

# EVALUATION OF TSED

**TANZANIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATABASE**

**Final Report**

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# CONTENTS

<b>Acronyms</b> .....	4
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	5
I. Background .....	5
II. Objectives and methodology of the Evaluation .....	5
III. Key Findings .....	5
IV. Conclusions and Recommendations .....	7
V. Acknowledgement.....	8
<b>I. Introduction to the Evaluation, Methodology &amp; Approach</b> .....	9
Background.....	9
Objectives of the Evaluation.....	9
UNEG and DAC Norms and Standards.....	10
The Scope of the Evaluation .....	11
Evaluation Methodology, Approach, Constrains and Solutions Used .....	11
<b>III. Findings of the Evaluation</b> .....	13
General Findings .....	13
Relevance.....	14
Effectiveness.....	17
Efficiency.....	17
Impact .....	18
<b>IV. Conclusions and Recommendations</b> .....	19
Recommendations.....	19
Lessons learned .....	21
<b>ANNEXES</b> .....	23
TSED Evaluation Matrix .....	24
Main Questionnaire.....	30
Questionnaire to UNDP and UNICEF .....	31
ToR of the evaluation .....	34
People met during the evaluation .....	40

**ACRONYMS**

DAC	Development Assistance Criteria
DFID	Department for International Development
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MKUKUTA	Kiswahili acronym for the Tanzania Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty <i>Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania</i>
MKUZA AIR	MKUZA Annual Implementation Report
MKUZA TC	MKUZA Technical Committee
MKUZA	Kiswahili acronym for the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty <i>Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar</i>
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
TSED UNIT	TSED Unit established in NBS
TSED	Tanzania Socio-Economic Database
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### I. Background

The *Tanzania Socio-Economic Database* (TSED) is a common repository for socio-economic indicators, used to facilitate the compilation and the dissemination of statistical indicator data from various sectors. It provides Tanzania with a modern tool to support the monitoring and reporting on the MDGs, MKUKUTA, MKUZA and other sector indicators. TSED is available in CD ROM and accessible online ([www.tsed.org](http://www.tsed.org)). The system is managed by a TSED Unit at the National Bureau of Statistics, which is also the custodian of the database.

Major reforms are taking place to increase the culture of using statistics in government at the local and central level, leading to a greater demand of indicator data and increased pressure on the national statistical system to respond timely to data needs for planning and monitoring. Therefore TSED's contribution needs to be assessed in view of improving national data dissemination systems as well as to ensure long term sustainability of national capacity to use such systems to support evidence-based decision making.

### II. Objectives and methodology of the Evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to inform NBS and OCGS, TSMP coordination team, UNDP and UNICEF senior management in their decision-making concerning the way forward for the support provided to TSED. The timing of the evaluation is scheduled to inform both TSMP planning processes to support TSED for 2012-2015 and what type of support is required from Community Systems Foundation (CSF). The evaluation provides recommendations for NBS/OCGS and its partners for improving the utilization of TSED with a focus on evidence-based planning and the long term sustainability of the system and its applications in Tanzania.

The issues have been whether TSED has been able to meet the initial expectation of making relevant routine, survey and census data readily and timely available to its targeted users; whether it has been updated regularly and timely enough with the latest data. These issues were assessed amongst others contained in the Evaluation Matrix. The evaluation used a participatory approach to ensure that a maximum of stakeholders and user feedbacks are captured and reflected in the findings and recommendations. This was achieved through a desk review of existing documents related to TSED, structured interviews of key participants and focus group discussions with stakeholders, emails as well as an online survey. The evaluation team interviewed about 65 key informants in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Information collected from all these sources was analyzed and triangulated to reach the findings and recommendations made by the evaluation team and responding to the five evaluation criteria (Relevancy, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability).

### III. Key Findings

1. The latest version, TSED 2010 is by far the most comprehensive repository of human development indicators in Tanzania. The evaluation team did not find an equivalent alternative system at the NBS, OCGS or any MDA. In this regard, UNICEF and UNDP have successfully assisted the government and MDAs to access a powerful data management tool for their monitoring use, at good value for cost. So far, the software has been maintained by the United Nations and it is established that all requests for improvement submitted by stakeholders in Tanzania have been duly addressed in the past ten year period. Most national trained users agree that TSED is based on a modern database technology; it is powerful and meets their database management and reporting needs for monitoring development efforts in Tanzania.

They also found that TSED web version needs serious improvement. Nowadays people often use the Internet to look for data and, the frustrations of trying to use TSED online could discourage potential users.

2. There is a lack of presentations of the latest products from TSED and sector adaptations to the stakeholders. Often, people don't know what is already out in TSED. In general, stakeholders agree that a marketing strategy has been lacking to support the implementation and use of TSED.
3. The UN support to data dissemination through TSED has been in line with Tanzania's strategies to increase the use of statistics for planning and monitoring development at a central and local level. As such, the support provided to Tanzania through TSED has generally improved access and utilization of relevant and available socio-economic data. However, utilization has remained below the initial expectations that it will be widely used by development partners in Tanzania.
4. Despite its strengths, TSED has not been used as expected as a tool for evidence-based decision-making in the UN in Tanzania and the Government at central and local level. However some sector adaptations such as TransportInfo have been used effectively to influence policy-making and allocation of budgetary resources. This demonstrates that TSED can have a significant impact on the effectiveness and cost savings for key infrastructure projects.
5. It appears that since 2006, TSED implementation has not been closely based on regular user needs assessments and that two major issues continue to impede the level of utilization of TSED: the low frequency of updates and the negative perception about the quality of data provided reflected by some key users.
6. The TSED Unit at the National Bureau of Statistics has delivered TSED database and services. However, the Unit has not been able to secure funding beyond the assistance given by UNDP and UNICEF; the same applies also to OCGS Zanzibar, posing a serious issue of sustainability. The current funding model of TSED is appropriate in the aid context, but it is not sustainable.
7. Several official government documents and reports such as MKUKUTA, MKUZA II and the TSMP make reference to TSED as the choice for a reporting and data dissemination tool<sup>1</sup>. However, in most cases such commitments are not directly followed by action points and the allocation of resources. As well, TSED implementation is strongly supported by MoU with relevant MDAs as well as subsequent commitments and action points consigned in more than sixty meetings reports of the Steering Committee, the Task Force and other committees reviewed during the evaluation. However, since 2006 and particularly 2008, there has been a drop in this momentum. This situation may have affected also TSED implementation in Zanzibar where, while the OCGS has endorsed TSED, there has been no update of the database since 2008.
8. The evaluation found that TSED is relevant to the work of Government Statisticians in the mainland and Zanzibar, as they routinely use it to produce charts and statistical maps in response to numerous requests for reports and briefing packs. TSED underlying DevInfo technology has also attracted many government agencies for its power, simplicity of use and

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<sup>1</sup> THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR (RGoZ), *THE ZANZIBAR STRATEGY FOR GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY: 2010-2015 (ZSGRP II), MKUZA II, A successor to the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty 2007-2010*, (ZSGRP), October 2010.

very low implementation cost. This new direction shows a strong demand and how national capacity is addressing it in its own way. The current trend seems to be more focused on sector adaptations.

9. It was found that while UN Staff acknowledges the relevance of TSED, there is little evidence of the database being used in their work. The main reason given was the freshness of the data and their ability to have a direct and timely access to data sources.
10. From a management point of view, from inception, the TSED project has consistently met targets set in the annual support workplans and balanced NBS expectations with the resources available. The technical support provided by CSF has also been effective and within reasonable costs. As per initial agreement, UNDP and UNICEF have regularly met their commitments in terms of support and resources allocated were used to effectively produce expected outcomes. All TSED workplans have been funded and UNICEF total support since 2005 has amounted to about 300,000 USD, while UNDP has contributed 413,000 USD since 2001. However, interviews revealed that more was expected by stakeholders to promote utilization, beyond training and technical support.
11. The TSED project has not been regularly monitored and evaluated timely. As a result, initial assumptions about outcomes have not been revisited, which is vital for a decade long project. Annual reviews by stakeholders could have helped maintain the focus on regular updates, relevance to MKUKUTA II, MKUZA II, MDGs and sector needs. Since 2008, there has been no formal update (review) of existing implementation arrangements: MoU, structure of coordination groups, Steering Committee, Task Force of focal points, etc.

#### IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

12. There is a broad agreement that TSED software is useful, powerful and meets the need for a common data dissemination system. The key issue impeding its use has been the low frequency of its updates. **Therefore addressing the issue of TSED data updates should be a strategic priority.** Sustained financial and technical support should be given to NBS and sectors to ensure that they are able to compile and release indicator data in the shortest time possible, as soon as original data sources are updated from routine data collection mechanisms, surveys and censuses.
13. In order to ensure that TSED responds to the current demand of socio-economic data for evidence based planning by policy makers, UN systems/donor community, there needs to be a fundamental paradigm shift for the implementation of TSED. There should be a strategic focus on what sectors and indicators actually need to be monitored and how to get updated data, standardized, timely and of acceptable quality. The way to achieve this is **to establish a proper process of user needs assessment to be done at least once a year.**
14. Based on needs assessment, **a Strategic Implementation Plan for TSED should be developed for a period of 3-5 years,** in line with the TSMP and the overall objectives of the Tanzanian government to improve the statistical data dissemination, the use of statistics and statistical literacy. It is essential that the annual workplans go beyond trainings to provide a detailed schedule of the releases of updates for TSED and sectoral adaptations. It is also recommended that **this schedule follows closely the calendar of the release of major survey reports and routine data,** in order to minimize the gap between the period when new data are available and when they are actually disseminated using TSED.
15. A complex multisectoral statistical data management initiative like TSED requires an oversight and coordination mechanism. As such, **the Steering Committee should be reinstated officially**

**and meet at least once a year** in order to ensure continued institutional endorsement and support from the highest level of government, UN and MDAs.

