



**REPORT ON A MISSION TO CENTRAL STATISTICAL
OFFICE, AND TO UNICEF COUNTRY OFFICE, ZAMBIA
19/11/94 - 25/11/94**

**By
Parmeet Singh
Regional Adviser on Organization and Management of
National Statistical Systems**

ECA/MRAG/94/94/MR

Mission Report
Report on a Mission to Central Statistical Office,
and to Unicef Country Office, Zambia
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By

Parmeet Singh

**Regional Adviser on Managment and Organization of National
Statistical Systems**

February 1995
Addis Abeba

I. Introduction and Mission Assignments

The Adviser had two assignments for this mission. The first assignment was to participate in a joint mission with Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) of UNICEF to consult with UNICEF Country Office, Zambia, and Central Statistical Office, (CSO) Government of Zambia, on prospects of obtaining data required to monitor Zambia's National Plan of Action (NPA) and Mid-Decade Goals. This assignment arose as a result of the understanding between ECA and UNICEF/ESARO to help countries of the sub-region seeking assistance to monitor progress towards attaining the Mid Decade Goals. This arrangement was the outcome of the Adviser's previous mission to UNICEF/ESARO and was negotiated under the provisions of a memorandum of understanding between ECA and UNICEF.

The second assignment was to review with Director, CSO, arrangements for restructuring of CSO. The Adviser had been requested previously by CSO to undertake a substantive mission to CSO to review proposals made by a team of consultants. Pending the substantive mission, the CSO had asked the Adviser to undertake a preliminary appraisal of the current status on arrangements for restructuring, during this mission, in preparation for the substantive mission. This was a useful suggestion, since it made it possible for the Adviser to initiate ground work which needs to be undertaken in preparation for his substantive mission now scheduled for the first quarter of 1995. Attachment 1 refers.

II. Joint mission with UNICEF/ESARO

The joint mission accounted for three and a half days out of the five working days which the Adviser had for his mission. It started with a briefing meeting with the Country Director, UNICEF Office, Zambia. Details of this meeting are noted on Attachment 2. The objectives of the joint mission, as agreed on in this meeting, are set out in the last paragraph of these notes.

This meeting was followed by an intensive round of consultations the joint mission had with CSO and the concerned staff members of UNICEF Country Office, on prospects and arrangements which need to be set in place, for CSO to undertake a survey to obtain the required data to monitor the NPA and Mid-Decade Goals. These consultations culminated in a formal meeting of CSO, UNICEF Country Office and the joint Mission which confirmed the arrangements agreed on in the consultations the joint Mission had had with CSO.

A copy of the statement made by Director of CSO at the meeting is detailed on Attachment 3, and comprehensive notes on the discussion in the meeting are set out on Attachment 4. The joint

mission concluded with a de-briefing meeting with the Country Director, UNICEF Office, Zambia and details of this meeting are set out on Attachment 5. The overall outcome of the assignment undertaken by the joint mission is detailed in the Joint ECA/UNICEF NPA/MDG Monitoring Mission Report - Attachment 6 refers.

III. Re-structuring of Central Statistical Office

On arrival in Lusaka, the Adviser was given a copy of a consultant's report on re-structuring of CSO. The Adviser read this report and consulted with Director of CSO on arrangements for re-structuring. This entails preparation of a Cabinet paper/memorandum; a 5 to 10 years work programme; revised schemes of service for staff in the statistical service of the Government; elaboration of a plan on development of human resources; revision of the current legal framework; and initiation of a Needs Assessment and Strategy Development review. Further details on Adviser's review of the consultant's report, his discussions with Director of CSO, and his recommendations are set out in the Adviser's memorandum to Director of CSO - Attachment 7 refers.

IV. Mission Assessment and Follow-up

All the mission outputs, as per its stipulated assignments, have been delivered. The Adviser has been requested by UNICEF Country Office, Zambia and CSO to return to Lusaka for a further appraisal of the arrangements to undertake the Child Survey. The Adviser hopes to undertake this follow-up mission towards the end of first quarter 1995. In the meantime, the Adviser is monitoring implementation through phone and fax - Attachment 8 refers. Monitoring is crucial for success of the survey.

As far as the Adviser's substantive mission on re-structuring of CSO is concerned, this has also been scheduled to take place towards the end of first quarter 1995. He will, during this mission, endeavour to finalize a 5 years work plan for CSO for the period 1995-2000, and also initiate work on the first draft of a Cabinet paper/ memorandum on re-structuring of CSO. The exact timing of the mission depends on groundwork that the Adviser had asked to be undertaken on the 5 year work plan.

