

# Bridging the Gap: TANZANIA COUNTRY PROFILE

## Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa

*Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa* traces the availability and quality of data for 104 gender-relevant indicators across six key domains: health, education, economic empowerment, political participation, human security, and environment. The study covers 15 African countries.

Substantial support exists for collecting gender data in Tanzania, especially for economic opportunity indicators. Tanzania has the highest availability of indicators at the international level of the countries in this study, though there are many indicators that lack sex-disaggregation.

Like other countries in this study, Tanzania's gender data remains incomplete, with particular gaps in indicators on human security and education. More attention is also needed to improve civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS).

### Tanzania lacks data on key aspects of women's lives

Bridging the Gap assesses indicators published online between 2010 and 2018 in international databases and in national databases maintained by the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and other official sources. Gaps were identified in four dimensions.



AVAILABILITY

Tanzania's national databases include **65 out of the 104 gender indicators**.



DISAGGREGATION

**10 gender indicators** lack sex disaggregation in Tanzania's national databases.



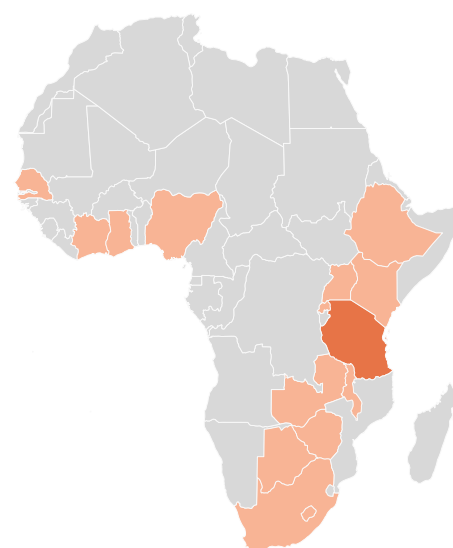
ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

**23 published gender indicators** in Tanzania's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.



TIMELINESS

**25 gender indicators** in Tanzania's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



The 15 African countries included in this study.

### Opportunities to improve gender data in Tanzania

Closing gender data gaps requires time, resources, and capacity. But there is a path to an improved gender data ecosystem:



Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems to increase the proportion of children under five with registered births and increase the availability of gender indicators derived from CRVS data.



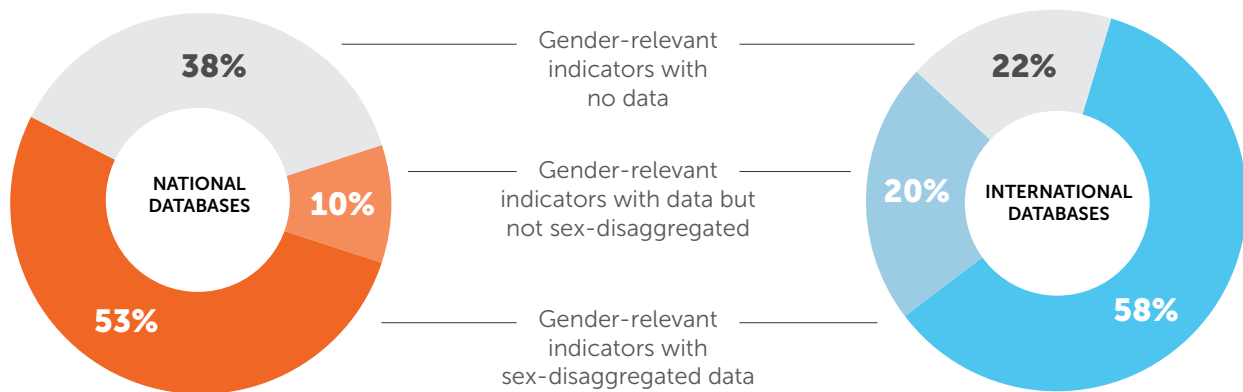
Produce indicators on human security, particularly on crime and violence, that conform to international standards with appropriate disaggregation.