16. There remains a need for a renewed commitment by UNICEF and UNDP to support a 3-5 year implementation strategy of TSED. **Both agencies should also develop a sustainability funding Strategy** which will take on board the issue of co-funding some TSED aspects by government and other donors.
17. Specifically, **UNICEF and UNDP financial support to NBS for the next five year period could focus on key activities related to: 1. Updating the database, 2. Continued development of the software, 3. Support to the data dissemination plan of TSMP and 4. Improving statistical literacy amongst decision-makers, using TSED as a statistical reference tool.** Details of this go beyond the evaluation report.
18. **NBS and OCGS should address the following issues in priority:** 1. Maintain a TSED Unit; 2. Allocate seed budget to TSED activities; 3. Maintain an active network of TSED stakeholders; 4. Systematically build bridges between TSED and other data management and dissemination initiatives, in order to make economies of scale and increase access to available quality information.
19. **To UNICEF, UNDP, NBS and OCGS, improving TSED website should be a short term priority.** The technology has improved and most users prefer using the Internet to search for data.

## V. Acknowledgement

The Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED) is an important initiative that aims at improving access to available socio-economic statistical data to all development actors in Tanzania. Evaluating this component of the national statistical data dissemination strategy is therefore a complex undertaking that cannot be done without the participation and support of all stakeholders. The evaluation team is grateful to the Government of Tanzania, particularly the Director General Dr. Albina Chuwa and her Staff at NBS, the TSED Unit at NBS in Dar es Salam; the Chief Government Statistician Mohammed H. Rajab and his Staff at OCGS in Zanzibar; the Statisticians for various ministries and government agencies, academics, UN Staff, donor Staff and Researchers who kindly provided their support to the evaluation. A special note of thanks also goes to UNICEF and UNDP in Dar es Salam for providing the required logistic.

## I. INTRODUCTION TO THE EVALUATION, METHODOLOGY & APPROACH

### Background

1. The Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED) has been available since 2001, known initially as TanInfo. It was adopted by the government as the tool for monitoring poverty and MDG's on the basis of a broad multisectoral consensus reached through intensive consultations started in 1996 with the support of UNDP and UNICEF, to move further the development of the then ***Sustainable Human Development socio-economic database*** (SHD) maintained by UNDP. Now in its sixth generation, TSED version 6 has evolved considerably from its original design by providing a common repository for socio-economic indicators into a database system that facilitates the compilation and the dissemination of indicators data from various sectors. TSED software is designed to be a flexible, customizable and scalable system, which allows users to enter, manipulate data and generate reports including tables, charts and maps. It provides Tanzania with a modern infrastructure to facilitate the monitoring and reporting on the MDGs, MKUKUTA, MKUZA and other sector indicators.
2. There is a greater demand of indicator data and increased pressure on existing statistical systems to respond timely to data needs for planning and monitoring. The growing need for data to support evidence-based decision making is commonly shared by the government, the United Nations country team and development partners. This is changing the way development planning and the monitoring of outcomes is done, in an irreversible way. Fifteen years ago, Tanzania and its partners foresaw the need for a common tool, easy to use, to access the vast amount of available social statistics in an effective way, ensuring that dissemination of routine, survey and census data is done timely and meet the highest standards. In this regard, TSED's development was a pioneering initiative.

### Objectives of the Evaluation

3. This evaluation was initiated to inform the TSED unit (NBS and OCGS), TSMP coordination team in NBS, UNDP and UNICEF senior management in their decision-making concerning the way forward for the TSED initiative. The focus for the future is on the management and implementation structure of TSED and its utilization is concerned. The timing of the evaluation is scheduled to inform both TSMP planning processes to support TSED for 2012-2015 and what type of support is required from Community Systems Foundation. The evaluation will provide recommendations for NBS/OCGS and its partners for improving the utilization of TSED with a focus on evidence-based local planning, sustainability and ownership.
4. The evaluation assessed how far TSED has responded to the demand of human development analysis and monitoring data in Tanzania, by meeting and interviewing intended target groups of analysts, statisticians, planners and other development specialists in government, the United Nations and other key partners. TSED initial expectation was to make relevant routine, survey and census data readily and timely available to its targeted users. Whether TSED has been updated regularly and timely enough with the latest data. The evaluation assessed the completeness of TSED and its relevancy to current stakeholders, including potential users that may not have been exposed to it. In doing so, the evaluation mapped achievements and gaps in addressing those needs and makes recommendations on how to effectively address these gaps.

**Table 1. Objectives of the Evaluation and Expected Actions****Objective 1: Assessment of TSED and its utilization (or non-utilization)**

*Action: Comprehensive survey of the existing user-base of TSED adaptations as well as a sample of potential other user institutions not currently using TSED.*

**Objective 2: Assessment of oversight, management and implementation of TSED**

*Action: Management review of the TSED project implementation, existing partnerships and capacity to meet expectations of the NSS.*

**Objective 3: Explore the options for institutional opportunities for collaboration between relevant MDAs and research institutions.**

*Action: Engage with a sample of key development research institutions to review needs in the light of using TSED and its applications*

**Objective 4: Systematically document key processes and practices which influence the implementation of TSED and its utilization (or non-utilization), in comparison with other data management tool/systems.**

*Action: Review TSED current applications in comparison with other data management tool/systems and expand to other countries.*

**Objective 5: Assess the content of TSED in terms of adequacy user-friendliness, accessibility, including efficiency (speed of service), and whether it is demand-driven and user focused**

*Action: This will be achieved through the review of key users and their feedbacks about the system in their routine usages and more.*

**Objective 6: Identify strategic entry points and areas of TSED where the UN support would be most catalytic and valuable**

*Action: This important policy objective will be achieved after completing 1-5 and through the collection and analysis stakeholder's feedback, including the UNCT and other donors.*

5. The evaluation assessed customer satisfaction in terms of availability, access, timeliness and quality of data products offered by TSED. Ten years is a sufficient window in the lifecycle of a statistical information management initiative. The Evaluation assessed how TSED has evolved to adapt to the changing demand of data in the very dynamic context for sustainable development. This was measured through the level of adoption and use in line ministries, local government, UN agencies and other development partners.
6. The evaluation was not an audit of the performance of TSED but a systemic assessment of its most significant impacts in improving the use of statistics for planning and monitoring development outcomes in Tanzania in the past ten years. It is an analysis of achievements and gaps based on factual findings, in view of making sound recommendations about the way forward. Therefore the evaluation neither did not formally examine workplans and budgets from a strict audit perspective, nor looked into issues of accountability. It was conducted from 8 November to 20 December 2011.

**UNEG and DAC Norms and Standards**

7. The evaluation responds to the expectations of the Terms of Reference and review TSED in adherence with the DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.
8. UNEG norms and standards were followed in various ways, such as protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of individual information. The evaluation team respected people's right to provide information in confidence and ensured that sensitive information could not be traced to its source. Also, interviewees were informed that no attribution would take place in the final evaluation report, other than with their agreement.
9. The evaluation team possesses the required expertise and experience for this evaluation, with solid expertise in information management especially the management, dissemination and utilization of statistical data and mapping systems for development, policy analysis, planning and monitoring and evaluation in the United Nations and government in Africa. Team members also have also a solid experience of Results Based Management (RBM) and evidence-based planning

and monitoring principles. The team has extensive knowledge of the methodology used to carry out the evaluation.

10. The team conducted the evaluation in respect of the ethical principles of independence, fairness and transparency and consultation.

### **The Scope of the Evaluation**

11. The evaluation focused on the way TSED has been able or not to respond to the demand for socio-economic data for evidence based planning by policy makers in government ministries and agencies, UN agencies and development partners of Tanzania.
12. Broadly, the evaluation assessed TSED implementation, achievements and challenges in light of its agreed expected outputs since 2001 and the evolving needs for reliable information to support planning and monitoring human development in today's Tanzania. How relevant today is the initial objective of having a single common repository of statistical indicators data, relevant, reliable, and up to date, to the extent of covering national as well as local level government needs for planning and monitoring human development? Has TSED met those objectives? What are the challenges and opportunities?
13. The evaluation assessed those issues in the context of the UN delivering as One, the UNDAP and government priorities and policies for planning and monitoring human development. Particularly, it will review opportunities that exist for TSED with the National Bureau of Statistics in relation to its contribution to the TSMP and NSS priorities with the aim of strengthening the formalization of such linkages for example how TSED could be included and funded in the next workplan of TSMP for 2012-2013.
14. The evaluation assessed the current level of expectations, frustrations and commitment of stakeholders from all categories to TSED, including UN agencies, development partner agencies, government ministries and agencies.
15. Based on a throughout analysis of information collected, the evaluation makes feasible recommendations on the way forward for the support provided to TSED project, based on verifiable and solid evidence from stakeholders. This should help UNICEF, UNDP, NBS and stakeholders mobilize adequate funding for TSED as well as improve its utilization.

### **Evaluation Methodology, Approach, Constrains and Solutions Used**

16. The evaluation is based on a formative methodology using mainly qualitative tools to process feedback collected during interviews and group discussions. As far as possible quantitative indicators were used, encompassing a comprehensive stakeholder review and mapping. 19 questions were put to group discussions and 147 issues reviewed from the evaluation matrix. Data collection and analysis was based on the five evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability. Guidance in the choice of methodology has been provided by:
  - a. Requirements for the evaluation as described in the ToRs;
  - b. National context of Tanzania;
  - c. Ongoing UN Delivering as One pilot and UNDAP context in Tanzania;
  - d. Compatibility with DevInfo global monitoring efforts;
  - e. Comparability of TSED initiative with attempts to improve national statistical data dissemination in other African countries;
  - f. The MDGs, the Paris Declaration and the Marrakesh Declaration for Statistics in Africa.