P.S. The Adviser had during the mission, established contact with ECA Lusaka MULPOC Director. MULPOC Director had been invited by UNICEF Country Office to participate in the briefing meeting at the beginning of the joint mission. The Adviser has subsequently briefed the MULPOC Director on the outcome of this Mission - Attachment 9 refers.

ATTACHMENT 1

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CSO/6/7/19D Conf

**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

P.O. BOX 31908
LUSAKA

7th October, 1994

**Mr Parmeet Singh
UNCCA
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA**

MISSION TO ZAMBIA

Reference is made to my earlier letter CSO/101/1/1 of 22nd July, 1994 regarding the need for Technical Assistance in the area of "Restructuring of CSO," as outlined under the suggested terms of reference.

I wish to inform you that I have now reviewed the situation and that while you will be here for UNICEF Consultations on Household Surveys regarding NPA goals, the issue of Restructuring of CSO could be discussed. Any further work, could be undertaken by you during January/February, 1995. Consequently, please ignore my fax message of 3rd November, 1994.

Looking forward to seeing you by 21st November, 1994

**DAVID S. DIANGANO
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS**

November 23, 1994

Ref: PPMEU/PR056

Prepared by: Chiinda Malawo.

*Malawo***NOTE FOR THE RECORD****UNICEF/ECA PLANNING MEETING**

Present: Mark Stirling Laila Ismail Khan Mahesh Patel
Chiinda Malawo Parmeet Singh (ECA) Peter Temu (ECA)

The meeting started with MRS giving a brief background to the initiative on monitoring of human development and mid decade goals.

From a UNICEF point of view, two time frames need to be considered:

1. In the short term, there is an urgent need to monitor and report on the Mid decade and WSC goals by 1996, in order to fulfill requirements of the executive board and
2. In the long term, there is a need to monitor and report on a regular basis Human Development Indicators. In the case of Zambia, it will be important to monitor national vulnerability in the face of the structural adjustment program on-going.

The Economic Commission For Africa (ECA), has been involved in developing capacity in several African countries to monitor and report on a variety of Human Development indicators. For this reason, the ECA would like to compliment UNICEF efforts to develop monitoring mechanisms for NPA and MDG in order to:

1. build monitoring mechanisms into country programs.
2. assist countries to acquire capability to monitor human development.

Uganda was given as an example of a country where the development of monitoring mechanisms has reached a fairly advanced stage. The system is coordinated through the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and is run by the National Council for Children. In moving from a national level, the council is now keen to disaggregate monitoring data at the district level. However, the cost element of this exercise is high and so it has been decided to start off with selected districts. In this way, the cost is estimated to be between US\$60,000 to US\$100,000.

In the case of Zambia, it was noted that the role of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) is vital for timely analysis and dissemination of information. CSO is a national/ government body mandated with this responsibility and over the years, the CSO has been assisted by several donors to develop capacity to execute its mandate through improvement of its technical and human resource base.

In view of the time limit to reporting on the Mid decade goals, UNICEF has developed a modular questionnaire that will be adapted to each country as relevant. However, what remains is to decide whether the questionnaire will be administered through

1. Cluster survey: Quick, low cost, but results may not be representative because of the small population size.
2. National survey: Slow, high cost, representative results.
3. Whether data will be needed only at a national or provincial level.

In the light of the drought experience for Zambia and the subsequent development of a Drought Impact Monitoring System (DIMS) and the post-drought modification of this mechanism to Food Health And Nutrition Information System (FHANIS), it was thought that FHANIS (with some modifications) would be a good starting point for the NPA/ MDG and national vulnerability monitoring.

The following were recognized as the advantages of FHANIS over developing an entirely new mechanism:

1. FHANIS is a Zambian initiative and is operated by Zambians and therefore reasonably independent of external influence
2. FHANIS is already established and produces regular reports
3. FHANIS has no capacity shortage for data collection (nation wide)
4. FHANIS can easily be modified to incorporate other indicators that need to be monitored (eg. Education indicators)

The following were recognized as the shortfalls of FHANIS mechanism:

1. FHANIS only reports on rural areas; work is in progress to include an urban component of the project
2. FHANIS only reports on a limited number of indicators; although the project is flexible
3. FHANIS relies on the CSO capacity to analyze and disseminate information
4. FHANIS has limited presentation/ mapping capabilities

