



Post-2015 Data Test
country level experiences

Post-2015 Data Test

Unpacking the Data Revolution at the Country Level

www.post2015datatest.com



Inception Workshop Report

Tanzania

June 2014

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania



CENTRE FOR POLICY DIALOGUE (CPD)
BANGLADESH
a civil society think tank



NSI

The North-South
Institute



Southern Voice
2015 On Post-MDG International Development Goals

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CPD	Centre for Policy Dialogue
DfID	UK Department for International Development
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTPP	Long-term Perspective Plan
MDG/MDGs	Millennium Development Goal/ Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini (Kiswahili acronym for National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty)
MMMP	MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan
MoAFSC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NSI	The North-South Institute
REPOA	Policy Research for Development
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TSED	Tanzania Socio-Economic Database
TTI	Think Tank Initiative
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

Introduction

1. Project Overview

As the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaches, deliberations and negotiations are intensifying on what the successor framework should be. There is broad consensus that the post-2015 framework should include goals, targets and indicators, as is the case with MDGs. But the architecture that frames the post-2015 agenda looks set to differ from MDGs in some significant ways. The framework will likely be universal, applying to all countries, not just to developing ones. It appears likely that countries will have greater space to determine their own post-2015 development targets, and the corresponding indicators by which they measure progress. The range of issues prioritised in the global framework will be broader, and in many ways more complex, than the issues captured by MDGs. To better understand how progress is distributed within the society, progress against the post-2015 goals will be measured in a disaggregated way. To support this post-2015 framework, a “data revolution” has been called for, to enable governments and policy makers to better track development progress and equip people with the information they need to demand more from their governments.

Against this backdrop, the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and The North-South Institute (NSI), in association with the Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals, are leading an initiative titled Post-2015 Data Test: Unpacking the Data Revolution at the Country Level. The initiative aims to apply a select set of candidate post-2015 goals, targets and indicators to a number of low, middle and high-income countries. In doing so, it will assess the adequacy of data available for measuring post-2015 progress at the country level, seeking to inform debates and decisions on the architecture and priorities of the “data revolution.” It will also identify opportunities and challenges that may arise from a universal, country-relevant post-2015 framework. Furthermore, the initiative seeks to enhance the capacity of Southern think tanks to contribute to the global policy processes shaping the post-2015 agenda, while also ensuring that the global processes are informed by country-level realities.

2. Workshop Report

On February 27, 2014 REPOA organized the Tanzania Workshop for the Post-2015 Data Test initiative in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Supported by the International Development Research Centre’s Think Tank Initiative (TTI) and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the one-day inception workshop aimed to inform the design of the Tanzania case study by convening experts to refine the proposed objectives, methodology, implementation and outreach plans. The workshop also examined the appropriateness of specific goals, targets and indicators for Tanzania as well as the current state of data availability and accessibility in the country.

A detailed programme for the workshop is attached to this report (see Annex 2). The workshop was facilitated by Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya, Chair of Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals and Distinguished Fellow at the Centre for Policy Dialogue (Bangladesh) and Dr. Blandina Kilama, Researcher at REPOA. The inception workshop was opened by REPOA Executive Director, Prof. Samuel M Wangwe, who made brief welcome remarks about the initiative and the workshop.

The workshop was attended by a wide array of stakeholders representing institutions involved in the collection, analysis and use of data. REPOA invited experts from a broad spectrum of organisations including research institutions, government agencies and departments, non-government organisations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) organisations, the private sector, civil society, and the donor community (see Annex 1). Twenty-nine (29) participants attended the workshop.



Session One

3. Opening Ceremony

The meeting was opened by REPOA Executive Director, Prof. Samuel M Wangwe. In his brief welcome remarks Prof. Wangwe articulated REPOA's mission to generate knowledge through policy research. He pointed out that this inception workshop was a very important step in the initiative, as it would contribute to the process of generating world knowledge. He articulated the important focus of the workshop on the post-2015 development agenda, highlighting the failures and lessons learned from the MDGs while stressing the need to ensure that country-level priorities inform the new agenda. Prof. Wangwe also emphasized the importance of addressing the question of monitoring progress on the post-2015 agenda, and pointed out that one glaring challenge for the MDGs was the lack of data and baselines. As the international community moves forward on developing the post-2015 agenda, he urged decision-makers to ensure due attention is paid to establishing baselines and determining how to measure progress.

