity; partnership and coordination; financial resources; quality and standard of poverty indicators; policy and legal framework; and international and regional comparison. Based on the review and identified issues, the summary of the key issues has been organised into three clusters, as follows.

### **2.6.1 Institutional and Operational Capacity**

- Inadequate investment in modern science, technology and innovation
- Inadequate human resources with requisite skills
- Inadequate partnership and coordination
- Lack of sustainable financial model
- Absence of Statistics Policy including poverty statistics; and inadequate legal framework
- Inadequate climate change and other shocks mitigation measures

### **2.6.2 Production of Poverty Statistics**

- Limited data sources for production of poverty statistics
- Infrequent undertaking of poverty surveys
- Limited data disaggregation to the lower levels

### **2.6.3 Access, Dissemination and Uptake of Poverty Statistics**

- Unfriendliness of poverty statistics dissemination mechanism including NBS/OCGS websites
- Non-compliance in releasing poverty statistics on time
- Inadequate feedback mechanism

# CHAPTER THREE

## Strategic Framework for Improving Poverty Statistics

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the framework for improving poverty statistics in all its dimensions, to be implemented from 2025/26 - 2029/30. It has set the strategy's Vision (the place it wants to be), Mission (the combination of strategic effort), the principles or ethics (values) to be adhered, while putting down the mission. It has also developed objectives that once attained triggers the realization of its vision. The set objectives provide the foundation for strategic objectives, strategies, and initiatives.

### 3.2 Vision, Mission and Core Values

#### 3.2.1 The Vision

To be the leading strategy in Tanzania for high-quality, timely, and policy-related poverty statistics, empowering evidence-based decision-making for sustainable development.

#### 3.2.2 Mission

To systematically collect, analyze, and disseminate comprehensive poverty statistics that drive social and economic development through data-driven policies.

#### 3.2.3 The core values

- ✓ **Innovation:** Embrace new technologies and encourage ongoing data collection and analysis improvement.
- ✓ **Diversity and Inclusion:** Ensure representation and data disaggregation for all relevant groups.
- ✓ **Adherence to International Standards:** Align methodologies with global best practices to ensure comparability.
- ✓ **Customer/User-Focused:** Produce relevant and user-centered statistics to inform policies and decision-making.
- ✓ **Equity and Fairness:** Promote fair representation in data to reflect all population groups.

- ✓ **Transparency:** Uphold openness and clarity in statistical processes and outputs.
- ✓ **Collaboration :** Strengthen partnerships with national, regional, and international stakeholders.
- ✓ **Adaptability:** Respond effectively to dynamic social and economic environments.
- ✓ **Skill Development:** Invest in building technical capacity and expertise in poverty statistics.
- ✓ **Social Responsibility:** Utilize data for inclusive and sustainable social transformation.

### 3.3 Objectives of strategic framework

Main objective of strategy is to improve availability, quality, dissemination and uptake of poverty statistics. Specifically, the strategy intends to achieve the following objectives:

- a) Ensure effective institutional and operational capacity for poverty statistics.
- b) Ensure effective production of poverty statistics; and
- c) Ensure effective access, dissemination and uptake of poverty statistics for informed decisions.

### 3.4 Strategic, Thematic Area and Focus Areas

The strategy is structured around three thematic areas to ensure a thorough and focused response to the gaps identified in poverty statistics. Each thematic area encompasses focus areas, strategic objectives, and associated strategies and initiatives.

#### Thematic Area 1: Institutional and Operational Capacity

##### Focus Areas:

- Legal and policy frameworks
- Human resources and skills
- Financial management
- Technology and innovation
- Climate change and other shocks



**Strategic Objective:** Enhance institutional capacity for coordination and management of poverty statistics.

## **Strategies**

**Strategy 1:** Compliance with policy and legal frameworks for the production of poverty statistics

### **Initiatives:**

- To develop and implement a National Policy on Statistics.
- To harmonize and align laws and regulations governing statistics across institutions including poverty statistics.