Recognizing that

- CSO has a pivotal role in the development of monitoring mechanisms for NPA/ MDG and that
- A quick analysis/ flow and translation of information is vital to decision making,

the following points need to be paid attention to:

1. CSO needs to develop a long term workplan by which all interested parties will have to collaborate. This way, CSO will attain a degree of independence on implementation of its programs.
2. CSO needs to consider the possibility of simplifying the process of data analysis in order to quicken the turn around period. This is most important in the case of Priority surveys whose results are needed quickly for decision making.
3. Management aspects of CSO need to be improved.
4. CSO needs to promote the use of data through the development of an integrated database for information access.
5. The capacity of CSO to execute its mandate needs further strengthening.

Overall, it was accepted that although there are deadlines that are time bound (MDG report, 1996), there is room for all agendas to be achieved through consultation.

The following points are of major concern especially for Zambia:

1. Cost element to develop the monitoring mechanisms, especially if data will be collected at the sub-district level.
2. The capacity of the existing system to process and disseminate information on time.
3. Linkage of data collection system to government ministries such as MOH and MOE.
4. Present inconsistency of reported statistics with reality. This has lead to a diversion attention from issues such as the (potential) impact AIDS/ HIV epidemic.
5. The present inadequate reporting on Education sector statistics. The MDG report is seen as an opportunity through which the trends between 1990-95 will be seen.

As follow up to the UNICEF/ ECA initiative, the following will be done:

1. Need to focus on the development of education statistics at a national level for Zambia.
2. Modification of the modular questionnaire to highlight key variables that have a high potential of influencing government policy.
3. Development of a longer term strategy on support to the monitoring of Human Development.
4. Support to CSO in developing a long term (five year) workplan.
5. Support to CSO to produce statistical reports in the form of periodic bulletins.
6. Development of a campaign to mobilize and consolidate UN agencies interests in national social statistics for future government reaction..
7. Assist in the initiative by making possible linkages between the monitoring mechanism (FHANIS?) and DEEDS and EPI MAP, which may especially be useful at the provincial and district levels.

It was agreed that a meeting with CSO be set up to discuss the above issues.

Recommended UNICEF Zambia officers to be consulted:

Ahmed Magan	Program Officer, Health
Derrina Mukupo	Project Officer, Nutrition

In addition to the briefing folder, the document "UNDP Support Program to the Central Statistical Office" was recommended for reading.

Debriefing for the UNICEF representative was set for Thursday 24 November, 1994 at 08:30 hours in the UNICEF representatives office.

Minutes Approved By: Laila Ismail Khan, Program Officer, PPMEU.

Laila Ismail Khan

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**STATEMENT MADE BY DAVID DIANGAMO****DIRECTOR, CSO****AT A MEETING AT UNICEF, 21 NOVEMBER 1994**

1. I would like first of all to express the gratitude of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the Government to UNICEF for supporting the CSO in the development and consolidation of the **Household Food Security, Nutrition and Health Monitoring System (FHANIS)**.
2. Let me also put on record the immense support the Government has given CSO to implement national statistical programmes which include FHANIS.
3. Monitoring of macro-economic and sectoral trends has been a long tradition at CSO. The same, however, cannot be said of monitoring human development and attainment of social goals. As a matter of fact, FHANIS is the first serious attempt CSO has made at monitoring human development and social goals. However, since the inception of FHANIS, CSO has resolved to further develop capacity for monitoring social goals, not least because very many data users are interested in the

products of the systems that monitor human development and attainment of social goals. It is for this reason that the CSO has made FHANIS a priority activity in its work programme. In this context we have an interest in securing data to monitor NPA goals as well as Mid-Decade Goals and in principle believe FHANIS will be the appropriate vehicle to secure this data.

4. Provision is already being made each year in the CSO budget for data collection, analysis and reporting products of FHANIS. However, technical and other support is still required to put the system on an even keel. Hence the proposal for external support for Phase II of FHANIS.
5. In relation to (3) above, I wish to mention that CSO with assistance from her cooperating partners is developing a 5-year work programme of household surveys. I am happy to report that FHANIS is a permanent component of this work programme. CSO intends to continue the monitoring system and to integrate nutrition profiles of the population with its health and education. We are also developing an integrated data base initially encompassing agriculture, population, land, climate, environment, nutrition, health and household food security. Such a data base will facilitate easier access to available data and permit micro-analytic modelling.

Thank you.

November 30, 1994

Ref: PPMEU/PR056

Prepared by: Chiinda Malawo.