4. Presentation of the Initiative and the Workshop Objectives

Dr. Bhattacharya, one of the workshop facilitators, led the session which outlined the background, rationale, objectives and approach of the initiative, as well as the objectives of the workshop.

The MDGs were formed through a top-down process that did not involve developing countries and as such, there was very little input from countries in the South. In addition, many countries did not have data and basic poverty assessment tools to monitor progress on MDG implementation. Where data existed, it was not regularly collected. Moreover, transparency regarding progress was lacking – making it difficult for accountability processes to function meaningfully. People require data, including disaggregated data, to hold their governments to account. However, in the political context, data transparency can be a very sensitive issue in both nation and international contexts. For example, data may not be disaggregated because disaggregation shows discrimination in resource allocation. Therefore, data collection is not simply a technical issue but also a political one.

In this context, the Post-2015 Data Test initiative seeks to “road-test” the proposed universal, country-relevant post-2015 framework across a variety of different country contexts. The objectives are to determine key gaps in data availability and accessibility for measuring development progress in an expanded post-2015 framework and harness analytical inputs from the South in post-2015 discussions and deliberations.

Developed by the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and The North-South Institute (NSI), in association with Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals, the broad objective of this initiative is to “unpack the data revolution” at the country level by applying a select set of candidate post-2015 goals, targets and indicators to a diverse set of countries. It will assess issues relating to data adequacy and how it can be improved as well as challenges and opportunities for applying a universal framework in a country specific way. The full methodology for the project is available at www.post2015datatest.com.

In the discussion that followed the presentation of the initiative, a number of important themes emerged.

4.1. Politics of Data Collection

Participants recognized the political reality in which data are collected, noting the challenge that exists in addressing the political sensitivity of data. One participant noted that the technical aspect of data disaggregation is easy to tackle but the political aspect is a big challenge. Another remarked that the Government machinery does not appreciate data and although the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is the controller of data collection methodology, sometimes what is termed “official data” is not necessarily collected by the NBS.

4.2. Data Gaps and Data Producers

In some areas, such as governance and accountability, data are lacking. From this perspective, the data revolution has a potential role to play in addressing key data gaps for areas such as gender-based violence, peace and security, and justice and human rights. In this regards, new technology based tools, such as mobile phones, may offer an important solution for collecting and disseminating data.

In Tanzania, the NBS is professionally autonomous and not easily influenced by political actors. However, it faces methodological and resource constraints. For example, owing to the methods currently being used, the NBS cannot show income disparities at lower levels. Nevertheless, efforts to address these issues are being made through legislations like the new Statistics Act. Additionally, NBS is producing a lot of materials that outline concepts and definitions.

Participants pointed out that opportunities exist for collaboration between data producers. Although national statistical organizations or agencies are the custodians of all national statistics, there are also other organizations that collect data. This creates opportunities as well as challenges in terms of consistency. In Tanzania, a platform between data producers and data users (both inside and outside government) exists in the form of annual policy dialogue workshops and five sector working groups. One participant suggested that an important outcome of the Tanzania case study could be to clearly spell out Tanzania’s problem in reconciling data from various sources. Despite these challenges, participants agreed that collaboration between think tanks, civil society and the NBS in Tanzania offers potential for these actors to add value to each other’s work. In due course, there may be opportunity to make use of all sources of data.

Session Two

5. Goals, Targets and Indicators (Part One)

This session outlined the goal areas being examined under the Initiative, and provided participants with potential targets and indicators for the study. A brief presentation was given by Dr. Bhattacharya. After group discussions, participants gave concrete feedback on national priority areas, and discussed the appropriateness of the various targets and indicators. The goals examined and discussed were:

- Poverty and Hunger
- Employment, Growth and Social Protection
- Education
- Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Resilience
- Energy and Infrastructure
- Governance and Human Rights
- Global Partnership for Development

The goals selected for the initiative were based on the following considerations: first, prominence in selected post-2015 reports and initiatives; second, a mix of MDG goals and goals that are not included in the MDGs; third, goal themes that will likely comprise a mix of “zero” or “global minimum standard” targets and country-specific targets; fourth, likelihood of posing particularly acute data and measurement challenges; and finally, expertise and capacity of participating think tanks.

See www.post2015datatest.com for the full methodology used to select candidate post-2015 goals. In their feedback on the selected goals, participants highlighted a number of issues.