**Strategy 2:** Improving human and staff's capacity for the effective production of poverty statistics

### **Initiatives:**

- To recruit personnel in poverty statistics analysis and dissemination, including those with skills in big data, machine learning and data science.
- To train staff on how to integrate traditional and non-traditional data sources, including capacity in big data, machine learning and data science

**Strategy 3:** Improving coordination and partnership between national and international organizations

### **Initiatives:**

- To establish a national multi-stakeholder coordination framework for poverty statistics.
- To enhance partnership agreement at regional and international level in poverty statistics

**Strategy 4:** Ensuring sustainable funding and resource mobilization

### **Initiatives:**

- To introduce statistics levy for sustainable financing of statistics production
- To secure long-term domestic and external financing for statistics programmes.
- To enhance public-private partnerships in financing statistics programs

- To establish statistics program research grants

**Strategy 5:** Enhancing climate change and other shocks resilience and mitigation measures  
**Initiatives:**

- To enhance climate change and other shocks modules in poverty related surveys
- To enhance phone and other online surveys and data collection techniques
- To initiate the process to access climate related financing for statistics i.e climate financing

## Thematic Area 2: Production of Poverty Statistics

**Focus Areas:**

- Frequency and timeliness of poverty statistics
- Quality assurance, assessment and methodological consistency
- Multidimensional poverty indicators
- Data disaggregation across all relevant levels

**Strategic Objective:** Improve the production of relevant and reliable poverty statistics.

**Initiatives:**

- To integrate non-monetary (i.e. multidimensional) poverty indicators into existing household and demographic surveys.
- To strengthen administrative poverty data sources through partnerships with MDAs and local authorities; publishing methodology notes and data quality.

**Strategy 2:** Improved methodology, technology investments and innovation for poverty statistics

**Initiatives:**

- To harmonize methodologies, including poverty lines and measurement approaches, to enhance comparability.
- To expand the scope and depth of data disaggregation to include district, village, gender, age, and disability dimensions among others.
- To apply geospatial analysis, big data and small-area estimation methods to generate localized poverty statistics.

## Thematic Area 3: Access, Uptake, and Usage of Poverty Statistics

### Focus Areas:

- Communication and dissemination
- Data literacy and capacity building
- User engagement and feedback

**Strategic Objective:** Strengthen access to and utilization of poverty statistics.

**Strategy 1:** Strengthen dissemination, uptake, and use of poverty statistics

### Initiatives

- Implement a national communication, advocacy, and dissemination strategy for poverty statistics.
- To strengthen centralized poverty statistics portal with downloadable datasets, and metadata;
- To develop user-friendly data formats and visualizations tailored to policymakers, researchers, and the public.
- To provide regular training and technical assistance to secondary data users and research institutions.
- To comply with national, regional and international standards in releasing poverty statistics on time

**Strategy 2:** Improved technology investments and innovation for poverty statistics dissemination and feedback mechanism

### Initiatives:

- To create inclusive, user-friendly data access platforms (digital and other means to provide access to people in areas with limited internet connectivity)
- To improve feedback mechanisms to queries from customers. This includes online queries submitted through websites

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Management and Implementation Arrangements

#### 4.1 Overview

This chapter describes the management and institutional arrangement for the implementation of the strategy, which covers management and coordination process, roles and responsibilities of different actors, financing plan, and risk mitigation measures. The implementation is based on an agreed governance structure that facilitates the process in which key stakeholders perform specific roles for the success of the plan.

The key implementors are Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), private sectors, NSOs, Poverty Statistics Working Group, Local Governments Authorities (LGAs), Non-State Actors (NSAs), the Private Sector and Development Partners. The chapter also includes the Financing Plan and Implementation Matrix which provides specific actions, timelines, key actors, and indicators for tracking progress, as shown in [Appendix I](#).

Administrative records are a by-product of the day-to-day business operations of the institution and therefore, it is recommended, as much as possible, to streamline the statistical activities within normal institutional business operations. This is to avoid the extra cost that may be incurred by treating statistical activities separately unless it is required to do so. This should be the case for statistics production activities. Coordination activities may require special treatment and hence special attention in resource allocation as they may involve designing and development methodologies and tools that do not directly require data as input or end up with statistical data outputs.

#### 4.2 Role of Key Implementers

##### 4.2.1 National Statistical Offices (NSOs)

The National Statistical Offices (NBS and OCGS) are responsible for production of poverty statistics through surveys such as Household Budget Survey (HBS) National Panel Surveys, TDHS, and ILFS, providing technical support to other surveys and censuses and ensuring standards in the production of data and poverty statistics. The NSOs are also National coordinators for the National Statistical System (NSS).

#### **4.2.2 Ministry of Finance – Mainland Tanzania/Zanzibar**

The ministries of Finance are responsible for resource mobilisation and allocation for undertaking surveys and facilitating data production and dissemination. They are also responsible for fiscal and monetary policies to ensure adequate resources for recurrent government spending and resources to execute development projects. Ministries of Finance in collaboration with ministry responsible for development planning, issue Annual Planning and Budgeting Guidelines to facilitate preparation of national and sectoral plans and budgets.

#### **4.2.3 Planning Commissions - Mainland Tanzania/Zanzibar**

Planning Commission in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar are responsible for formulation of national development plans, poverty monitoring, analysis and reporting as well as monitoring of strategic and flagship development projects. Planning Commissions have an advisory role to the government on development matters.

