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IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN TANZANIA

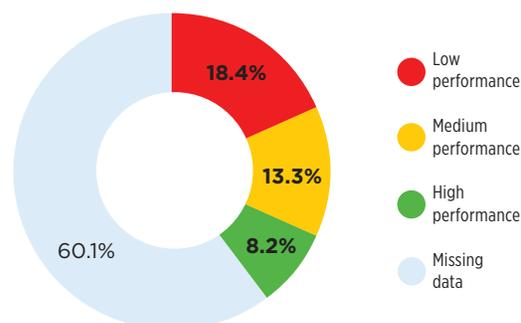
THE ISSUE

A national assessment on gender statistics in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania hereafter) was conducted in 2018, revealing three inter-related challenges:

- Neither Tanzania's national gender and development strategies nor its statistical plans explicitly seek to improve the production and use of gender data.
- Despite existing capacity within the National Statistical System (NSS) to generate gender data to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other gender equality commitments, fewer than 30% of the gender-specific SDG indicators are fully available, and few have additional disaggregation, beyond sex.

FIGURE 1

How is Tanzania doing on gender data?

Source: [Women Count Data Hub](#)

- There is no one-stop-shop or comprehensive source for Tanzania's latest gender data, featuring both quantitative and qualitative information. User-producer forums on gender statistics are not regularly or systematically organized.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Gender statistics are being integrated in monitoring of national and sectoral strategies and plans. The institutional capacities of key statistical actors and inter-agency coordination mechanisms are being strengthened as a result of the establishment of gender statistics working groups.
- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) are being strengthened and quality data on unpaid care work, social norms and institutions are being produced and existing gender data in censuses, surveys and routine data systems is being reprocessed to fill gender data gaps to improve SDG monitoring.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** Access to data improved through supporting the OCGS and the NBS to develop a centralized and responsive online database hosting national-level gender statistics to monitor global and national commitments, including on social norms and institutions. Capacities of users are being strengthened to conduct gender data analysis, regular publication of reports, profiles and booklets on gender across the SDGs is being produced to improve the use of gender statistics.

RESULTS

Building on progress achieved last year, UN Women has made significant strides in Mainland and Zanzibar, including significant structural improvement in the National Statistical System (NSS) to produce gender statistics by constituting the statistics units in the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) and establishing coordination mechanism to bring together users and producers on gender statistics; greater availability of gender related SDG indicators has improved Tanzania's scope and quality of reporting on progress made with regards to global and national commitments; and strengthening of institutional capacities of key actors in the gender statistics system. Key achievements in 2019 include:

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



Progress in the United Republic of Tanzania was driven by strengthening coordination mechanisms, and successfully integrating gender in national development plans in the mainland and on Zanzibar.

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **The Statistics Act was amended to remove restrictive provisions on data production.** Provisions introduced in 2018 required non-governmental entities to request permission to produce data and imposed significant fines and/or jail time for anyone questioning official statistics or producing contradicting figures. Working with the UN system and the international community, to lobby against these provisions, UN Women also contacted decision-makers bilaterally and provided technical feedback on clauses where amendments were necessary. This all contributed to their ultimate removal from the Statistics Act, which was amended in June 2019. The law now allows anyone to produce and disseminate statistics without criminal consequences.
- **Two Gender Statistics Technical Working Groups (GS-TWGs) are improving reporting on gender statistics in Mainland and Zanzibar.** With support from UN Women, these committees provided technical guidance on quality assurance for gender statistical activities and contributed to improving coordination within the NSS and advocated for gender statistics to be produced in sectoral ministries. As a result, members of different ministries, departments and agencies helped generate sex-disaggregated data on poverty and hunger, health, education, and decent work to inform Zanzibar's Progress Report on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. The Report is presently being used to facilitate reporting on the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty's as well as to inform the next five-year development plan.