17. Five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability) were applied and rated during data analysis.
18. Data collection processes covered all key stakeholders, a significant sample of users of TSED and potential users who have not yet adopted the product. This was done in order to ensure a consultative process and sufficient opportunity for input from all stakeholders involved. Interviews covered UN, government and public agencies relevant staff, donors, TSED focal points, members of the research and academic community and any key informant deemed relevant in the civil society. An initial list of people and organizations to interview was provided by UNICEF, later extended by the Evaluation Team on the basis of the work requirements.
19. TSED being a collaborative information management initiative, the evaluation used a participatory approach to ensure that a maximum of stakeholders and user feedbacks are captured and reflected in the recommendations. This was achieved through an in-depth review of existing reports, minutes of meetings, implementation agreements and other documents provided by UNDP, UNICEF, OCGS and NBS; structured face-to-face and telephone interviews of key participants; focus group discussions with stakeholders and an online user survey of TSED. The evaluation team met about 50 key informants in mainland and Zanzibar. The online TSED User Survey received a very low number of responses corresponding to 26% of the 80 people invited (21 answers). However, this should be considered with the high level of participation to face-to-face meetings and interviews. Most people did not see the need to take the online survey after attending meetings and discussion groups. Overall 65 people directly informed the evaluation, which is statistically relevant for an evaluation of TSED. Findings were presented to stakeholders at the validation workshop on 8 December 2011 and further discussions through emails allowed an agreement reached about the facts collected by the Evaluation Team.
20. The Evaluation was affected by two key issues. Firstly, the timing at the end of the year. People were often busy with pressing office requirements, resulting in interviews being the best opportunity to obtain information<sup>2</sup>. Secondly, the scope of the Evaluation could have been narrowed, given the time available and its strategic value. Many details required about the database structure and TSED software were met with confusion by interviewees who in general felt that DevInfo software actually exceeds their needs and that existing issues are more strategic and related to implementation and use to support evidence-based decision-making.
21. Despite the constraints above, the Evaluation team was able to collect enough evidence to make informed judgments and recommendations to help adjust the direction of future support to TSED implementation. Findings and recommendations are based on collected facts, stakeholder comments and the expert judgment of the Evaluation Team, using its relevant experience on the implementation of statistical data dissemination systems in other African countries, particularly with DevInfo technology.
22. Based on the context, the Evaluation Team also opted for a descriptive and qualitative approach for the effectiveness of this report. It allows a better rendering of the analysis of user-feedback than will be possible if restricted to quantitative analysis.

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<sup>2</sup> In UNICEF only 4 people took the online survey out of 28 invitations (14%).

## II. FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

### General Findings

1. **TSED initiative successfully attracted many early adopters from over 20 ministries and MDAs between 2001 and 2008.** At this stage of the product cycle, it has shown an interesting pattern of late adoption with unexpected development of 19 sector adaptations demonstrating MDAs strong interest in using the software to address their own monitoring and reporting needs<sup>3</sup>.
2. **The latest version is by far the most comprehensive repository of human development indicators in Tanzania.** TSED 2010 database was reviewed and contains a large amount of data, covering 172 development indicators, including 126 on MDGs and 57 for the purpose of MKUKUTA monitoring. When considering a much detailed view and subgroups of each indicator, the database contains 528 disaggregated indicators. The evaluation team did not find an equivalent alternative system at the National Bureau of Statistics or any MDA, although there have been good attempts like FAO supported *CountryStat* accessible online for agricultural and development statistics.
3. **Since 2006, TSED implementation has not been fully based on actual needs assessments.** Yet a lot has changed in the dynamic environment of building a modern Tanzania. It is therefore time to revisit TSED initial assumptions and adapt them to the actual needs of effective statistical data dissemination, to support the planning, implementation and monitoring of human development efforts.
4. **TSED is used for a mix of applications, mainly as a statistical reference tool (Table 1).** Over 80% of national trained users also agree that TSED is based on a modern database technology; it is powerful and meets their database management and reporting needs for monitoring development efforts in Tanzania. They also reported that they are still far from using the full possibility of the software

Planning	21%
Monitoring	26%
Research	15%
As a statistical reference tool	31%
Other	7%

5. **MKUKUTA and MKUZA monitoring and reporting remain a great opportunity for using TSED,** which has not been fully explored and properly funded.
6. **The TSED Unit at the National Bureau of Statistics is a positive achievement, confirming the strong institutional endorsement TSED has enjoyed and continues to receive from the Government.** The Unit has not been able to secure funding beyond UNDP and UNICEF; the same applies also to OCGS Zanzibar that has developed a TSED plan and budget but could not fund it.
7. **For 90 % of TSED users that updating the database remains an issue to be addressed (Table 2).** Despite notable efforts made by NBS, there is still a gap between the availability of routine data and their dissemination using TSED.

<sup>3</sup> The Evaluation Team identified 39 sector databases, but only 19 are considered by the TSED Unit at NBS.

8. **The current funding arrangement based on a dependence on UNICEF and UNDP is not sustainable.** Interests from other donors will depend on the quality of services provided by TSED. The successful deployment of sector adaptations such as TransportInfo, with funding from other donors shows that where it provides tangible results as a monitoring and dissemination tool with updated data and significant impacts on programmes, funds can be mobilized for TSED.

Need for an implementation plan with clear deliveries	90%
Lack of updated data from the sources	90%
Lack of support from leadership	81%
Lack of budget and resources	76%
Absence of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	71%
Lack of M&E technical capacity	70%
Turnover of trained staff	70%
Lack of succession plan of Focal Points	70%
Little demand for indicator data for evidence-based policy making	65%
Difficulties with hardware and software	62%
Other	31%

## Relevance

9. **Since 2008 there has been a gap in regularly assessing the relevance of TSED contents for the needs of its broad user's base.**
- Initially, TSED was developed from intense multisectoral consultations. Over the years, the database has grown tremendously without a formal and regular needs assessment. It also appears that since 2008, there is no formal mechanism in place to ensure that data requirements or user needs for evidence based planning are clearly formulated by relevant government, UN and donor agencies to be addressed by TSED.
  - A decade of TSED implementation requires a review of the initial assumptions of a common database of all socio-economic statistical data by its actual and potential users.
10. **The relevance of TSED is confirmed by its continued endorsement by the Government.** Several official government documents and reports make reference to TSED as the choice for a reporting and data dissemination tool (see Footnote 1). However, while this is positive, in most cases such statements are not followed by action points and the allocation of resources.
- TSED implementation is strongly supported by MoU with relevant MDAs since 1999, and subsequent commitments and action points consigned in more than sixty meetings reports of the Steering Committee and the Task Force. However, since 2006 and particularly 2008, there has been less follow up and meetings specific to TSED. This may have affected the ability of TSED focal points to strategically address data needs and quality issues as a group.
  - 95% of TSED users routinely rely on it to produce charts and statistical maps in response to numerous requests for reports and briefing packs. They also find it easier to produce maps and charts with TSED than other specialized software. It is one of the strength of the software.
  - There have been 19 sector adaptations of TSED. TSED underlying DevInfo technology has attracted many government agencies for its power (BoT, TRA), simplicity of use and very low implementation cost. This new direction shows a strong demand. The current trend

is naturally more focused on sector adaptations. However, this should strengthen the quality of the main TSED database as they feed each other.

11. **The unequal level of implementation of TSED in Mainland and Zanzibar raises a few issues.** The lack of funds was cited in Zanzibar as the main cause of the existing gaps.
- a. The establishment of a TSED unit in the National Bureau of Statistics is a positive achievement. Although the unit has received support for training, equipment and to some extent publications, there are still gaps which need to be addressed. For example, the evaluation did not find an updated schedule in the unit for the release of TSED core and sector specific updates.
  - b. TSED implementation in Zanzibar may have been affected by the drop in momentum in 2008. While the OCGS has endorsed TSED, there has been relatively no activity and no update since 2008.
  - c. The issue of the lack of financial and human resources for activities has been widely reported in mainland and Zanzibar as a factor seriously affecting the ability to release timely and quality updates of TSED.
12. **Over 90% of stakeholders acknowledge that TSED is not used as it should.** The evaluation found little evidence of the use of TSED in the UN, despite the important financial assistance provided by UNDP and UNICEF on TSED. The reason given was the lack of relevant data or the fact that TSED is not timely updated with relevant and quality data, as soon as sources are updated. Therefore, by the time indicator data are released through TSED, they are obsolete.
13. **TSED remains relevant as one of the official choices of a data dissemination tool for MKUKUTA and MKUZA indicators.**
- a. The question is how this has been implemented and supported. For example, TSED 2010 contains 57 MKUKUTA indicators for the three MKUKUTA clusters. However, they are not fully aligned with MKUKUTA reports in terms of the period covered, how it meets monitoring requirements and quality. Metadata is missing or need to be reviewed for many indicators. Stakeholders agreed that this needs to be addressed.
  - b. The evaluation found that TSED has been used to disseminate MKUKUTA indicators data; however it still needs support to equally play its role of monitoring systems. Also, how frequently relevant MDAs liaise with NBS to specifically update MKUKUTA indicators in TSED remains to be formalized, in order to facilitate tracking with available data.
  - c. Formal data sharing agreements are lacking to support the process beyond the explicit commitment to track MKUKUTA indicators. The evaluators found that in its current state, DevInfo software is one of the best tools to manage MKUKUTA and MKUZA indicator tracking and reporting, if all TSED focal points are able to take full advantage of the tool and are tasked effectively to use TSED for MKUKUTA and MKUZA reporting.
  - d. Most users with a statistical training background view TSED as the best tool to monitor MKUKUTA indicators and sector goals. The main issues are the lack of focused training, coordination and resources for data management activities. For example, there is no budget allocation specifically for compiling MKUKUTA and MKUZA indicators, although it is an activity in the TSMP. This is an opportunity for TSED.
14. **FAO supported CountryStat is the most cited alternative to TSED.** Currently there seems to be little collaboration between the two platforms although Tanzania could benefit from greater interaction between *CountryStat* and TSED implementation networks of operatives. NBS informed the Evaluation Team that the next version of TSED will be linked to *CountryStat*.