#### **4.2.4 Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)**

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) provides financial resources to beneficiary households in the United Republic of Tanzania (Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar). It also tracks progress among the supported beneficiary households as well as supporting development projects to pull households out of poverty.

#### **4.2.5 Prime Minister's Office and Second Vice President's Office-Zanzibar**

The Prime Minister's Office and Vice President's Office in Zanzibar are responsible for coordination of government business executed by MDAs and LGAs. This includes coordination of policies, strategies, plans, programmes and projects. They are also responsible for coordination of implementation of multi sectoral programmes.

#### **4.2.6 Parliament/House of Representative**

The Parliament and House of representatives have a role to advice and supervise the government on implementation of national policies, programmes, plans and projects. They also approve government budget on annual basis as well as enactment of laws.

#### **4.2.7 Other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Government**

MDAs generally are responsible for sector policies and strategies. They also provide coordination and monitoring of major programmes. Some government agencies such as TANROADS supervise implementation of programmes and projects in the respective sector.

#### **4.2.8 Local Government Authorities (LGAs)**

Local Government Authorities generally are responsible for welfare of their respective councils. LGAs design and implement projects and programmes. They are also tracking implementation progress as well as mobilising resources from own sources to finance both their recurrent and development expenditure.

#### **4.2.9 Research and Academic Institutions**

Research and academic institutions are key users and producers of poverty statistics. They use data for trainings, analysis and publications. They also generate statistics through research and analysis.

#### **4.2.10 Development Partners**

Development Partners provide both financial and technical support in different phases in the execution of surveys and activities related to poverty statistics. They are also potential data users in analysis, investment planning and in designing interventions.

#### **4.2.11 Private Sector**

The private sector uses poverty statistics in decision making as well as investment planning. Information about poverty is also used to attract investors as they indicate potential market size and quality of human resource.

#### **4.2.12 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

Civil Society Organizations have important role on the survey findings. They are key in dissemination of findings of poverty statistics, use statistics to support communities in project initiation and sensitizing communities to engage in income generating activities to reduce poverty.

### 4.3 Governance and Coordination Process

The improvement of the poverty statistics strategy will be implemented through a series of levels of coordination. These start from the institutional through the sectoral to the national level. At the institutional level, the coordination structure involves the institutional structure within an organization. For each producer and compiler of poverty statistics, it is advised to have an internal structure that can identify the responsible person or unit within that organization and the reporting flow through which information is conveyed within that organization. The organizations that are involved at this level include NBS, OCGS, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning and Investment, President's Office, Finance and Planning, research institutions, and private sectors which in one way or another produce poverty statistics.

The coordination arrangement will be through a joint committee, technical committee, and poverty statistics working groups. The joint committee will be formulated by representatives from the inter-institutional committee and other groups of stakeholders including users of poverty statistics and development partners. The technical committee will be formed mainly by institutions that are considered producers and/or compilers of poverty statistics.

This committee will be a place where all technical issues around the production of poverty statistics are presented and discussed at the inter-institutional level.

#### 4.3.1 Primary Level of Coordination

This will be responsible for:

- a) Collection and compilation of poverty statistics;
- b) Ensuring adherence to national, regional, and international standards and guidelines on the production of poverty statistics;
- c) Ensuring quality of the produced statistics;
- d) Ensuring that statistics which are produced meet user needs;
- e) Ensure optimal utilization of resources used to produce poverty statistics by embracing modern techniques and ICT to facilitate statistics production at minimum cost; and
- f) Ensuring that poverty statistics are disseminated in a way that is easily accessible and understandable by users.

There will be no planned schedule of meetings for players of this level, but regular and frequent consultation is highly insisted upon to ensure avoidance of duplication of effort and hence effective utilization of resources.

#### **4.3.2 Technical Committee**

The technical committee will be responsible for:

- a) Ensuring availability of required instruments for production of poverty statistics;
- b) Ensuring availability of required instruments for dissemination and uptake of poverty statistics;
- c) Collaborate with responsible units to address issues around the quality of poverty statistics;
- d) Ensuring that poverty statistics are produced as per the agreed calendar of release;
- e) Act as the link between primary level and higher levels of coordination to ensure the availability of required resources to produce poverty statistics;
- f) Prepare a multi-institutional annual work plan for poverty statistics which will be used to guide the production of poverty statistics for a particular year while at the same time acting as a resource mobilization tool; and
- g) Prepare an Annual Implementation Report which will be submitted to higher levels of coordination.

The technical committee will be composed of Directors/representative from data producers and users. This committee will have regular quarterly meetings to perform its duties, but an ad-hoc meeting may be convened at any time when the need arises.

