

Sources of evidence on dimensions of human development in Zimbabwe



**By Rene Loewenson, Champion Maxwebo
Training and Research Support Centre**

**Harare, Zimbabwe
December 2008**

**TARSC Monograph
With support from Oxfam (Canada)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	2
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Aims of the inventory.....	6
1.2 Methods	6
2. Information on Health	7
3. Information on Education.....	22
4. Information on food security	27
5. Information on income, expenditure and employment.....	32
6. Information on production and assets.....	37
7. Additional internet based resources and sources.....	42
8. Discussion: Issues and gaps	45
9 References	46

Cite as: Loewenson R, Maxwebo C (2008) Sources of evidence on dimensions of human development in Zimbabwe Training and Research Support Centre, TARSC Monograph, Harare.

Executive Summary

The rapidly changing situation and significant economic, social and political challenges that the country is experiencing calls for informed responses, guided by valid, relevant evidence. Access to shared sources of evidence is important to base responses on conditions within communities. Ensuring access to data is also important to inform agendas for research that supports human and social development in Zimbabwe.

To inform research on and programmes aimed at supporting human development, an inventory was carried out of sources and types of evidence on different dimensions of human development at national and sub-national levels. This mapping of sources of evidence seeks to give a holistic picture of the information gathered by government departments, parastatals, non-governmental organizations and international agencies.

The report presents the inventory of routine, periodic data from surveys, facility reports or surveillance findings focused on seven areas of identified importance to human development, ie health, education, income and expenditure, employment, food security, production, particularly agricultural production and household assets. It covers publicly available evidence collected from census, household surveys, sample surveys, sentinel site surveys, routine information systems and qualitative assessments. The report presents information for the indicators on the

- The institutional source
- The specific indicators collected within the area
- The scope (national, provincial, district), type of data collection and level of disaggregation
- The periodicity and dates of recent rounds of data collection
- Information on where to obtain the reports and the databases if relevant

It provides comment on the data availability and quality as noted in the reports.

The bulk of statistical information collected throughout the public service is centralized and published by the Central Statistical Office. Recently, the Central Statistical Office has launched a statistical database called ZIMDAT, which is now available on CD-ROM. This database contains information (from all sector implementing ministries), which is intended to measure progress towards the attainment of the millennium goals spelt out in Zimbabwe's development context.

While the inventory indicates a number of sources of potentially good evidence on key areas of human development, including from large household surveys, it also identifies a number of shortfalls:

- There is limited routine evidence that is both available and current. Many household surveys were done in 2006 or before, and reports of more recent surveys are not all publicly available due in part to bottlenecks with publication or limited dissemination.
- There are gaps in some areas of evidence, but more importantly in the coverage of private sector services, informal sector income, economic activities and employment and the cross border economic, migration and income flows that are now more common.
- Facility data is less valid than household surveys, but has the advantage of being more frequent and current. It is however affected by the fall out from services and by breakdowns in reporting, leading to potential areas of bias.
- Many sources of evidence can only be analysed to provincial level, which weakens the use of these sources for processes such as allocation of public resources and budgets. The periodic poverty surveys can be analysed to district level, and it is suggested that given the significant changes since the last survey in 2003, a further round would provide vital evidence for planning.
- The production of ZIMDAT is a useful measure to make statistical evidence available, but there is relatively little promotion of the availability of the electronic databases and reports and the sometimes long delays in making reports publicly available also weakens their use in policy dialogue.

The more current data, such as the reports from facilities on notifiable diseases, is potentially important information, but limited by the fallout from services, personnel shortfalls and reporting bottlenecks. Moving from paper to electronic reporting for both household and facility reports would facilitate both the timing, spread and uptake of this information, if the personnel issues are addressed. However facility data may still present an inaccurate picture where there are costs, geographical and quality barriers to people using the facilities.

How widely are these data sources used in social and policy dialogue on conditions, budget debates, in media dissemination and in assessing social needs? This is not clear and a comparison against media reports or parliamentary hansards would for example give some indication of how the evidence is used by media and parliamentarians respectively. For all the routine data sources listed, it would seem to be a significant loss to invest in the data collection and analysis, and not make the further, probably smaller but different investment to ensure dissemination, outreach and uptake of the evidence.

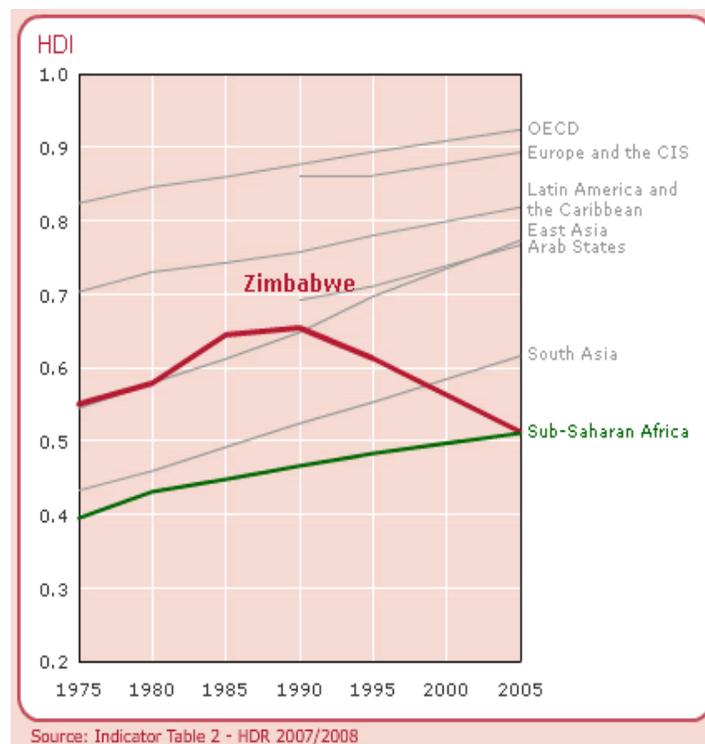
The inventory is by no means exhaustive and this report is being circulated as a means of getting feedback on sources that have relevance but have not yet been included. Feedback is thus invited on the report to admin@tarsc.org both as comment on the information presented and as feedback on any data sources that still need to be included.

1. Introduction

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three dimensions:

- ♦ a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth;
- ♦ knowledge, as measured by adult literacy (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight); and
- ♦ a decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$).

Zimbabwe ranks 151 of 177 countries in the 2007/8 Human Development Index. After its Human Development Index (HDI) peaked in 1975-1990 at .654, it fell to .513 in 2007/08, its lowest mark in 25 years (UNDP 2008). The improvement in the 1980s, and fall post 1995 shown in the Figure below suggest that human development is a key area of focus for the country's development, and an indicator of its challenges.



Source: UNDP, 2008.

The decline in the HDI in Zimbabwe post 1995 has been attributed to AIDS related mortality and economic decline. A significantly more detailed understanding is needed of the determinants and trends in human development, however, to inform planning. With economic and social inequality across gender, geographical area and income group, amongst other factors, any policy response aimed at improving human development needs to be informed by disaggregated and timely evidence on a range of key areas of social and economic development that affect human development outcomes. This includes indicators now being monitored for the Millennium Development goal targets, shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: The Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goal	Focus	Target
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
2	Achieve universal primary education	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
3	Promote gender equality, empower women	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015
4	Reduce child mortality	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
5	Improve maternal health	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
7	Ensure environmental sustainability	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources, Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water, By 2020 significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
8	Develop a global partnership for development	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally. Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff- and quota-free exports, enhanced programme of debt relief for and cancellation of official bilateral debt, more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction) Address the special needs of land-locked countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22 nd General Assembly Provisions). Deal comprehensively with debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term, In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth, In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries, and In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies.

The significant economic, social and political challenges that the country is experiencing call for informed responses, guided by valid, relevant evidence. This is an even greater challenge in circumstances where conditions are rapidly changing, and where response needs to be rapid, such as in the growing humanitarian crisis in the country.

Access to shared sources of evidence is important to base responses on conditions within communities, and to link immediate responses to acute needs to longer term demands. Ensuring access to data is also important to inform agendas for research that supports human and social development in Zimbabwe.

1.1 Aims of the inventory

An inventory of sources and types of evidence on different dimensions of human development at national and sub-national levels was thus compiled to share information on current sources of evidence. This mapping of sources of evidence seeks to give a holistic picture of the information gathered by government departments, parastatals, non-governmental organizations and international agencies.

The mapping focused on seven areas of identified importance to human development, ie health, education, income and expenditure, employment, food security, production, particularly agricultural production and household assets. It sought to cover publicly available evidence collected from census, household surveys, sample surveys, sentinel site surveys, routine information systems and qualitative assessments.

The mapping gathered information on the

- The institutional source
- The specific indicators collected within the area
- The scope (national, provincial, district), type of data collection and level of disaggregation
- The periodicity and dates of recent rounds of data collection
- Information on where to obtain the reports and the databases if relevant

The assessment also sought to include any comment available on the data quality as noted in the reports.

1.2 Methods

The information presented in this report was gathered from key informant input and secondary review, including published and internet data. Documents cited as main sources of evidence were secured as hard or electronic copies. Information generally requires written authorization from heads of ministries or non state organisations and while we gave a reasonable amount of time for this in the study we were not able to obtain it from selected state and non state institutions.

The bulk of statistical information collected throughout the public service is centralized and published by the Central Statistical Office. Recently, the Central Statistical Office has launched a statistical database called ZIMDAT, which is now available on CD-ROM. This database contains information (from all sector implementing ministries), which is intended to measure progress towards the attainment of the millennium goals spelt out in Zimbabwe's development context.

The inventory is by no means exhaustive and this report is being circulated as a means of getting feedback on sources that have relevance but have not yet been included. Feedback is thus invited on the report to admin@tarsc.org both as comment on the information presented and as feedback on any data sources that still need to be included.

The report presents the findings in tables that present the information and the various sources for it with a breakdown of the features of the data collected and source. At the end of each subsection there is a comment on the data gaps and quality. In the final section there is a general discussion on the overall findings and implications.