*Chalwa***NOTE FOR THE RECORD****UNICEF/ECA MEETING WITH CSO**

Present: As listed in circulation list below.

This meeting was convened to discuss the incorporation of the UNICEF proposed monitoring mechanism into the on-going FHANIS project as a monitoring mechanism for the Mid decade, NPA and WCS goals.

The presence of the following consultants was acknowledged because of their wide and varied experience which they were expected to share with the meeting.

Mr. P. Singh	ECA Headquarters
Mr. M. Patel	UNICEF Regional Office
Mr. Hamster	IFAD
Mr. G. Eele	Food Studies Group (FSG)

Background On FHANIS

A brief background was given on how the project started as DIMS during the drought period and evolved into FHANIS. The project is:

1. Heavily user driven because users played a cardinal role in its development.
2. Rapid and needs quick availability of information.
3. Simple in terms of both set-up and reporting.

Implementation of FHANIS is proceeding in Phases.

During phase I, data collection has been undertaken from rural areas. This was originally covering only the Southern province (during drought) but has now spread across the country with 48 rural districts now being covered. However, the data being collected excludes education because of inappropriateness of the questionnaire.

In looking to the future, FHANIS has come up with a proposal for its enhancement. The highlights of the proposal are:

1. A secretariat is necessary to coordinate the collection of information.
2. Information needs to be collected from urban areas as well, considering that the urban areas constitute about 50% of the country's population. Collecting such information on the same questionnaire will afford a chance to make comparisons in the situation between rural and urban Zambia. A proposal has been prepared and the urban questionnaire is being developed.
3. Administration of a household survey instrument at least two times per year with a view to monitoring seasonal changes in the situation of respondents.

4. Decentralization of the system through incorporation of information into the district level planning process. This could start with pilot projects in selected districts. Capacity building through training will be emphasized.
5. Development of a database (ZAMSTAT) and encourage the use of data, especially at government policy decision level.

The enhancement of FHANIS is important because it can be used to monitor the vulnerability of people and thereby guide decisions taken to resolve the problems brought about by such vulnerability.

FHANIS can also be used to measure changes in Human Development Goals as committed by the Government to the people of Zambia through the NPA and WSC.

Measurement of Human Development Goals is a big task and so several available options need to be considered. They should be tailored to the needs of Zambia.

1. National survey
2. Cluster survey
3. Specially designed survey

Future Of FHANIS

CSO is keen to support the enhancement of FHANIS.

1. Discussions have been held between CSO and MOF for budget allocation.
2. CSO is encouraging the use of information from FHANIS.
3. CSO will include FHANIS in its long term workplan.

However, CSO expressed some concern about the following aspects of FHANIS:

1. There is need to relate the approach to household surveys so as to cover the entire country in the FHANIS reports.
2. There is need to critically analyze the indicators in FHANIS so as to avoid repetition through other household surveys.
3. CSO has the capacity to monitor Human Development goals and so there might not be a need to use FHANIS for this purpose.
4. FHANIS needs financial support.
5. FHANIS is slow/ lacks follow up action once problems have been encountered.

The consideration of the following points will be crucial to the successful enhancement of FHANIS project:

1. Monitoring NPA/MDG and HDG is all time bound. Preparing a workplan that will take all these into account should be done bearing in mind that FHANIS should not be over taken or even killed in pursuit of other targets.
2. Level of coverage and cost implication. National/Provincial/District level coverage will have to be decided upon.
3. Collection of data will have to be justified. Generally, collection of data is ahead of capacity to utilize data. Savings made on resources could be used to encourage the use of already collected data.
4. Inclusion of indicators on IDD, HIV/AIDS.
5. Enhancing monitoring of education statistics.
6. Paying attention to the representativeness of samples.

7. Maintaining consistent sources of data.
8. IFAD is interested in participating in the enhancement of FHANIS in Southern province. Other donors/ development agencies will be attracted to come on board also especially if the project is advertised through seminars/ workshops. In this way the project can mobilize funding to enable it spread to other provinces in Zambia.
9. A detailed review of the NPA goals should be done. Each indicator in NPA/ MDG needs to be analyzed to establish the following:
 - level of disaggregation. Not all information needs to be desegregated at district level.
 - frequency of data collection. Not all information has to be continuously collected.
 - necessity for data collection. A lot of information is already collected.
 - residual components and how they can be built into the monitoring mechanisms.
10. FHANIS is a model in Africa and especially in SADC. In possibility exists that in future, technology transfer to other countries will be necessary and FHANIS should be prepared to do this.