5.1. Specification of country goals in-line with post-2015 goals

Three issues emerged with regards to relevance of goals, data formats and resource mobilization. Participants were in agreement on the initiative and the selected goals. They, however, suggested reducing the number of goals to facilitate monitoring and asked to explicitly include issues of transformation and resource mobilization and utilization. In particular, a member noted that Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini (MKUKUTA), which is the Kiswahili acronym for National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, was designed to align with the MDGs and the MKUKUTA Monitoring Plan (MMP) was equally aimed to track implementation. A primary issue here is linking and monitoring progress, which will entail engaging more human and financial resources. With regards to resource mobilization, it was noted that because public spending in Tanzania posed a problem, there is need for a target focusing on public expenditure management.

In view of the current economic crisis in the developed world, Tanzania has look for its own resources; countries in the Global North are now concentrating on addressing their own economic crises rather than providing funding to developing countries. During the discussion on goals, members were of the view that the goal on Global Partnership (with the resource mobilization component) should be cross-cutting. Members also voiced concern about combining a goal on social protection with employment. This is because social protection includes many other aspects, so combining the two might be problematic in analysis.

5.2. Ownership and national priority

While discussing the goals, participants observed that there is a need to ensure goals are relevant and complementary to ongoing country initiatives like the MKUKUTA and Big Results Now. To avoid duplication, national governments should not reinvent the wheel but rather ensure that global initiatives are reflected in national initiatives. In addition, prioritisation of the goals at the national level should be considered.

5.3. Data disaggregation and coordination

Issues around data disaggregation and coordination were thoroughly discussed and participants noted that disaggregated data is key to ensure no one will be left behind. Of importance to note was ensuring that data disaggregation is of high quality, simple and comprehensive. The generators of data need to state how the data are going to be used at the beginning. Disaggregation should allow aggregation of data. Coordination was also noted as a challenge, as it was acknowledged that various institutions were involved in similar types of data collection. Overall, there is need to build capacity to produce disaggregated data both in terms of coordination of efforts and ensuring necessary resources are available.

5.4. Capacity Building

Capacity building was addressed in relation to production of disaggregated data and analysis of emerging industries (e.g. extractive industries), areas where Tanzania would need to focus on the data revolution. While also taking into account the need for global data to be generated from national level data, participants pointed out that the data revolution should be owned by various groups (i.e. policy makers, researchers, statisticians etc.). It was noted that statistical capacity of the various groups (data users and producers) needs to be strengthened to encourage proper use of data.

Session Three

6. Goals, Targets and Indicators (Part Two)

Following the plenary session, breakout groups were held to solicit feedback by participants on targets and indicators for seven specific goal areas.

The facilitators organised participants into four groups according to the themes below:

- Group 1: Poverty and Hunger; Employment and Growth (chaired by Ahmed Makbel)
- Group 2: Social Protection and Education (chaired by Christopher Awinia)
- Group 3: Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Resilience; Energy and Infrastructure (chaired by Clara Makenya)
- Group 4: Governance and Human Rights; Global Partnership for Development (chaired by Jamal Msami).

Participants discussed the following set of questions in their groups, which were later presented in plenary:

- Are these the right goals to focus on? Are there too few or too many goals?
 - What, if anything, should we change about the list of goals and why?
- Is there any scope for prioritisation of the goals in the country context? If yes, can we establish a hierarchy and inter-linkage of these goals?
- What are the “new” goals (in comparison to the initial 8 MDGs) that may be included in the post-2015 framework?

7. Key Messages from Breakout Sessions

7.1. Group 1: Poverty and Hunger, Employment and Growth

The group considered that most of the targets were in order but found it necessary to clarify some issues. The initial issue was with regards to the first ‘zero’ target for poverty. The group noted that there was no way ending hunger and poverty would be achieved in the world. They suggested replacing the wording with “reduce/alleviate poverty” and “reduce hunger.” In terms of the indicators, the group was in agreement with the list of possible indicators prepared for the initiative. However, members pointed out the need to build capacity to calculate the last 2 indicators for each poverty and hunger (on relative poverty and the multidimensional poverty index and proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption and Food Consumption Score).

During discussion, members noted a need to have different indicators fully defined and computed. They also further suggested developing proxy indicators of poverty through Household Budget Surveys. The inclusion of the Multidimensional Index was welcomed as it captures the non-income indicators of poverty. Finally, members reiterated the need to take into account the country context for the goal area on poverty.