2. Information on Health

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Nutritional status of mothers and children				
<p>Dietary diversity in children and women; Nutrition status of children and Women</p> <p>Anemia prevalence; Micronutrient intake and supplementation;</p> <p>Birth-weight</p> <p>Breastfeeding patterns Relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and contraception</p>	<p>CSO Demographic and Health Survey</p> <p>www.measuredhs.com census@mweb.co.zw</p> <p>Also available on ZIMDAT.</p>	<p>Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. The 2005/6 round had for example a total sample size of over 8000 women aged 15-49 and over 7000 men age 15-54.</p> <p>Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels</p>	<p>Every 5 years</p> <p>Latest reports 1994, 1999, 2005-06</p>	<p>Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity. DHS 2005-06 is fourth in a series of decennial surveys allowing for time trend analysis. See for example Loewenson and Shamu 2008.</p>
<p>Child nutrition Breastfeeding practices</p>	<p>Food and Nutrition Council Zimbabwe National Nutrition Surveillance Assessment SIRDC Phone: 860321/860351 Also available on ZIMDAT</p>	<p>National household sample survey (of 44 000 h/holds & 22 000 children aged 6-59 months) carried out in all the districts of Zimbabwe. Direct h/hold/ individual information disaggregated to provincial level</p>	<p>Ad hoc</p> <p>Last survey November 2007</p>	<p>Large sample survey provides relatively accurate data.</p>
<p>Nutrition status of Women & children</p> <p>Micro-nutrient supplement intake</p> <p>Malnutrition in association with -poverty -dietary diversity -food security</p>	<p>Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee(ZimVac) Urban Assessment Report SIRDC Tel: (263 4) 860321/860351/862586. gkembo@sirdc.ac.zw Soft copies available for 2003 & 2006 and also on ZIMDAT</p>	<p>National, urban sector household survey of evidence collected directly from households. Analysis disaggregated to provincial level.</p>	<p>Irregular / ad hoc surveys. Most recent implemented in 2002, 2003, 2006</p>	<p>Data is collected in accordance with CSO procedures for survey taking and can therefore be deemed to be of good quality. The sample is of 4 570 households in 225 urban sites.</p>
<p>Weight for age in children 0-4; >5;</p> <p>Low birth weight</p> <p>Out-patient clinical nutrition</p>	<p>MoHCW & CSO National Health Profile (unpublished) www.mohcw.gov.zw provides the 1996 profile and time trends for 1992-1996 at</p>	<p>Quantitative data based on Based on T5 returns of Out Patient Depts of Govt, mission and municipal health facilities (excludes private institutions). Disaggregation done to</p>	<p>Annual, Latest reports 2004, 2005, 2006</p>	<p>Facility based data so bias in that reporting depends on use of facilities.</p>

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
deficiencies- all ages	http://www.mohcw.gov.zw/health%20reports/national%20health%20profile.htm	national, provincial and selected city levels		
% children under 4 years below the third centile weight for age % birthweight less than 2.5kg	CSO Quarterly Digest of Statistics http://www.zimstat.co.zw census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Collected nationally from registered institutions Analysed nationally	Quarterly Latest reports July 2007	Data collected from registered institutions and generally verified. The printed statistical series are not up to date.
% of under 5yrs with malnutrition (weight for age)	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report (263 4)794564 Hard copy available Copy also available on ZIMDAT Electronic copy available from UN site at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.
Mortality of adults, mothers and children				
Infant & child mortality levels and trends Perinatal mortality Socioeconomic & demographic differentials in early childhood mortality Adult mortality and trends Maternal mortality	CSO Demographic and Health Survey www.measuredhs.com census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels	Every 5 years Latest reports 1994, 1999, 2005-06	High level of reliability and validity. Four series of decennial surveys allowing for time trend analysis
Maternal mortality	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	
Infant and child mortality; Adult mortality; Maternal mortality	Central Statistics Office 2008 Inter-Censal Demographic Survey	Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households	Every ten years 1987/8,	The ICDS is intended to supplement

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
	(ICDS) census@mweb.co.zw	(covers 40 000 households countrywide) and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire.	1997/8, 2007/8	census data and to update the sampling frame. A pilot for the next census due in 2012.
Hospital based stillbirths, Early neo-natal deaths; Perinatal mortality rate Infant mortality rate (IMR) Under 5 Mortality Rate; Hospital based Crude Mortality Rate.	MoHCW & CSO National Health Profile (unpublished) www.mohcw.gov.zw	Quantitative data based on Based on T5 returns of Out Patient Depts of Govt, mission and municipal health facilities (excludes private institutions). Disaggregation done to national, Provincial and selected city levels	Annual, Latest reports 2004, 2005, 2006	Facility based data so bias in that reporting depends on use of facilities.
Morbidity, mortality and health sector response information	United Nations Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian affairs (OCHA) http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe/SituationReports/tabid/5148/language/en-US/Default.aspx	Regular situation reports of the health situation and specific humanitarian issues, eg cholera situation based on reporting from districts	Regular (weekly updates) . Latest report January 2009	Regular, accessible and useful information on humanitarian issues identified by the UN. Some reporting bias as dependent on access.
< 5 mortality rates Infant mortality rates level and trends Maternal mortality ratios level and trends	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Hard copy available Copy also available on ZIMDAT Electronic copy available from UN site at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.
Life expectancy Mortality rates Cause specific mortality	World Health Statistics 2008, WHO http://www.who.int/whosis/en/ Most recent data for Zimbabwe at http://www.who.int/whosis/data/Search.jsp?indicators=[Indicator].Members is for 2006	National level data from official and administrative sources	Annual Last report 2008 and covers 2006 as last year of data	Produced in collaboration with the WHO technical programmes and regional offices. Reliable, but depends for validity on official data
Causes of death in	Mortality Country Fact	National level data from	Annual	Produced in

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
children under 5, neonatal Top ten cause of death Life expectancy at birth	Sheet WHO http://www.who.int/entity/healthinfo/statistics http://www.who.int/entity/healthinfo/statistics/bo_dgbdeathdalyestimate_s.xls	official and administrative sources Based on the DHS surveys and World Health Statistics' Death and Disability Adjusted Life Year estimates by causes.	Last report 2006	collaboration with the WHO technical programmes and regional offices. Reliable, but depends for validity on official data
HIV and AIDS				
HIV prevalence by age, sex, socio-economic status, demographic characteristics; by sexual risk behaviour; and in couples Male circumcision by HIV prevalence and status; HIV related knowledge, attitudes & behaviour:, incl in youth Coverage of HIV testing services, Self reporting of sexually transmitted infections, Age and trends in -first sex, -premarital & -high risk sex -age-mixing in sexual relationships -drunkenness during sexual intercourse, -coverage of HIV testing services	CSO Demographic and Health Survey www.measuredhs.com/census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. The 2005/6 round had for example a total sample size of over 8000 women aged 15-49 and over 7000 men age 15-54. Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels	Every 5 years Latest reports 1994, 1999, 2005-06	Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity. DHS 2005-06 is fourth in a series of decennial surveys allowing for time trend analysis
HIV prevalence among ANC attendees by socio-demographic characteristics Syphilis prevalence among ANC attendees by socio-demographic characteristics Trends in prevalence 2000-2006	MoHCW- Health Information and Surveillance Unit, Dept. of Disease Prevention and control: AIDS& TB Programme/ Central Statistical Office. National Survey of HIV & Syphilis prevalence among women attending Antenatal clinics in Zimbabwe MoHCW AIDS & TB Programme, Tel: (263-4) 726803 Fax: (263-4)	Based on sentinel HIV surveillance among women attending Antenatal Clinic. Data based on a non-probability cross sectional anonymous & unlinked sero-survey on pregnant women attending antenatal services at public health facilities in 19 sentinel clinic sites throughout Zimbabwe. Analysis disaggregated to provinces & selected cities	Regular, biannual 2002, 2004, 2006, Also in AIDS & TB Programmes Annual Report 2006	Although this method has its biases eg limited to ANC attendees, it remains the most consistent international way to monitor trends of HIV prevalence.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
	795191 (Need permission from the Permanent Secretary to access reports).			
HIV Prevalence, Social and behavioural risk factors AIDS related knowledge, Awareness of AIDS services across age groups, Circumcision, Orphan status and OVCs issues	Biomedical Research & Training Institute/ National Institute of Health	Ad hoc surveys in selected districts	Ad hoc surveys	
New Aids cases x age & sex; New cases of AIDS, ARC & Related diseases; HIV sentinel surveillance data in ante natal care; Adult HIV & AIDS projections	MoHCW & CSO National Health Profile (unpublished) www.mohcw.gov.zw 1996 latest year available electronically	Quantitative data based on T5 returns of Out Patient Depts of Govt, mission and municipal health facilities (excludes private institutions). Disaggregation done to national, Provincial and selected city levels	Annual, Latest reports 2004, 2005, 2006	Facility based data so bias in that reporting depends on use of facilities.
HIV prevalence 15-49 year olds, Coverage: HIV testing & counseling PMTCT Condom programming Prevention of STIs ART programme TB & Leprosy notification & treatment HIV prevention in mothers, infants & young children, ARV and family planning, Infant feeding in the context of HIV infection, Additional care & support in PMTCT, Practical integration of PMTCT, FCH, ART & T&C services	MoHCW- Health Information and Surveillance Unit, Dept. of Disease Prevention and control: AIDS & TB Programme/ Central Statistical Office. AIDS & TB Programmes Annual Report Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission Of HIV In Zimbabwe. Tel: (263-4) 726803 Fax: (263-4) 795191 http://www.mohcw.gov.zw/	From official data and information system returns Analysis disaggregated to provinces	Regular, annual 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007	Excludes private for profit sector information
Clinical malaria incidence Incidence of Diarrhoea/Dysentery	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Electronic copy available from UN site	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
	at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z			donor community coordinated by UNDP.
HIV prevalence -15-49 years by sex - pregnant women - infants born to HIV+ mothers HIV knowledge, sexual behaviour of women 15-49years % on ARVs estimated deaths due to HIV/AIDS	SADC demographics - Zimbabwe Summary country profile for HIV/AIDS www.sadc.int/sadcaidsinfo	National level data from official and administrative sources	Annual Last report 2007	Based on data obtained from official Zimbabwean sources. The information is reliable, but also depends for validity on official data
Estimated no. of people living with HIV Reported no. of people 0-49yrs - receiving ART, -needing ART HIV testing & counseling - sites - no. of people tested Knowledge of HIV prevention methods (15-24 yrs) Reported condom use at last higher risk sex (15-24yrs)	World Health Organisation WHO Summary country profile for HIV/AIDS treatment scale-up Available at http://www.who.int/hiv/countries/en/	National level data from official and administrative sources	Annual 2008 update report available at http://www.who.int/globalatlases/predefinedReports/EF_S2008/full/EF_S2008_ZW.pdf	Based on data obtained from official Zimbabwean sources. The information is reliable, but also depends for validity on official data
Morbidity				
Notifiable diseases by age; Notifiable diseases trend by year and by nation; Outbreak National Summary	MoHCW & CSO National Health Profile (unpublished) www.mohcw.gov.zw 1996 latest year available electronically	Quantitative data based on reported cases from Govt, mission and municipal health facilities (excludes private institutions). Disaggregation done to national, Provincial and selected city levels	Annual, and current Latest report 2006	Facility based data so bias in that reporting depends on use of facilities. A valuable data source but published reports not up to date
OPDS general new disease condition by age & province; OPD chronic diseases/conditions by age & by province/city; Monthly OPD leading conditions; ARI, Diarrhoea, Leprosy, Schistosomiasis, Injuries	MoHCW & CSO National Health Profile (unpublished) www.mohcw.gov.zw 1996 latest year available electronically	Quantitative data based on T5 returns of Out Patient Depts of Govt, mission and municipal health facilities (excludes private institutions). Disaggregation done to national, Provincial and selected city levels	Annual, Latest reports 2004, 2005, 2006 Also Public Health Surveillance weekly report	Facility based data so bias in that reporting depends on use of facilities.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
EPI target diseases, inpatient cases & deaths by province and age Measles new cases and incidence rate by district. Neonatal tetanus AFP/Polio trend by year; In children: Prevalence and treatment of ARI Prevalence and treatment of fever, Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea Prevalence of fever	CSO Demographic and Health Survey www.measuredhs.com/census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. The 2005/6 round had for example a total sample size of over 8000 women aged 15-49 and over 7000 men age 15-54. Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels	Every 5 years Latest reports 1994, 1999, 2005-06	Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity. Four in a series of surveys allowing for time trend analysis
Morbidity, mortality and health sector response information	United Nations Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian affairs (OCHA) http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe/SituationReports/tabid/5148/language/en-US/Default.aspx	Regular situation reports of the health situation and specific humanitarian issues, eg cholera situation based on reporting from districts	Regular (weekly updates) . Latest report January 2009	Regular, accessible and useful information on humanitarian issues identified by the UN. Some reporting bias as dependent on access.
Persons with chronic illness	Food and Nutrition Council Zimbabwe National Nutrition Surveillance Assessment 2007 SIRDC Phone: 860321/860351 Also available on ZIMDAT	National household sample survey (of 44 000 h/holds & 22 000 children aged 6-59 months) carried out in all the districts of Zimbabwe. Direct h/hold/ individual information disaggregated to provincial level	Ad hoc Last survey November 2007	
Household report of - General health & -disability -Reproductive health -HIV/AIDS & chronic illness	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	
TB incidence and prevalence TB related mortality	Global TB control: country profile Zimbabwe WHO permissions@who.int www.who.int/whosis	National level data from official and administrative sources	Annual Last report 2006	The information is reliable, but also depends for validity on official data