Conclusion

1. FHANIS is a success story.
2. In addition to FHANIS data, a lot of other information has been collected through other surveys by CSO. What is needed is analysis.
3. The Government/ CSO is committed to ensuring that FHANIS is sustained in its operations despite the fact that there are a lot of constraints.
4. CSO needs to develop a five year workplan.
5. All partners need to be pragmatic with respect to resource availability and dynamic nature of the project.
6. There is a need for follow up action on residual items required to monitor the NPA and Mid decade goals that need to be built into FHANIS, after identification by ESARO/ECA and UNICEF Zambia. A definite proposal on the residual items needs to be developed in the next few weeks.

Minutes Approved By: Laila Ismail Khan, Program Officer, PPMEU.

LK

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ATTACHMENT 5

ECA/MRAG/94/94/MR

December 5, 1994

Ref: PPMEU/PR056

Prepared by: Chiinda Malawo.

Malawo

NOTE FOR THE RECORD

UNICEF/ECA PLANNING DEBRIEFING MEETING

Present: Mark Stirling Laila Ismail Khan Mahesh Patel
Chiinda Malawo Parmeet Singh (ECA)

The mission made the following comments:

1. Monitoring is crucial for reporting purposes.
2. CSO has a lot of potential to conduct the monitoring process as long as a properly designed questionnaire is used.
3. CSO would be a good testing point during the preparation of the questionnaire.
4. The presentation of crop forecasting survey results in April, 1995 could be used as an opportunity for advocacy for monitoring to the cabinet.
5. CSO needs to prepare a long term (five year) workplan and a five year household survey plan.
6. UNICEF should work closely with CSO and agree on what CSO needs to measure for UNICEF purposes.
7. UNICEF should find an office staff member/ consultant to work/ follow up with CSO, especially during the first six months of 1995.
8. The CSO questionnaire is still very weak despite being revised by FSG. It still needs further revision in consultation with a lot of people. A revised draft version should be produced and then capacity should be mobilized for UNICEF/ CSO to finalize the questionnaire as quickly as possible.
9. UNICEF ESARO & Zambia/ ECA will continue to assist CSO on an on-going basis. In offering assistance, consideration should be given to sustainability for future tasks such as development/ design of other questionnaires or improving the quality of information and data collection processes.
10. There is need to follow up on CSO periodic publications with a view to attracting attention and thus encouraging the development of analytical capabilities.
11. A decision should be taken on which is more important between measuring for Mid decade goals and measuring for the longer term ie. human development indicators.
12. During 1995, thought should be given to the levels of information use in the light of district level implementation because of decentralization.
13. Maternal mortality statistics are generally lacking because of the difficulty of collecting such data. NYHQ is in the process of developing a modular questionnaire for collecting maternal mortality statistics.
14. The possibility of holding a children summit annually in Zambia should be looked into. The summit will enable children to speak for themselves.
15. Statistics on AIDS/ HIV are lacking and generally not shared. Use of models on AIDS needs to be advocated. The questionnaire could be modified to collect information on AIDS/ HIV using indirect indicators through household surveys.
16. Zambia needs a sustainable operational strategy if it is to achieve its Human Development targets.
17. ECA mission (P. Singh) will be back in Zambia in January 1995.
18. CSO with UNICEF support will review the FHANIS questionnaire and UNICEF proposed mechanisms and where gaps exist, UNICEF country office has to follow up.

Circulation: MRS/LIK/ M. Patel/P. Singh



United Nations Children's Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

Zambia Country Office

Joint ECA/UNICEF NPA/MDG Monitoring Mission Report

Parmeet Singh, Senior Regional Advisor in Statistics, ECA
Mahesh Patel, Regional Monitoring & Evaluation Advisor, UNICEF

21-24 November 1994

Background

The mission was undertaken to review the prospects of collecting data needed to monitor the MDGs. Given the substantial overlap with NPA goals, the mission covered both in the discussion undertaken with UNICEF CO and with the CSO.

Activities

CSO has developed FHANIS (Household Food Security, Nutrition and Health Monitoring System) from DIMS, the Drought Impact Monitoring System, in which UNICEF has been deeply historically involved, including holding the chair of the Steering Committee. The household survey component of FHANIS was reviewed by the mission, as being an appropriate vehicle for collection of the needed data in a timely manner. CSO welcomed the proposition. This proposition closely matched the areas of expansion of coverage that CSO had already planned and presented in its project proposal *"Development and Strengthening of the Food Security, Nutrition and Health Monitoring System: A proposal to develop and strengthen FHANIS during the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1997"*.