#### **4.3.3 Joint Steering Committee**

This committee will have the following responsibilities:

- a) Receive and discuss annual implementation and other progress reports on poverty statistics as presented by the technical committee while addressing issues that underpin the production of poverty statistics;
- b) Receive, discuss, and approve the annual work plan for poverty statistics;
- c) Mobilize resources for implementation of activities identified in the approved work plan; and



- d) Advise the technical committee on the issues of meeting user needs and resources around poverty statistics.

The Joint Steering Committee will be composed of Permanent Secretaries/Chief Executive Officers. This committee will be meeting twice a year. However, ad-hoc meetings may be convened whenever there are genuine reasons for doing so.

## 4.5 Financing the Strategy

### 4.5.1 Resources Requirements

This strategy for improving poverty statistics is designed to be implemented for five years starting from the financial year 2025/26. Complete implementation of the strategy will require a total of **USD<sup>1</sup> 1,986,338.80** equivalents to **TZS 5,737,500,000** distributed over the five years of implementation. Table 4.1 shows the summary of the distribution of total funding for the strategy across various strategic areas and over the five years of its implementation. Detailed distribution of the budget across each intervention is shown in [Appendix III](#) of this strategy.

Table 4. 1: Distribution of Funds Over Five Years and Across Different Strategic Areas

Strategic objectives:	Annual allocated budget ('000 TZS)					Total '000
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
1	638,500	338,500	338,500	338,500	338,500	1,992,500
2	169,000	169,000	169,000	169,000	169,000	845,000
3	580,000	580,000	580,000	580,000	580,000	2,900,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,387,500</b>	<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>5,737,500</b>

### 4.5.2 Sources of Financing

Financing the implementation of a poverty statistics strategy relies on different sources of funding. The major source of funding will be the Government budget allocated to NBS/OCGS and other respective MDAs. This will form the core financing for most activities of surveys and administrative data such as the collection and compilation of basic poverty statistics. Each player will be responsible for mobilizing its resources from its annual budget.

<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate: 1 USD equivalent to TZS 2,888.48

The second source of financing will be funding allocated to development projects mainly financed by development partners. Implementation of this strategy will, at some time, be in parallel with the implementation of Tanzania Statistical Master Plan. Therefore, some funding for implementation of this strategy will be secured from TSMP for respective activities.

Another source of funding for the implementation of the strategy will be the private sector. The private sectors were considered among the key stakeholders in the implementation of this strategy. Therefore, they will be involved in the implementation and, as such, they will also have to contribute towards the implementation of their activities to some extent.

### 4.5.3 Risk and Mitigation Measures

The successful and effective implementation of the strategy for improving poverty statistics may be hindered by various circumstances as described in Table 4.2

Table 4. 2: Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

S/N	Risk	Description	Risk type	Likely hood of risk	Impact of risk	Mitigation plan
1.	Disasters	Emergency man-made or natural disasters	Earthquakes, floods, fire, pandemic diseases	Likely	High	Establish Disaster Management and Recovery Plan
2.	Political instability	Demonstration, chaos and civil wars	Absence of timely and quality data	lower	High	Maintain national peace

# CHAPTER FIVE

## Monitoring and Evaluation

### 5.1 Introduction

The chapter highlights monitoring and evaluation issues of the strategy in terms of the process of tracking inputs, activities and expected outputs as well as assessment of performance. The strategy for improving the poverty statistics has therefore designed M&E framework that illustrates the whole process of conducting the M&E activities and relevant outputs that expected to deliver, that respond to the requirement of the result framework. This part thus describes the whole process and approach for conducting the M&E activities, and reporting.

### 5.2 Monitoring

Monitoring refers to the regular tracking of the progress and performance of the implementation of the plan. Monitoring will be essential for tracking inputs, activities, and outputs and determining whether the planned activities are on due of action. Monitoring activities of this plan will be the overall responsibility of the NBS and OCGS. NBS and OCGS team will periodically conduct field mission/visits with the guidance of specialized tools that support tracking and verification of planned activities as stipulated in the plan regularly. The monitoring activities are guided by the monitoring plan, [Appendix II](#).

The M&E team will prepare and submit quarterly progress and performance reports and annual review reports in narrative and summary which will include.

- a) The approved strategic objectives, strategies, and their target indicators;
- b) Achievements in terms of targets, the deviations in the planned targets;
- c) Constraints in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and any internal and external factors that have affected implementation; and
- d) Proposed remedial actions, lessons learned, and the way forward for solving the problems faced, indicating the planned targets to be delivered in the next quarter.