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Various indicators of Health service coverage; health system resources collected internationally	World Health Statistics 2008 WHO permissions@who.int www.who.int/whosis	National level data from official and administrative sources	Annual Last report 2008	The information is reliable, but also depends for validity on official data
Environmental Health				
Ownership and use of mosquito nets by children and women aged 15-49, Indoor residual spraying Disposal of children's stools Housing tenure status, Type of dwelling, Availability of electricity; Source of water for drinking and cooking, Distance to water source; Type of toilet facility; Main source of energy for cooking	CSO Demographic and Health Survey 2005-06 www.measuredhs.com census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. The 2005/6 round had for example a total sample size of over 8000 women aged 15-49 and over 7000 men age 15-54. Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels	Every 5 years Latest reports 1994, 1999, 2005-06	Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity.
Housing characteristics -source of water -source of energy	CSO Income and Expenditure survey Tel: (263-04) 706681/7 prices@cs0.zarnet.ac.zw Also available on ZIMDAT08	Nationally representative sample survey of households; data direct from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels	Every 5 years Latest reports 1997/8, 2001/2, 2007/8	Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity.
Access to safe water Distance to nearest water source Access to safe sanitation Energy -sources for cooking -source for lighting	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	
Water & Sanitation Coverage of mosquito nets;	Food and Nutrition Council Zimbabwe National Nutrition Surveillance	National household sample survey (of 44 000 h/holds & 22 000 children aged 6-59 months) carried out in all	Ad hoc Last survey November	

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
	Assessment 2007 SIRDC Phone: 860321/860351 Also available on ZIMDAT	the districts of Zimbabwe. Direct h/hold/ individual information disaggregated to provincial level	2007	
Safe water access and water treatment responses relevant to disease epidemics, eg cholera	United Nations Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian affairs (OCHA) http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe/SituationReports/tabid/5148/language/en-US/Default.aspx	Regular situation reports of the health situation and specific humanitarian issues, eg cholera situation based on reporting from districts	Regular (weekly updates) . Latest report January 2009	Regular, accessible and useful information on humanitarian issues identified by the UN. Some reporting bias as dependent on access.
Households with Access to Safe Water in rural areas Households with Access to Safe Sanitation in rural areas	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Hard copy available Copy also available on ZIMDAT Electronic copy available from UN site at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.
Access to safe drinking water Access to safe sanitation Hygiene practices	UNICEF Wash Atlas 2006-2007(Intervention mapping for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in Zimbabwe} http://www.unicef.org	An atlas based on a database of reports from organisations on their activities in the provision of water and sanitation facilities in the whole of Zimbabwe. Analysed at province, district and ward levels	Bi-annually Last reports November 2006, June 2007	The information is reliable, but also depends for validity on official data
Coverage estimates for safe water and sanitation	Joint UNICEF and WHO Monitoring programme for water supply and sanitation Reports available at http://documents.wssinfo.org/?action=filterRegionDocuments&value=MDG:10	Time trend data on water and sanitation coverage rates from household surveys with estimates for recent data	Annual Last updated July 2008	Draws on various surveys with 2008 data as estimates

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Health services				
<p>Hospital bed days, length of stay; Top ten causes of hospital stay; Average & %age of stay; Hospital diagnoses at discharge and death; Top 10 hospital diagnoses of inpatient discharges and deaths. EPI target diseases by vaccination status by province; vaccination status by province/city</p> <p>Distribution of health facilities; referral hospitals and beds by ownership; Rural hospitals/clinics/health centers by ownership; Provincial Health institutions distribution & by referral level; Hospital bed distribution by province & by function; Waiting mothers shelters by province.</p> <p>Activities: -Preventive, promoting; -- Curative; -Paramedical activities; Overall workload and resource distribution.</p> <p>Doctors in post distribution by nationality at provincial hospitals; Distribution of selected health personnel by province;</p>	<p>MoHCW & CSO National Health Profile (unpublished) www.mohcw.gov.zw 1996 latest year available electronically</p>	<p>Quantitative data based on reported cases from Govt, mission and municipal health facilities (excludes private institutions). Disaggregation done to national, Provincial and selected city levels</p>	<p>Annual, and current Latest report 2006</p>	<p>Facility based data so bias in that reporting depends on use of facilities.</p> <p>A valuable data source but published reports not up to date</p>
<p>Use of Anti-malarial drugs during pregnancy, Prompt treatment of fever among young children, Vaccination of children, Antenatal care *components: -tetanus toxoid,</p>	<p>CSO Demographic and Health Survey 2005-06 www.measuredhs.com/census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.</p>	<p>Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. The 2005/6 round had for</p>	<p>Every 5 years Latest reports 1994, 1999, 2005-06</p>	<p>Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity.</p>

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
<p>-assistance during delivery -postnatal care providers, -problems in access Knowledge of contraceptive methods;</p> <p>Current use of contraception; source of supply; knowledge of the fertile period; Timing of sterilization; Informed choice; Future use of contraception; Exposure to family planning messages in the media; Husband or partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception</p>		<p>example a total sample size of over 8000 women aged 15-49 and over 7000 men age 15-54. Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels</p>		
<p>Antenatal care Place of delivery Distance to nearest facility Staffing of health facilities Treatment seeking behaviour Cost of treatment Availability of drugs Disability</p>	<p>MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003</p> <p>http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT</p>	<p>National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions.</p> <p>Analysed to district level</p>	<p>Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003</p>	
<p>Vaccination status, Vitamin A supplementation</p>	<p>Food and Nutrition Council Zimbabwe National Nutrition Surveillance Assessment 2007</p> <p>SIRDC Phone: 860321/860351 Also available on ZIMDAT</p>	<p>National household sample survey (of 44 000 h/holds & 22 000 children aged 6-59 months) carried out in all the districts of Zimbabwe. Direct h/hold/ individual information disaggregated to provincial level</p>	<p>Ad hoc Last survey November 2007</p>	
<p>Immunisation coverage of children under 1 year Health facilities in Zimbabwe Hospital services- general & maternity Top 5 causes of Out-patient Attendances</p>	<p>CSO Quarterly Digest of Statistics http://www.zimstat.co.zw census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.</p>	<p>Collected nationally from registered institutions</p> <p>Analysed nationally</p>	<p>Quarterly Latest reports July 2007</p>	<p>Data c collected from registered institutions and generally verified.</p>
<p>Utilisation of public health facilities</p>	<p>Community Monitoring Programme</p>	<p>National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors</p>	<p>Quarterly reports</p>	<p>The monitoring has wide</p>