7.2. Group 2: Social Protection and Education

Overall, the group noted that the potential targets and indicators identified for the initiative were acceptable. However, a number of gaps exist. First, social protection is a broad concept and thus, needs further conceptualisation. Next, the group noted the exclusion of an indicator to capture improved access to social protection and inquired whether social protection shared the same meaning as social security. If that was not to be the case, they asked whether the two have different meanings. If so, there would need to be separate indicators to capture distinct aspects. As a result of the discussion, it was agreed that issues on conceptualization of social protection would be taken on board for the purpose of clarity and in order to have consensus on definitions of terms.

7.3. Group 3: Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Resilience, Energy and Infrastructure

The goals examined by this group are new and very important. However, participants noted that a significant challenge exists to understanding the potential indicators in this area and determining appropriate corresponding source of data. Nevertheless, the group provided a number of important insights for the study. Participants noted that it will be crucial for national instruments, such as the [Long-term Perspective Plan \(LTTP\)](#) and [MKUKUTA II Monitoring Master Plan \(MMMP\)](#), to examine whether the targets cover all the issues relevant to Tanzania insofar as environmental sustainability is concerned. They encouraged using the [Tanzania Socio-Economic Database \(TSED\)](#), [National Forestry Monitoring and Assessment \(NAFORMA\)](#) and [The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity \(TEEB\)](#) to inform the study. It was noted that an additional indicator on tracking number of growth and sector policies, strategies, plans and budgets should be integrated into the goal area for environmental sustainability. The group acknowledged the challenge of obtaining data from different stakeholders and pointed out that coordination is key to moving forward. Over the last few decades the international community has adopted an impressive number of environmentally related international agreements. According to one count, there are more than 500 such treaties – out of which 195 are concerned with water, 180 with chemicals and wastes, 155 with biodiversity, 60 with the atmosphere including climate change, and 45 with land use. Given the vastness of these agreements, it will be important to have better coordinated data for measuring progress.

During discussion, Dr. Bhattacharya noted that environmental sustainability was one of the most challenging areas because MDGs did not have a strong environmental aspect; therefore, its inclusion into the post-2015 agenda is bound to create political challenges in the future. To address this gap, Dr. Bhattacharya proposed that environmental sustainability should be brought to the global partnership arena. Finally, during the discussion one participant noted the need to track resources allocated to local communities in order to preserve the environment and stressed the importance of investing in infrastructure and cleaner energy.

7.4. Group 4: Governance and Human Rights, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The goals around governance and global partnership are crucial. The group noted that the latter was difficult to monitor within the MDG framework. Members of the group agreed that the targets and indicators from the methodology guide for the initiative were relevant. It was noted that because the global partnership goal deals with resources, it would be important to look at the goal in totality as a cross-cutting issue. With respect to governance and human rights, members of the group noted the need for conceptual consensus on what constitutes/differentiates social groups. They noted that the push for equal participation in political and economic life tends to focus specifically on women and other groups with special needs, such as minorities, appear to have been forgotten; it is important to include such

groups in the future agenda. Indicators for the targets on respect for human rights are available from perception surveys such as the [Twaweza](#) and [REPOA's Afrobarometer](#). While these tools may be useful, the approaches and definitions of different terms would need to be harmonized to facilitate monitoring under the new agenda. During discussion it was further noted that though some of the indicators are good, it would be difficult to make use of them because of their sensitivity. In other instances, indicators on governance and human rights cannot currently be captured because there are no tools/mechanisms to collect data.



Session Four

8. Data Availability and Accessibility

This session examined key issues relating to data availability and accessibility. Participants were organised into groups to deliberate on key issues related to data availability and accessibility. Their findings were later shared in a plenary session. The facilitator organised participants into three groups according to the following categories:

1. Group 1: Data producers: policy makers
2. Group 2: Data analysts, including those who critique: researchers, data analysts
3. Group 3: Data users: multi-stakeholder

Groups looked at the following questions:

- What should be the criteria for assessing data adequacy?
 - What should be prioritised?
 - How should researchers make this assessment?
- How should target feasibility be assessed?

The groups leads for data producers, analysts and users were, respectively, Ahmed Makbel from the NBS, Prosper Ngowi of the Mzumbe University and the late Arthur Mwapugi, retired permanent secretary of Ministry of Trade and Industry.

