



OCGS ACTION PLAN

IMPROVING GENDER STATISTICS

1. Introduction

A need to improve gender statistics comes from Zanzibar's Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP III) and from a key commitment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that 'No One is Left Behind'. In order to meet this commitment, data used to measure progress must be disaggregated not only by sex but also by age, location, education, employment, and disability status, and inclusive of vulnerable groups.

OCGS has undertaken initiatives to improve production, access and use of gender statistics in order to achieve that goal. The improvement started by establishing the gender statistics unit that aims to collect, compile and analyse gender statistics to fill data gaps, improve availability of the gender indicators with detailed disaggregation based on surveys, censuses and routine data, and provide guidance to the data producers on data collection, report writing and dissemination of the gender statistics.

Despite all of OCGS' efforts and affirmative actions to mainstream gender statistics in the development process, there are still a number of challenges that need to be addressed with consolidated effort from different stakeholders. These include inadequate capacity of sectors in production and management of gender statistics. This is leading sectors to have low performance, low quality statistics, difficulty in obtaining timely data and insufficient statistics at disaggregated levels. Inadequate statistical collaboration and interaction amongst stakeholders contributes to difficulty in obtaining data from State and Non-State Actors and insufficient dissemination, accessibility and utilization of gender statistics leading to difficulty in assessing the achievement and implementation of development plans.

As gender is cross-cutting issues, this action plan will help to monitor the progress and improvement of disaggregated gender statistics in three areas namely; vital, migration and crime statistics.

2. What should be done to improve Gender statistics?

Gender statistics are a pre-requisite for planning and decision-making processes aimed at improved and inclusive service delivery for all women and men, boys and girls. In order to

produce and improve quality of gender statistics, OCGS needs to work very closely with gender data producers. So, OCGS has planned to do the following:

1. Conducting quarterly meeting with stakeholders through Gender Technical Committee which is composed of Directors of Policy, Planning and Research, senior officials from other institutions who have the responsibilities related to those directors, as well as chairpersons from NGOs.
2. Visiting data producers regularly in order to assess improvements and discuss any challenges that hinder production of gender statistics.
3. Reviewing data collection tools such as questionnaires used in censuses and surveys in order to include required gender statistics. Some institutions have questionnaires that do not capture the required information needed to meet the requirements of MKUZA or SDG monitoring.
4. Conducting training to build capacity of data producers.
5. Preparing media programs for advocacy and data dissemination through website and seminars.

3. Current situation on vital, migration and crime administrative statistics.

Vital Statistics: For a long time, the coverage of vital statistics (Marriage and Divorces statistics) has been very low due to challenges with administrative data systems. For marriages, forms are filled out for each event, however, divorces are rarely reported. The reporting remains paper-based and processing is limited; therefore, OCGS cannot access the information easily.

Indicators such as crude marriage rate, mean age at first marriage and crude divorce rate (CDR) are obtained from the census or surveys which are conducted at five to ten-year intervals. The easiest way to obtain those indicators is by using administrative data which has current and correct information. OCGS aims to strengthen the Marriage and Divorces statistics from all sources by using administrative data.

Currently there is no routine data available, although there is a system that is used to capture data at Civil Registration Office. Only birth information is captured in this system, while other sub systems are not functioning (death, marriage and divorce). The sharing mechanism for this system was online but due to a technical problem, there is no connection to access the information for the time being.

Migration Statistics: It is necessary to improve migration data at the national and regional levels. By doing so there is a need to understand the existing standards and definitions for the collection and dissemination of migration statistics as well as to understand the main

sources for migration statistics. The need to improve migration data comes from the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda that data should be disaggregated by migratory status.

Measurement of the size of the migrant population is dependent on several concepts, definitions, and criteria, which are often difficult for countries to measure. However, recognized definitions will improve the comparability of international data. Purpose of stay is an essential variable for understanding international migration.

So, to measure those facts, sex-disaggregated data are required to challenge such stereotypes and create a more accurate and nuanced understanding of the gendered dimensions of migration. To address the overarching issue of eliminating gender discrimination in migration processes, sex-disaggregated data must be collected at all levels of analysis.

Currently, no routine data is available, so we rely on census and survey data. However, OCGS recently established a migration statistics unit, which is in initial stage of collecting administrative data. OCGS will explore what is available and what is applicable from different sources. All survey data collected will be comparable internationally.

Crime Statistics: Crime statistics are largely generated from different sources, including administrative data, surveys, and occasionally through ethnographic studies. In Zanzibar, the collection of official crime statistics has largely been taken over by major criminal justice institutions such as the police, prisons, and the courts.

Therefore, OCGS can only obtain secondary data with limited coverage. Official crime statistics have been subject to critique with multiple factors that contribute toward this controversy, including the fact that there is not one, central data source that can address all the issues raised in the study of crime. Also, there is not always consensus on how to collect crime statistics.

Due to complex nature of crime itself, the gaps on crime statistics are as follows: - there is no clear definition of crime as it has been considered as a social construction and not an empirical fact; there are a lack of systems and modern tools starting from data collection to analysis; there is no data accreditation; there is no one-stop-centre for crime incidence reporting; and there is a lack of skillful knowledge of staff dealing with crime statistics.