15. **Trainings have been provided for administrators and users.** However the follow up remains an issue.
- a. Many people are trained but they often move to other jobs not involving TSED without ensuring that capacity is transferred during their handover. TSED trained users are not encouraged enough to train others.
  - b. Although DevInfo software and trainings are made available by UNDP and UNICEF, this might not be enough for a monitoring tool for MKUKUTA, MKUZA and sector goals unless resources are specifically allocated to statistical data management activities in respective sectors.
16. **Over 80% users found TSED technology relevant to their work.** However, its new capabilities have not often been used or are not well known.
- a. For example TSED 2010 Galleries are empty instead of containing ready to use publications from TSED. Experience, confirmed by the interviews shows that many users of secondary statistical data are attracted by new relevant and quality data presented in a ready to use format such as tables, maps and charts. TSED focal points indicated their willingness to send to NBS more reports and data products released by their relevant sectors for inclusion in the Gallery and Reports as well as the TSED website.
  - b. Based on feedback from users and the review of the software, the Evaluation Team could establish that UNICEF has effectively supported the development of DevInfo software to the level where its architecture, functionalities and scalability make it the most flexible and adapted tool for MDG, MKUKUTA, MKUZA and national data management needs for human development. Most focal points are also satisfied with the level of technical support provided so far from the DevInfo Support Group or CSF. Requests to make changes or improvements to the software have been duly addressed and trainings supported.
  - c. Most users found that TSED web version needs to be revised completely. It is a bit outdated and confusing. More and more people are using the Internet to look for data. The frustrations of trying to use TSED online could send away potential users.
17. **TSED is not the data management system for raw data and should not be presented as such.** CSPro and HMIS for example are made for that.
- a. Instead, DevInfo software has an extensive list of data exchange tools and technical support available from TSED and CSF to facilitate data entry-export and import with systems used to manage raw data. However, data exchange and data entry remain highly technical tasks, which most users found complicated. Although trained TSED administrators did not report an issue with data entry. But once indicator data are in DevInfo it is easy to use it to browse data, generate tables, charts and maps and to visualize trends. TSED is therefore most relevant to indicator management and as a business intelligence tool in a broader sense of computer-based techniques used in identifying, extracting, and analyzing human development data. It offers a quick and slick way to browse indicator data, perform simple analysis and generate reports. It is popular in this way.
  - b. The evaluation did not find systemic efforts to assess which other systems are being used or to capture user feedbacks regarding the use of TSED in conjunction with other systems/tools. The NBS and OCGS TSED Unit and sector focal points should normally play that role, but they are not tasked to do it.

## Effectiveness

18. ***The lack of regular updates seriously affects TSED's perception by users and potential users*** to the extent that many potential users have developed the view that TSED is not updated, which is difficult to change.
19. ***For 90% of stakeholders there is a lack of marketing strategy for the presentation of the latest products from TSED and sectors to the public.*** People don't know what is already out, available. Despite several calls for it in the minutes of the meetings of the Steering Committee and Task Force, there is a lack of newsletters and other publications to make potential users aware of the latest available data products. The evaluation found that many fact sheets, custom reports and by-products are published by NBS and partner agencies using TSED, but very few users are aware of that fact.
20. ***The UN support to data dissemination through TSED remains strategically in line with Tanzania's efforts to increase the use of statistics for planning and monitoring development at a central and local level.*** There are still difficulties, due mainly to the fact that potential expert-users believe that TSED is not updated. Specialists trust their direct relation to the source of data, rather than waiting for an update of TSED.
21. ***Little evidence is available to show the use of TSED at local government level.*** Although past experiences were shared with the evaluation team. It seems that the lack of follow up, capacity and updated database are the reasons for that situation.

## Efficiency

22. ***The evaluation found that from inception, all annual workplans of TSED agreed with NBS have been completed.*** The TSED project has consistently met targets set in the workplans and balanced user expectations with the resources available. Training targets have also been met. However, this unqualified statement is not made in the context of an audit. What was assessed was based on documents submitted by UNICEF and UNDP's respective TSED focal points. It should therefore be noted that about 65% of stakeholders indicated that to be effective, TSED workplans and budget should be expanded to cover activities related to the production of data, statistical literacy and marketing of TSED in schools, universities, research and local government.
23. ***As per initial agreement, UNDP and UNICEF have regularly met the TSED assistance targets agreed with NBS*** in terms of support and resources allocated were used to effectively produce planned outcomes. All TSED workplans have been funded and UNICEF total support since 2005 has amounted to about 300,000 USD, while UNDP has contributed 413,000 USD since 2001<sup>4</sup>. The technical support provided by CSF as also has been effective and within reasonable costs. However, the existing targets have been generally below the level of activities required for a fully efficient statistical data dissemination platform.
24. ***Since 2008, there has been no update of existing TSED implementation arrangements: MoU, structure of coordination groups, Steering Committee, Task Force of focal points, etc.*** With potential impact on oversight, distribution of roles and responsibilities, accountability and particularly the capacity of the project to adapt to a rapidly changing environment.
  - a. For example how did TSED management adjust to changes in government structure? Who monitors the changes in focal points and follow up with support requirements? After a decade, the needs for TSED are today far beyond trainings and software support. The project has not fully adjusted to that new context.

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<sup>4</sup> Estimated figures provided by UNDP and UNICEF.

- b. Initially (1999-2006-8), TSED oversight has an established and strong governance mechanism. Since 2008, some key parts of it seem to have ceased to function: TSED task team, TSED Steering Committee, TSED Focal Points (UN, government, others). As a result, too much is expected from TSED NBS unit to maintain TSED and assume coordination responsibilities with focal points. The end of functioning of TSED Steering Committee and TSED Focal Points forums has played a key role in the drop of momentum on updating and using TSED since 2008. To function properly, a complex multisectoral initiative like TSED needs a Steering Committee to oversee it and keep a high level of institutional commitment in line with results achieved.
- c. The TSED project has not been annually reviewed by stakeholders. This would have helped maintain the focus on updates, relevance to MKUKUTA, MKUZA, MDGs and sector needs. An annual review of TSED by the Steering Committee could have been useful. The Terms of Reference of TSED Focal Points clearly indicate that they will report regularly to the Steering committee about their achievements, challenges and needs. This has not happened as expected and may have affected the level of commitment of technical focal points as well as their ability to influence decisions on pertinent issues related to data quality, standards, budget and funding arrangements and particularly the use of TSED that they were supposed to promote.

## Impact

**25. Evidence collected so far indicates that despite its strengths, TSED has not been fully used for decision-making by Government except in a few cases with sector adaptations.** The evaluation found real opportunities for using a recognized and powerful tool like TSED to support evidence-based planning and decision making as well as monitoring in Government and MDAs at central and local level.

- a. One of the reasons is that there is still a fair degree of gaps to be addressed in terms of IT equipment. ICT equipment and data management infrastructures were deployed through TSED project (2001-2011) in order to address the gaps caused by the lack of equipment. Computers were procured but during interviews the issue of lack of ICT resources was raised on several occasions.
- b. Also, the need for Database administrators remains high and more efforts are required to reduce losses in capacity, which is critical for the long term sustainability of TSED and its applications.

**26. The current funding model of TSED is appropriate in the aid context, but it is not sustainable in the long term.**

- a. The implementation system needs to be adjusted to meet the demand. This could have been based on findings and recommendations of annual reviews of the implementation of TSED workplans. A strategic implementation plan for TSED is lacking for a period of five years, with agreed deliveries and outcomes; as well as a time table with the annual budget. This could be done rapidly by reviewing TSED components in the NBS plans and budget. The same could be applied to Zanzibar.
- b. There is also no exit strategy developed for TSED by UNICEF and UNDP or NBS, which could show plans for long term sustainability of the initiative and other ways to run it without depending on UN funding. The Evaluation found that there is an entrenched belief that UNICEF and UNDP should fund TSED, which goes back to how the project was initiated and taken up by government.

## II. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Recommendations

1. **Strategic recommendation 1: Establish a proper process of TSED user needs assessment to be done at least once a year by NBS and OCGS.** There should be a focus on what sectors and indicators actually need to be monitored and how to get updated data, standardized, timely and of acceptable quality. The way to achieve this is to ensure that data requirements for evidence based planning are clearly formulated by relevant government, UN and donor agencies (Table 3).
  - a. TSED user needs assessments should be an established routine, conducted with the full participation of development stakeholders from all sectors. Also, needs assessment should make use of the existing knowledge base of TSED focal points about the technology.

<b>Table 3. What do you think will help increase the use of TSED in policy analysis, planning and monitoring?</b>			
	Low	High	very High
Disseminate TSED timely along the release of major survey or census data	-	10%	90%
Increased awareness and requests of data services from Senior Management in UN and Government	-	14%	86%
Calendar of updates: Regular, planned and announced updates of TSED	-	14%	86%
Populate TSED Galleries and Reports	-	19%	81%
Fund statistical literacy activities for the target groups	-	19%	76%
Trainings and mentoring	-	24%	76%
Newsletter or other ways to inform people of what new data are available in TSED	5%	19%	76%
Produce publications	5%	24%	71%

2. **Strategic recommendation 2: NBS and OCGS to Develop a Strategic Implementation Plan for TSED for a period of 3-5 years including a sustainable funding strategy,** in line with the TSMP, MKUKUTA II, MKUZA II and the overall objectives of the Tanzanian government to improve the statistical data dissemination, the use of statistics and statistical literacy.
  - a. It is essential that the annual workplans go beyond trainings to provide a detailed and clear schedule of the releases of updates for TSED and sectoral adaptations. It is also recommended that ***this schedule follows closely the calendar of the release of major survey reports and routine data,*** in order to minimize the gap between the period when new data are available and when they are actually disseminated using TSED (Table 3). Stakeholders rate regular updates as the first priority (Table 4)

<b>Table 4. What do you think will make TSED popular in government, schools, universities, research and Civil Society?</b>			
	Low	High	very High
Regular updates of TSED	-	19%	81%
Investment in statistical literacy	-	24%	76%
Publications using TSED	-	24%	76%
Trainings	-	24%	76%
Invest in dissemination activities	-	29%	71%
Training of teachers	-	29%	71%
Events to market TSED	-	29%	71%
TSED is properly distributed through the right channels and targets	5%	25%	70%
Make TSED easy to use without training	24%	10%	67%
Other	47%	18%	35%

- b. As TSED is widely recognized as a dissemination tool, it should have a dissemination plan and be part of the NBS statistical data dissemination strategy
3. **Strategic recommendation 4: UNICEF and UNDP should develop an alternative sustainability funding Strategy** addressing the issue of co-funding TSED by government and other donors.
4. **Strategic recommendation 5: TSED Steering Committee should be reinstated officially and meet at least once a year.** A complex multisectoral statistical data management initiative like TSED requires an oversight and coordination mechanism in order to ensure continued institutional ownership and support from the highest level of government, UN and MDAs.
- a. This was a best practice that resulted in the successful delivery of TSED initial versions. It needs to be reinstated in order to secure the gains and support the sustainability of TSED. The Steering Committee could meet formally only once a year, but be informed regularly by NBS about progress made, challenges and needs for support.
- b. As a decision and advocacy body, the Steering Committee endorses key implementation choices, but importantly, it provides leverage to TSED operatives at management level or in policy-making forum.
5. **Operational recommendation 1: UNICEF and UNDP financial support to NBS and OCGS for the next five year period should focus on key activities related to:**
- a. Updating the database,
- b. Continued development of the software,
- c. Support to the data dissemination plan of TSMP
- d. Improving statistical literacy amongst decision-makers, using TSED as a statistical reference tool.

