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**REPORT ON MISSION TO SWAZILAND TO  
ATTEND UNICEF SPONSORED MONITORING  
INFORMATION SYSTEM EXPERT WORKING GROUP  
23 - 27 June 1995**

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

21280

ECA/MRAG/95/78/MR

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA  
MULTI-DISCIPLINARY REGIONAL ADVISORY GROUP

REPORT ON MISSION TO SWAZILAND TO ATTEND UNICEF SPONSORED  
MONITORING INFORMATION SYSTEM EXPERT WORKING GROUP  
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Parmeet Singh  
Regional Adviser Organization and Management of National  
Statistical Information Systems

Addis Ababa  
June 1995

## I Background

The mission was undertaken as per provisions of the Memorandum of understanding between ECA and UNICEF which is currently in effect for the period March 1993 to December 1995. The Memorandum, amongst other aspects, seeks to promote cooperation between ECA and UNICEF in "analysis, monitoring and advocacy on the condition of African children and women" and stipulates that "ECA and UNICEF will seek to develop practical, low-cost methods which would promote improved analysis and monitoring, jointly and singly, of the condition of African children and women".

It was in pursuance of this understanding that the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) of UNICEF, met with the Regional Adviser and agreed on specifics of how the two organizations would collaborate in this endeavour. Such joint collaboration, it was agreed, would be undertaken to:

- "facilitate contact with national central statistical organizations in order to ascertain their interest and capacity for applying the household survey module, as well as to identify other organizations which carry out national household surveys;
- assist in planning survey activities in-country, in collaboration with central statistical offices, UNICEF country offices, and other appropriate partners;
- participate in the regional monitoring workshops;
- provide technical back stopping;
- monitor survey implementation; and
- identify suitable national and regional resource persons who can provide support to critical survey activities."

The mission was undertaken in context of this understanding. The Regional Adviser has participated in the joint ECA/UNICEF-ESARO country missions to Uganda, Zambia, Swaziland and Malawi to promote the UNICEF sponsored Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) initiative for collection of data to monitor the achievement of the respective goals featured in the respective National Plans of Action (NPA) and the Mid-Decade (MD) Goals for the countries concerned. UNICEF Headquarters have published a "Practical Handbook for multiple-indicator surveys". This handbook is used essentially as a source of reference since the surveys are being conducted in the countries under diverse institutional set-ups for implementation and under varying arrangements for the technical structure of the surveys. This has raised issues of strategy, planning, implementation, data processing, use, dissemination and cost effectiveness which merit consideration by an Expert Working

Group. UNICEF - ESARO has taken the initiative to convene such a working group and invited ECA to participate in its organization. Attached Appendix 1 refers.

Attached Appendix 2 is a copy of a fax from UNICEF-ESARO detailing its response to a letter from M. K. Y. Amoako, the then Director, Education and Social Policy Development Department, the World Bank, seeking collaboration with UNDP and UNICEF on Poverty Monitoring. In its response UNICEF-ESARO has proposed that "Poverty Monitoring be related to the Multiple Indicator Household Survey (MICS) that UNICEF is currently supporting in all countries to assess progress towards World Summit for Children Mid Decade Goals, often in Africa Region with ECA support".

The Expert Working Group was scheduled to convene in Swaziland over a two day period from 26-27 June, 1995. The Regional Adviser undertook the mission to participate in the Expert Working Group as a resource person. The mission was undertaken jointly with Mr. Mahesh Patel, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF-ESARO and Dr. Gareth Jones, Senior Adviser, Statistics and Monitoring/Planning Office, UNICEF Headquarters. Deliberation on the agenda was initiated by the Regional Adviser, in the consultations he had with a group of heads of some of the CSOs, in Addis Ababa, on the occasion of the Joint IAOS/AFSA Conference in May 1995. A copy of his fax note to UNICEF-ESARO, dated 24 May, 1995, here attached as Appendix 3 refers. The agenda continued to evolve subsequently and a copy of the final version at the time of the initiation of the mission is here attached as Appendix 4.

## II PRE-MEETING CONSULTATIONS

The mission started on the afternoon of Friday 23 June with the arrival of the Regional Adviser in Nairobi for pre-meeting planning consultations with UNICEF Headquarters and UNICEF-ESARO. Attached Appendix 5 refers. The Regional Adviser consulted with both Dr. Gareth Jones and Mr. Mahesh Patel on the scope and content matter of each of the agenda items intended to be covered by the Expert Working Group. On Saturday 24 June the Regional Adviser and Dr. Gareth Jones elaborated annotation to the agenda and developed a time schedule for discussions of the Expert Working Group. A copy of the annotated agenda and the time schedule developed by Dr. Gareth Jones and the Regional Adviser is here attached as Appendix 6.

The joint mission travelled to and reached Mbabane Swaziland on Sunday 25 June. Late in the afternoon the joint mission convened a meeting with the heads of the CSOs from Malawi, Nigeria, and Lesotho, and the deputy chiefs from Uganda and Tanzania for a briefing on the final version of the agenda referred to above and detailed on Appendix 6. The meeting was chaired by the Regional Adviser.

### III THE EXPERT WORKING GROUP

The Expert Working Group was formally inaugurated by a welcome address from the UNICEF Assistant Country Representative in Swaziland, Mr. Michel Sidibe, followed by an address from the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Government of Swaziland, Mr. THEMBA MASUKU.

List of the participants attending the meeting is here attached as Appendix 7. The turn out of the CSOs was impressive. A total of 12 CSOs were represented, 8 at the level of chiefs from Lesotho, Angola, Nigeria, Madagascar, Malawi, Seychelles, Zambia, and Swaziland and 4 by deputies from Tanzania, Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Botswana. The paper by the Regional Adviser on "Policy and Technical Issues Affecting Household Surveys in Africa" was also made available to the participants as back-ground information.

#### 1. Agenda: Item "Role of CSO in monitoring

The Regional Adviser addressed the Expert Working Group on the role of the CSO in monitoring. He noted;

- the CSOs are the primary data collection agencies of the Government;
- the CSOs have the capacity to play a substantive role in data collection - by either undertaking direct data collection, or by assisting and facilitating data collection by other institutions of the government;
- the CSOs have the responsibility for ensuring standards and quality in data collected;
- MICS is a new dimension for the CSOs in context of the need to promote rapid assessment surveys to collect data to monitor living standards; and that
- this is an indication of the vital role for the CSOs in monitoring poverty alleviation programmes.