OCGS needs to strengthen official crime statistics that meet accreditation standards by building the capacity of staff, data providers and data collectors. This will increase availability of disaggregated crime statistics that meet international, regional and national standards.

Currently OCGS compiles reported criminal cases by type and sex, victims and suspects by sex; road traffic offences by sex; offences against property by sex; offences against

tranquility by sex; offences against persons by sex; complaints by type of claims and sex; gender-based violence against women and children.

4. OCGS Commitment

OCGS is keen to develop capacity on achieving gender-sensitive statistics. By joining the IDC, OCGS will work to meet the 2030 Agenda commitment to Leave No One Behind as well as meet the ZSGRP requirements. To accomplish this OCGS needs national and international supports (technical and financial) to implement all planned activities in specified time.

Gender statistics are more than data disaggregated by sex. OCGS, as official data provider, will make sure that collected data from all sources are presented by sex and disaggregated by age, location, education, employment, and disability, and inclusive of vulnerable groups.

5. Plan

The main objective for improving gender statistics is to increase the use of gender statistics by producing quality, reliable, timely and accessible gender statistics for reporting on the national, regional and international development plans. The expected outcome of this action plan is to improve the production of quality gender data and easily accessible gender statistics. This action plan will be reviewed annually.

Principle One - All populations must be included in the data.			
Action Number	Planned work or activities	Implementation Time frame	Duration status (Long-Term, Medium Term Short-Term)
1.1	Determine specific data gap through utilization of available analytical work	2020 - 2023	MT
1.2	Assess sector capacity in data production and management. OCGS will be examining current data collection system to see procedure used to capture information, collected information, from what source, quality issues, etc. This will be carried out via a short questionnaire designed by OCGS, with external support, to capture all the required information to assess the sector capacity.	2020 Q4	ST
Principle Two - All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations.			
Action Number	Planned work or activities and expected outcomes	Implementation Time frame	Duration status (Long-Term, Medium Term Short-Term)
2.1	Supporting data producers to produce disaggregated data by age, sex, location, disability, migratory status, location, economic status, etc. This will be done through annual visits to sectors to discuss data collection, data gap challenges etc.	2021-Q1	LT
2.3	Use disaggregated data that is available (administrative) to reporting on the national (ZSGRP III), regional African Union Charter (Agenda 2063) and international development plans (SDGs).	2020 - 2023	LT
2.4	Establish SDG gender metadata, develop standardize procedure for data capture, validation and processing for all data sources. <i>OCGS will need external support (technical and financial).</i>	2020 - 2023	LT
Principle Three - Data should be drawn from all available sources.			

Action Number	Planned work or activities	Implementation Time frame	Duration status (Long-Term, Medium Term Short-Term)
3.1	Collaboration with stakeholders to develop new data sources and methods to fill data gaps. This will be done through Technical Committee meetings.	2021 Q1-Q4	LT
3.2	Review SDGs gender indicators that are available from census and survey (continuous work that has already been started).	2021-2023	LT
Principle Four - Those responsible for the collection of data and production of statistics must be accountable.			
Action Number	Planned work or activities	Implementation Time frame	Duration status (Long-Term, Medium Term Short-Term)
4.1	Develop Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between users and producers of gender statistics. Currently, there is ineffective collaboration between sectors. OCGS need to have an effective collaboration between sectors in order to enhance participation of sectors in statistical development. <i>OCGS requires technical assistance to design the MoUs.</i>	2021 Q2	ST
4.2	Define quality control/assurance measures and procedures that can be used by CSOs to produce quality and official gender data. <i>OCGS will need technical assistance to design and implement this activity.</i>	2021- 2023	LT
Principle Five - Human and technical capacity to collect, analyze, and use disaggregated data must be improved, including through adequate and sustainable financing.			

Action Number	Planned work or activities	Implementation Time frame	Duration status (Long-Term, Medium Term Short-Term)
5.1	Building capacity of data collectors, compilers and analysts to incorporate data disaggregation into their work.	2021 Q4	ST
5.2	Working in collaboration with the data producers to improve tools for data collection. This will be done through Technical Committee meetings.	2021 Q1-Q4	LT
5.3	Examining existing data and promoting the transfer of data from paper base to softcopy. Target for these activities is to transfer vital information from the marriage and divorce forms. Currently information is collected during registration of an event on paper, and information remains in paper. For easy access of information, the responsible institution needs to transfer data to the computer, not necessary in an automated system but in a spreadsheet. <i>OCCGS will need external support (technical and financial).</i>	2021 - 2023	LT
6. Cross cutting themes			
Action Number	Planned work or activities	Implementation Time frame	Duration status (Long-Term, Medium Term Short-Term)

6.1	<p>Preparation of the brochure that shows the key gender indicators.</p> <p>The brochure will discuss gender statistics results from any survey conducted in Zanzibar. The production of the brochure will depend on survey schedule. It will include all collected indicators reported on the national (ZSGRP III), regional African Union Charter (Agenda 2063) and international development plans (SDGs).</p> <p>The brochure will help to disseminate gender statistics easily to the community level.</p>	2021 Q2	LT
6.2	Prepare the media programs to advocacy the dissemination and use of gender statistics	2020 - 2023	LT