Monitoring will be carried out throughout the plan period (2025/26 to 2029/30). Internal and external benchmarking will be done to improve the performance of the strategy. A reporting system will be operated throughout the strategy scope period and will include the preparation of the following reports:

- a) Quarterly progress reports;
- b) Annual review reports;
- c) Mid-term review report; and

- d) End of the strategy evaluation report

### **5.2.1 Quarterly Plan Monitoring**

NBS and OCGS shall monitor plan implementations every quarter by systematically collecting and analyzing information to track the implementation of the strategic plan. By doing this the institutions will be able to assess the progress towards achieving the strategic objectives. The objectives of monitoring the strategic plan include:

- a) Ensuring that the strategic initiatives are carried out as planned and that any deviations are corrected promptly.
- b) Ensuring that Strategic Plan objectives are being accomplished within the expected timeframe and taking necessary measures for timely implementation;
- c) Ensuring that effective use of resources is sustained throughout the implementation of the Strategic Plan.
- d) Determine whether implementation is focused on the fulfilment of the vision and mission of the strategy; Quarterly monitoring reports shall therefore be prepared and aggregated semi-annually and annually.

### **5.2.2 Mid-Year/Annual Monitoring and Evaluation**

NBS and OCGS shall evaluate the Strategic Plan at the middle and at the end of the implementation period to ascertain whether the Strategic Plan has achieved its intended result or objectives by tracking Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets through results and evidence-based analysis. Evaluation reports will provide recommendations for the improvement of the future course of the Strategic Plan and draw lessons learned and best practices for other strategic initiatives.

## **5.3 Evaluation Framework**

An Evaluation Framework is a plan for assessing the result performance at the end of the particular phases or period related to the evaluation need achievable. The evaluation and reviews focus on whether the planned activities, objectives to visions whether achieved or not and bring constructive alternative solutions for future effective planning. The evaluation is constituted by the framework and review plans. The results framework includes the results tracking system; while the review plan describes the way that evaluation is to be conducted, Table 5.1.

The following are the evaluation criteria: -

- a) **Relevance:** The extent to which the Strategic Plan of the NBS/OCGS and MDAs and its respective strategic initiatives addressed the needs of the target group;
- b) **Effectiveness:** The extent to which the measures attain its strategic objectives;
- c) **Efficiency:** Efficiency measures the outputs qualitative and quantitative about the inputs;
- d) **Impact:** It is a measure of changes or effects that have resulted from the implementation of the Strategic Plan and strategic initiatives in particular; and
- e) **Sustainability:** Sustainability is about measuring whether the benefits of strategic initiatives are likely to continue beyond the implementation period of the plan

Table 5. 1: Result Framework

Expected Outcomes	KPI	Baseline	Target	Output Description	KPI	Baseline	Target
1:1	Sustainable and effective operational for poverty statistics	50%	100%	1:1:1	1:1:1:1	0	1
				1:1.2	1:1:2:2	0	2
				1:1.3	1:1:3:2	20	50
				1:1.4	1:1:4:4	50	150
				1:1.5	1:1:5:5	0	1
				1:1.6	1:1:6:6	0	5
				1:1.7	1:1:7:7	0	5
				1:1.8	1:1:8:8	50	100
				1:1.9	1:1:9:9	0	10
				1:1:10	1:1:10:10	1	10
				1:1:11	1:1:11:11	0	10
				1:1:12	1:1:12:12	1	5
2:1:	Effective Production and publication of poverty statistics at all level in NSS	60%	100%	2:1:1	2:1:1:1	200	100
				2:1:2	2:1:2:2	10	40
				2:1:3	2:1:3:3	5	10
				2:1:4	2:1:4:4	5	20
				2:1:5	2:1:5:5	3	10
3:1	Effective utilization of poverty statistics for social economic development plan and decision making	50%	100%	3:1:1	3:1:1:1	0	1
				3:1:2	3:1:2:2	50	250
				3:1:3	3:1:3:3	0	100
				3:1:4	3:1:4:4	20	100
				3:1:5	3:1:5:5	20	100
				3:1:6	3:1:6:6	40	100