The Regional Adviser also emphasized the need for the CSOs to enhance their performance in terms of timeliness on delivery of data, a criticism often leveled against the CSOs in the region.

The Regional Adviser's address was presented as a back-drop and a context for the subsequent items of the agenda.

**2. Agenda item: "CSO workplans/surveys"**

The Expert Working Group had a very intensive discussion under this agenda item on the various strategic options to undertake MICS. The two basic options were to undertake MICS as stand alone surveys or as add-ons. The latter option had diverse variates which the Expert Working Group considered. The consensus appeared to endorse the option of undertaking MICS as a "core module" of an integrated survey programme. The Expert Working Group recommended that the Committee on African Statistical Development (CASD) should review this recommendation for further consideration by the Joint Conference of African Planners Statisticians and Demographers and there-after by the ECA Council of Ministers. In this context the Expert Working Group also recommended that UNICEF should develop a pro-active relationship with the respective CSOs over an extended period of time focusing on development of integrated monitoring and evaluation plans.

**3. Agenda item: "Survey Methods"**

The Expert Working Group deliberated extensively on issues of survey planning; content and questionnaire of MICS; related gender issues; and on considerations of sample design, data collection, processing, and validation. These issues were considered in context of (and given the back drop of) the deliberations of the Expert Working Group on the preceeding agenda item on "CSO workplans/surveys".

The Regional Adviser cautioned the Expert Working Group to consider any proposition it may have to make on external support in context of the need to ensure sustainability of survey plans and eventual phasing out of external assistance. More specifically he reminded the meeting of the need to develop plans for data collection which can be sustained by the CSOs once external assistance is withdrawn. He also drew the attention of the meeting to the need to address realistically the solution to the countries problems of data processing despite accessibility to the needed hardware and soft ware.

He recommended that UNICEF Country Offices be requested to support the CSOs' participation in the Expert Working group which ECA is endeavouring to convene on master samples; and sampling for Rare and Elusive Populations; and for Rapid Assessment Surveys. He also recommended that UNICEF should brief the CASD and the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers on progress on MICS' implementation with a view to mobilizing the support of these two fora. In this context he further noted that the CASD and the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers should review the development of regular, integrated, national household survey programmes in Africa and recommend improvements.

4. Agenda item: "User/producer arrangements (pre-data collection)"
5. Agenda item: "Data use and dissemination (post-data collection)"

A wide variety of country experiences were presented to the Expert Working Group on the two agenda items. Each of the CSOs participating had a contribution to make. This was interesting in the light of the importance that has been given to the need for user/producer consultations in the "Strategy for Development of Statistics in Africa in the 1990s".

In the case of Zambia and Nigeria the arrangements that now exist are formal and elaborate while in some cases they are still essentially informal and in the others some where in between. This never-the-less is indeed a very encouraging development.

The Regional Adviser observed that user/producer consultations and data dissemination and uses of data were the fields where UNICEF support was needed because the CSOs by and large lacked the capacity and capability of undertaking these functions. He strongly recommended that UNICEF should assist the CSOs in strengthening national capacity to make better use of MICS data in advocacy, in policy and programme application, in mobilizing communities and in research.

#### 6. Agenda item: "Future perspectives and recommendations"

The Regional Adviser prepared the first draft on recommendations by the Expert Working Group. The list of recommendations was further considered and improved on by Mr. Mahesh Patel and Dr. Gareth Jones. The final version adopted by the Expert Working Group is here attached as Appendix 8.

#### IV EXPERT WORKING GROUP REPORT

A formal report of the Working Group is being prepared but was not ready at the end of the meeting. A copy of the draft as of 28 June is here attached as Appendix 9.

#### V APPRAISAL

The Regional Adviser feels the Expert Working Group to have been very successful. From his perspective the Working Group ;

1. had a significant participation of the CSOs - in number, with 8 of the CSOs represented at the level of chiefs;
2. did succeed in promoting further the level of inter-agency coordination between ECA and UNICEF as per the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies;

3. enhanced the prospects of development of household survey capabilities and activities to implement regular and integrated national household survey programmes in the countries with support from UNICEF;
4. increased the exposure of the CSOs to rapid assessment surveys, a new dimension in operations of the CSOs;
5. created an avenue for tangible participation of UNICEF as an active partner in deliberations of the CASD and the Joint Conference of African Planners Statisticians and Demographers;
6. enhanced the prospects of ECA being able to convene an Expert Working Group on Sampling; and
7. promoted the prospects of methodological development of Statistics in Africa and ECAs participation in such development

#### VI FOLLOW-UP

The Regional Adviser has the following actions to undertake as a follow-up to the outcome and recommendations of the Working Group. He has to:

1. Participate in additional joint country missions with UNICEF-ESARO to further promote regular, integrated, household survey programs for social monitoring through promotion of MICS in more countries of the region.
2. Develop possibilities of adapting MICS methodology for implementation in countries with complex emergencies to obtain key social indicators.
3. Arrange for briefing of the CASD and the Joint Conference of African Planners Statisticians and Demographers, by UNICEF on implementation of MICS.
4. Arrange for a review by the CASD and the Joint Conference of African Planners Statisticians and Demographers of the prospects for continued development of regular integrated, national household survey programmes in Africa.
5. Develop further the arrangements for convening of the Working Group of African Experts on Master Samples; Sampling for Rare and Elusive Populations; and for Rapid Assessment Surveys - with further additional support and collaboration of UNFPA.



## VII Assessment of MICS Initiative

The table on Appendix 10 here attached sets out the status of MICS initiative in a selected representative number of countries in the Region. The table was compiled by Dr. Gareth Jones during the workshop. It is a rough and ready table but contains useful information, as indication, on what is happening in the countries vis-à-vis MICS initiative.

Although it is early to make a definitive assessment on the success of MICS initiative the Regional Adviser is optimistic. Collection of data through MICS initiative it appears is underway in nearly all countries of the region.

MICS initiative has succeeded in promoting surveys which are simple and light, flexible in scope, content matter, strategy and institutional arrangements. There are strong indications that the initiative will be sustained by the countries once UNICEF sponsorship, which in financial terms is in any case relatively modest and catalytic, is withdrawn.

The Regional Adviser is positive about the outcome and that the countries in the region will become repositories of strong data bases on social indicators - so very essential to assess and analyse poverty.