These currently proposed expansions include coverage of urban (in addition to rural) areas, and collection of social statistics (in addition to drought and household food security items). The proposed information is to be collected through a survey to be conducted as a module of the second and third rounds of the crop forecasting and crop assessment survey modules in 1995 (early March and August respectively).

Outcome

Following CSOs agreement in principle to collect the required information, the mission has reviewed, with the CSO, the feasibility of restructuring its draft questionnaire to accommodate additional information required for the monitoring of NPA and Mid Decade Goals. The CSO has agreed to restructure its draft questionnaire to accommodate additional items on which information is required. This will include the basic information relevant to Zambia that is required for the MDG monitoring during 1995 as well as some of the NPA goals.

Implementation Schedule

The CSO has indicated the following schedule of operations, leading up to the execution of the proposed survey.

November 94: Technical Sub-Committee to discuss and modify the zero draft of the questionnaire.

January 1995: CSO to pilot questionnaire and finalize content on the basis of those results. (Need for ECA/UNICEF mission at this stage to be assessed in January.)

March 1995: Full scale implementation of the questionnaire to be conducted in both urban and rural areas with the final crop survey for Zambia.

April 1995: Possible ECA/UNICEF mission to assess the results of that implementation and to identify the NPA/MDG goals on which additional information would be required in the August Post Harvest survey.

The joint mission commenced with a briefing meeting with the Representative on Monday, 21st November. Substantive meetings were held with the CSO on Monday and Tuesday. The latter was attended by the Director of CSO and the UNICEF Representative. The mission concluded with a wind up in-house meeting with the Representative on Thursday 24 November.

Acknowledgments

The mission is especially grateful to the staff of the CSO, in particular Professor Ben Kiregyera CTA EWS CSO, and Dr. Joyce Kanyangwa Senior Programme Officer FHANIS for their excellent inputs and cooperation.

Distribution

Zambia

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. David Diangamo, Director
Central Statistical Office

Date: 24th November, 1994.

FROM: Parmeet Singh, Regional Advisor
ECA - MRAG

RE: PROPOSED RE-STRUCTURING OF CSO

I have during my current mission to CSO reviewed the steps that have already been taken to restructure CSO and enhance its status to that of an "autonomous" body in the Government. I have done this alongside and simultaneously with my other assignment to review the possibilities to collect data required to monitor NPA and Mid Decade Goals - using FHANIS as the vehicle for collection of such data. This latter aspect of my mission was concluded today morning.

CSO has todate made good progress in undertaking some pertinent groundwork to restructure itself and elevate its status to that of an autonomous body. This ground work has centred on the review of its organization. You were good enough to give me a copy of the report of the consultant who undertook this review. I have read that report. Its a good report.

This report lends itself as a starting point for an overall and a comprehensive review of the case for an autonomous status for CSO. The next step is to prepare a zero draft of a paper/memorandum to present the case to the Cabinet. For this presentation I would recommend that the case for autonomy be re-stated in context of an expanded central statistical organization for Zambia to develop a national statistical system, which can adequately cover the changes in economic, social and political environment of Zambia, since 1965, when the current system was established. It is not so much the quantum of statistics alone - as much as the key role that CSO as central statistical organization of Zambia has to play in developing the national statistical system, that needs to be emphasized.

I believe such an articulation of the case for autonomy, if substantiated with an accompanying 5 to 10 years work programme would enhance the justification for autonomy more effectively than has been done in the report on the review of CSO's organization -referred to above.

The 5 to 10 years work programme would take some time to be compiled and I suggest initial work on this be undertaken by respective Branch Chiefs in CSO. This will be a useful follow-up to the workshop on management of CSO that has been convened by ODA. I would myself be very happy to work with CSO on the elaboration of the work programme on household surveys in particular, as well as in collating all the branch work programmes into an integrated programme for CSO as a whole.

Apart from revamped presentation on the case for autonomy and a futuristic work programme, this Cabinet paper/memorandum would need to include proposals on the arrangements for on-going consultations between producers and users of data under the overall guidance of a national statistical council, and a national

technical statistics committee-the latter with specific tasks forces, covering different aspects of the national statistical system.