## Appendix I: Strategy Implementation Matrix

Objective	Strategy	Strategic initiatives	Implementation agency	Timeline 2025/26-2030/31					Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Budget in TShs '000
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
Thematic Area 1: Institutional and Operational Capacity										
1: Enhance institutional capacity for coordination and management of poverty statistics.	Compliance with policy and legal frameworks for the production of poverty statistics	To develop and implement a National Policy on Statistics.	NBS/OCGS/ MOF (ZNZD/TZ	X					National Policy on Statistics in place & operationalized	60.000
		To harmonize and align laws and regulations governing statistics across institutions	NBS AND OCGS, and other collaboration institution	X					No. laws & regulations harmonised	50.000
	Improve human and staff's capacity to effective production of poverty statistics	To recruit personnel in poverty statistics analysis and dissemination, including those with skills in big data, machine learning and data science.	NBS/OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	Number of personnel recruited	20.000
		To train staff using administrative and non-traditional data sources, including capacity in big data, machine learning and data science.	NBS/OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	Number of staffs trained	70.000
	Improving coordination and partnership between national and international organizations	To establish a national multi-stakeholder coordination framework for poverty statistics.	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF, Ministry Home Affair and E.A cooperation	X	X	X	X	X	Framework for poverty statistics established	100.000
		To enhance partnership agreement at regional and international level in poverty statistics.	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF, Ministry Home Affair and E.A Coop	X	X	X	X	X	No. of partnership agreed /signed	100.000

	Ensuring Sustainable Funding and Resource Mobilization	To introduce statistics levy for sustainable financing of statistics production	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF	X	X	X	X	X	No. of statistical levy established	70.000
		To secure long-term domestic and external financing for statistics programs.	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF	X	X	X	X	X	amount of fund raised through long financing mechanism	50.000
		To enhance public-private partnerships in financing statistics programs	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF	X	X	X	X	X	Number PPP established	
		To establish statistics program research grants	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF, REPOA	X	X	X	X	X	No.of statistics research grants established and operationalised	40.000
	Enhancing climate change and other shocks resilience and mitigation measures	To enhance climate change and other shocks modules in poverty related surveys	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF, VPO, VP1, VP2, Environment & development partners	X	X	X	X	X	No. of climate change and other shocks modules in poverty integrated in surveys	60.000
		To enhance phone and other online surveys and data collection	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF, VPO, VP1, VP2, Environment,DPs	X	X	X	X	X	number of phone and other online surveys conducted	100.000
		To initiate the process to access climate related financing for statistics i.e. climate financing	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF, VPO,VP1,VP2, Environment & DP	X	X	X	X	X	Amount of fund mobilised through climate financing mechanism	50.000
Thematic Area 2: Production of Poverty Statistics										

Improve the production of relevant and reliable poverty statistics.	Improved poverty statistics quality, standard and frequency	To integrate non-monetary (i.e. multidimensional) poverty indicators into existing household and demographic surveys.	NBS/OCGS MoF, PoPF, Planning Commission	X	X	X	X	X	No. of non-monetary poverty indicators integrated into existing household and demographic surveys	70.000
		To strengthen routine poverty data sources through partnerships with MDAs and local authorities; publishing methodology notes and data quality.	NBS/OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	No. of routine poverty data sources used in computing poverty statistics	150.000
	Improved methodology, technology investments and innovation for poverty statistics	To harmonize methodologies, including poverty lines and measurement approaches, to enhance comparability.	NBS/OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	No.of harmonizes methodologies, including poverty lines and measurement approaches, to enhance comparability.	120.000
		To expand the scope and depth of data disaggregation to include district, village, gender, age, and disability dimensions.	NBS/OCGS, Planning Commission	X	X	X	X	X	No. of poverty reports produced with result disaggregated to the lowest level	140.000
		To apply geospatial analysis, big data and small-area estimation methods to generate localized poverty statistics.	NBS/OCGS, Research Institutes	X	X	X	X	X	No. of poverty report produced with applied geospatial analysis, big data and small-area estimation methods to generate localized poverty statistics.	50.000
Thematic Area 3: Access, Uptake, and Usage of Poverty Statistics										
Strengthen access to and utilization of	Strengthen dissemination,	Implement a national communication, advocacy, and	NBS/OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	National communication, advocacy, and	60.000



<b>poverty statistics.</b>	uptake, and use of poverty statistics	dissemination strategy for poverty statistics.							dissemination strategy for poverty statistics developed and functional	
		To strengthen centralized poverty statistics portal with downloadable datasets, and metadata;	NBS/OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	Number of poverty downloaded from statistical Porto	30.000
		To develop user-friendly data formats and visualizations tailored to policymakers, researchers, and the public.	NBS +OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	User -friendly data formats and visualizations tailored to policymakers, researchers, and the public in place	60.000
		To provide regular training and technical assistance to secondary data users and research institutions.	NBS +OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	No. of training and technical assistance to provided secondary data users and research institutions	40.000
	Improved technology investments and innovation for poverty statistics dissemination and feedback mechanism	To create inclusive, user-friendly data access platforms (digital & other means to provide access to people in areas with limited internet connectivity)	NBS +OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	Number of user-friendly data access platforms developed	60.000
		To improve feedback mechanisms to queries from customers. This includes online queries submitted through websites;	NBS +OCGS	X	X	X	X	X	Number of feedback received and handled	50.000

