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## WOMEN COUNT PHASE II

# TANZANIA

### The issue

Despite many achievements during phase I of Women Count and since 2018, the following gaps need to be bridged:

- There is a need to support the implementation of gender statistics components of the Statistical Master Plan II (estimated at USD 21 million over the next five years), and improve policy and financial spaces, as lack of political will, limited awareness of the importance of gender data and a lack of financing across the national statistical system (NSS) are critical barriers to progress, particularly for local government.
- Technical challenges continue to limit the production of gender statistics, requiring training for statistical agencies on gender statistics, particularly in national ministries and local governments.
- Gender-sensitive surveys on violence against women (VAW), time-use surveys (TUS), gender and the environment (G&E), and data on women in local government, are needed to increase the availability of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, as current values are based on outdated data.
- New and emerging areas, such as citizen-generated data (CGD) and administrative data, require significant methodological work. The limited capacity of policymakers and other potential users to analyse, use and advocate for gender data to inform policies continues to hamper progress.

### Our response

To address these issues, in phase II, Women Count in Tanzania will seek continue and further its work to:

- **Create an enabling environment:** Integrate gender statistics into key national strategies and plans, and their monitoring frameworks; strengthen the institutional capacities of key statistical actors and inter-agency coordination mechanisms through the Gender Statistics Working Groups.
- **Increase data production:** Strengthen the technical capacities of the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in mainland Tanzania; produce new quality data on unpaid care work, VAW, and social norms and institutions; and reprocess existing data in censuses, surveys and data systems to fill gender data gaps.
- **Improve data accessibility and use:** Support OCGS and NBS to develop a centralized and responsive online database hosting national-level gender statistics to improve the monitoring of global and national commitments; strengthen the capacities of users to analyse gender data; and regularly produce reports and booklets on gender across the SDGs to improve monitoring.

## Thematic priorities



**Gender and environment:** Support the NBS to conduct a gender and environment pilot survey based on the Asia-Pacific methodology, in response to the Government's prioritization of this issue, to improve the availability and use of G&E data to inform policymaking and advocacy; and explore the use of non-conventional data, such as geospatial data, to produce new research and analysis on the impact of disasters on women and girls.



**Violence against women:** Conduct a stand-alone VAW surveys (in five regions) to inform the latest National Plan of Action (NPA-VAWG) to End Violence against Women and Girls, which was renewed in 2023 for the 2024–2029 period, to capture the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of VAW, key drivers responsible for violence, types of service-delivery, costing of violence, etc.; and replace existing manual administrative data systems with a digital system, which will make the data more readily available and improve quality.



**Leaving no one behind:** Work with partners to conduct a survey on the situation of women with disabilities at the local level in six regions. This will inform disability policies and programmes and provide key baseline data. Produce an updated status report on the minimum set of gender indicators, using existing data. Multiple disaggregation will help identify low-performing groups/areas.

## Results 2023

### *Creating an enabling environment*

- **Zanzibar now has its first-ever national strategy for the development of statistics, which will produce sex-disaggregated data and strengthen SDG monitoring.** The [Zanzibar Strategy for Statistical Development](#) (ZSDS), developed with technical and financial assistance from UN Women, was launched in 2023. It aims to produce timely and quality statistics, address the weaknesses in Zanzibar's statistical system (ZSS) and reduce data gaps for reporting on the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADep) and SDG indicators. The overarching objective of the ZSDS is to modernize, transform and further professionalize the ZSS so that it can better respond to current and future data needs and also better coordinate and develop the ZSS.