Details for this recommendation go beyond the evaluation report<sup>5</sup>.

6. **Operational Recommendation 2: NBS and OCGS should address the following issues in priority:**
- a. Maintain a TSED Unit;
- b. Allocate seed budget to TSED activities;
- c. Coordinate an active network of TSED stakeholders;
- d. Systematically build bridges between TSED and other data management and dissemination initiatives, in order to make economies of scale and increase access to available quality information.
7. **Operational Recommendation 3 (UNICEF, UNDP, NBS and OCGS): Refining TSED website should be a short term priority.** The technology has improved and most users prefer using the Internet to search for data.

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<sup>5</sup> Related follow up technical discussions should take place between UNDP, UNICEF, NBS and OCGS.

## Lessons learned

### **Objective 1:** *Assessment of TSED and its utilization (or non-utilization)*

The Evaluation found that there is a great demand for TSED and that 100% of people interviewed agree that there is a need for a common database for human development indicator data. Beyond this, the tool is appealing to sectors which are willing to use it to address their own indicator monitoring needs. However, over 90% of stakeholders believe that TSED utilization remains below expected level. The way to effectively address this is to update TSED regularly, as soon as recent data is made available from routine practice, surveys or censuses, it should be accessible through TSED. Also, more investment should be given to activities aiming at increasing statistical literacy, through training and advocacy, using TSED. Lessons learned indicate that **more attention should be given to updating TSED, statistical literacy and advocacy for the use of statistics in evidence base policy-making.**

### **Objective 2:** *Assessment of oversight, management and implementation of TSED*

The key lesson learned is that initial governance arrangements produced good results, guaranteeing the achievements of TSED. **There should be a way to maintain previous high level coordination arrangements such as the Steering Committee and Task Force or a forum of TSED focal points.** This will help maintain a high level of commitment and ensure more focus on users actual needs, data quality issues, cooperation between agencies and systems, the timely delivery of expected statistical data dissemination using TSED.

### **Objective 3:** *Explore the options for institutional opportunities for collaboration between relevant MDAs and research institutions.*

Institutional, technical and capacity foundations of TSED are strong. However, as shown by the interviews of specialists, **more should be done to effectively link the implementation of TSED to other data management and dissemination initiatives, in order to capitalize from complementarities. UN agencies and other development partners could also do more to improve the coordination of different data management initiatives being funded.** In this regard, the role of NBS/OCGS is key, in maintaining a strong link with sector specific data activities, in order to fully benefit from existing national capacity. The TSED implementation model being cooperative, where NBS plays a coordination and technical support role, a greater collaboration will only improve the deliveries.

### **Objective 4:** *Systematically document key processes and practices which influence the implementation of TSED and its utilization (or non-utilization), in comparison with other data management tool/systems.*

The development of 19 sector specific adaptations of TSED, beyond the initial scope of the initiative is an interesting trend. While it indicates that data needs have grown in complexity, it also shows that DevInfo technology used by TSED has been very attractive. The Evaluation did not find the same level of adoption of another data management system by development partners in Tanzania. However, despite these achievements, utilization has remained below expectations and the same can be said about other systems, such as CountryStat. The key lessons indicate that the issue is more with the quality of the data and its timely delivery, rather than the systems. **More financial and technical support should be given specifically to activities aiming at delivering timely data products for dissemination,** particularly giving more focus to sustain operational linkages between institutions producing data and TSED focal points.

**Objective 5:** *Assess the content of TSED in terms of adequacy, user-friendliness, accessibility, including efficiency (speed of service), and whether it is demand-driven and user focused.*

A throughout assessment of TSED indicators and data contained in the latest iteration, version 2010 of the database and TransportInfo, has shown that there are generally relevant and adequate for human development and sector specific monitoring needs. More efforts need to be done on MKUKUTA and MKUZA indicator and data. NBS announced that the next release of MKUKUTA II indicators will address most of the issues regarding the alignment, definition, standard and quality of indicator data.

The software itself, DevInfo, is today the most flexible and scalable tool to implement a common indicator database for monitoring development in Tanzania. However, it still has to address two issues raised in most interviews: Firstly, providing a more intuitive interface that requires less training for the user to be able to browse, search existing data, enter data and generate customized reports after basic statistical data analysis. Secondly, ensuring that TSED website ([www.tsed.org](http://www.tsed.org)) is fully updated, functional and always available. Interviews indicated that about over 70% of users now prefer the Internet to search and access data. TSED should capitalize on that using the latest technology. It will also help to review the website design to make it more informative and linked to <http://www.povertymonitoring.go.tz/> , <http://www.countrystat.org/tza/> and other sector websites.

<b>Table 5. What is your preferred way of statistical data dissemination?</b>				
	Don't know	Low	High	Very High
Internet	-	14%	14%	71%
Email	-	20%	25%	55%
Paper reports and statistical publications	-	15%	45%	40%
CD ROM of tables and graphs	-	42%	32%	26%
Other	20%	47%	20%	13%

# ANNEXES

## TSED Evaluation Matrix

TORs Questions	Judgment criteria	Indicators	Source of Information
<b>RELEVANCE</b>			
1. Does TSED respond to demand, if any, for socio-economic data for evidence based planning by policy makers, UN systems/donor community?	a. Datasets contained in TSED are in line with socio-economic data needs expressed by analysts and planners in government, UN and donors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector planners are consulted regularly to assess their data needs for TSED.</li> <li>• Routine, survey and census datasets are updated according to user needs assessment.</li> <li>• New sectoral adaptations of TSED developed.</li> <li>• TSED data needs assessments conducted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Review of TSED software</li> </ul>
	b. Data requirements for evidence based planning are clearly formulated by relevant government, UN and donor agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TSED indicators reflect user needs.</li> <li>• Requests for custom data products received or processed by TSED focal points.</li> <li>• Existing agreements on the use of TSED.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
	c. Policy guidelines and instructions make specific reference to the requirement of using TSED as tool to access available data source for consistency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Result matrix of country programmes requesting data from TSED (e.g. in UNICEF)</li> <li>• Result matrix of country programmes with specific demand of data from TSED.</li> <li>• Established agreements to use TSED as source of data for specific analysis, reporting and monitoring tasks, e.g.: MDG, HDR, UNDAP, PRS, MKUKUTA, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
2. To what extent is the TSED initiative relevant to monitoring MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals? Is such a monitoring viable and are there other cost-effective alternatives?	a. TSED initiative is focused on supporting the monitoring relevant socio-economic indicators for MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of TSED is fully geared towards monitoring relevant socio-economic indicators for MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals.</li> <li>• Mobilization of TSED capacity in NBS and network of focal points. Is that capacity enough?</li> <li>• Technical support available from TSED for managing monitoring data.</li> <li>• Established linkages between TSED and other relevant databases for monitoring.</li> <li>• TSED is used to produce MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	b. MDGs, MKUKUTA/MKUZA and sector goals: participating agencies agree about the value of TSED and to use it as a monitoring tool.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant sector focal points in place and trained to support the monitoring MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals.</li> <li>• Data flows and data sharing agreements with TSED in place at central and local government level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	c. UNICEF and UNDP assistance through TSED maximizes national capacity and long term sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainings and budget assistance available to maintain national capacity to support monitoring activities.</li> <li>• Exit strategy in place to secure transition from aid to self sustained monitoring systems.</li> <li>• Viability of such monitoring and existence of other cost-effective alternatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
	d. To what extent alternatives to TSED are more cost effective to monitoring MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory and cost benefit of existing alternatives.</li> <li>• Where alternatives systems are established, TSED activities are coordinated as closely as possible with these activities.</li> </ul>	
3. To what extent is the DevInfo	a. DevInfo is recognized as the tool which enables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued institutional endorsement of DevInfo.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> </ul>

technology supportive to being a dissemination tool for all national data? Is such a repository / dissemination mechanism viable and are there any other cost-effective alternatives?	easy access to a common repository of national indicator data on human development and MDG monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requests for support from NBS and sector groups to expand the services of TSED for data management and dissemination.</li> <li>• Increased adoption of DevInfo technology by new sector or agencies.</li> <li>• Efforts to ensure the completeness of relevant socioeconomic datasets contained in TSED.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	b. DevInfo technology is updated to the latest standards for usability, speed, consistency, scalability and web access at an affordable cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The level of maintenance of DevInfo system to adapt to new technological demand and user needs.</li> <li>• Needs assessments conducted to ensure that changes to the system required in Tanzania are implemented.</li> <li>• Review of TSED web version to ensure that it is fully functional, always available, fast and stable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	c. DevInfo support to TSMP and the NSS data dissemination strategy is maintained at the lowest cost and the best value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The support of the UN system to TSED helps ensure that the maintenance of sophisticated systems like does not increase national budgetary burden.</li> <li>• Other sources of funding are made available to support TSED initiative.</li> <li>• Continued efforts to find cost effective solutions for a common data repository for human development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
4. To what extent is TSED relevant to other data management tools/system that facilitates access to socio-economic data?	a. Whenever another data management system is available in a relevant sector, efforts are made to facilitate data exchange with TSED.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific data exchange tools developed for/by TSED</li> <li>• Technical support available from TSED and CSF to facilitate data entry-export and import with relevant other systems.</li> <li>• Data exchange is in place for systems in local government and other relevant sectors.</li> <li>• The cost of developing data exchange tool is covered by the assistance from UNDP, UNICEF and partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	b. TSED is used to effectively play the role of common indicator data repository and business intelligence reporting tool for monitoring human development and MDGs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data entry and exchange with other systems is made easier</li> <li>• Continued development of custom reports and data visualization capabilities of TSED, particularly the statistical mapping tools.</li> <li>• Ensure that it less difficult to connect TSED to external data sources and produce custom reports on request.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	c. Continued efforts are made by TSED to capture user feedbacks regarding the use of the system in conjunction with other systems/tools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular assessments of other systems being used by MDA's and how to effectively link it to TSED, whenever required by users and development programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>			
5. To what extent does TSED provide access to data for monitoring MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals in Tanzania? To what extent does TSED provide access to all national	a. The work of TSED Unit and focal points consistently find, compile, verify and release quality data for monitoring MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequency of updating TSED</li> <li>• Data quality check done and reported by TSED Unit and sector focal points.</li> <li>• Comprehensive metadata made available in TSED</li> <li>• Examples of TSED adaptations made available timely.</li> <li>• Quality issues with TSED data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> <li>- TSED Software review</li> </ul>