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Distance to health facility Reported availability of selected drugs Mobility of health workers Reported clinic fees & transport costs Reported availability of :- VCT, PMTCT, Condom distribution, Food for PLWHA, ARVs Satisfaction with health services	Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Latest reports March, September and November 2008	coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate
% of pregnant women at ANC who are HIV+ % Births attended by skilled Personnel Under 5 measles immunisation	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Hard copy available Available on ZIMDAT Electronic copy available from UN site at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.
Health Financing				
Index of Cost of drugs and health services Drugs, Other medical products, Dental services, Paramedical services, Hospital services	Central Statistical Office Consumer Price Index prices@cso.zarnet.ac.zw www.zimstat.co.zw Hard copies available Also available on ZIMDAT	National data surveyed from institutions Analysis at national level	Should be monthly Last reports for most recent months in 2008	An index based on collection of real costs. May not adequately reflect prices in informal markets
Estimates of expenditure: -medical care services, -preventive services: -Medical supplies -Anti-retroviral, TB drugs -Blood & blood products -other medical supplies & services -Govt. Analyst Laboratory -HIV Test Kits, vaccines -Administration & general -Central hospitals -District hospitals -Rural Health Centres Programmes -National Health Accounts -Health systems & diseases	Ministry of Finance Budget Estimates 2008 (MoHCW) www.mohcw.gov.zw	Estimates of anticipated spending by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. Analysed nationally	Annual Latest reports 2006, 2007, 2008	Data collected from registered institutions and generally verified.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
<p>Selected ratio indicators for health expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expenditure ratios -Provider measurements -Resource costs <p>Selected per capita indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -expenditure on health -expenditure on health/ at international dollar rate -Health system expenditure & financing -Govt. expenditure on health -private expenditure on health <p>*Data Sources</p>	<p>National Health Accounts WHO and MoHCW</p> <p>Excel database up to 2006 http://www.who.int/nha/country/zwe/en/</p> <p>1999 survey electronically available at http://www.who.int/nha/country/zwe/en/</p> <p>2001 survey available electronically at http://209.85.229.132/search?q=cache:G1fRZ4!WoNAJ:www.afro.who.int/hfs/publications/nha/zimbabwe-nha.pdf+Zimbabwe+income+and+expenditure+survey&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=7&gl=uk</p> <p>2006 survey not available</p>	<p>Based on reports from NGO, private and state institutions.</p> <p>Analysed nationally</p>	<p>Periodic Latest reports 2001, 2006</p> <p>Excel database updated to 2006</p>	<p>Data c collected from registered institutions and generally verified. Due to printing bottlenecks the statistical series are behind on timing.</p>
<p>USAID expenditure in Zimbabwe on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS -Condoms -anti-retrovirals -HIV transmission & PMTCT. 	<p>USAID Zimbabwe HIV-AIDS program summary http://www.usaid.gov/zw/hum_assistance.html</p>	<p>National data from administrative records at institutional level</p>	<p>Annual, last report 2007</p>	
Other Health				
<p>Population by age, sex, marital status, occupation, field of specialization, ethnic origin, citizenship.</p> <p>Fertility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High risk behaviour -Current and trends; Age at 1st birth Teenage pregnancy and motherhood <p>Children</p>	<p>CSO Demographic and Health Survey www.measuredhs.com/census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.</p>	<p>Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. The 2005/6 round had for example a total sample size of over 8000 women aged 15-49 and over 7000 men age 15-54.</p>	<p>Every 5 years</p> <p>Latest reports 1994, 1999, 2005-06</p>	<p>Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity.</p>

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
-ever born; -Birth interval; Marital status Age at 1 st marriage; at 1 st sexual intercourse; Recent sexual activity; Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, Insusceptibility by background characteristics; Menopause. Orphans and Vulnerable children- -SES, ; -at school; -material needs, -living with siblings; -Sex before age 15; -Care and support External support for H/holds with vulnerable children		Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels		
Age at 1 st live birth Median age at 1 st live birth Total fertility rate Births before age 20 Teenage pregnancy Fertility preference	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	
Birth registration Presence of orphans and vulnerable children	Food and Nutrition Council Zimbabwe National Nutrition Surveillance Assessment 2007 SIRDC Phone: 860321/860351 Also available on ZIMDAT	National household sample survey (of 44 000 h/holds & 22 000 children aged 6-59 months) carried out in all the districts of Zimbabwe. Direct h/hold/ individual information disaggregated to provincial level	Ad hoc Last survey November 2007	

National drug availability surveys were regularly implemented but this assessment was not able to access information on recent surveys. The survey last publicly available drug availability survey was in 2004 (Euro Health Group 2005).

There are a number of data sources providing a comprehensive range of household level information on health and nutrition with relatively high level of validity and reliability on health and nutrition but many of these report evidence that is now out of date, given the rapidly changing situation in the country. Large scale health and nutrition surveys are costly to implement, but facility based data, while more recent, is also biased by the fall off in service provision and use, the breakdown in communications from more remote facilities and the non reporting from private sector services. Obtaining more up to date household information thus seems to be an important priority for health planning. As the Poverty Assessment Survey has a large sample, can be analysed to district level and is most in need of updating it may be that health and nutrition indicators can be included in a round of this survey.

Community monitoring provides rapid turnover and community level reporting but can only complement and not substitute these statistical surveys. Community monitoring and ad hoc surveys also provide useful insights into community perceptions of service availability and access.

Facility based returns and their compilation in the MoHCW reports were an important source of annual data on health. Revitalising this system, perhaps moving from paper based to electronic reporting, and ensuring its timely analysis and reporting would seem to be essential for health planning, including of responses to epidemic outbreaks.

The electronically available UN data and regular updates from sources such as OCHA are important sources of publicly accessible information. In contrast, the government health websites are largely out of date and vital survey reports not widely disseminated in electronic form, except where they are accessible through UN sites. The production of ZIMDAT is an important contribution to wider dissemination, use of and feedback on national data sources, particularly if the information were available on the internet.

3. Information on Education

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
School availability and enrollment				
<p><u>Primary school</u> -demand for education; -School enrolment; -% female; popn 6-12 yrs; -No. of schools -gender parity index (GPI); -Apparent intake rate % by sex; - Net intake rate by sex; - Trained teachers by sex; - Pupil teacher ratio (all / trained teachers); -Facilities - Textbook provision -Grade 1 with ECEC by sex;</p> <p><u>Internal Efficiency:</u> -Drop out / promotion and completion rates Grade 1-6 by sex; Transition rate Grade 7 to Form 1 -Pass rate Grade 7 by sex</p> <p><u>Secondary:</u> - Enrolment by Form, by age, by sex - No. of schools - Apparent and net intake rate % by sex; -Trained teachers by sex; -Pupil teacher ratio (all and trained teachers); -Facilities -Textbook provision</p> <p><u>Internal Efficiency:</u> *Drop out , promotion and completion rates Form 1-3 by sex; Completion rate Form 1-4; Form 1-6 by sex, GPI Transition rate Form 4-5 by sex Pass rate O level by sex, GPI Pass rate A" level by sex, GPI</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture Primary and Secondary Education Statistics Report: (unpublished)</p> <p>Available on ZIMDAT www.moesc.gov.zw</p> <p>Requests for information channelled through the Secretary for Education Sport and Culture</p>	<p>National dataset based on returns from schools, institutions, and records of administration</p> <p>Analysed to provincial, district and ward levels</p>	<p>Annual Last printed reports in 1999, 2001 Unpublished reports to 2006</p>	<p>Dependent on accuracy and completeness of facility returns for accuracy.</p>