- **Tanzania has ensured that gender equality and women's empowerment are reflected across its updated Minimum Sets of Indicators, and the country's new national development plans.** After UN Women supported NBS and OCGS to develop Minimum Sets of Indicators for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar during phase I of Women Count, these indicators were used to update the results framework for Tanzania's new Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III), approved in 2023. The indicators have sufficient disaggregation to inform future policies and programmes.
- **A new national Tanzania Women and Gender Development Policy in mainland Tanzania was finalized in 2023 (forthcoming in 2024), with a new policy objective on gender statistics.** UN Women provided financial support to the Ministry of Gender to replace the previous 23-year-old policy, as well as advise on which guiding principles and activities should be included regarding the production of gender statistics for the first time. The new policy includes a specific objective on strengthening systems for the collection, maintenance and use of gender statistics. In collaboration with stakeholders, the Government also commits to: strengthen information technology to facilitate access to gender data; ensure that all sectors collect, maintain, process, use and disseminate gender-sensitive data; and encourage investment in gender research and development. Within the new policy, UN Women integrated a thematic focus on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) that entails the Government investing in: i) Enhanced generation of evidence and data that will promote the integration and mainstreaming of GRB in policies, strategies and plans by Government institutions and personnel; ii) Develop capacities on GRB to enhance sectoral coordination at national and local levels of Government; and iii) Integrate GRB approaches in fiscal laws, policies and frameworks, including by incorporating a gender dimension into medium-term expenditure frameworks, budget circulars, fiscal strategy papers, guidelines, investment frameworks and plans at the national level.

### *Increasing data production*

- **A census with greater data disaggregation, coupled with other new surveys and statistical profiles, are enabling more SDG indicators to be monitored.** Tanzania's [new 2022 Population and Housing Census data](#) providing key sex-disaggregated data across different areas. In addition, Tanzania's VAW survey provided new information on violence-related SDG indicators and the new Country Gender Equality Profiles for [mainland Tanzania](#) and [Zanzibar](#), completed in 2023, also provided in-depth gender

analysis and data on critical thematic areas, such as poverty, health, economic opportunities, leadership, etc., with data analysis based on sex, age, disability and locality. All of these new data sources are collectively improving monitoring of Tanzania's progress towards SDG targets.

- **Tanzania shares its experiences with gender and environment data in international forums, leading to a commitment to implement a pilot survey.** UN Women Tanzania supported the participation of the NBS Director of Population Census and Social Statistics as a panelist in a side event of COP28 in Dubai in November 2023, to present the country's current initiatives to gather gender and environment data through five basic questions on climate and environment included in the 2022 Population Census questionnaire. This Director's participation at COP28 inspired NBS to take the initiative to further collect gender and environment data through a dedicated pilot survey based on the UN Women module used in other regions. Following COP28, UN Women agreed to provide financial and technical support to NBS to design and implement the G&E study in 2024.
- **New data from the violence against women survey in mainland Tanzania are reducing data gaps and have informed a revision of the country's National Action Plan on Ending VAW.** In 2023, Tanzania conducted its first-ever stand-alone VAW survey in five regions. UN Women supported the Muhimbili University of Health and allied Sciences (MUHAS) to roll out the survey using a mixed-methods approach and following the World Health Organization (WHO)'s multi-country methodology. The survey captured the prevalence of all kinds of violence, including technology facilitated violence, types of services received by victims, costing of violence, etc. Findings include that 22.4% of respondents had experienced physical violence and 15.5% had experienced sexual violence from an intimate partner in the last 12 months. Roughly 5% of women reported experiencing technology facilitated violence, but the rate was twice as high for young girls (10%). The survey findings were shared with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MCDGWSG) in December 2023 as per the request of the parliamentary committee to inform the newly adopted National Plan of Action to End VAW/G, which was updated in 2023. The Plan includes a significant section on technology facilitated violence for the first time. The VAW survey report will be launched publicly in 2024.