data in Tanzania? Is the access to data using TSED more user friendly than other forms of access?	b. The support provided to TSED contributes to ensure the availability of the latest official data in TSED, in a timely way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How fast the latest routine and survey data are made available through TSED.</li> <li>• 2010 relevant datasets already packaged by TSED</li> <li>• Relevant datasets missing in the last version of TSED and possible consequences.</li> <li>• User perception of the “freshness” of TSED and therefore its relevance to their work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	c. TSED products and services effectively contribute to the goal of making available human development and monitoring data easily accessible particularly in the last five years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Fact sheets, custom reports and by-products published by NBS and partner agencies using TSED.</li> <li>• Number of newsletter and other publications released to make potential users aware of the latest available data products.</li> <li>• Presentations of the latest products from TSED and sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
	d. TSED is perceived as one of the easiest way to access human development and monitoring data for Tanzania.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvements made to the usability of TSED system</li> <li>• Trainings of potential users in the relevant categories such as planners, economists, researchers, programme and monitoring staff.</li> <li>• User perception of how user-friendly is TSED for their needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
6. Has access and utilization of socio-economic data improved? Is there sufficient capacity for effective utilization of TSED?	a. The support provided to Tanzania through TSED has improved access and utilization of relevant and available socio-economic data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• User perceptions of how accessible are relevant statistics today and the achievements of TSED.</li> <li>• Examples of successful utilization of TSED to access relevant data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	b. National capacity is readily available to support the utilization of TSED by relevant MDAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of key reports completed with the help of TSED.</li> <li>• Examples of key reports completed without using TSED and why (missed opportunities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
	c. The support provided by the UN system is in line with Tanzania’s strategies to increase the use of statistics for planning and monitoring development at central and local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution of TSED to the next round of TSMP Workplan 2012-2013 in the data dissemination component.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
7. Is use limited to national levels/national statistics offices, or has it penetrated sub-national levels (regional and district levels)? How can it be scaled up and reach even more users?	a. TSED implementation and use is expanded to local government in the field.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of local governments using TSED.</li> <li>• TSED focal points created at local level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
	b. TSED utilization is supported to reach all geographical levels of planning and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of trainings of administrators and users at local government level and its extent.</li> <li>• Trained local government official properly monitored for follow up to optimize impact.</li> <li>• Review of initial goal of reaching local governments, is this still relevant and how is it feasible?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
8. To what extent do exist other data management tools/systems supportive to utilization of TSED and vice-versa?	a. TSED is aware of other systems being used and actively seeks to coordinate activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory and comparative review of other data management being used by NBS and TSED focal points as well as potential stakeholders.</li> <li>• Comparative advantage of other systems established as well as ways to leverage complementarities, to ensure two-ways data flows.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
9. How effective is TSED in providing data for socio-economic	a. TSED comparative advantage is known and leveraged vis a vis other systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative review of TSED and other systems being used in Tanzania completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Software review</li> </ul>

monitoring in comparison/relation in other data management tools/systems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TSED gaps identified.</li> <li>• SWOT analysis of TSED.</li> </ul>	
	b. The technical support provided to TSED addresses gaps timely but also helps establish linkages between systems whenever required and possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and review cases where TSED has not been adopted due to the existence of better alternatives.</li> <li>• When possible, user feedback on why other systems are preferred to TSED.</li> <li>• Technical support to TSED to close gaps in system.</li> <li>• Efforts made to improve the usability of TSED to search and use relevant data.</li> <li>• Where TSED is used by agencies to monitor development plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
<b>EFFICIENCY</b>			
10. Is the current TSED management structure efficient/effective to achieve the planned objectives?	a. TSED is managed to meet planned objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workplan and targets are in place and elaborated in a participative way.</li> <li>• The definition of roles and responsibilities is clear and accountability maintained.</li> <li>• Documents exist identifying the roles and responsibilities of TSED participating agencies/partners.</li> <li>• Performance is regularly measured.</li> <li>• Resources allocated are used effectively to produce expected outcomes.</li> <li>• Project regularly meets targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
	b. TSED management meets the expectations of government and relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TSED implementation balances user expectations and resources available.</li> <li>• TSED management has established accountability mechanisms.</li> <li>• The project is regularly monitored.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
11. Is the TSED oversight, management, and implementation structure appropriate i.e. TSED Unit in NBS and OCGS, TSED task team, TSED Steering Committee, TSED Focal Points (UN, government, others), DevInfo Support Group (contractual arrangements, outsourcing, competitiveness/cost analysis)?	a. TSED oversight, management, and implementation structure is designed in line with Tanzania's policy for data dissemination and evidence-based development planning and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TSED oversight has an established governance mechanism.</li> <li>• TSED Stakeholders meet regularly in the relevant bodies to provide direction and support to the project.</li> <li>• Institutional arrangements are in place and updated regularly, as government changes.</li> <li>• TSED project is reviewed at list annually by its stakeholders.</li> <li>• Project progress reports and documentation on meetings and decisions are well archived.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	b. The Steering Committee and the technical Taskforce actively meet and play their roles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of meetings of the Steering Committee.</li> <li>• Number of Meetings of the Taskforce</li> <li>• Is the current membership of the Steering Committee and Taskforce reflective of the real stakeholder population of TSED?</li> <li>• Are the governance agreements and MOUs still relevant?</li> <li>• Who currently provides direction and vision to TSED?</li> <li>• How are decisions regarding TSED currently taken and implemented?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	c. Technical support provided by the DevInfo Support Group is in line with TSED and government priorities, is competitive and cost-effective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and nature of support requests to DevInfo Support Group</li> <li>• Cost benefit analysis of support from CSF</li> <li>• Alternatives options to enhance technical support regionally and locally.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>

12. To what extent do TSED annual workplans respond to the current challenges? To what extent have the past plans been implemented? What review processes are in place?	a. TSED annual workplans reflects the real needs of its stakeholders and are effectively implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TSED workplans completed and funded.</li> <li>• Review of the implementation of TSED workplans</li> <li>• Existing review process of TSED and their effectiveness.</li> <li>• Accountability mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
13. Is TSED fund raising mechanism meeting stakeholder expectations? Does the current funding model support the long-term vision for TSED? Does the funding model work or are there ways to streamline it?	a. TSED funding mechanism is adjusted to today's reality and goes beyond UNDP and UNICEF and establishes a proper exit strategy ensuring self reliance on government resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of TSED funding mechanisms and their appropriateness. Is the current model appropriate, sustainable?</li> <li>• Potential long term funding options for TSED</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
14. To what extent do issues of data quality and database structure contribute to quality of and utilization of TSED?	a. The way TSED captures stores and manages data in a RDBMS is consistently designed to maintain data quality while enhancing user experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data quality issues raised by users, related to the way TSED is designed.</li> <li>• Challenges posed to user experience as reported by TSED users.</li> <li>• Key challenges hindering the use of TSED and which need to be addressed.</li> <li>• Ways to improve how user feedback is factored into the improvement of the system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> <li>- Software review</li> </ul>
15. To what extent are the systems for TSED systems sufficient i.e. mechanisms for monitoring content, structure, frequency of updating, online response time?	a. The support provided by the UN contributes to the optimization of TSED system to facilitate the use of data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts to optimize TSED system.</li> <li>• Efforts to address key challenges: maintaining database consistency and integrity, frequency and quality of updates, and particularly online response time.</li> <li>• Address the recurrent complains about the response time and availability of the online version of TSED.</li> <li>• Concrete efforts to address the challenges which come with a very large database.</li> <li>• Efforts to address requests for new custom products/functionalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> <li>- Software review</li> </ul>
<b>IMPACT</b>			
16. To what extent TSED has influenced evidence-based planning and decision making?	a. The existence and use of TSED contributes to a cultural change towards a greater use of statistics for evidence-based decision making in Tanzania.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the most significant impacts of TSED on statistical literacy and the use of statistical data in evidence-based planning and decision making.</li> <li>• Review of the most significant missed opportunities for TSED to influence the use of statistical data in evidence-based planning and decision making.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
<b>SUSTAINABILITY</b>			
17. To what extent have capacities to manage, implement and utilize TSED have been developed sustainably? Are there any other more effective sustainable capacity development strategies that can be employed?	a. The support provided to TSED contributes to establish a sustainable national capacity to implement Tanzania's statistical data dissemination and utilization policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data management infrastructure deployed through TSED project.</li> <li>• Database administrators and users trained at central and local level.</li> <li>• Mechanisms in place to follow up people trained and ensure that they remain active.</li> <li>• Efforts made to reduce losses in capacity.</li> <li>• Marketing strategy developed and implemented.</li> <li>• Ways to maximize UN support in the next five years to reach self reliance in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>