This paper/memorandum will need to spell out the co-ordinating function of CSO in development of statistical capability in the line ministries and departments of the Government covering both the respective work programmes of these line ministries and departments as well as the manpower resources that are/will need to be located in them to implement their respective work programmes.

The review on organization of CSO articulates the terms and conditions of service for all staff engaged in CSO - proposing an enhancement in the terms of service and career structure of all staff. Since CSO is to be responsible for all staff in the "Statistical Service" in the whole Government, - ie CSO, the line ministries/departments, and CSO's field offices, these revised terms of service will have government wide application. I believe these are best elaborated as "scheme/s of service"- as say for example Kenya, Botswana, Lesotho etc have done. If so these too could be appended to the proposed paper/memorandum.

For CSO to become an autonomous body, the legal framework within which it operates at the moment will need to be re-structured, taking account of the changes in all aspects of its organization and work reviewed in this note above.

Once Cabinet has given its approval and the Parliament has passed the requisite legislation, granting autonomy to CSO, the new arrangements for CSO's operations will need to be implemented. A plan for their implementation will have to be developed and I would like to suggest that this plan be elaborated almost simultaneously with the preparation of the Cabinet paper/memorandum.

Another associated initiative which I suggest be taken simultaneously with the implementation of the 5 to 10 year work programme is the initiation of a comprehensive Needs Assessment and Strategy Development Review. This is best undertaken by a task force of the technical statistics committee. It will endeavour to quantify the resource needs for implementation of the 5 to 10 year work programme and develop a strategy for its implementation. I believe CSO will find such a review very helpful, in securing appropriate support both from the Government and interested external sources.

All this adds upto a very heavy and intensive programme of work for your office. It entails preparation of the cabinet paper/memorandum; development of a 5 to 10 years work programme; articulation of revised scheme/s of service for staff in the statistical service of the Government; elaboration of a plan on development of human resources; revision of the current legal framework; and initiation of a Needs Assessment and Strategy Development Review. I will be happy in facilitating execution of these tasks.

I have had a very productive mission. My mission on review of FHANIS as a vehicle for collecting data to monitor NPA and Mid Decade Goals was undertaken jointly with Unicef Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office. A copy of the joint mission report is here attached.

cc. Prof. Ben Kiregyera, CTA
FAO Early Warning System and
Agriculture Census Project.

Mr. Peter Temu, Director
ECA - MULPOC,
LUSAKA.



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والزراعة
للأمم
المتحدة

ATTACHMENT 8

ECA/MRAG/94/94/MR

To Parmest Singh
251-1-510512

From: Joyce Kanyangwa
FHANIS 260-1-252380
252522

Please find attached the Notes
on FHANIS and an indication
on what indicators we
have adopted and
integrated into our instruments

Regards

FHANIS is going into a second phase for three years, January 1995 to December 1997. The second phase of FHANIS proposes to expand and further develop the System to meet the demands being placed by users. During the first phase of FHANIS, the focus was the rural areas. Consequently, data were collected only from the 48 rural districts of Zambia and thus excluding the urban district. However, with almost half the population of Zambia living in the urban areas, it became evident that FHANIS could not adequately measure achievement of the nation's social goals and objectives without the inclusion of the urban population. The second phase is therefore proposing to the following components:

1. Maintaining the current FHANIS secretariat and its current activities. Currently, data are collected from five communities per districts using key informants and also from five health centers. The focus has been food security and nutrition and a few health indicators.

2. Expansion of coverage to include urban areas -- an instrument has now been developed and will be piloted in January 1995.

3. Inclusion of a household survey to be carried out twice a year -- a preliminary instrument has been developed but will need to be revised so as to remove questions that can be answered through other surveys;

4. Strengthening the use of FHANIS data at the district level and local level and development of the capacity for follow-up investigation

5. Strengthening the database and use FHANIS output at the national level -- to support policy analysis, coordination of programmes and the mobilisation of resources

Objectives

The overall objectives of FHANIS are

- to contribute to improvements in the welfare and well-being of the poor rural and urban households
- to strengthen the social safety-net to protect poor households from the impact of shocks.

Institutional framework

The System is based in the Agriculture and Environment Division at the Central Statistical Office and uses existing infrastructure created for agricultural surveys.