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Educational attainment; School attendance ratios; Repetition & dropout rates; Educational attainment by background characteristics; Literacy assessment; Exposure to mass media;	CSO Demographic and Health Survey www.measuredhs.com census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Based on a nationally representative large sample survey of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels	Every 5 years Latest reports 1994, 1999, 2005-06	Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity. Four in a series of decennial surveys allowing for time trend analysis
Education system of Zimbabwe; Enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions School age & population size, growth & composition; School attendance, level of education & literacy; Primary education, secondary education & non-formal education staffing; Exam entries for grade 7 & Form 2; Schools by responsible authority	CSO Education Statistics Report www.zimstat.co.zw director@cs0.zarnet.ac.zw Also available on ZIMDAT. Hardcopy not readily available	National data from reports from Min. of Education Analysed to provincial and district level	Every 4 years 1995-2000 Latest report in 2001	Dependent on completeness of facility returns for accuracy
School attendance by responsible authority Source of school fees Reason for not being in school School enrolments Child drop out of school Literacy Teacher training Pupil/teacher ratios Pupil/teacher book ratios	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	Large scale household survey so data representative. Carried out to UN standards and reliable
Educational levels of heads of Household by food security status Educational support to households	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee(ZimVac) Urban Assessment Report SIRDC Soft copies available for 2003 & 2006 and also on ZIMDAT	National, urban sector household survey of evidence collected directly from households. Analysis disaggregated to provincial level.	Irregular / ad hoc surveys. Most recent implemented in 2002, 2003, 2006	Data is collected in accordance with CSO survey procedures so can be deemed to be of good quality. Sample of 4 570 households in 225 urban sites.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Enrolment in preprimary, primary, secondary school and tertiary education Progression and completion indicators Resources for education Literacy rates Education expenditures Teacher pupil ration	UNESCO Institute for statistics http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=121&IF_Language=en&BR_Country=7160 UNICEFsummary also at http://209.85.229.132/search?q=cache:XZneOBIGeycJ:www.childinfo.org/files/ESAR_Zimbabwe.pdf+Zimbabwe+education+statistics&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=5&gl=uk	National level data analysed over time	Annual Last reports for 2006	Based on official reports Useful time trend charts provided
Distance to a secondary school Reported share of children Dropping out of school Perception of quality of education School Development Associations & quality of schooling	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate
Net enrolment ratios Completion rates Literacy rate Pupil/teacher ratio Gender disparities in Primary school enrolment Gender disparities in primary & Secondary school Completion Rates Literacy rates by gender % women enrolled in Universities	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Hard copy available Electronic copy available from UN site at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.
Education financing, assistance				
Education expenditure	CSO Education Statistics Report 2001 www.zimstat.co.zw/director@cso.zarnet.ac.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	National data from reports from Min. of Education Analysed to provincial and district level	Every 4 years 1995-2000 (time series)	Hardcopy not readily available due to technical problems in the printing unit.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
<p>Estimates of expenditure: Primary, Secondary education Administration Programmes: Cultural, Sports promotions State occasions Better schools programmes Schools on the shop floor Adult literacy Promotion of health & safety life skills Schools library book fund Schools feeding programmes</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance Budget Estimates 2008 (Mo Education)</p>	<p>Estimates of anticipated spending by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture.</p> <p>Analysed nationally</p>	<p>Annual Latest reports 2006, 2007, 2008</p>	<p>Data collected from registered institutions and generally verified.</p>
<p>Cost of Living Indices: - Education fees (primary & secondary); -College & tertiary education fees - Examination fees - Newspapers, books and stationery</p>	<p>Central Statistical Office Consumer Price Index prices@cso.zarnet.ac.zw www.zimstat.co.zw Hard copies available Also available on ZIMDAT</p>	<p>National data surveyed from institutions Analysis at national level</p>	<p>Should be monthly Last reports for most recent months in 2008</p>	<p>An index based on collection of real costs using UN standard. May not adequately reflect prices in informal markets</p>
<p><u>Estimates of expenditure on:</u> -Programmes: -Victims friendly, Psycho-social support & Girl Child Education, -Career guidance - Zim-Science Kit -Syllabus development & printing -Assessment of learners with disability, -Establishment of remedial classes -Provision of guidance & counselling</p>	<p>Budget Estimates 2008 Min. of Education, Sport & Culture www.moesc.gov.zw www.zim.gov.zw</p>	<p>National level estimates of expenditure obtained direct from MoESC</p> <p>Analysed at national level</p>	<p>Annual Most recent reports 2006, 2007, 2008</p>	
<p>Enrolment in preprimary, primary, secondary school and tertiary education Progression and completion indicators Resources for education Literacy rates Education expenditures Teacher pupil ration</p>	<p>UNESCO Institute for statistics http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableView/document.aspx?ReportId=121&IF_Language=eng&BR_Country=7160 UNICEFsummary also at</p>	<p>National level data analysed over time</p>	<p>Annual Last reports for 2006</p>	<p>Based on official reports Useful time trend charts provided</p>

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
	http://209.85.229.132/search?q=cache:XZneOBIGeycJ:www.childinfo.org/files/ESAR_Zimbabwe.pdf+Zimbabwe+education+statistics&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=5&gl=uk			
Proportion of parents who can afford fees Problems in accessing BEAM (public assistance for school fees)	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate
Humanitarian support to schooling	United Nations Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian affairs (OCHA) http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe/SituationReports/tabid/5148/language/en-US/Default.aspx	Regular situation reports of the humanitarian situation based on reporting from districts	Regular monthly updates) . Latest report November 2008	Regular, accessible and useful information on humanitarian issues identified by the UN. Some reporting bias as dependent on access.

Household survey and facility return data on education statistics not available post 2006, except for education cost and expenditure estimates available for 2008. Gaps exist in public reporting of

- Perceptions of service quality
- Access to public assistance for education
- Indicators of performance of school development associations.

Statistics gathered may also poorly capture interruptions in schooling during the school year, and the range of informal charges to parents for school services, including direct ad hoc charges by service providers to cover food, materials and other costs of education.

4. Information on food security

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Food availability, stores, costs				
<p>Population & Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - food secure/ insecure - Coping strategies <p>Average h/hold cereal access deficit maps</p> <p>Number of meals by poverty category</p>	<p>Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVac)</p> <p>Urban and rural assessments</p> <p>SIRDC</p> <p>Tel: (263 4) 860321/860351/862586.</p> <p>Soft copies available for 2003 & 2006 and also on ZIMDAT</p> <p>Some ZIMVAC assessments found electronically at http://www.fews.net/Pages/default.aspx</p>	<p>National, urban sector household survey of evidence collected directly from households.</p> <p>Rural assessments using focus group discussions</p> <p>Analysis disaggregated to provincial level.</p>	<p>Irregular / ad hoc surveys. Most recent implemented in 2002, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008</p>	<p>Urban assessment data is collected in accordance with CSO survey procedures and deemed to be of good quality.</p> <p>Rural assessment designed to add value to existing evidence by giving sub-district food security picture in rural households</p>
<p>Livestock, Income,</p>	<p>Food and Nutrition Council</p> <p>Zimbabwe National Nutrition Surveillance Assessment</p> <p>SIRDC</p> <p>Phone: 860321/860351</p> <p>Also available on ZIMDAT</p>	<p>National household sample survey (of 44 000 h/holds & 22 000 children aged 6-59 months) carried out in all the districts of Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Direct h/hold/ individual information disaggregated to provincial level</p>	<p>Ad hoc</p> <p>Last survey November 2007</p>	
<p>Food prices for selected basic food items</p> <p>Family basket of items for cost of living</p>	<p>Consumer Council of Zimbabwe</p> <p>http://www.ccz.org.zw/index.php</p> <p>Reports emailed on request to prdept@ccz.org.zw</p>	<p>National reports on prices based on sentinel site reports analysed nationally.</p>	<p>Monthly reports</p> <p>Latest information on website for June 2007</p>	
<p>Primary source of food</p> <p>Harvest levels/crop yield</p> <p>Seed and fertilizer availability</p> <p>Seed and fertilizer prices</p> <p>Commodity availability and prices</p>	<p>Community Monitoring Programme</p> <p>Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>communitymonitoring@googlemail.com</p>	<p>National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts.</p> <p>Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.</p>	<p>Quarterly reports</p> <p>Latest reports March, September and November 2008</p>	<p>The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate</p>

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
% of under 5yrs who had at least 3 meals the preceding day % of total popln below Food Poverty Line	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Hard copy available Electronic copy available from UN site at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.
Cereal imports: Commercial purchases Food deficits	FAO	National data Based on using official data and best information available	Seasonally updated Latest report December 2008	
Food production -inputs supply & use -planted area -yields -production estimates -winter cropping Food Prices & Market -Maize prices -rural labour markets Cereal supply/ demand balance Household food security	GIEWS, FAO Email: giews1@fao.org OMJ, WFP www.fao.org/giews	Using official data analysed to provincial level	Ad hoc Report in 2008	Produced by FAO and WFP secretariats using information from official and other sources.
Imports:- -whole grains -breakfast cereals -prepared foods (quantity and value)	Food and Agricultural Organisation Key Statistics of Food and Agriculture External Trade www.fao.org/es/ess	National level trend estimates calculated from partner reports	Annual Last reports published 2002,2003, 2004	Potential bias due to use of indirect estimates
Key populations affected by food insecurity Underlying factors affecting food security Natural and other hazards Gaps in knowledge	Famine Early Warning systems Network (FEWSNET) http://www.fews.net/pages/country.aspx?gb=zw&language=en	Data from official sources, agencies and estimates disaggregated to district level	Monthly updates Latest for November 2008	Provides alerts, updates and mapping of patterns and trends
Key populations affected by food insecurity Underlying factors affecting food security Natural and other hazards Gaps in knowledge	Famine Early Warning systems Network (FEWSNET) http://www.fews.net/pages/country.aspx?gb=zw&language=en	Data from official sources, agencies and estimates disaggregated to district level	Monthly updates Latest for November 2008	Provides alerts, updates and mapping of patterns and trends

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Household food stocks, purchases and security				
Child feeding practices Complementary feeding Nutrition interventions Meal consumption & coping strategies Level of food shortages Coping mechanisms Sources of h/hold food consumption	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	Large survey covering 1 063 enumeration areas, 31 890 households, 164 urban homeless. Data collection and processing under CSO supervision so of good quality.
Population &%Households - food secure/ insecure - Coping strategies Average h/hold cereal access deficit maps Number of meals by poverty category	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee(ZimVac) Urban and rural assessments SIRDC Tel: (263 4) 860321/860351/862586 Soft copies available for 2003 & 2006. Also on ZIMDAT	National, urban sector household survey of evidence collected directly from households. Rural assessments using focus group discussions Analysis disaggregated to provincial level.	Irregular / ad hoc surveys. Most recent implemented in 2002, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008	Urban assessment data is collected in accordance with CSO survey procedures and deemed to be of good quality. Rural assessment designed to add value to existing evidence by giving sub-district food security picture in rural households
Food poverty datum lines: - per person / month - per 5 persons / month Total consumption poverty lines - per person / month - per 5 persons / month	CSO Poverty Datum Lines- January 2008 Tel: (263-04) 706681/7 prices@cs0.zarnet.ac.zw Also available on ZIMDAT08 www.zimstat.co.zw	National level data collected from selected institutions/outlets. An offshoot of the monthly Consumer price Index	Monthly November, December 2007, January 2008.	Based on actual price collections. A reliable indicator of current dollar costs in formal markets
-Food insecure population -Food Insecure Households	MPSLSW Rural Public Works Programme 263 4- 794564 Hard copy available Copy also available on ZIMDAT www.zim.gov.zw	Direct survey from households	Annual Latest report 2008	Produced together with ZIMVAC
Household Vulnerability to Food Insecurity; Sources of food, Food consumption Presence of feeding programmes	Food and Nutrition Council Zimbabwe National Nutrition Surveillance Assessment SIRDC Phone: 860321/860351 Also available on ZIMDAT	National household large sample survey carried out in all the districts of Zimbabwe. Direct h/hold/ individual information disaggregated to provincial level	Ad hoc Last survey November 2007	