- **Gender statistics are now fully integrated in Tanzania Statistics Master Plan (TSMP II) and for the Zanzibar Strategy for Development of Statistics (ZSDS).** The Gender Statistics Strategy marks a shift as it addresses the data revolution and ecosystem, and includes data collection from non-traditional sources (such as citizen-generated data, data from private, non-official sources, and programme data) and from non-traditional actors (civil society organizations, private sector, among others). UN Women provided training to the core working group of 15 officials from the NBS and the OCGS on how to develop a gender statistics strategy with technical guidance and advice during the modules' development. Finalized and validated by NBS and OCGS, the Strategy will ensure more sustained gender data production and ensure that the National Gender Policy, the TSMP II and the ZSDS explicitly include gender data action and financing plans. The gender module will be fully integrated in 2020.
- **Action plan for integrating gender data national development plans finalized to improve SDG monitoring in Zanzibar.** UN Women provided technical guidance to the OCGS to design an action plan for integrating gender-related SDG indicators, adopted to monitor the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZAIII) and being subsequently used to inform the development of MKUZA IV and the next five-year National Development Plan III. Including gender-related SDG indicators in national planning documents will further enable the Government to track progress and assess the results on the ground towards achieving the SDGs from a gender perspective.
- **Five-Year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children now commits to strengthen gender data collection, analysis and reporting.** The National Action Plan has not been possible to responsively track emerging trends on violence against women and children in Tanzania. The lack of baseline data and reliable and consistent measurement systems has limited the responsiveness and impact of interventions. As a result of UN Women's advocacy efforts in Zanzibar, OCGS has mandated relevant ministries, departments and agencies, such as the police and judiciary, to start producing gender data – for example on reported cases of violence against children by district and sex, and the number of judges, court magistrates and court lawyers by sex. The Plan specifically seeks to

increase baseline and target data for informed decision-making on violence against women and children from 24% (2016 baseline) to 85% by 2020.

2. Increasing data production

- **The skills of over 60 data producers have improved to produce and analyse gender data.** Five trainings were organized by UN Women to strengthen the capacities of data producers of the OCGS and the NBS on how to analyse new time-use data from the Household and Budget Survey (HBS), on how to produce and analyse gender statistics, and on how to reprocess gender data using multi-level disaggregation. As a result, participants have since applied this knowledge to improve statistical production and reporting on the SDGs. The Zanzibar SDG gender indicators report was produced as a result of the training provided by UN Women and it was achieved by reprocessing existing survey data (see below).
- **Results of the 2017-2018 Household and Budget Survey (HBS) were launched, providing the first estimates of unpaid care work in Tanzania.** Building on UN Women's efforts in 2018 to integrate a time use module in the HBS, 30 new gender indicators in areas such as on time-use, unpaid care work, access to ICTs, asset ownership and others are now available to address key SDG data gaps. As a result, the same process is now being replicated to inform the HBS in Zanzibar, which will be completed in 2020.
- **In Zanzibar, reprocessed existing data resulted in improvements of SDGs' reporting.** Reprocessing existing surveys led to an increase on data available for 34 out of 54 gender-related SDG indicators (63%). Survey data from the HBS, the Demographic and Health Survey and the Integrated Labour Force Survey were reprocessed to generate statistics by sex, residence, region, district, age, education, disability, unavailable in previous reports. As a result, various dimensions were produced and included in Zanzibar SDG progress report which will be released in 2020.
- **Two national minimum sets of gender-related SDG indicators, one each for the mainland and Zanzibar, were developed and finalized.** The localized set of gender indicators for the mainland contained 106 indicators and the minimum set of gender indicator in Zanzibar 79 indicators. UN Women provided technical guidance to the NBS and the OCGS to develop these national minimum sets of indicators to ensure they are aligned with international gender equality commitments and national development priorities.

As a result, the minimum set of gender indicators will improve monitoring progress of the SDGs from a gender perspective and are integrated into the national results frameworks to inform gender responsive national policies and development plans.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **New web platforms help improve access to gender data in Tanzania and Zanzibar.** UN Women supported the OCGS and the NBS in designing and setting-up a user-responsive database integrated within their websites to host national-level gender statistics to monitor progress on achieving gender equality. UN Women supported in creating a dedicated Gender Statistics page on the OCGS and NBS official websites which are now fully operational. The pages will be regularly updated to improve dissemination of gender statistics to data users, having reached monthly an average of 9000 users.
- **Data publication produced to show the state of gender equality in Zanzibar.** UN Women supported OCGS to develop the Women and Men in Zanzibar: Facts and Figures, aimed to highlight gender issues; specifically inequalities between women and men, girls and boys in education, health, labor, employment, crime, good governance, and decision-making.
- **Students were supported to use data to advocate for for inclusive sustainable development.** UN Women in partnership with the Tanzania Data Lab, University

of Dar es Salaam, and the College of Information, Communication and Technology, organized a side event on the margins of the Data Tamasha, bringing together young students and raised awareness on the importance of gender statistics for evidence-based policy planning. The event led to new partnerships with the Tanzania Data Lab and the University of Dar es Salaam to explore how to further encourage young students with a background in data science to develop infographics using gender statistics.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Continuing to strengthen gender statistics coordination mechanisms in mainland and Zanzibar;
- Reviewing, updating and operationalizing the routine data-collection tools for sectoral ministries;
- Convening user-produce dialogues and organize trainings to strengthen the capacities of data producers and users;
- In partnership with OECD, supporting to collect and analyse the data relating to Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI);
- Conducting a rapid gender assessment to measure the impact of COVID-19

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.