## APPENDIX I

unicef



RECEIVED

14 MAY 1995

Eastern and Southern  
Africa Regional Office

Monitoring &amp; Evaluation: Fax 264-2-521913, Tlx 25130 UNICEF KE

To: All Representatives ESAR

Fax No:

Info: M&amp;E POs &amp; Focal Points

To: Michel Sidibe Rep Swaziland

Fax No: 268-45202

Rpt: Torild Skard RD WCARO

Fax No: 225-222548

Info: Yin Yin Nwe M&amp;E

Rpt: Lella Bisharat Dir PI NYHQ

Fax No: 1-212-3037959

Rpt: John Donohue Dir E&amp;RO

Fax No: 1-212-7551393

Info: Ibrahima Fall Africa Desk NYHQ

HQ Please copy

Rpt: P Singh Sen Stat Off ECA

Fax No: 251-1-510512

Rpt: Mirza Jahani RDir AKF

Fax No: 337502

From: Mahesh Patel

Date: 10 May 1995

**Subject: M&E / MDG Survey Workshop: Swaziland 26-30 June**

It is proposed to have a sub-workshop within the framework of the forthcoming M&E workshop in Swaziland. This will be organized jointly with the ECA and will be an Expert Working Group on the MDG Multiple Indicator Surveys, attended by Directors of National Statistical Offices. Country Offices are requested to invite only Directors or first level senior policy making counterparts to the Expert Working Group. In this way, it will be possible to assure all counterparts that they will be meeting with their peers in an experience sharing framework.

Although none of the speakers listed in the following programme have been formally approached as yet, we do already have sufficient indications that a meeting at this level is feasible. If counterpart speakers are listed in the proposed programme whom COs would advise us should not attend, or whose attendance COs would not be prepared to finance, please respond urgently to that effect by return fax or phone. In the absence of contrary indications, Informal Invitations will be extended to proposed counterpart speakers beginning Wednesday next week, in many cases through the offices of Parmant Singh, Senior Statistician, ECA, previously Director of the CBS in Kenya. Country Offices are requested to extend the formal invitations themselves, discuss any modifications of the proposed topic for presentation, and inform us.

Presentations should be about half an hour in length, leaving plenty of time for discussions. Unicef M&E POs may wish to assist their NSO Directors with preparation of transparencies using a graphics program. Last minute handwritten transparencies may be difficult to read and are frequently the subject of disparaging remarks in workshop evaluations.

DATE	INFO	ACTION BY
12 MAY 1995	S.E.	N.M. 1/5

JH : UNICEF ESARO.

PHONE No. : 254 2 622670

May. 13 1995 2:55PM P02

Proposed Unicef speakers are invited by copy of this fax, and are kindly requested to inform us of their availability by Wednesday next week. M&E Officers and Focal Points are similarly asked to confirm attendance.

The Regional Office in WCAR is invited to contact their Anglophone Countries and to inform us of their interest in participating and in presenting material, as according to the Inter-Regional Agreement.

The first day of the workshop (Monday, 26 June) will focus on experience sharing between, and technical training of, Unicef M&E POs for improved MDG MIS implementation. The second and third days, the Expert Group Meeting, will focus on the mobilization of National Statistical Offices in the context of the MDG-MIS and on developing relations between M&E Officers and their NSO counterparts. The first half of Thursday will be a wind-up drawing out the workplanning implications for Unicef M&E staff of the results of the Expert Working Group discussions with Directors of NSOs.

The second half of Thursday and Friday will focus on Unicef Evaluation and Research Issues and Technical Training.

The Aga Khan Foundation has spent about US\$12 million preparing nine training manuals for PHC workers that include a range of useful modules on monitoring, evaluation and research. It is proposed to spend the Friday morning session evaluating several of these modules in small working groups. These modules appear already highly relevant to Unicef needs, and could be useful for training and capacity building, but some minor adaptations may be made. Senior level representation from the Aga Khan Foundation is expected, and we should be able to input to and suggest module revisions according to our requirements.

The background module, the "User's Guide" will be distributed by pouch during the next week. The Friday morning study groups will assume that the background module has already been read by all participants, and will work on specific modules that build on that conceptual foundation.

It is hoped to hold brief written examinations on the evaluation modules at beginning and end of the workshop, and six months to a year later, to test acquisition of knowledge and technical skills by Unicef staff, the utility of these in daily work, and ascertain progress and any problems in utilization of the modules. These examinations will be anonymous, but a method of linking sequential responses will be proposed.

Best regards.

Copy: Colo Dodge RD, Richard Morgan SPPO

Attachment: M&E /MDG Survey Workshop, Swaziland: 26-30 June 1995

**unicef**

**A Eastern and Southern  
Africa Regional Office**

**Monitoring & Evaluation: Fax 254-2-521913, Tlx 25130 UNICEF KE**

To:	<b>Unicef NYHQ</b>	Fax No:	<b>212-326 7758</b>
For:	<b>R. Jolly, Dep. Ex. Dir.</b>		<b>HQ please copy</b>
For:	<b>K. Gautham, Dir. Prog. Div.</b>		<b>"</b>
For:	<b>L. Bisharat, Dir Planning</b>		<b>"</b>
For:	<b>J. Vandemoortele, OSPEA</b>		<b>"</b>
For:	<b>R. Grandcourt, Dir Afr Desk</b>		<b>"</b>
Rpt:	<b>UNECA Addis</b>	Fax No:	<b>251-1-511227</b>
For:	<b>S. Rasheed, Dir PAHRSD</b>		
For:	<b>P. Singh, SS, MDRAG</b>		
Rpt:	<b>World Bank, Washington</b>	Fax No:	<b>1-202-5223237</b>
For:	<b>K.Y. Amoako, Dir ESPD</b>		
Rpt:	<b>UNDP, New York</b>	Fax No:	
For:	<b>E.J. Sirleaf, Ast Ad &amp; Dir</b>		

**From: Mahesh Patel**

**Date: 23 July 1995**

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**Subject: UNDP UNICEF Collaboration on Poverty  
Monitoring**

With reference to the letter and proposal sent by Mr. K. Y. Amoako, Director, Education and Social Policy Development, World Bank, we have the following suggestions.