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Reported availability of food stocks Levels of household food stocks Food source by type of market / relief Access to GMB Maize	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate
Household food stocks	United Nations Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian affairs (OCHA) http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe/SituationReports/tabid/5148/language/en-US/Default.aspx	Regular situation reports of the humanitarian situation based on reporting from districts	Regular monthly updates) . Latest report November 2008	Regular, accessible and useful information on humanitarian issues identified by the UN. Some reporting bias as dependent on access.
Relief				
Poverty alleviation intervention agencies operating in communities	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	Large survey covering 1 063 enumeration areas, 31 890 households, 164 urban homeless. Data collection and processing was carried out under the supervision of CSO. Data is of good quality.
Reported access to relief food	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate
Relief activities	United Nations Office for the co-ordination of	Regular situation reports of the	Regular monthly	Regular, accessible and useful

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
	Humanitarian affairs (OCHA) http://ochaonline.un.org/zimbabwe/SituationReports/tabid/5148/language/en-US/Default.aspx	humanitarian situation based on reporting from districts	updates) . Latest report November 2008	information on humanitarian issues identified by the UN. Some reporting bias as dependent on access.
Food security and relief needs	World food Programme http://beta.wfp.org/	Regular reports of the national food security needs and responses based on UN, official and agency reporting	Based on situation. Latest report January 2009	
Food aid allocated, committed or shipped Food deficits Assistance needs	FAO	National data Based on using official data and best information available	Seasonally updated Latest report December 2008	

Household survey and facility return data on food security is available for 2008. A number of different data sources exist offering possibilities for triangulation of sources. There is a significant level of media reporting on food security so it would be useful to further assess how commonly these surveys are cited in public and media reports as an indicator of how accessible and widely disseminated the information is.

Data on food security and maps showing need and relief to district level are also provided through relief appeal sources, including sites such as Reliefweb (www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/FBUO-7NGGY?OpenDocument) and ad hoc reports on the sites of individual international agencies supporting or monitoring food relief needs and responses, including OXFAM (www.oxfam.org/), USAID (www.usaid.gov/), United Methodist Committee on Relief (<http://gbqm-umc.org/umcor/>), Human Rights Watch (www.hrw.org/); Concern (www.concern.net); Presbyterian World Service & Development (www.presbycan.ca/pwsd), ActionAid (www.actionaid.org/) and others.

Gaps exist in public reporting from official sources of information on

- Availability of major foods (maize, other grains, bread, beans, oil, sugar)
- Distribution of GMB grain stocks
- Share of household income spent on food
- Food for works programme performance.

Statistics gathered may also poorly capture informal food markets, particularly given the liberalisation both within the country and in terms of cross border trading.

5. Information on income, expenditure and employment

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Household income and expenditure				
<p>Individual incomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -average annual gross - primary income for employed persons by occupation and sex -proportion employed by sex and sector - monthly gross primary income groups <p>Household economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -sources of cash income -distribution of cash income -average annual h/hold changes in capital stock -Level and distribution of Consumption expenditure 	<p>CSO Income and Expenditure survey CSO Tel: (263-04) 706681/7 Email: prices@cs0.zarnet.ac.zw Also available on ZIMDAT08</p>	<p>Based on a nationally representative survey with a large sample of households and collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire. Disaggregation done to national, provincial and selected city levels</p>	<p>Every 5 years</p> <p>Latest reports 1997/8, 2001/2, 2007/8</p>	<p>Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has high level of reliability and validity. Four decennial surveys allow for time trend analysis</p>
<p>Types of income & distribution</p> <p>Gender dimensions of income sources</p> <p>Income distribution</p> <p>Geographical distribution of income poverty</p> <p>Human poverty levels</p> <p>Human poverty and human development</p> <p>H/hold consumption patterns</p> <p>Hhold non-food consumption expenditure</p> <p>Community perceptions of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poverty indicators - poverty status - poverty causes - poverty alleviation interventions <p>Support needed from local authorities</p> <p>Poverty alleviation intervention agencies operating in communities</p>	<p>MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003</p> <p>http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel 263 4-794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT</p>	<p>National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions.</p> <p>Analysed to district level</p>	<p>Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003</p>	<p>Large survey covering 1 063 enumeration areas, 31 890 households, 164 urban homeless. Data collection and processing was carried out under the supervision of CSO. Data is of good quality.</p>

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Urban: Household poverty Income poverty Geographical distribution of poverty Household Income & expenditure Sources of income .	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee(ZimVac) Urban and rural assessments SIRDC Tel: (263 4) 860321/860351/862586 Soft copies available for 2003 and 2006 Also available on ZIMDAT	National, urban sector household survey of evidence collected directly from households. Rural assessments using focus group discussions Analysis disaggregated to provincial level.	Irregular / ad hoc surveys. Most recent implemented in 2002, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008	Urban assessment data is collected in accordance with CSO procedures for survey taking and can therefore be deemed to be of good quality. Rural assessment designed to add value to existing evidence by giving sub-district food security picture in rural households
<u>Consumer price indices of</u> *-food & non-alcoholic beverages -Alcoholic beverages, tobacco -Clothing & footwear -Housing, water, electricity, gas, other fuels -furniture, household equipment -Health, Transport, Communication, recreation -Education	Central Statistical Office Consumer Price Index prices@cso.zarnet.ac.zw www.zimstat.co.zw Hard copies available Also available on ZIMDAT	National data surveyed from institutions Analysis at national level .	Should be monthly Last reports for most recent months in 2008	An index based on collection of real costs using UN standard. May not adequately reflect prices in informal markets
Earnings by industrial sector Earnings by urban areas National income Savings by type of institution	CSO Quarterly Digest of Statistics http://www.zimstat.co.zw census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Collected nationally from registered institutions Analysed nationally	Quarterly Latest reports July 2007	Data collected from registered institutions and generally verified. Due to printing bottlenecks the statistical series are behind on timing.
Food prices for selected basic food items Family basket of items for cost of living	Consumer Council of Zimbabwe http://www.ccz.org.zw/index.php Reports on request to prdept@ccz.org.zw	National reports on prices based on sentinel site reports analysed nationally.	Monthly reports Latest information for June 2007	

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
% of total pop below Food Poverty Line *% of total popIn below Total Consumption Poverty Line Poverty by gender Human Poverty Index	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Electronic copy available at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.
Major sources of income - general - for women Income trends	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate
Employment				
Labour force framework Economically active pop , - Main activity - Highest educational level - Main occupations Employment by sector Labour force participation rate Employment rate Unemployment Skill level Child labour Average time spent (by poverty category) on -productive work - traveling - reproductive / care -education -leisure, social activities - personal needs - health Gender dimension of time use	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	Large survey covering 1 063 enumeration areas, 31 890 households, 164 urban homeless. Data collection and processing carried out under CSO supervision. Data is of good quality.
Employment by industrial Sector Employment by Urban Areas	CSO Quarterly Digest of Statistics www.zimstat.co.zw census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Collected nationally from registered institutions Analysed nationally	Quarterly Latest reports July 2007	Data c collected from registered institutions and verified. The statistical series are behind on timing.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Employment and Unemployment Formal sector employment & earnings Retrenchments Labour migration Working children	CSO Labour Statistics http://www.zimstat.co.zw director@cso.zarnet.ac.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Collected nationally from household surveys, Censuses, administrative records Analysed nationally	Every 5 years Latest report 2004	Surveys & censuses are household based and nationally representative. This is a reliable source of labour statistics.
Working children & child labour Characteristics of child labourers & working conditions Causes of child labour Consequences of child labour	CSO Child Labour Report http://www.zimstat.co.zw director@cso.zarnet.ac.zw Also available on ZIMDAT. The 1999 survey with ILO can be downloaded http://www.ilo.org/ipec/lang-en/index.htm	Ad hoc national household sample survey covering 9 081 h/holds. Analysed by province	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Part of the on going survey programme of CSO. Questions on child labour incorporated into the June 2004 Labour Force Survey.
Labour force participation rate (LFPR) Employment by economic activity, by occupation, Informal sector employment by economic activity Unemployment Wage rates (nominal and real) by economic activity Share of wages in GNI by economic activity Labour cost in manufacturing Trade union membership by economic activity	ILO Subregional office for Africa, statistics http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/harare/scripts/country.php	National database Analysed by gender	Not all items in database available	Database in website but not all items completed
Status & trends in unemployment	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Electronic copy available from UN site at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Major sources of employment - general - for women - for youth Whether employment increased or decreased Trade union knowledge and perception of performance of trade unions	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate

Household survey data on income is available from direct survey for 2008 through the Income and Expenditure Survey 2007/8. Other data sources exist for evidence on household income, with less current information for employment. However printing bottlenecks appear to weaken dissemination of and access to the information.

While labour market organisations like the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and Employers Confederation of Zimbabwe have a range of information resources, many of these are in hardcopy and grey literature. Information news items from the ZCTU can be found at the ZCTU website (<http://www.zctu.co.zw>) but regular reports related to submissions on the national budget, collective bargaining are not electronically available. The Labour and Economic Development Research Institution on Zimbabwe (LEDRI) has various surveys reports available at <http://www.alrn.org/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=255>

Gaps exist in public reporting from official sources of information on

- Savings
- Wage to profit ratios
- Distribution of employment by sector – formal / informal; by economic sector
- Working conditions
- Trade union knowledge and perception of performance of trade unions
- Food for works and other relief programme impact on income and employment
- Remittance flows, sources and targets and their contribution to household income and expenditure.

Statistics gathered from facilities may poorly capture informal sources of income and employment, especially where this relates to cross border movements and remittance flows.