## Appendix II: Monitoring Plan

	Strategic initiatives	KPI	Baseline	Targets for five Years					Data Collection and Methods of Analysis				KPIs Owner	
	Thematic Area 1: Institutional and Operational Capacity													
	Strategic Objective:													
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Data source	Methods	Frequency	MV		
	To develop and implement a National Policy on Statistics.	National Policy on Statistics in place & operationalized	0	X					NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS MOF (ZNZD/TZ	
	To harmonize and align laws and regulations governing statistics across institutions	No. laws & regulations harmonized	0	x					NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS and other collaboration institution	
	To recruit personnel in poverty statistics analysis and dissemination, including those with skills in big data, machine learning and data science.	Number of personnel recruited	20	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS	
	To train staff using administrative and non-traditional data sources, including capacity in big data, machine learning and data science.	Number of staffs trained	50	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS	
3	To establish a national multi-stakeholder coordination	Framework for poverty statistics established	0	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF, Ministry Home	

	framework for poverty statistics.												Affair and E.A cooperation
4	To enhance partnership agreement at regional and international level in poverty statistics.	No. of partnership agreed /signed	0	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF, Ministry Home Affair and E.A Coop
	To introduce statistics levy for sustainable financing of statistics production	No. of statistical levy established	0	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF
	To secure long-term domestic and external financing for statistics programs.	Amount of fund raised through long financing mechanism	50	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF
	To enhance public-private partnerships in financing statistics programs	Number PPP established	0	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF
	To establish statistics program research grants	No.of statistics research grants established and operationalized	1	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS/OCGS, MoF, PoPF, REPOA
	To enhance climate change and other shocks modules in poverty related surveys	No. of climate change and other shocks modules in poverty integrated in surveys	0	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Survey	Periodic	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF, VPO, VP1, VP2, Environment & development partners
	To enhance phone and other online surveys and data collection	Number of phone and other online surveys conducted	1	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Survey	Periodic	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF, VPO, VP1, VP2, Environment,DPs

	To initiate the process to access climate related financing for statistics i.e. climate financing	Amount of fund mobilized through climate financing mechanism	200	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF, VPO,VP1,VP2, Environment & DP
<b>Thematic Area 2: Production of Poverty Statistics</b>													
	To integrate non-monetary (i.e. multidimensional) poverty indicators into existing household and demographic surveys.	No. of non-monetary poverty indicators integrated into existing household and demographic surveys	10	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Survey	Periodic	Report	NBS & OCGS MoF, PoPF, Planning Commission
	To strengthen routine poverty data sources through partnerships with MDAs and local authorities; publishing methodology notes and data quality.	No. of routine poverty data sources used in computing poverty statistics	5	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS
	To harmonize methodologies, including poverty lines and measurement approaches, to enhance comparability.	No. of harmonizes methodologies, including poverty lines and measurement approaches, to enhance comparability.	5	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS

To expand the scope and depth of data disaggregation to include district, village, gender, age, and disability dimensions.	No. of poverty reports produced with result disaggregated to the lowest level	3	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS Planning Commission
To apply geospatial analysis, big data and small-area estimation methods to generate localized poverty statistics.	No. of poverty report produced with applied geospatial analysis, big data and small-area estimation methods to generate localized poverty statistics.	0	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS Research Institutes
<b>Thematic Area 3: Access, Uptake, and Usage of Poverty Statistics</b>												
Implement a national communication, advocacy, and dissemination strategy for poverty statistics.	National communication, advocacy, and dissemination strategy for poverty statistics developed and functional	0	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS
To strengthen centralized poverty statistics portal with downloadable datasets, and metadata;	Number of poverty reports downloaded from statistical Porto	50	x	x	x	x	x	NBS&OCGS	Routine	Annually	Report	NBS & OCGS

To develop user-friendly data formats and visualizations tailored to policymakers, researchers, and the public.	User -friendly data formats and visualizations tailored to policymakers, researchers, and the public in place	0	x	x	x	x	x	<b>NBS&amp;OCGS</b>	<b>Routine</b>	<b>Annually</b>	<b>Report</b>	NBS & OCGS
To provide regular training and technical assistance to secondary data users and research institutions.	No. of training and technical assistance to provided secondary data users and research institutions	20	x	x	x	x	x	<b>NBS&amp;OCGS</b>	<b>Routine</b>	<b>Annually</b>	<b>Report</b>	NBS & OCGS
To create inclusive, user-friendly data access platforms (digital & other means to provide access to people in areas with limited internet connectivity)	Number of user-friendly data access platforms developed	20	x	x	x	x	x	<b>NBS&amp;OCGS</b>	<b>Routine</b>	<b>Annually</b>	<b>Report</b>	NBS & OCGS
To improve feedback mechanisms to queries from customers. This includes online queries submitted through websites;	Number of feedback received and handled	40	x	x	x	x	x	<b>NBS&amp;OCGS</b>	<b>Routine</b>	<b>Annually</b>	<b>Report</b>	NBS & OCGS