We would propose that Poverty Monitoring be related to the Multiple Indicator Household Survey (MIS) that Unicef is currently supporting in all countries to assess progress towards World Summit for Children Mid Decade Goals, often in our Region, with joint ECA support. This would be consistent with the suggestion in the original proposal "II. Proxies or Short Cuts for Poverty Measures", that some Priority Poverty Indicators could be established. It is also a relatively low-cost approach with timely results compared to some others used in the past.

We propose that the construction of a Social Poverty Index (SPI) be supported. After all, it is social development that is the end purpose of increased income. Directly measuring Social Poverty would be a logical route. At the same time, good quality and up-to-date information will be available in the near future, following our MIS, in early 1995. This information will have the advantage that it is based on household surveys

and in most countries can be used to make conclusions about social poverty at the sub-national level (regions and district inequalities).

A Social Poverty Index could be based on the following sorts of parameters as collected by the MIS: enrollment in education, malnutrition, immunization coverage (perhaps the most health influencing aspect of health service coverage), and access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

While some of these indicators are relatively stable and would change only in the long term (water and sanitation), the indicators on malnutrition, education enrollment and immunization levels may be sensitive to SAPs.

We are in agreement with the "Proposal for Collaboration with UNDP and UNICEF on Poverty Monitoring" from the World Bank, that income is often poorly reported in Africa, and difficult to interpret due to problems with price data.

We are intending to discuss some of these ideas, including the possible development of a Pan-African Index to measure Poverty (so that an absolute poverty line could be defined in a uniform manner across all African countries), in an "Expert Working Group" consisting of directors and senior staff of the National Statistical Offices of (mostly) countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, in Swaziland 26-27 June 1995. This Regional workshop is being organized jointly with the ECA, and SADC is expected to participate.

We shall keep you informed of the results, and would very much appreciate your inputs to our similar initiative.

Best regards.

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Copy: Zerfinesh K Bendow DRD, Richard Morgan SPPO

APPENDIX 3

24 May 1995

Dear

**Subject: UNICEF/ECA Expert WorkingGroup Monitoring NPA/Mid Decade Goals**

I had a brain-storming session with the following whom you and I had listed as prospective participants in the above workshop:

1. Mr. O.O. Ajayi, Director General, Federal Office of Statistics, Nigeria
2. Ms. Mphoo Morojele, Director of Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Lesotho
3. Dr.E.S.K. Muwanga-Zake, Commissioner of Statistics, Statistics Department, Uganda
4. Mr. Chris Molomo, Deputy Government Statistician, Central Statistics Office, Botswana
5. Mr. David Diangamo, Director of Statistics, Central Statistical Office, Zambia
6. Mr. Elliot Odirile, Statistician, Southern African Development Community

The meeting was unanimous in seeking the Working Group to convene on 26-27 June (and not 27-28 June). Kindly take this on board.

The discussion revolved around the following issues:

1. Institutional arrangements for collection of data
2. Survey structure - stand alone survey and different variates of piggy backing.
3. Plans for data collection in the period 1996-2000.
4. Capacity/capability/arrangements for analysis and dissemination of data.
5. Prospects for creating a regional data base.
6. Need for University based research
7. Type of assistance required to facilitate analysis and dissemination.

All the participants had ideas on these issues, and would be happy to talk about them.

I would like to recommend that SADC be invited to attend the meeting. It can fund its participation.

I also recommend Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Makerere University (Uganda) be also invited to attend.

Let us talk.

Regards.

Parmeet Singh

# APPENDIX 4

Unicef M&E&R Workshop and Unicef/ECA Expert Working Group: Draft 5.0

<b>MIS Expert Working Group 26-27 June 1995</b>		
<i>Summit Goals and Indicators</i>		
Monday a.m.	Welcome and Introductions	M Sidibe Rep Swaziland
	World Summit Goals in Africa	Z Bendow DRD ESARO
	Role of the CSO in Monitoring	P Singh Sen Stat ECA
	Integration in CSO Workplans / Surveys	C M'Kai AGS BoS Tanzania OO Ajayi DG CSO Nigeria Z Kaija Prin Stat Uganda
<i>Monitoring and Sampling Strategies</i>		
Monday p.m.	Stand-alone Survey Methods	L Golosi Com NSO Malawi M Morojele Dir BoS Lesotho J Razafimanjato Dir Madag G Jones UNICEF NYHQ
	Gender Issues	Z Bendow DRD ESARO M Patel M&E ESARO
<i>Institutional Arrangements</i>		
Tuesday a.m.	User Producer Arrangements	T Botana Head Demog Office CSO Botswana D Lukhele Dir CSO Swazi OO Ajayi DG CSO Nigeria M Morojele Dir BoS Lesotho
	Pan-African Data, Research Issues	M Patel M&E ESARO E Odirile Stat SADC
<i>African Perspectives in Monitoring</i>		
Tuesday p.m.	Data Use and Dissemination	D Diangamo Dir CSO Zamb TBC Dir CBS Kenya
	Discussion: Future Perspectives & Recommendations	P Singh Sen Stat ECA OO Ajayi DG CSO Nigeria
<b>Unicef Staff: Technical Training 28-30 June 1995</b>		
<i>MDG MIS Technical Training</i>		
Wednsdy a.m.	Experience sharing	Unicef POs - VIPP
	Problems & solutions	G Jones NYHQ
Wednsdy p.m.	MIS Technical training for Unicef M&E Officers	G Jones NYHQ
<i>AKF Training Modules</i>		
Thursday a.m.	Evaluation: Aga Khan M&E Training Modules: Intro, Working Groups	M Patel, T Lobsinger P Claquin AKF Geneva
Thursday p.m.	Module working groups & plenary	T Lobsinger P Claquin AKF Geneva
	Conclusion: Useability of modules for M&E&R capacity building	M Patel, NYHQ, AKF
<i>Evaluation and Research Training</i>		
Friday a.m.	The Management of the Evaluation Function	L Bifani, NYHQ
	CD-ROM, DEEDS, New Initiatives: Evaluation Database Hands-on Session	L Bifani, NYHQ

Friday p.m.	The Structure of an M&E Plan	L Bifani, F Gruloos
	VIPP M&E Plan Checklist	TBD
	Closing remarks	M Sidibe Rep Swaziland
	Wind up	NYHQ, ESARO, Swz. CO

*Note: Some speakers still to be confirmed.  
We may undertake a survey of M&E implementation and technical training needs on Sunday evening 7-7.30pm. Details will be given on arrival.*



## APPENDIX 5

Author: Mahesh.Patel@unep.no (Patel, Mahesh) at INTERNET  
Date: 6/19/95 5:39 PM  
Priority: Normal  
Receipt Requested  
TO: Alex I. Simon at UNECA  
CC: gjones@unicef.org at INTERNET  
Subject: URGENT: Attn: Parmeet Singh MRAG

----- Message Contents -----

In consultation with Gareth Jones, our senior statistician in New York Headquarters we have decided that it is essential that we hold a pre-Expert Group planning meeting in Nairobi on Friday the 23 June, possibly carrying on through Saturday the 24 June.