6. Information on production and assets

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FRE-QUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Agricultural production				
Urban assessment: -geographical spread of urban agriculture Reasons for not practicing urban agriculture -Crops grown, - Maize production - poverty links	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee(ZimVac) Urban and rural assessments SIRDC Tel: (263 4) 860321/860351/86258 Soft copies available for 2003 & 2006 and also on ZIMDAT	National, urban sector household survey of evidence collected directly from households. Rural assessments using focus group discussions Analysis disaggregated to provincial level.	Irregular / ad hoc surveys. Most recent implemented in 2002, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008	Urban assessment data is collected in accordance with CSO procedures for survey taking and can therefore be deemed to be of good quality. Rural assessment designed to add value to existing evidence by giving sub-district food security picture in rural households
Land holdings - size, use, tenure - Adequacy - Methods of tilling Reasons for not fully utilizing land Credit facilities Ownership of agricultural assets Sources of labour Type of crops produced Maize production - Sources of inputs - average yield - Use of maize produced - Maize marketing Livestock production - Benefits from livestock - Reason for selling livestock - Access to vet services Types of extension services received	MPSSLW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	Large survey covering 1 063 enumeration areas, 31 890 households, 164 urban homeless. Data collection and processing was carried out under the supervision of CSO. Data is of good quality.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Sales of principal crops and livestock Volume and value of crop sales through marketing authorities Value and volume of Livestock slaughtering Milk Production Short term credit extended to farmers	CSO Quarterly Digest of Statistics http://www.zimstat.co.zw census@mweb.co.zw Also available on ZIMDAT.	Collected nationally from registered institutions Analysed nationally	Quarterly Latest reports July 2007	Data collected from registered institutions and generally verified. Due to printing bottlenecks the statistical series are behind on timing.
- Sales of farm products - Dry land & irrigated Crop areas and yields - Domestic fertilizer sales - Fertiliser Prices for Harare - Value of Crop Production by sector - Crop production, area & yields by sector: -Maize / sorghum / wheat / seed cotton / groundnuts / sunflower / soybean / burley tobacco / virginia tobacco Livestock Numbers by sector -Beef cattle -Dairy cattle -Sheep Volume and Value of Livestock slaughtering Milk production Exports -Maize -Meat -Sugar -Tobacco -Cotton Lint -Tea & Coffee -Groundnuts -Horticultural exports.	Ministry of Agriculture The Agricultural Sector of Zimbabwe- Statistical Bulletin Tel: (263-4)706081/9 E-mail: apsmmis@africaonline.co.zw www.zim.gov.zw Authorization by the Permanent Secretary of Agriculture required to access the data.	National data from returns and administrative records from various sources A mix of direct and indirect Quantitative information analysed at national level	Annual Latest reports 1997, 2000 (hard copy available), 2001(pending)	Reliability and validity depends on sources from which data obtained. The series are behind time
Production account of agriculture, forestry and fishing -Value of agricultural	CSO Income and Expenditure survey	Based on a nationally representative survey with a sample of households and	Every 5 years Latest reports 1997/8, 2001/2,	Data collected by experienced survey personnel and the data has

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
products by main group of product & sector - Outputs & inputs - Capital formation - Value of agricultural stocks by type of product	CSO Tel: (263-04) 706681/7 Email: prices@cso.zarnet.ac.zw Also available on ZIMDAT08 www.zimstat.co.zw	collection of data directly from household level through interviewer administered questionnaire.	2007/8	high level of reliability and validity. A series of decennial surveys allowing for time trend analysis
Major areas of economic activity Land area cultivated Availability and costs of inputs (seed fertilizer) Yields (qualitative) last harvest Crops grown Market access	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate
Status & Trends of Area under irrigation Maize production – yield per hectare	GoZ Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report Electronic copy available from UN site at http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=87&f=Z	Indirect survey of secondary data obtained through consultative process	Ad hoc Latest report 2004	Product from a consultative process among stakeholders in government and the international donor community coordinated by UNDP.
Other production				
Major areas of economic activity Trend over past year in different areas of economic activity Access to credit	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate
Environment inputs to production	UNEP Environmental knowledge for change http://maps.grida.no/index.cfm?event=searchFree&q=Zimbabwe	Various ad hoc surveys from sub-district to national level	Ad hoc	Data ad hoc but useful focus on climate change impacts.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Housing and household assets				
Housing Amenities Assets Main source of lighting	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee(ZimVac) Urban and rural assessments SIRDC Tel: (263 4) 860321/860351/862586 . gkembo@sirdc.ac.zw Soft copies available for 2003 & 2006 and also on ZIMDAT	National, urban sector household survey of evidence collected directly from households. Rural assessments using focus group discussions Analysis disaggregated to provincial level.	Irregular / ad hoc surveys. Most recent implemented in 2002, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2008	Urban assessment data is collected in accordance with CSO procedures for survey taking and can therefore be deemed to be of good quality. Rural assessment designed to add value to existing evidence by giving sub-district food security picture in rural households
Housing, type of dwelling unit Tenure status Crowding Non-agricultural h/hold assets -%age owning (by poverty category, by sector , by sex of head of h/hold) -radio -television -refrigerator -stove -heater -bicycle -automobile Mode of transport used (by poverty category) Distance to nearest growth point or urban/centre Distance to telephone facility How H/holds -receive Govt. information -send/ receive mail	MPSLSW Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) 2003 http://www.zim.gov.zw/ Tel (263 4)794564 Hard copy available and soft copy available on ZIMDAT	National household survey, interview data for quantitative evidence and qualitative through focus group discussions. Analysed to district level	Ad hoc Last surveys done in 1995, 2003	Large survey covering 1 063 enumeration areas, 31 890 households, 164 urban homeless. Data collection and processing was carried out under the supervision of CSO. Data is of good quality.

INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE AND LEVEL OF DATA	FREQUENCY & DATES	COMMENTS
Ownership of radio, TV, bicycle Household assets sold in past 6 months Household savings increased / decreased Distance to nearest service center Mode of transport used	Community Monitoring Programme Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. communitymonitoring@googlemail.com www.tarsc.org	National based on sentinel sites reports from monitors living in wards from sentinel wards in all 59 districts of Zimbabwe. Quantitative and qualitative data analysed by province.	Quarterly reports Latest reports March, September and November 2008	The monitoring has wide coverage, and data is triangulated across monitors in the same district to cross validate

Household survey data on production is available from direct survey for 2008 through the Income and Expenditure Survey 2007/8 the Zimvac assessments and through sentinel surveillance in the Community Monitoring programme. Data sources are largely focused on agricultural production and evidence on non farm production is less available. Similar weaknesses exist in dissemination of and access to the information as identified in the previous sections.

Gaps also exist in public reporting from official sources of information on

- Access to information, internet
- Access to markets
- Informal sector production and markets.

Statistics gathered from facilities appear, as in the prior section, to poorly capture informal production and vending activities.

7. Additional internet based resources and sources

The routine data sources outlined in this inventory cover only data collected on a routine, periodic basis. There are many other sources of evidence through single ad hoc surveys that are not included. However these routine data sources are important as they should provide consistent, reliable evidence on conditions in communities and facilities that inform planning.

There are a number of household surveys that are electronically available. The Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Surveys data sets and reports are available on the internet from 1988 to 2006, as outlined in the table below.

Country/Year	Status	Dates of Fieldwork	Final Report	Survey Datasets	GPS Datasets	HIV Datasets
Zimbabwe 2005/06 DHS	Completed	08/2005 - 02/2006	Available	Data Available	Data Available	Data Available
Zimbabwe 1999 DHS	Completed	09/1999 - 12/1999	Available	Data Available	Data Available	Not Collected
Zimbabwe 1994 DHS	Completed	07/1994 - 11/1994	Available	Data Available	Not Collected	Not Collected
Zimbabwe 1988 DHS	Completed	09/1988 - 01/1989	Available	Data Available	Not Collected	Not Collected

Source: MEASURE DHS, Macro International Inc.

Found at website: : http://www.measuredhs.com/countries/country_main.cfm?ctry_id=48

The World Bank at

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTPA/0,,contentMDK:20206013~menuPK:435761~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:430367~isCURL:Y,00.html> lists a number of sites where household survey data on poverty and inequality can be found on Zimbabwe

- The [International Household Survey Network \(IHSN\)](#) has established a web-based Central Survey and Census Catalog, which provides users with access to selected survey and census metadata, documentation and datasets. Access to underlying electronic files is enforced and controlled according to each official depositor's policy.
- The World Bank has developed the **Development Data Platform (DDP)**, which provides information on existing household survey datasets and their characteristics. For World Bank internal use only, the [Development Data Platform \(DDP\)](#) provides access and basic analytical tools for both time series (macro) and survey (micro) data on a wide range of development topics; and includes metadata, documentation and related datasets. With DDP's powerful features, users can prepare and publish web reports, charts and maps.
- The [Africa Household Survey Databank](#) provides access to information and files for household surveys. The [Poverty Monitoring Survey Database](#) provides access to household surveys. The information available in these repositories is composed of descriptive survey, dataset and documentation metadata and their related electronic files.

- Other World Bank datasets available free of charge can be found on the [Poverty World Bank Research Datasets](#) page.