### Appendix III: Detailed Financial Plan (Millions of `000 TZS)

KPI (Output)	Strategic Initiatives	Budget estimate and Implementation Period '000					Total '000
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Objective:1 Enhance institutional capacity for coordination and management of poverty statistics.							
National Policy on Statistics in place and operationalized	To develop and implement a National Policy on Statistics.	200,000	0	0	0	0	200,000
Number of laws and regulation harmonised	To harmonize and align laws and regulations governing statistics across institutions.	100,000	0	0	0		100,000
Number of personnel recruited	To recruit personnel in poverty statistics analysis and dissemination, including those with skills in big data, machine learning and data science	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Number of staff trained	To train staff using administrative and non-traditional data sources, including capacity in big data, machine learning and data science.	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	715,000
framework for poverty statistics established	To establish a national multi-stakeholder coordination framework for poverty statistics.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000
Number of partnership agreed /signed	To enhance regional and international partnership in poverty statistics.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
number of statistical levy established or endorsed	To introduce statistics levy for sustainable financing of statistics production	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	225,000
amount of fund raised through long financing mechanism	To secure long-term domestic and external financing for statistics programs.	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	102,500
Number PPP established	To enhance public-private partnerships in financing statistics programs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Number of statistics research grants established and operationalised	To establish statistics program research grants	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000

<b>Number of climate change and other shocks modules in poverty integrated in surveys</b>	To enhance climate change and other shocks modules in poverty related surveys	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	175,000	
<b>number of phone and other online surveys conducted</b>	To enhance phone and other online surveys and data collection	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	115,000	
<b>Amount of fund mobilised through climate financing mechanism</b>	To initiate the process to access climate related financing for statistics i.e. climate financing	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>6,385,000</b>	<b>338,500</b>	<b>338,500</b>	<b>338,500</b>	<b>338,500</b>	<b>1,992,500</b>	
<b>Thematic Area 2: Production of Poverty Statistics</b>								
<b>Number of non-monetary poverty indicators integrated into existing household and demographic surveys</b>	To integrate non-monetary (i.e. multidimensional) poverty indicators into existing household and demographic surveys.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	
<b>Number of routine poverty data sources used in computing poverty statistics</b>	To strengthen routine poverty data sources through partnerships with MDAs and local authorities; publishing methodology notes and data quality.	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	175,000	
<b>Number harmonizes methodologies, including poverty lines and measurement approaches, to enhance comparability.</b>	To harmonize methodologies, including poverty lines and measurement approaches, to enhance comparability.	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000	
<b>Number of poverty reports produced with result disaggregated to the lowest level</b>	To expand the scope and depth of data disaggregation to include district, village, gender, age, and disability dimensions.	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	165,000	
<b>Number of poverty report produced with applied geospatial analysis, big data and small-area estimation methods to generate localized poverty statistics.</b>	To apply geospatial analysis, big data and small-area estimation methods to generate localized poverty statistics.	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	105,000	
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>169,000</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>845,000</b>	
<b>Thematic Area 3: Access, Uptake, and Usage of Poverty Statistics</b>								
<b>Objective 1: Strengthen access to and utilization of poverty statistics.</b>								



<b>National communication, advocacy, and dissemination strategy for poverty statistics developed and functional</b>	Implement a national communication, advocacy, and dissemination strategy for poverty statistics.	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000	
<b>Number of poverty reports downloaded from statistical Porto</b>	To strengthen centralized poverty statistics portal with downloadable datasets, and metadata;	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	900,000	
<b>User-friendly data formats and visualizations tailored to policymakers, researchers, and the public in place</b>	To develop user-friendly data formats and visualizations tailored to policymakers, researchers, and the public.	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	275,000	
<b>Number of training and technical assistance to provided secondary data users and research institutions</b>	To provide regular training and technical assistance to secondary data users and research institutions.	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	225,000	
<b>Number of user-friendly data access platforms developed</b>	To create inclusive, user-friendly data access platforms (digital & other means to provide access to people in areas with limited internet connectivity)	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	350,000	
<b>Number of feedback received and handled</b>	To improve feedback mechanisms to queries from customers. This includes online queries submitted through websites;	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,387,500</b>	<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>5,737,500</b>	