8.1. Group 1: Data Producers

Data producers noted that the data that is produced by NBS or other agencies should not be collected for the sake of collection; data should be produced/collected according to the following adequacy criteria: first, data collection should be relevant and demand driven; second, the data should be addressing certain issues; thirdly, the data should be measurable and include quality assurance (i.e. control of errors for statistical reliability); and lastly, when the data are available it should be easily accessible by users (i.e. available in different formats used by users). In addition to these four adequacy criteria, the data should also be provided in a timely manner and efficiently released. Group members also noted the importance of having data at the lowest level possible, such as the availability of data that can be disaggregated to produce estimates for different social groups.

Further, group members noted that the production/collection of data should be done according to set priorities. Firstly, data collection should be relevant and feasible and take into account previous studies and trends. The availability of political will and necessary resources are key in this context. Secondly, baseline dates should be determined in the production of data. For instance, it should be identified whether the baseline year can vary by plus or minus three years if it set to 2015. This is important because data for some surveys, like the National Household Budget Survey, the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, and the Labour Force Survey are only available for the years 2012, 2010, and 2007 respectively.

In addition to the discussion on data adequacy criteria and practical issues related to measuring progress against the Post-2015 agenda, group members pointed out a number of challenges that continue to face

data producers. These include lack of human and financial resource availability, professionalism, and capacity of research infrastructure (i.e. standards and classifications and availability of technology).

During discussion two comments were shared. Commentators noted that there was a need to train people on the concepts and methodologies of data production. Second, in relation to technology, participants pointed out that because sending data through mobile phones is fast and very cheap, this channel of data dissemination should be seriously considered.

8.2. Group 2: Data Analysts

The data analysts put forward the following criteria for assessing data adequacy: coverage; frequency (age of data); and resources for data collection (time and tools used to collect data). Given these criteria, they noted priority should be given to solving the challenges surrounding resource availability, especially in terms of human capital and the infrastructure used for data collection. Following this, priority should be placed on data quality, review and reconciliation, and relevance. Participants expressed that researchers can assess data adequacy by designing appropriate mechanisms for data collection, as well as by exercising honesty and objectivity.

With regard to feasibility of targets, commentators pointed out that the assessment could be done using current trends, MDG progression and context. During the discussion, it was noted that available data would benefit from further analysis. To achieve this objective, analysts would need to be trained to use the data appropriately.

8.3. Group 3: Data Users

Group members noted that Tanzania has a good collection of data, but pointed out that data misuse is also high.

The group put forward several criteria for assessing data adequacy. First and foremost, participants acknowledged that the data produced would need to fulfil respective users' policy intentions, strategies, and operational plans. Secondly, they stressed the importance of credibility and robustness in data collection that can enable policy makers to make informed judgments. Thirdly, the group discussed harmonisation and standard setting to ensure that methodologies, responsiveness to user demands and resources remain consistent. Fourthly, they expressed the need to simplify metadata and its analysis. The group noted that there is a need for capacity assessment of the entire data value chain and customization.

8.4. What should be prioritised?

With regards to prioritisation, a long-term research programme and sequenced studies for combining and spreading out modules should be given top priority. Secondly, there should be external and internal validity checks for data produced. Thirdly, dialogue between data producers, analysts and users should be used to address data demands. For assessment of target feasibility, further dialogue is needed to address data demands, validity checks and timely consensus on baseline years. Monitoring and evaluation process are also important. All groups emphasized the importance of capacity building to improve the efficient use of data.

Conclusion

Concluding the session, Dr. Bhattacharya pointed out that this inception workshop was just the beginning of the process, during which he had learned a lot that has inspired him to carry out the next steps. In respect to lessons and recommendations from the workshop, participants contributed the following points:

- The discussions were very useful and brought up important issues, such as capacity building for both producers and users of data.
- The workshop was illuminating in that it revealed there are a number of other institutions in Tanzania, apart from NBS, that collect data.
- Management of sensitive data can be challenging and requires further assessment.
- The big challenge is aligning MDGs with national goals.

