GENDER STATISTICS PROGRAMME IN AFRICA

9TH GLOBAL FORUM ON GENDER STATISTICS

A CASE OF ZIMBABWE

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INTRODUCTION

- The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) drives the Gender Statistics Programme in Zimbabwe (mandate)
- Gender Statistics Section under the Demography and Social Statistics Division spearheads GS work
The 2022 Population census contained a variety of topics critical for gender analysis, including:

- Education
- Migration (both immigration and emigration)
- WASH
- Fertility
- Employment

Production of thematic reports following the dissemination of the 2022 Population Census results—(including one on gender) (UNECA, UNFPA support)

Integrating a gender perspective in the other eight thematic reports
KEY GENDER STATISTICS PROGRAMMES

- GENDER EQUALITY INDEX -

• Understanding the areas where inequality is deeply rooted
  • Aim is also to increase uptake of gender statistics by policy makers

• ZIMSTAT, Ministry of Women Affairs and UNWOMEN currently compiling a gender equality index (African Gender and Development Index (AGDI))
  • Gender Status Index (GSI)

• African Women Progress Scoreboard (AWPS)
KEY GENDER STATISTICS PROGRAMMES

- IDENTIFICATION OF DATA GAPS, UNSD MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS -

Through the World Bank, an exercise to identify the data gaps was conducted between June and July 2023.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Inadequate data collection</th>
<th>Irregular data collection</th>
<th>Lack of data</th>
<th>Limited analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Life and Decision making</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human right of women and girls</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Related services</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Structures</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, much of the gap is due to limited analysis of data.

A matrix with a plan of action developed, with an emphasis on calculating the indicators from existing data gaps.
KEY GENDER STATISTICS PROGRAMMES

-ENGENDERING THE NSDS-

• Engendering the NSDS to a lesser extent the current NSDS is engendered. However.

Gender Mainstreaming: Information that depicts the status of women and men in society is limited in the NSS. There is a need to mainstream gender in the data production chain. A gender-based violence information management system (GBVIMS) should be developed and operationalized. In addition, there is a need to develop strategies to address data needs for BPfA and CEDAW reporting, tracking gender-specific SDGs indicators, and other gender-related reporting obligations. Improving the dissemination and visibility of gender statistics throughout the NSS but more importantly through ZIMSTAT’s Data Portal will assist in the identification of gaps stemming from gender statistics and areas where microdata on gender can be generated.

• With the help of UNECA, plans are to engender the NSDS by streamlining gender in the activities of the NSDSI.
KEY GENDER STATISTICS PROGRAMMES

-COLLECTION OF TIME-USE DATA-

- Data on time use remains a gap
- Plans are to include a time-use module in the Quarterly Labour Force survey
CONCLUSION

• Gender Statistics production and use is set to improve especially in Government owing to the introduction of posts of Directors for Gender Mainstreaming in all Government Ministries

• Through increased partnerships, the agency looks forward to a resilient gender statistics programmes
• Thank You