We consider it very important that you attend that meeting due to your prominent role in inviting the Directors of National Statistical Offices who will be attending the Expert Group meeting.

Please arrange to be in Nairobi for those dates.

Best regards

IGC Fax Service 06/21/95 04:35 Pacific Time (USA)  
From: "Gareth Jones" (gjones@igc.apc.org)  
Subject: Swaziland workshop

Page 01

MSF-IN 711/06

U N I C E F

543  
FAX MESSAGE VIA EMAIL

DATE: June 21, 1995

TO: Parmeet Singh, UNECA,  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
FAX: 251-1-514-416

FROM: Gareth Jones, Senior Adviser,  
S&M, Planning Office, H-13G,  
UNICEF, New York  
FAX: (212) 303-7959 [or (212) 888-7465 if first busy]

REF: gJ95638

55 JUN 21 AM 11:31

UNITED NATIONS  
UNICEF

MESSAGE:

Page 1 of 1

Parmeet,

I look forward to meeting with you in Nairobi on Friday, June 23. This will provide us with a critical working period of two days in which to develop and finalize important components for the Swaziland workshop.

I also look forward to hearing about progress being made on MICS in the region and would like to be able to incorporate this into the workshop, using participants with first-hand knowledge of the country situation.

Gareth

## MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY EXPERT WORKING GROUP MEETING ANNOTATED AGENDA AND SCHEDULE

### Objectives of MICS expert working group meeting

Participants will learn more about:

- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).
- How CSOs can help with MICS.
- How other countries in sub-Saharan Africa are obtaining MICS type data.

### MONDAY 26 JUNE

*Start 8:30am; coffee/tea 10:00-10:15; lunch 12:30-2:00pm; finish 5:30pm*

*Chair - UNICEF/ESARO in morning; Nigeria in afternoon.*

**1. Welcome and introductions - UNICEF; Minister of Planning, Swaziland**

**2. World Summit goals in Africa**

**3. Role of CSO in monitoring**

- The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is the primary data collection agency of government, and also provides technical support to other departments
- Responsibility for ensuring standards and quality in context of national database
- MICS a new dimension for CSOs in context of tools for rapid assessment.

**1. CSO workplans/surveys**

Given the need for a household survey to collect MICS type data, what are the alternatives?

Alternatives	Examples	Time
Stand-alone survey	Madagascar/Malawi	15 min
Add-on to existing survey(s)	Nigeria/Tanz/Uganda	30
Do via another government department	Swaziland	15
Do via an organization outside government	Lesotho	15

Discussion: 30 min

On other country experiences in survey alternatives, why the selected alternative?

**3. Survey methods**

If a survey is needed, what do you need to know/do, what are the alternatives, and how do the survey components change when they are part of a stand-alone or add-on survey.?

Survey component	Examples	Time
Starting out	UNICEF	10 min
Content and questionnaire	Malawi	40
Gender issues	UNICEF	10
Sample (including subnational)	Nigeria/Tanzania	30
Data collection	Lesotho/Nigeria	30
Data processing	Madagascar/Swaziland	30
Comparability with other data	Discussion	30
Decentralized survey operations	Uganda	10

Discussion: (summary only)

15 min

*Main discussion is to be included after each survey component listed above.*

## **TUESDAY 27 JUNE**

*Start 8:00am; coffee/tea 10:00-10:15; lunch 12:30-2:00pm; finish 5:30pm*

*Chair - Malawi in morning; Tanzania in afternoon*

### **6. User/producer arrangements (pre-data collection)**

How do data needs get determined within a country, and how do these get translated into action?  
What considerations are given to international comparisons?

Arrangement	Examples	Time
Different user/producer arrangements	Zambia	40 min
NPA structure	Uganda/Madagascar	30
Consideration of international standards/comparisons.	Tanzania	30

Discussion: (summary only)

10 min

*Main discussion is to be included after each component listed above.*

### **7. Data use and dissemination (post-data collection)**

How can use of MICS type data be maximized, including a push for action to be taken where needed?

Type of output	Examples	Time
Preliminary survey report	Swaziland	10 min
Full survey report	Discussion	20

Discussion:

20 min

Discussion of experiences in different countries, pros and cons, and identification of key components/aspects of report.

Type of output	Examples	Time
Research issues	UNICEF	15 mins
Data to information and action	Panel	30 min
• Advocacy and policy		
• Action oriented		
• Programme impact		
• Reaching national and community leaders		
• Public media		

Discussion: (Summary only)

20 min

*Main discussion is to be included after each component listed above.*

### **8. Closing session: future perspectives and recommendations**

- Where are the countries of the region now with obtaining MICS data and where do they expect to be by the end of 1995
- Are there specific needs for assistance with respect to obtaining MICS data by end of 1995?
- How sustainable is the MICS type approach for NPA/WSC goal monitoring in the second half of the 1990s.
- Can it be used for other specific policy related data, such as monitoring poverty.