On a closing note, Dr. Blandina Kilama (REPOA) requested participants' cooperation for the next steps of the Post-2015 Data Test initiative, which is of national and global significance. She shared the following schedule for the project for the coming months:

1. Research and analysis
 - a) Data mapping and scoping
 - b) Review of documents
 - c) Interview with key informants and focus group discussions
2. Drafting of In-Progress Notes
3. Drafting of the country report
4. Validation workshop
5. Submission of draft
6. Peer review
7. Finalization of the report

She urged the participants to contact the Tanzania study team for further comments and informed them that they will again be invited for the validation workshop in which the draft report will be discussed. She thanked everyone for their valuable contribution and expressed deep appreciation to Dr. Bhattacharya for agreeing to come all the way from Bangladesh to facilitate the inception workshop. She also invited and encouraged participants to join the community of practice for this initiative by visiting the website www.southernvoice-postmdg.org or writing to southernvoice2015@gmail.com.

Annex 1. List of Organisations

Central and Local Government

National Environment Management Council (NEMC)
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperative (MoAFSC)
Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)

International Organization

UK Department for International Development (DfID)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
OXFAM

NGOs/Academia/Research

Twaweza
Foundation for Civil Society
Praxis UK
Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)
Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals
Policy Research for Development (REPOA)
Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)
Mzumbe University

Annex 2. Programme Agenda



REPOA CONFERENCE HALL, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

PROGRAMME AGENDA

DATE: Tuesday 27th February, 2014

TIME	AGENDA	PERSONNEL
08:45 – 09:00 hrs	Registration and Coffee	
09:00 – 09:05 hrs	Welcoming Remarks	Samuel Wangwe – REPOA
09:05 – 10:00 hrs	Introduction to the Initiative, Workshop Objectives and Implementation Plan	Debapriya Bhattacharya Southern Voice and CPD
	<i>This session will outline the background, rationale, objectives and approach of the Initiative. It will also outline the objectives of the workshop. Researchers will solicit feedback on the overall initiative</i>	Initial reaction by John Ulanga – FCS Hoseana Lunogelo – ESRF
10:00 – 10:20 hrs	Break	
10:20 – 12:00 hrs	Goals, Targets and Indicators: Part One	Debapriya Bhattacharya – Southern Voice Blandina Kilama – REPOA
	<i>This session will outline the goal areas being examined under the Initiative, and will present participants with potential targets and indicators for the study. Participants will give concrete feedback on national priority areas and discuss the appropriateness of different targets and indicators:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty and hunger 2. Employment, growth and social protection 3. Education 4. Environmental sustainability and disaster resilience 5. Energy and infrastructure 6. Governance and human rights 7. Global partnership for sustainable development 	Initial reaction by Liz Taylor – DfID Sylvia Meku – NBS Clara Makenya – UNEP
12:00 – 13:00 hrs	Goals, Targets and Indicators: Part Two	Debapriya Bhattacharya – Southern Voice Blandina Kilama – REPOA
	<i>This session will follow on from the previous one. Based on earlier discussion, participants will discuss baselines, potential proxy indicators and the feasibility of targets in relation to a particular goal area</i>	
13:00 – 14:00 hrs	Lunch	

Groups	Group I: Poverty and Hunger, Employment and Growth	Group II: Social Protection and Education	Group III: Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Resilience, Energy and Infrastructure	Group IV: Governance and Human Rights, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
CHAIRPERSONS	Ahmed Makbel (NBS)	Christopher Awinia (PRAXIS)	Clara Makenya (UNEP)	Jamal Msami (REPOA)
Time: 14:00 – 14:45 hrs	Board Room	Hall A	Hall A	Hall A
14:50 – 15:10 hrs	PLENARY DISCUSSION			
15:10 – 15:30 hrs	Coffee Break			
15:30 – 16:10 hrs	Data Availability and Accessibility		All	
	<i>This session will examine key issues relating to data availability and accessibility</i>			
	DATA PRODUCERS	DATA ANALYSTS	DATA USERS	
	National Statistical Office (National Bureau of Statistics – NBS); Private Sector; Academia	Civil Society representative; Academia; UN, WB; IMF; DfID; ADB	Policy makers: Parliamentarians; Local Government official; representative from national planning ministry	
CHAIRPERSONS	Ahmed Makbel	Prosper Ngowi	Arthur Mwakapugi	
	Board Room	Hall A	Hall A	
16:15 – 16:35 hrs	PLENARY DISCUSSION			
16:35 – 17:15 hrs	Conclusion and Wrap-up		Debapriya Bhattacharya – Southern Voice/CPD	
	<i>This session will outline key lessons and recommendations from the workshop. An implementation plan will also be agreed upon</i>			
	Way Forward for 2015		ALL	
	Implementation Plan		Blandina Kilama – REPOA	

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