		<p>dissemination component of the NSS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore more effective ways of recovering costs of producing and disseminating statistics.</li> </ul>	
	b. The UN systems itself maintains a TSED management and utilization capacity to work in synchronization with their national counterparts in government and agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training to TSED systematically part of UN induction packages for staff involved in planning and monitoring.</li> <li>• Incentive and innovative ways to promote the use of TSED by staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
	c. An exit strategy is developed to map a realistic self sustainable future for TSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can TSED be self dependent? How?</li> <li>• Exit strategy developed</li> <li>• Long term workplan developed and possibly aligned with the TSMP window.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- Focus Groups</li> </ul>
18. Is the current funding arrangement sustainable? What are the viable options to ensure financial sustainability of TSED in its current form (e.g. continued subsidy from UNICEF, UNDP, other development partners members, funded through ministries MTEF or TSMP?)	a. TSED current implementation model and arrangements are realigned in view of harnessing more support for the long term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the current funding model of TSED.</li> <li>• Alternatives funding models.</li> <li>• Stakeholders' feedback about funding TSED beyond the UN.</li> <li>• Feasibility of a self-sufficient TSED and timeframe.</li> <li>• Three best support alternatives for the UN in view of an exit strategy for the next five years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
	b. Partnerships are actively developed and maintained to support TSED.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The partnerships to support TSED are expanded beyond the UN.</li> <li>• Resource mobilization strategy developed.</li> <li>• Availability of government funds for DevInfo activities in your agency, in the current year</li> <li>• Availability of UN funds for DevInfo activities in other agencies in the current year</li> <li>• Availability of civil society/other development partner funds for DevInfo activities in the current year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>
19. Are the current management mechanisms sustainable? What issues are there relating to centralized vs. decentralized management plan and technical support (regional technical support centres under the DSG)?	a. TSED management and support arrangements are updated and aligned with government current strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of management arrangements.</li> <li>• The sustainability of current arrangements</li> <li>• Revisiting the support model: how to improve it? What support capacity can be transferred regionally or locally?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>

## Main Questionnaire

1. What is your job title?
2. What is your organization?
3. How many time did you used TSED on CD ROM recently?
4. Have you used TSED version 6.0?
5. Have you used TSED website?
6. How did you know about TSED?
7. Do you find TSED?
8. TSED Has the Information you need?
9. What do you use TSED for?
10. How will you rate TSED level of achievements?
11. How will you rate your user experience with TSED?
12. Have you received training to use TSED, if yes which type?
13. What did you get from TSED trainings?
14. Have you tried these functionalities of TSED?
15. Which of these sector adaptations have you used and rate how useful it was?
16. Have you been approached by the NBS to know your needs in regard to TSED?
17. Do you think that the need for one common database for all indicator data is still relevant?
18. What do you think of TSED utilization?
19. Type of support currently needed that are lacking?
20. What are the challenges to TSED implementation?
21. What do you think is preventing a wide use of TSED as a common repository of data?
22. What do you think will greatly improve the use of TSED in policy analysis, planning and monitoring?
23. What do you think will make TSED popular in government, schools, universities, research and Civil Society?
24. Which one of these other statistical data management and mapping systems are you using?
25. How do you find TSED's ability to integrate and add value over other systems?
26. What is your preferred way of statistical data dissemination?
27. What is your preferred alternative to TSED?
28. Do you have MKUKUTA indicators captured in your sector database?
29. Does your sector allocate funds for Data Management System (DMS)?
30. Does your office or sector have a budget to make TSED services functional?
31. Can you suggest a way of making DevInfo technology beneficial to your organization?
32. Give one or more examples of how TSED database been used to respond to any issue raised in your organization?
33. Give one or more example of when you used TSED to provide data or information to a client outside your organization?



4. List adaptations of TSED and versions

.....

5. List local adaptations of TSED, who developed it, when and any update/version

adaptations of TSED (name and version)	Which agency/MDA	Latest update

6. List core government users of TSED known to your office (specify if you worked together)

.....

7. List non-governmental core users of TSED known to your organization (specify if you work together)

.....

8. List user-groups and/or TSED adaptations receiving support from your agency

.....

9. List TSED adaptations known to you, which depend on government or other source of funding

.....

10. List five successful implementation of TSED and its sector adaptations and why can it be considered so (evidence of impact on development programme or quality of reporting on human development, MDG or other outcomes)

.....

11. List a maximum of five key challenges to TSED and how it has affected it negatively and how it will continue if not addressed

.....  
12. List a maximum of five thematic areas where your agency is strongly interested in continuing to support indicator data compilation, analysis and dissemination using DevInfo.  
.....

13. List a maximum of five areas of policy-analysis which should be supported by TSED in relation to UN joint programming or UNDP and UNICEF own expected programme outcomes.  
.....

14. Provide examples of development report or analysis produced by your office using TSED or any successful joint effort with government to complete such initiative.  
.....

**ToR of the evaluation****Terms of Reference for Individual and institutional SSA****Position Title: TSED Evaluation****Duration: 30 working days****Start Date: 1<sup>st</sup> October to 15<sup>th</sup> December 2011****Reporting to: Edith Mbatia, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, SPAD****Budget Code/PBA No: GC/2011/0592****Background**

The Tanzania Socio-economic Database (TSED) was jointly initiated by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), UNICEF and UNDP as a tool to assist the government and its development partners in the use of information technology to better manage the monitoring of key socio-economic indicators and support evidence-based development planning and monitoring of human development.

TSED is used for organization, storage, presentation, and dissemination of data on a wide range of socio-economic indicators in a user friendly manner. It was established to disseminate data and information that is coming out of the Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) in the context of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and now the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA). TSED allows access of data from a wider spectrum sources in the country. This is because a wealth of socio-economic data from different sources exists in Tanzania in numerous publications and others within ministries and organizations. The database has been developed with a common understanding of improving the availability and timely dissemination of comprehensive statistical information to support policy analysis and decision making of government and development partners. The use of TSED is expected to contribute to "evidence-based decision-making" and it targets not only Government policy makers and planners, but also members of Parliament, the NGO/CSO community and the media. Much effort has been invested to ensure that TSED becomes a national database and tool for disseminating national data that could be used for monitoring the poverty reduction efforts.

The National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) is undertaking a statistical reforms project with assistance and funding from the government of Tanzania development partners in strengthening National Statistics System (NSS). The project is implemented under the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) for the five years 2009/10 – 2013/14. TSED is a tool capable to disseminate data which will be produced by the NSS through surveys and routine systems. TSMP provide support to implement TSED activities.

By doing this, it is hoped that the database will contribute significantly to the promotion of the use of data in policy making processes, based on the evidence provided by surveys and routine data collection mechanisms.

**TSED objectives**

1. Strengthening the capacity of National Bureau of Statistics in management of TSED and supporting the NBS in its role as an executive agency for national statistics
2. Build capacity among policy makers in the area of data analysis and use

3. To enhance the availability and timely dissemination of data in order to support policy analysis and decision making of the Government, its development partners and the public

### **Implementation of TSED**

UNICEF continues to provide support to the global activities of software development (this enable TSED to benefit from the global technology changes) and capacity building of trainers while UNDP continues to support local costs which include procurement of equipment and capacity development (training for users & administrators (including sector adaptations) . A formal launching was organized after customizing the Child Info to Tan Info (4<sup>th</sup> May 2001) which then changed to TSED in 1<sup>st</sup> January 2002. A Pilot web version was launched on 22 March 2005. Currently TSED is in version 6 (equivalent to Devinfo 6.0); For the past two years TSED unit in NBS has managed to work with sectors to promote its wide use especially in addressing immediate needs of the sectors.

### **TSED adaptations**

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) maintain three database; main TSED, Gender Info and Environment Info while Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) maintains the TSED Zanzibar. In 2008 sectoral adaptations were developed for five Ministries (Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative- Kilimo Info; Infrastructure Development- MoID Info; Education and Vocation Training - Elimu Info; Water and Irrigation- Maji Info; Industry Trade and Marketing - Viwanda Info;) another five ministries in 2009 (Livestock Development and Fishers - Livestock & fisheries Info; Home Affairs and Public Safety - Polisi Info; Community Development, Gender and Children - MCDGC Info; Information, Culture and Sports- Habari\_Info; Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre - Lishe Info;) and last year 2010 (Tanzania Revenue Authority- TRA Info; Finance and Economic Affairs - Hazina Info; Communication Information Science and Technology- MCST Info; Labour Employment and Youth- Kazi Info).

### **Purpose and Objectives of the Evaluation**

The purpose of this evaluation is to inform the TSED unit (NBS and OCGS), TSMP coordination team in NBS, UNDP and UNICEF senior management in their decision-making concerning the way forward for the initiative, notably as far as the future management and implementation structure of the initiative and utilisation concerned. The timing of the evaluation is scheduled to inform both TSMP planning processes to support TSED for 2012-2015 and kind of support required from Community Systems Foundation. It is expected that the evaluation will provide recommendations for NBS and its partners for improving the utilization of TSED with a focus on evidence-based local planning, sustainability and ownership.

The evaluation has the following inter-related evaluation objectives which are intrinsically linked to the evaluation criteria:

- a. Assessment of TSED and its utilization (or non-utilisation)
- b. Assessment of oversight, management and implementation of TSED.
- c. Explore the options for institutional setup and possible opportunities for collaboration between relevant MDAs and research institutions.
- d. To systematically document key processes and practices which influence the implementation of TSED and its utilisation (or non-utilisation)?,in comparison with other data management tool/systems
- e. Assess the content of TSED in terms of adequacy user-friendliness, accessibility, including efficiency (speed of service), and whether it is demand-driven and user focused
- f. Identify strategic entry points and areas of TSED where the UN support would be most catalytic and valuable

### **Scope and Focus**

The evaluation will apply the standard DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability and impact. Specific evaluation questions are below:

### Relevance

1. Does TSED respond to demand, if any, for socio-economic data for evidence based planning by policy makers, UN systems/donor community?
2. To what extent is the TSED initiative relevant to monitoring MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals? Is such a monitoring viable and are there other cost-effective alternatives?
3. To what extent is the DevInfo technology supportive to being a dissemination tool for all national data? Is such a repository / dissemination mechanism viable and are there any other cost-effective alternatives?
4. To what extent is TSED relevant to other data management tools/system that facilitates access to socio-economic data?