# APPENDIX 7

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY EXPERT WORKING GROUP

26 - 27 JUNE, 1995 SWAZILAND

COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION
NAIROBI	Z. KETSELLA BENDOW	DEP. REGIONAL DIR.
UNICEF/ESARO	MAHESH PATEL	MONITORING & E. OFFICER UNICEF
ANGOLA	GORDON J. LEWIS MARIO ALBERTO ADAUTA DE SOUSA	M&E OFFICER/UNICEF DIRECTOR, NIS
BOTSWANA	KRISHNA BELBASE TOZIBA BOTANA	PO NUTRITION & HFS HEAD, DEM UNIT, CSO
GCA/ADDIS ABABA	PARMEET SINGH	REGIONAL ADVISOR
AKF, GENEVA	PIERRE CLAQUIN	HEALTH PO
GHANA	HANNE MORCH SAM ADJEI MINTWAB ALIYOU	M&E OFFICER/UNICEF DIR HRU, MOH ASST M&E OFFICER/UNICEF
LESOTHO	KEIKO WATANABE MPO MOROJELE	ASST PROG OFFICER/UNICEF DIR, BUR OF STATS
MADAGADCAR	FRANÇOISE CULOOS- ACKERMANS RAZAFIMANJATO JOCELYN	M&E OFFICER/UNICEF DIR OF CENSUS DEPT
MALAWI	WIA BOS-BERENDS L. GOLOSI	APO, M&E/UNICEF DEP COMM OF CENSUS & STATS
MOZAMBIQUE	GURPREET SAMROW RONALD VAN DIJK	ASST M&E OFFICER/UNICEF SECT HEAD, M&E/UNICEF
NYHQ/UNICEF	GARETH JONES LINDA BIFANI	SENIOR ADVISOR, STATS E&RO, NYHQ
NIGERIA	DURU TOBI O.O. AJAYI	ECONOMIST/PO/UNICEF DIR GEN, FED OFFICE OF STATS
OLS/UNICEF	KATE ALLEY	M&E OFFICER
RWANDA	THOMAS BERGMANN FATUMA NDANGIZA	PO COORDINATOR/UNICEF MO FAMILY & WOMEN'S PROMOTION

SEYCHELLES	H. GAPPY	DIR GEN MNGMNT & INFO SYS DIVISION
SIERRA LEONE	O. WILLIAMS C. LANSANA	PROGRAMME OFFICER/ UNICEF DEP DIR STATS
SOUTH AFRICA	MR N. MEMON	SPO/UNICEF
SWAZILAND	DAVID LUKHELE TONY DALY GORAN MATELJAK	DIR OF CSO HEALTH CONSULTANT PROJECT OFFICER/UNICEF
TANZANIA	KARURU KATALYEBA C. LETUSI EDITH MBATIA	PO, AME SECT. UNICEF ASST. GVT STATISTICIAN PO, INFO SYS/UNICEF
UGANDA	MARCUS BETTS J. MUWONGE	M&E OFFICER/UNICEF COMM OF STATS, STATS DEP
WINDHOEK	ARTHUR VAN DIESEN	SPO
ZAMBIA	DAVID DIANGAMO	DIR OF STATS, CSO
ZIMBABWE	MARIANNE LINDNER	APO/UNICEF

## APPENDIX 8

### MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY EXPERT WORKING GROUP MEETING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Countries should be encouraged to develop a regular, integrated, household survey system for social monitoring, including Mid-Decade and World Summit for Children goals. The MICS initiative provides a good opportunity for this purpose, and the MICS questionnaire and manual are very useful reference documents.
2. At country level, UNICEF, should develop an ongoing and proactive relationship with the national statistical systems, especially CSOs, as a part of UNICEFs support on monitoring the World Summit for Children goals.
3. National MICS data should be made widely available on diskette so as to facilitate better use of data in countries. UNICEF should assist in developing a related pan-African database and in promoting its usage.
4. Countries with complex emergencies should be encouraged to implement an adapted MICS methodology to obtain key social indicators on the current situation in accessible areas.
5. UNICEF should support the sharing of experiences between countries on effective dissemination and use of MICS data.
6. UNICEF should assist in strengthening national capacity to make better use of MICS data in advocacy, in policy and programme application, in mobilizing communities and in research.
7. UNICEF should brief the Committee on African Statistical Development and the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers on progress on MICS implementation, with a view to mobilizing their support.
8. The Committee on African Statistical Development and the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers should review the development of regular, integrated, national household survey systems in Africa and recommend improvements, including the means of introducing gender sensitive data collection.
9. UNICEF country offices are requested to support CSO participation in the expert working group to be convened by ECA on master samples, sampling for rare and elusive populations and rapid measurement surveys.
10. African country experiences in implementation of MICS should be reviewed, with aim of improving the methodology for use in monitoring over the period 1996-2000. A review of MICS from a gender perspective should also be included.
11. Reporting agencies should be requested to present summary tables disaggregated by sex wherever possible.

**APPENDIX 9**  
**DRAFT 28/6/95**

**REPORT OF MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS)**  
**EXPERT WORKING GROUP MEETING**

**EZULWINI, SWAZILAND, 26-27 JUNE 1995**

**This report was compiled by Marcus Betts, Monitoring Officer, UNICEF-Kampala, with support from: Parmeet Singh, Regional Advisor, ECA; Gareth Jones, ??, UNICEF-NYHQ; and Mahesh Patel, M&E Officer, UNICEF-ESARO.**

# REPORT OF MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) EXPERT WORKING GROUP MEETING

EZULWINI, SWAZILAND. 26-27 JUNE 1995: Rapporteur Marcus Betts (Uganda)

## 1. OPENING COMMENTS

### Welcome Address

*Michel Sidibe, Asst. Representative, UNICEF-Mbabane*

Participants from the East & Southern Africa Region (ESAR) and from English-speaking countries in the West and Central Africa Region were welcomed by the Assistant Representative, Mbabane, to this unique gathering, where heads of Central Statistical Offices (CSOs) and UNICEF M&E Focal Points from the region had assembled as an Expert Working Group for the first time, with participation from the Economic Commission for Africa. The outcome of this meeting should enable improved joint planning by Government and UNICEF in all countries participating.

The following general concerns were raised, and were expected to be addressed by the Meeting:

- How to improve communication between the users and producers of data, focussing on the use of the data product as well as its generation, in order to improve the daily operation of programmes.
- Requirements for both quality and timeliness of the data produced.
- The danger of parallel data collection systems and duplication of effort in the context of scarce resources.
- The need for feedback of information to communities, not just policy-makers.

### Introductory Remarks

*Zerfinesh Bendow, Ag. Regional Director, UNICEF-ESARO*

Participants were welcomed and gratitude expressed to the Kingdom of Swaziland for their hospitality. The Kingdom of Swaziland was congratulated on the recent Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, their expected achievement of most of the Mid-Decade Goals and their being the second country in ESAR to conduct a MICS - therefore a most appropriate venue.

The following reasons for UNICEF's concern with MICS were put forward:

- Strong link to development: as the largest worldwide survey ever, it will enable measurement of progress following the World Summit for Children with sufficient precision to serve as a dynamic tool to further improve the situation of women and children:
  - for advocacy by Heads of State;
  - for resource mobilization; and,
  - for planning (linking resources to needs).
- As a capacity building process: developing a pan-African monitoring capacity and improved policy making.
- Empowerment of users, including communities, to plan with and for women and children.