The International Household Survey data lists at <http://www.internationalsurveynetwork.org/home/?lvl1=activities&lvl2=catalog&lvl3=surveys#> provide twenty two household survey reports, with the most recent in 2005. The list provides information on the report focus and scope, but does not provide the reports in most cases:

Year	Name
2005	DHS HIV SPA
2005	HIV and AIDS Logistics System Assessment
2004	Labour Force Survey
2003	Census of Registered Poultry Producers
2002	Population and Housing Census
2002	Census of registered deciduous fruit growers
2002	World Health Survey
2001	Reproductive Health Survey
1999	Child Labour Force Survey
1999	Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey
1999	Demographic and Health Survey
1999	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
1998	Quick Investigation of Quality of Family Planning
1995	Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey
1994	Demographic and Health Survey
1993	Zimbabwean Indicator Monitoring Survey
1992	Population and Housing Census
1990	Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey
1988	Demographic and Health Survey
1982	Population and Housing Census
1969	Population and Housing Census
1962	Population and Housing Census

There are in addition a number of useful electronic and institutional sources of information on specific issues that relate to socio-economic development and services or that provide more ad hoc data, examples of which are shown in the table below:

Information	Source
Compliance with humanitarian law	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at http://www.icrc.org/ihl-nat.nsf/WebLAW!OpenView&Start=1&Count=300&Expand=173#173
Treaty ratification	International Committee of the Red Cross http://www.icrc.org/ihl
Conflict, disaster news and information updates	International Committee of the Red Cross http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/info_resources?OpenDocument

Economic and poverty related data	World Bank http://go.worldbank.org/Y4PVRZQ3Q0
News reports and statistics on health, education, social issues affecting children	UNICEF http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/zimbabwe.html Statistics indicators of nutrition, health, HIV AIDS, education, demographics, economics, women and child protection largely from indicator monitoring and household surveys with latest year 2006 at http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/zimbabwe_statistics.html
Health systems analysis and data	Health Research for Action (HERA) http://www.hera.eu/en/areas/health_system.php
Geographic information for managing and planning emergency preparedness and response.	SAHIMS GIS Data server offers easily accessible standardised data provided by various United Nations, non-governmental organisations and government agencies updated to 2006. Datasets in this catalogue are downloadable without any charge. It can be viewed and manipulated by using most popular GIS software. http://www.sahims.net/gis/Gis%20Input/GIS_library_Zimbabwe.asp?cmd=reset
Macroeconomic data (eg GDP, Inflation.)	World Economic Outlook database http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28
Human development Indicators	UNDP Human Development Database http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_ZWE.html
Poverty related survey reports	Southern African Regional Poverty Network (SARPN) provides reports on different aspects of poverty including food security http://www.sarpn.org.za/CountryPovertyPapers/cppZimbabwe.php
Employment related assessments	Various survey reports through the ILO Employment Intensive Investment programme at http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/eiip/countries/africa/zimbabwe.htm
Labour and economic assessments	Reports produced to support labour and civil society engagement on labour and economic issues produced by the African Labour Research Network http://www.alrn.org/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=index&catid=&topic=34&allstories=1&CAMSSID=5fda82932dd3c310e2f069d5b8f669af
Social and economic reports	Reports produced on or by civil society in Zimbabwe including surveys and assessments www.zimcov.org
GIS Vector data	Digital mapping and geospatial data http://www.cartographic.com/xq/asp/zimbabwe/gis/data/navmode.r/rid.280/tid.8/sid.0/cid.0/vid.0/oid.0/qx/hub/index.asp
GIS and mapping data	Digital mapping and geospatial data eg landuse, utilities http://data.geocomm.com/catalog/ZI/datalist.html

8. Discussion: Issues and gaps

While the inventory indicates a number of sources of potentially good evidence on key areas of human development, including from large household surveys, it also identifies a number of shortfalls:

- There is limited routine evidence that is both available and current. Many household surveys were done in 2006 or before, and reports of more recent surveys are not all publicly available due in part to bottlenecks with publication or limited dissemination.
- There are gaps in some areas of evidence, but more importantly in the coverage of private sector services, informal sector income, economic activities and employment and the cross border economic, migration and income flows that are now more common.
- Facility data is less valid than household surveys, but has the advantage of being more frequent and current. It is however affected by the fall out from services and by breakdowns in reporting, leading to potential areas of bias.
- Many sources of evidence can only be analysed to provincial level, which weakens the use of these sources for processes such as allocation of public resources and budgets. The periodic poverty surveys can be analysed to district level, and it is suggested that given the significant changes since the last survey in 2003, a further round would provide vital evidence for planning.
- The production of ZIMDAT is a useful measure to make statistical evidence available, but there is relatively little promotion of the availability of the electronic databases and reports and the sometimes long delays in making reports publicly available also weakens their use in policy dialogue.

The more current data, such as the reports from facilities on notifiable diseases, is potentially important information, but limited by the fallout from services, personnel shortfalls and reporting bottlenecks. Moving from paper to electronic reporting for both household and facility reports would facilitate both the timing, spread and uptake of this information, if the personnel issues are addressed. However facility data may still present an inaccurate picture where there are cost, geographical and quality barriers to people using the facilities.

How widely are these data sources used in social and policy dialogue on conditions, budget debates, in media dissemination and in assessing social needs? This is not clear and a comparison against media reports or parliamentary hansards would for example give some indication of how the evidence is used by media and parliamentarians respectively.

For all the routine data sources listed, it would seem to be a significant loss to invest in the data collection and analysis, and not make the further, probably smaller but different investment to ensure dissemination, outreach and uptake of the evidence.

9 References

1. CSO (2001) Education Statistics Report 2001, CSO, Harare
2. Central Statistics Office, (March 2004), "*National Accounts 1985-2003*", Government Printers, Harare.
3. Central Statistical Office (2002) Census 2002, Zimbabwe Report. CSO Harare, Zimbabwe
4. CSO (2007) Quarterly Digest of Statistics, July 2007, CSO, Harare
5. Central Statistical Office (2008) Consumer Price Index, CSO, Harare
6. Central Statistics Office (2008) Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) 2008, CSO, Harare
7. Central Statistics Office (CSO) and Macro International Inc. (1995). *Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 1994*. CSO and Macro International Inc.: Calverton, MD.
8. CSO and Macro International Inc. (2000) *Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 1999*. CSO and Macro International Inc.: Calverton, MD.
9. CSO and Macro International Inc. (2008). Labour Force Survey 2004. CSO and Macro International Inc.: Calverton, MD.
10. CSO and Macro International Inc. (2007). *Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2005-06*. CSO and Macro International Inc.: Calverton, MD.
11. CSO and Macro International Inc. (2008). Income and Expenditure survey 2007/8. CSO and Macro International Inc.: Calverton, MD.
12. Community Monitoring Programme (2008) Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. Health and Education, March 2008 CMP, Harare
13. Community Monitoring Programme (2008) Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. Income and Employment, October 2008 CMP, Harare
14. Community Monitoring Programme (2008) Quarterly Community Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation in Zimbabwe. Production and food security November 2008, CMP, Harare
15. Euro Health Group (2005) 'Health Sector Support Programme Zimbabwe: Medicines Survey Public Sector: Essential Drug Survey 2004 – Public Sector' Euro Health Group: Søborg, Denmark
16. Food and Agricultural Organisation (2004) Key Statistics of Food and Agriculture External Trade, FAO, New York accessed at www.fao.org/es/ess, November 2008
17. Food and Nutrition Council (2007) Zimbabwe National Nutrition Surveillance Assessment 2007. Mimeo, Harare
18. Government of Zimbabwe (2004). *Zimbabwe Millennium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report*. UNDP Zimbabwe: Harare.
19. Loewenson R, Shamu S (2006) Zimbabwe National Health Sector Budget Analysis and Equity Issues 2000-2005, EQUINET Discussion Paper 43, Harare.
20. Ministry of Agriculture (2001) The Agricultural Sector of Zimbabwe- Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Agriculture, mimeo, Harare
21. Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture (2006) Primary and Secondary Education Statistics Report: MoESC, Harare (unpublished)
22. Ministry of Finance Quarterly Treasury Bulletins (2006 and 2007), Government of Zimbabwe, Harare.
23. Ministry of Finance (2008) *Budget Estimates 2008*. Government of Zimbabwe: Harare.
24. MoHCW (2001) 'National Health Accounts' Government of Zimbabwe, Harare.
25. MoHCW (2006) **AIDS & TB Programmes Annual Report 2006, MoHCW, Harare**
26. MoHCW (2006) National Survey of HIV & Syphilis prevalence among women attending Antenatal clinics in Zimbabwe, MoHCW Harare
27. MoHCW (2006) Annual Report Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission Of HIV In Zimbabwe 2006, MoHCW Harare
28. MoHCW, CSO (2004) National Health Profile 2004, MoHCW Harare (unpublished)
29. MoHCW, CSO (2005) National Health Profile 2005, MoHCW Harare (unpublished)
30. MoHCW, CSO (2006) National Health Profile 2006, MoHCW Harare (unpublished)
31. Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MPSLSW) (2006). *2003 Poverty Assessment Study Survey Final Main Report*. Government of Zimbabwe: Harare.
32. Ministry of Finance (various) National Budget Estimates, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. Government printers, Harare
33. United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (2008) *Human Development Report 2007/2008* http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/display_cf_xls_ds.cfm?cty_id=ZWE (accessed at 15 May 2008).

34. UNICEF (2008) Wash Atlas 2006-2007: Intervention mapping for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in Zimbabwe, UNICEF, Harare
35. WHO (2006) Mortality Country Fact Sheet WHO Geneva accessed at www.who.int/entity/healthinfo/statistics/bodgbddeathdalyestimates.xls, November 2008
36. World Health Organization (2007) WHO National Health Accounts. WHO: Geneva, available at: <http://www.who.int/nha/country/Annex1&2,%20March%205,%202007.xls>
37. World Health Organization (2008) 'World Health Statistics 2008' WHO: France. <http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2008/en/index.html> (accessed 9 June 2008)
38. Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee(ZimVac) (2006) Urban Assessment Report 2002, Mimeo, Harare

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARVs	Anti-Retrovirals
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment
ECEC	Early Childhood Education and Care
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCH	Family and Child Health
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFATM	Global Fund For Aids Tuberculosis And Malaria
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
ICDS	Intercensus demographic survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoF	Ministry Of Finance
MOHCW	Ministry Of Health And Child Welfare
MPSLSW	Ministry Of Public Service Labour And Social Welfare
NHA	National Health Accounts
OPD	Out patient Department
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
SES	Socio-economic status
SIRDC	Scientific Industrial Research Development Centre
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TCPL	Total Consumption Poverty Line
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey
Zimvac	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

This report is produced by TARSC under the principles of 'fair use'. We strive to attribute sources and provide as correct and up to date as made available at the time of production. We make no guarantees or warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of the data or reports referred to. Please contact us at admin@tarsc.org if you find errors for correction, to notify of a data source omitted or have feedback on the information provided.