## Improving data use

- **Regularly collected and digitally disseminated administrative data on gender-based violence are being used by Zanzibar's Ministry of Gender to prepare its yearly action plan and to establish gender-sensitive police desks.** UN Women Tanzania has been supporting OCGS to collect, compile and launch monthly official statistics based on reported VAW cases. These time-series monthly data are being used by the Ministry of Gender Zanzibar to compile its annual action plan. Print and electronic media are also using these data to regularly publish and broadcast articles on VAW. UN Women has also supported the conversion of the manual data-collection system into a [digital system](#), providing real-time data and enhancing the wider accessibility of these data. These monthly gender-based violence (GBV) data releases have resulted in Tanzania establishing police Gender and Children Desks as well as one-stop centres most notably in Zanzibar. Evidence of the incidence of GBV has also helped stakeholders inform a motion in Parliament to make a strong case for more resources for the police to combat GBV.
- **Twin Gender Equality profiles are now available, with in-depth analysis of critical gender issues.** The publication for [mainland Tanzania](#) highlights that: women make up a large part of the illiterate workforce (21.3 compared to the 14.1% share of men); women are less likely than men to run for election (36.9 versus 63.1%, respectively); and more than half of women experience some form of violence in their lifetime. Meanwhile, the [Zanzibar](#) profile reveals that men are far more likely than men to own land (66.8 versus 24.4%); women are more likely than men to be unemployed (32.8 versus 18.5%); and that women are more vulnerable to climate change. The twin reports provide a summary of progress, key challenges in 12 key areas, as well as recommendations for the way forward. These new knowledge products are expected to be used for future evidence-based policy and planning and to inform the formulation and revision of law.
- **Gender data from the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Survey is influencing policies, programmes and strategies.** Conducted in 2020 and released in 2022, the SIGI, underlines that discrimination such as child marriage, VAW, and unequal inheritance and property rights in social institutions greatly hamper opportunities for women and girls. For example, SIGI data reveals that 16 percent of girls in Tanzania were married before the age of 18 years. While lower than the average rate of girl child marriage of 24 percent in Eastern Africa in 2019, the prevalence is still concerning and warrants

action. Findings of the SIGI Survey are being used in advocacy with policymakers to pass the pending Marriage and Divorce Bill, which is currently before Parliament. This law would increase the minimum age for marriage for girls from 15 to 18 years. Gender data from the SIGI survey is also influencing development actors' strategy, programming, and reporting in Tanzania. For example, the Embassy of Ireland is already using data from the survey and other gender data to heavily inform its 2022-2026 development strategy.

## Plans for 2024

- 1. Creating an enabling environment:** Continue to strengthen the capacity of the existing gender statistics coordination mechanisms of Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania by providing relevant capacity-building and technical support; provide financial and technical support to OCGS/NBS for the implementation of the Zanzibar Strategy for the Development of Statistics (ZSDS) in Zanzibar and Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) II; ensure the availability of localized minimum set of gender indicators aligned with the new 5-year development plan (ZADEP for Zanzibar and FYDP for mainland) and gender statistics guidelines for producers and users; and provide training to enhance individual and institutional capacities to produce gender statistics in Tanzania.
- 2. Increasing data production:** Strengthen data-collection efforts to reduce critical data gaps on key issues, including by conducting the first-ever stand-alone VAW prevalence survey in Zanzibar; collect and reprocess gender-related indicators (from the minimum set) with appropriate granularity/disaggregation; compile and analyse administrative data on VAW in Zanzibar and the mainland; operationalize the digital data-collection system on VAW to make real-time data available; provide technical support to NBS to conduct a time-use module in the Labour Force Survey; conduct the customized disability survey at the local government level in six regions to ensure women's active participation in local committees at village and ward levels; and provide technical support to NBS for collecting data using UN Women's module on gender and environment.
- 3. Increasing data accessibility and use:** Implement the regional toolkit on data use for better systematic monitoring of gender data use in Tanzania; organize user-producer dialogues to produce demand-driven gender data and scale-up data use for evidence-based policies and programmes; ensure increased accessibility of gender statistics knowledge products, reports, profiles and factsheets in OCGS/NBS portals and other platforms; provide technical support for increased research on gender issues; and produce a compendium of gender indicators (Women and Men booklet) for SDG monitoring to leave no one behind.