The workshop is expected to develop recommendations on how greater collaboration with CSOs can be developed in future to strengthen these processes.



## Guest of Honour's Remarks

*Themba Masuku, Minister of Economic Planning  
and Development, Swaziland*

Participants were welcomed to the workshop and to the Kingdom of Swaziland. The organizers were commended for bringing together such a vast variety and depth of experience to enable planners to move beyond political rhetoric to take monitoring and evaluation as a vital part of the effort to improve the situation of women and children. The effort to monitor the Mid-Decade Goals should be taken as a vehicle to improve monitoring systems fundamentally. It was hoped that the conclusions of this workshop would serve as a model for other regions, not just for ESAR.

## **2. WORLD SUMMIT GOALS IN AFRICA**

*Gareth Jones, Senior Advisor,  
Planning Office, UNICEF, New York*

The World Summit for Children (WSC), New York, 1991, set goals for the 1990s. Indicators for monitoring progress towards their achievement have since been identified jointly with UNESCO and WHO. The Mid-Decade Goals were set as a critical step in facilitating the achievement of WSC Goals and, in Africa, gained authority from the Consensus of Dakar (OAU/ICAAC/UNICEF). The need for the Mid-Decade Goals arose since;

- WSC Goals were 27 in number; a daunting prospect.
- WSC Goals were distant in time (year 2000).
- there was need to mobilize the process before it was too late, by focussing on the achievable and the necessary 'half-way' targets.

The following characteristics of MICS data were required to serve the above purpose;

- permit measurement of the agreed key indicators;
- be collected by end-1995;
- results published in the first half of 1996;
- be low-cost, high-quality;
- provide national coverage and representation; and,
- be actionable data, i.e. be used extensively to further improve the situation of children.

## **3. ROLES OF CSOs IN MONITORING**

*Parmmeet Singh, Regional Advisor,  
Economic Commission for Africa*

CSOs are not always the only bodies capable of conducting MICSs, but:

- CSOs serve as the primary data collection agency of government;
- CSOs have a substantive role to play either as direct data collectors or as the source of technical support to other agencies undertaking data collection;
- CSOs have responsibility for ensuring standards and quality, in context of national database; and,
- MICS provide a new dimension for CSOs in conducting rapid measurement of social progress.

The ECA Regional Advisor noted that CSOs have been subject to frequent criticism on the timeliness of their delivery of data and they need to rise to this challenge. The urgency of reporting on progress towards the Mid-Decade Goals using MICSs, in many cases, presents the first, but certainly not the last, opportunity for CSOs to respond to the urgency of a particular demand-driven process.

#### 4. CSO WORKPLANS/ SURVEYS<sup>(1)</sup>

Country experiences were shared on the various approaches to undertaking MICSs, namely;

- 'Stand-Alone' implementation of the Mid-Decade Goal (MDG) questionnaire;
- 'Add-On' entire MDG module, or particular questions, to an already planned survey(s);
- 'Fully Integrated' into an on-going integrated national household survey programme of the CSO; or,
- any other means (e.g. contract a private organization).

Particular emphasis was given to reviewing the survey quality, timeliness of results and cost-effectiveness of each option.

There was a wide range of country situations and CSO capacities, therefore the range of approaches was varied. In many cases, the MICS initiative provided the first stimulus for UNICEF/CSO cooperation. Due to the short notice given to CSOs of this initiative, some CSO workplans served as a 'constraint' since budgets had been set and other CSO priorities set, but in future such workplans will provide the opportunity for further cooperation and integration of user/producer needs. Other CSOs (and their partners, e.g. DHS) were able to be more flexible and incorporate the data needs into ongoing programmes.

Given the urgency for MICS to be conducted, most countries had little option but to take the most readily available opportunity. But clearly, where the option existed, full-integration was preferable to add-on, or stand-alone, if the conditions for MICS were satisfied (see "Characteristics" in section 2, above). Where the option existed between add-on or stand-alone, then considerations of cost (less for add-on) would need to be weighed against the advantage of being able to control the survey (questionnaire and processing) in the stand-alone.

For the long-run, the use of integrated national survey programmes was preferred (where the necessary survey infrastructure exists) since such a functioning system, if well designed, would:

- provide quick, regular response to data needs;
- be flexible;
- be cost-effective;
- provide quality data through well-trained and experienced survey operations staff;
- result in continuous and consistent capacity building; and
- ensure better quality of data linkages between surveys.

#### 5. SURVEY METHODS

The various stages of a survey were reviewed, focussing on the requirements and alternatives available for each of the approaches to MICS described above. Some stages may be conducted by bodies other than CSOs, but technical advice and guidance should come from the CSO.

##### Lead Agency & Survey Coordinator

- In most cases, CSO played the leading role. Some countries, implementation was led by another ministry. Experience with private bodies was poor since they often lacked the capacity/experience to effectively implement national surveys.

### Content and Questionnaire

- Most countries made adaptations to the model questionnaire to suit the country situation. However, change and breaking up the MDG questionnaire (in the case of 'add-on') runs the risk of conceptual and definitional inconsistencies.
- Questionnaire design should ensure that the required indicators can be measured and that the desired summary tables can be produced. (Including the generation of data disaggregated by sex and of gender-sensitive indicator data - which can be used to update and maintain the regional Gender Disparity Index.)

### Sample (including sub-national)

- Most countries have a Master Sample which can be used to ensure comparability of data between surveys.
- Sub-national data can be generated for many indicators without increasing the sample size or by accepting a wider confidence interval. Some surveys may include deliberate over-sampling in selected sub-national units to generate specific sub-national data in those areas.

### Data Collection

- CSO may use staff from other bodies for this stage, with training provided by the CSO. (e.g. ministry extension staff, schools, universities - especially where permanent field organization not established).
- Often a major bottleneck in the overall process since it is the most logistically complex stage.
- Emergency situation countries tend to have special difficulties in this area.
- Should be the first element of survey capability to be covered by CSOs own resources.

### Data Processing

- Often a major bottleneck in the overall process since it is either;
  - not planned thoroughly (from data entry to final tabulation); and/or,
  - not thoroughly pre-tested; and/or,
  - underestimated in terms of manpower/hardware; and/or,
  - underbudgeted; and/or,
  - weakly organized and managed.
- Standardization of systems and procedures (entry/ editing/ processing) would avoid many of these bottlenecks, saving time and effort throughout this stage.