### Effectiveness

1. To what extent does TSED provide access data for monitoring MDGs, MKUKUTA /MKUZA and sector goals in Tanzania? To what extent does TSED provide access to all national data in Tanzania? Is the access to data using TSED more user friendly than other forms of access?
2. Has access and utilisation of socio-economic data improved? Is there sufficient capacity for effective utilisation of TSED?
3. Is use limited to national levels/national statistics offices, or has it penetrated sub-national levels (regional and district levels)? How can it be scaled up and reach even more users?
4. To what extent do exist other data management tools/systems supportive to utilisation of TSED and vice-versa?
5. How effective is TSED in providing data for socio-economic monitoring in comparison/relation in other data management tools/systems

### Efficiency

1. Is the current TSED management structure efficient/effective to achieve the planned objectives?
2. Is the TSED oversight, management, and implementation structure appropriate i.e. TSED Unit in NBS and OCGS, TSED task team, TSED Steering Committee, TSED Focal Points (UN, government, others), DevInfo Support Group (contractual arrangements, outsourcing, competitiveness/cost analysis)?
3. To what extent do TSED annual work plans respond to the current challenges? To what extent have the past plans been implemented? What review processes are in place?
4. Is TSED fund raising mechanism meeting stakeholder expectations? Does the current funding model support the long-term vision for TSED? Does the funding model work or are there ways to streamline it?
5. To what extent do issues of data quality and database structure contribute to quality of and utilization of TSED?
6. To what extent are the systems for TSED systems sufficient i.e. mechanisms for monitoring content, structure, frequency of updating, online response time?

### Impact

1. To what extent TSED has influenced evidence-based planning and decision making?

## Sustainability

1. To what extent have capacities to manage, implement and utilise TSED have been developed sustainably? Are there any other more effective sustainable capacity development strategies that can be employed?
2. Is the current funding arrangement sustainable? What are the viable options to ensure financial sustainability of TSED in its current form, e.g. continued subsidy from UNICEF, UNDP, other development partners members, funded through ministries MTEF or TSMP?
3. Are the current management mechanisms sustainable? What issues are there relating to centralized vs. decentralized management plan and technical support (regional technical support centres under the DSG)?

## Key Stakeholders

- UNICEF
- DevInfo Support Group
- REPOA
- NBS/OCGS
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- DIFD
- University of DSM- Computer Centre
- Sector Ministries and Departments (like TRA, TFNC and BOT)
- Other potential key users (ESRF, Policy forum, TENMET)

## Evaluation process and Methodology

The evaluation will employ a variety of methodologies including desk reviews, user survey, stakeholder meetings and other relevant and appropriate methods as the consultant may suggest. The evaluation consultants will also be expected to review the TSED database content and structure as part of the evaluation. A wide stakeholder involvement is envisaged as outlined elsewhere in this ToR. The evaluation team will meet with government ministries and institutions at national, regional, district level (to establish the extent of TSED decentralisation), UN agencies and other NGOs as part of wider user consultations. The consultants are expected to conduct a participatory evaluation providing meaningful involvement to TSED users and other interested parties. Involvement of stakeholders should be an integral component of evaluation design and planning; information collection; the synthesis of finding and firming up of recommendations; reporting and results dissemination.

The evaluation will go through the following interrelated processes: preparatory phase, inception phase, fieldwork phase, final report writing phase and, dissemination.

## Expected Deliverables

The evaluation is scheduled start during the third quarter of 2011 and should be completed by the end December 2011. The detailed evaluation outputs and timing including the payment schedule are shown in the table below:

Deliverables	Timing
Inception Report and TSED user survey tools and other data collection tools	October 2011
Draft Evaluation Report	Mid November, 2011
Validation Workshop for key findings.	End November, 2011
Final Evaluation Report	Mid-December. 2011

### Desired background and experience

**The evaluation team will be comprised of two consultants (one international and one national consultant) who, as a team, have a solid understanding of the Devinfo/TSED and a proven track record of conducting evaluations in a professional manner.**

**International consultants [optional depending on composition of the team] should have the following qualifications:**

- Master's Degree in Statistics, Social Science
- Extensive evaluation experience and expertise, including data collection skills; demonstrated skills in the development and implementation of user surveys and evaluations.
- 8 years of progressive experience in monitoring and evaluation and use of data for decision making.
- Familiarity with UNICEF and the wider UN system
- Experience in UN coordination and DevInfo implementation will be an advantage
- Understanding of the purpose of data in planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Demonstrated analytical skills related to the use of statistics for decision making.
- Demonstrated skills and experience in the implementation and presentation of evaluations.
- Excellent writing skills and language proficiency: English (mandatory). Knowledge of Swahili is desirable

**National consultants [depending on composition of the team] should have the following qualifications:**

- Master's Degree in Statistics, Social Science
- 8 years of progressive experience in monitoring and evaluation and use of data for decision making.
- Familiarity with Government systems both mainland and Zanzibar
- Experience in UN coordination and TSED implementation and its use
- Understanding of the purpose of data in planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Extensive evaluation experience and expertise, including data collection skills; demonstrated skills in the development and implementation of user surveys and evaluations.
- Demonstrated analytical skills related to the use of statistics for decision making.
- Excellent writing skills and language proficiency: English (mandatory) and Swahili

### Management and Accountability

UNICEF will provide technical and logistical support in the management of this evaluation. UNICEF will also make arrangements on behalf of the consultant to meet the relevant key stakeholders for this evaluation including the NBS, OCGS, UNDP and other line ministries.

**The evaluation team will be responsible for conducting the evaluation. This entails among other responsibilities designing the evaluation according to the specific terms of reference; gathering data from different sources of information; analyzing and systematizing the**

**information; identifying patterns and causal linkages that explain current performance; drafting evaluation reports at different stages (inception, drafts, final); responding to comments and factual corrections from stakeholders and incorporating them, as appropriate, in subsequent versions; addressing comments by the Quality Assurance Team; and making briefs and presentations ensuring the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations are communicated in a coherent, clear and understandable manner once the report is completed. All reports shall be written in English. The Evaluation team is responsible for editing and quality control and the final report should be presented in a way that directly enables publication.**

The consultants will be reporting to the UNICEF Statistics and Monitoring Specialist in the Social Policy, Analysis and Development Section. The International Consultant/Team Leader will have the overall responsibility for ensuring the quality of the evaluation deliverables as well as maintaining supervisory responsibility of the National Consultant.

### Key documentation for review and reference

- [www.tsed.org](http://www.tsed.org)
- [www.transport.info](http://www.transport.info)
- Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
- JP4 Evaluation report (2011)
- MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan I & II
  - PHDR
  - MAIR
- DevInfo Global Evaluation report (2009)
- TSED Annual Work Plans (2001 -2010)
- DevInfo Implementation Review (2005)

### Remuneration and payment schedule

The contract will cover all the deliverables for a fee to be defined based on the amount of work involved, the estimated number of days required to complete it, and the profile of the candidates applying for the assignment. DSA and travel costs for the consultant's missions to Tanzania will be paid separately. There will be three payments as follows:

- 20% upon submission of the inception report with the annotated outline of the evaluation report
- 40% upon submission of the first full draft.
- 40% upon submission of the final version of the report on TSED Evaluation.

Prepared by: Requesting Officer

Approved by: Head of Section

Name: Edith Mbatia

Name: Alejandro Grinspun

Title: Statistics & Monitoring Specialist

Title: Chief, Social Policy

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Date:

## People met during the evaluation

ORGANISATION	NAME	TITLE/FUNCTION
REPOA Research on Poverty Alleviation	Dr Paula Tibandebage	Director of Research on Social Protection
University of Dar es Salam Computing Centre	Graham D. Wilson	Software Engineering Manager
University of Dar es Salam Computing Centre	Frank Msuya	Software Developer
University of Dar es Salam Computing Centre	Gusera Dogani	Administrator
UNDP	Amarakoon Bandara	Economics Advisor
UNDP	Joseph Kaiza	
National Bureau of Statistics	Joy E. Sawe	Industrial & Construction Statistics Manager TSMP Coordinator
National Bureau of Statistics	Dr Albina Chuwa	Director General
National Bureau of Statistics TSED UNIT	Mrs. Elide Mwanri	PST, in charge of TSED
National Bureau of Statistics TSED UNIT	Mrs. Donata T. Mwita	SST, in charge of TSED
UNICEF	Raymond Mubayiwa	M&E Specialist
UNICEF	Engelbert Nyangali	Programme Specialist
UNICEF	Hami Busa Bedasa	Knowledge Management Officer
UNICEF	Edith Mbatia	Statistics & Monitoring Specialist
UNICEF	Abheet Solomon	Chief, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
UNICEF		Chief, Policy
MKUKUTA: Poverty Monitoring System	Anna Mwashu	Director for Poverty Eradication
DFID	Emily Poskett	Statistics Advisor
World Bank	Thomas Danielewitz	Statistician
Office of Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS)	Hashim Uzia	Statistician and IT Officer in charge of TSED
Office of Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS)	Abdulla Othman	IT Officer in charge of TSED
Office of Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS)	Mrs. Mashavu	Statistician (former TSED Focal Point)
Office of Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS)	Mr. Mbwana	Statistician, Chief Division of Statistical Services (location of TSED)
Office of Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS)	Mohammed H. rajab	Chief Government Statistician
Ministry of Land, Water, Construction & Energy Zanzibar	Mrs Talhiyat	Statistician, TSED Focal Point

Ministry of Land, Water, Construction & Energy Zanzibar	Mr. Mtunwa	Statistician
Ministry of Education and Vocational Training Zanzibar	Mrs. Suand	Statistician, Chief of IT Division, TSED Focal Point
Ministry of Health, Zanzibar	Mrs. Attiye J.	Statistician, Chief district health information system
Tanzania Airports Authority	Zawadi Biki	Statistician
Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority	Lizzi Simwanza	Statistician
Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority	Happiness Chimtembo	Statistician
Tanzania Airports Authority	Mshongo I Mshongo	Statistician
MoT	Paulo Stephano Laiser	Statistician
MoWorks	Saimon N. Kyungu	Statistician
MCDGC	Adam Hancy	Statistician
MIT	Asteria Kamara	Statistician
	Grace Madaha	Statistician
	Frida A. Kaduma	Statistician
NEMC	Obadia Machupa	IT Officer
	Abel Sengasenga	Economist
MLFD	Da Silva Mlau	Statistician
TRA	Royal J Lyanga	Statistician
MEM	Nicolaus B. Moshi	Statistician
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Raphael M. Sendalo	Statistician
TanRoads	Willilo Shedrack	Transport Economist
MEM	Mbije and Endelcisye	Statistician
Ministry of Home Affairs	IGP Said Mwema	Inspector General of Police
	A.C.P Ahmed Stambuli	Statistics Officer
	C.P Bakari Mwamgugu	IT Staff
	A.C.P Joserph Mapunda	Statistics officer