A high-level Steering Committee of decision and policy makers appointed by the Deputy Minister, National Commission for Development (NCDP), Office of the President oversees the development and smooth functioning of the System. This committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary, NCDP. Other members of the steering Committee include: Permanent Secretary, Food Security Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF); Director, Medical Services, Ministry of Health; Director, Planning Division, MAFF; Director, Sectoral Planning, NCDP; Director, Child and Youth Development, Ministry of

Sports, Youth and Child Development; Director, Social Welfare, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services; Executive Director, National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC); UNICEF Representative; FAO Representative; Director, USAID; WFP Representative; Program Against Malnutrition Coordinator; World Bank Representative; Others (co-opted).

All the technical work of the system is handled by a Technical Committee of subject-matter specialists from the relevant data user and producer institutions. The Agriculture and Environment Statistics Branch of the Central Statistics Office processes the data using the guidelines given by the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee also helps in the data analysis and reporting.

Methodology

The project relies upon existing institutions to provide most of the data. The project currently uses two questionnaires, the clinic and community questionnaire to collect data. Nutrition and health data are collected from the same five clinics per district. CSO staff leave a questionnaire at selected clinics which is completed by the health staff. CSO staff also interview key informants from five communities per district, mostly community leaders who provide information on the food, livestock and water situation in their communities.

In addition, rapid rural appraisal are used to collect detailed data when causes to identified problems are not well understood.

In addition to implementing the clinic and community, FHANIS will administer a household questionnaire twice year in the rural districts and an urban household questionnaire to be implemented possibly quarterly.

Incorporation of the indicators for monitoring the Mid Decade Goals

The Technical Committee reviewed the Mid Decade Goals questionnaire as proposed UNICEF-ESARO and the following was decided:

A. Questions which have been adopted

1. Questions on education for all children above five -- the original questionnaire by FHANIS would not have allowed the users to determine who was dropping out of school by sex and the level of education completed. It was felt that it was important to have this information especially among those attempting to develop education material for child care providers.

2. Questions on immunization-- the original FHANIS questionnaire had specific questions on the immunization. However, it did not request for information on the number of times the vaccines were given. The questionnaire was therefore amended to include the number of times a vaccines was given. The number of times a vaccines such as DPT and polio was given determined the effectiveness of the vaccine.

3. Breastfeeding module-- this was adopted and has been incorporated in the questionnaire. However questions on vitamin supplementation were not included because of the need to keep the questionnaire short and simple.

4. Iodization-- has been incorporated in the questionnaire. The committee unanimously felt that this was important and was easy to test for iodine. Information would be quickly used by policy and decision makers. Potential users for this information is the National Food and Nutrition Commission, the Bureau of Standards and the Export and Import Board of Zambia.

B. Questions not adopted

1. The diarrhea module-- the Committee felt that there was sufficient data on practices from other surveys that have been previously implemented eg the Demographic and Health Survey and another survey conducted by the Lusaka Urban Task Force. However, data on incidence of diarrhea will be picked on the current questionnaire.

2. Acute respiratory illness module -- UNICEF-Lusaka and Technical committee felt that this module was not necessary

3. Vitamin A Module -- There is no defined programme for eradication of vitamin A deficiency even though there is a known deficiency of the nutrient. However National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) is designing a programme for micronutrients which includes eradication of vitamin A in Luapula province. Discussions will be held with NFNC to ascertain what the strategy is. The questionnaire will be amended accordingly following the discussion.

4. Tetanus Module-- decision not to include this module was based on the need to keep the questionnaire as short as possible.

All the questions that have been adopted have been incorporated into the Urban questionnaire that will be piloted in January. These questions will also be included in the larger household questionnaire that will be implemented twice a year in all rural districts.

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INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

ATTACHMENT 9

ECA/MRAG/94/94/MR

To/A: Mr Peter Temu, Director
ECA/MULPOC
Lusaka Zambia

DATE: 1 December 1994
Tel: Ext. 318
Ref: ECA/MRAG/94

FROM/DE: Parmeet Singh, Regional Adviser
ECA-MRAG
Addis Ababa

SUBJECT/
OBJET: End of Mission Briefing

I regret very much not being able to call on you in person on Friday 25 November, to brief you, at the end of my mission. I had too many things to squeeze in the hour between 11.30 A.M and 12.30 P.M !

Both my mission assignments went well - I think. My first assignment was to consult with the CSO re: its proposed restructuring; and the outcome is detailed in my memo to the Director CSO dated 29 November, copy here attached. The second assignment as you know was undertaken jointly with UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office to consult with UNICEF country office and the CSO, to ascertain prospects of establishing arrangements, to collect data required to monitor NPA and Mid Decade Goals. A copy of the joint mission report is also here attached. I hope you will find the reports of some interest.

Warm Regards.