### Comparability with Other Data/ Validation

- Use of master sample frame greatly enhances this, facilitating the cross-checking of results by reference to other data sets.

## 6. USER/PRODUCER ARRANGEMENTS

A wide variety of country experiences were reported, each identifying different user/producer fora. For some countries, the MICS initiative is the first time for the UNICEF country office to be proactively involved in such fora. The role of UNICEF in supporting such fora and in promoting better use of data was valued and could readily be developed further, particularly in linking useable data to appropriate prominent advocates (even Presidents).

## 7. DATA USE AND DISSEMINATION

- Data is a product and needs marketing through various channels of communication.
- Data needs interpretation (meaning) in order to become useful 'information' for audiences.
- Dissemination and use often unplanned and unfunded - responsibility often left open (rarely CSO, but could easily be so through CSO publication, but better used if programme staff used as vehicle for dissemination).
- Tools to monitor dissemination and use often lacking.

### Reporting Requirements

- NYHQ needs data on the MDG indicators (and confidence intervals).
- Technical Survey Report; follows standard format and would include the basic results.
- Analytical Report; content/format/style/audience is open and will need to be country specific, but provision of model/alternative table formats could stimulate output. Will need to be varied in order to reach the varied audiences (busy policy makers, interested technical staff, media, sub-national administrations, communities, etc.). Can link to a variety of ongoing communication processes, annual conferences, etc.

### Potential Supplementary Uses of MICS Data

*Mahesh Patel, M&E Officer,  
UNICEF-ESARO*

- Sub-national reporting, trends.
- Analysis of interaction between indicators (e.g. water, diarrhoea, education).
- Analysis of programme impact
  - Area-Based Programmes
  - Bamako Initiative
  - Service Access
  - Community-Based
- Community Feedback (often counterproductive if omitted)
  - M&E as a development tool by stimulating positive behaviour change
- Pooling data between countries
  - Pan-African data-set ("there should be one cluster within an hour's walk of any point in Africa")
  - Large Sample Programme Impact ("largest survey in the world")
  - Social Poverty measurement
- National research tool (available for further analysis, and blending with qualitative data/analysis and as a signpost for more specific, smaller-scale, survey work), particularly if data disseminated on well documented diskette.

# MICS WORKSHOP SWAZILAND 26-30 JUNE 1995: STATUS OF MID-DECADE GOAL MONITORING

OFFICE

APPENDIX 10

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Country	Name of survey	Main government department	Modality of survey	Data collection	Report completed	Sample size	Sub-sampled?	Cost	Comments
Angola	Household and expenditure survey	National Institute of Statistics	Integrated	Jan.-Mar.96	Sep.96	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	
Botswana	FHS	CSO, MOH	Integrated	Feb.-Apr.96	Sept.96	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	District level estimates under consideration, but will depend on resources available
Ethiopia	MICS	FHD, MOH	Integrated	Jun.-Jul.95	Dec.95	4500 hhlds	Yes	\$28,300	
Lesotho	DHS?	BOS	Add-on		Dec.95		Yes		Original idea of contracting out survey to private sector no longer appears appropriate. Now looking again at CSO organizing survey.
Madagascar	MICS	Min. Planning & Economy	Stand-alone	Jun.-Jul.95	Oct.95	6225 hhlds	No	UNICEF= \$80,000	
Malawi	MICS	NSO	Stand-alone	Aug.95	Dec.95	5600 hhlds	Yes	UNICEF= \$90,000	
Mozambique	MICS	Min. Planning	Stand-alone	Jul.-Aug.95	Nov.95	6600 hhlds	Yes		
Namibia		Min. of Education							
Seychelles	Admin. records and census	MISD	No survey.	Mar.96					Only aware of MICS from workshop. Most data available from already published reports.
Swaziland	Child survival survey	MOH	Add-on	Apr.95	Jul.95	950 hhlds	Yes	UNICEF= \$20,000	Malnutrition data available from survey done 6 months ago. Education data from routine reporting.
Swaziland	National hld survey programme	CSO	Add-on	Sep.95	Nov.95	Don't know	Yes	UNICEF= 15,000	
Tanzania	Indicator monitoring survey (IMS)	Bureau of Statistics	Add-on	Jan.96	Mar.96	5328 hhlds	Urban /rural		IMS the equivalent of a SDA priority survey, which will be carried out every other year.

# MICS WORKSHOP SWAZILAND 26-30 JUNE 1995: STATUS OF MID-DECADE GOAL MONITORING

Uganda	DHS	Stats. Dept.	Add-on	Apr.-Jul.95	Mar.96 (MID goal indicators only)	6000-8000 hhlds	Yes	UNICEF= \$60,000 for both	IHS takes place in 2 (or 3) cycles, with different modules in each. For 95/96 MICS module data expected to be collected in Feb.-Apr.96.
Uganda	Integrated household survey (IHS) (related to SDA)	Stats. Dept.	Add-on	Aug.95- Jul.96	Aug.96	5000 hhlds	Yes		
Zambia	Nat. hldd food security, nutrition & health monitoring survey	CSO	Stand-alone & integrated community survey	Monthly	Monthly	3000 hhlds	Yes	\$10,000 per month	
Zambia	National household survey on living conditions	CSO	Integrated	Mid-95 and mid-96	Oct.95 and Oct.96	10,000 hhlds	Yes	\$50,000 per year.	From 1995 all household surveys, except one for agriculture, will be put within the living conditions survey system which will be done yearly.
Zimbabwe	Sentinel surveillance for SDA monitoring	Dept. of Social Welfare	Stand-alone	Sep.94	Soon	4125 hhlds	Yes	\$35,000	Name of survey is misleading - it is in fact a MICS type survey using the CSO master sample (rounds 4 and 5).
Ghana	MICS	Ministry of Health	Stand alone	Apr.-May 95	Jul.95	4500 hhlds	No	\$84,000	Includes a disability module.
Nigeria	NISH	Federal Office of Statistics	Integrated	Mar.-Apr.95	Aug.95	18,600 hhlds	Yes	UNICEF= \$20,000; GON= \$10,000	These are additional to the ongoing costs of NISH.
Sierra Leone	MICS	CSO, Department of Planning.	Stand-alone	Aug.95	Nov.95	3500 hhlds	Yes	\$17,000	