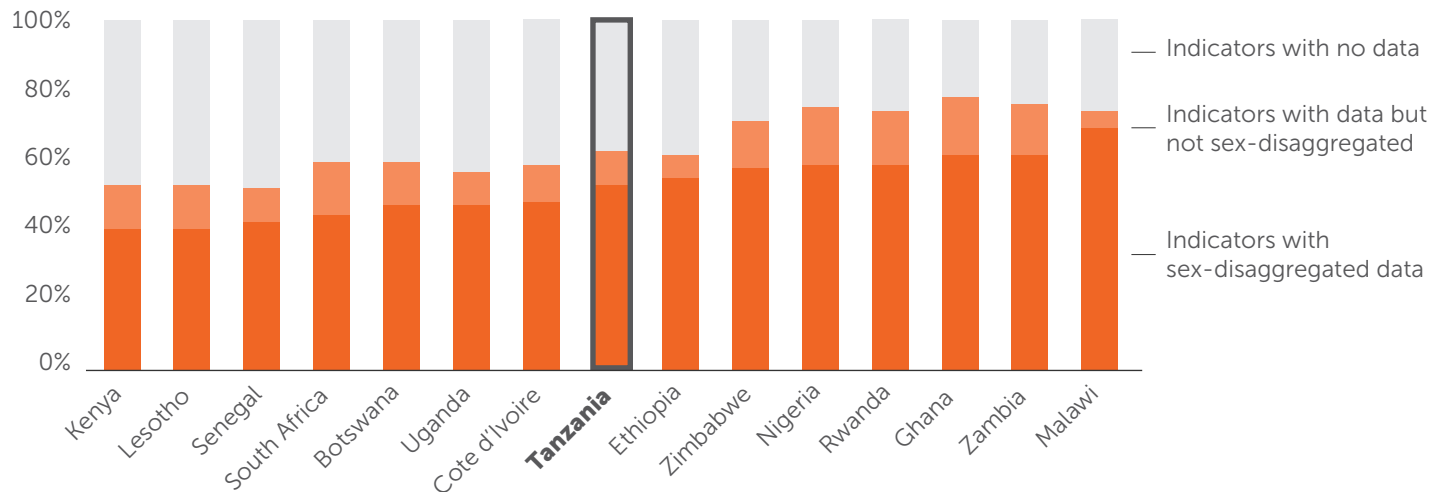
Leverage available administrative data as a source of information on education to improve the availability of sex-disaggregated education indicators that conform to international standards.

## A closer look at gender data gaps

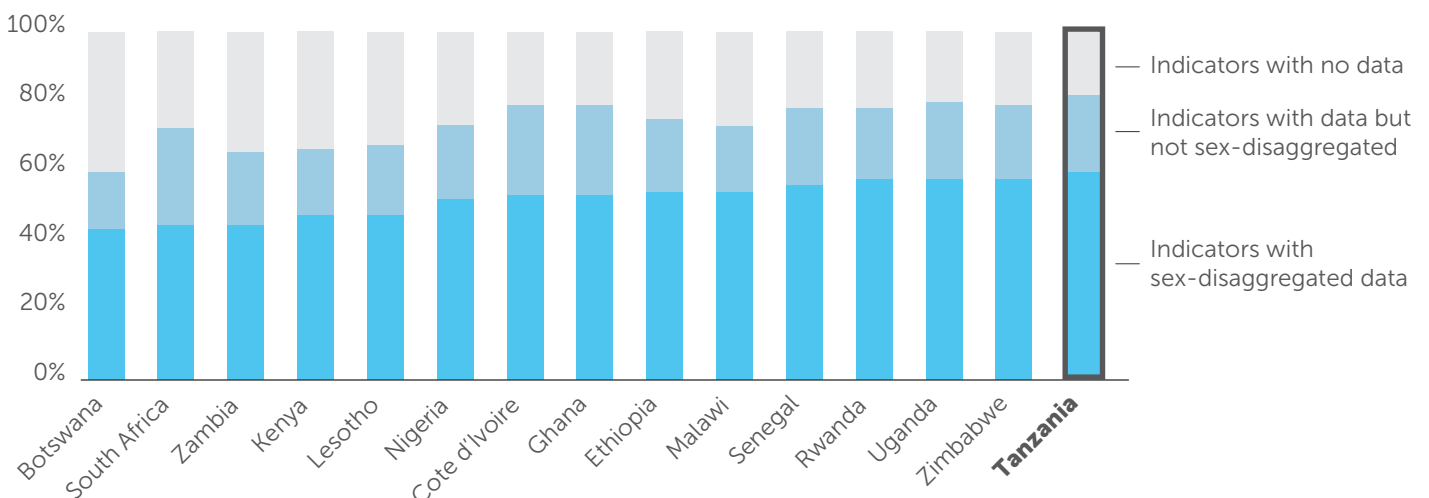
This study assesses data in both national and international databases. Tanzania's national databases lack data for 38 percent of the gender indicators reviewed. Databases maintained by international organizations have better coverage of Tanzania's gender indicators, but 22 percent are still missing.



Tanzania publishes an average number of gender indicators in **national databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

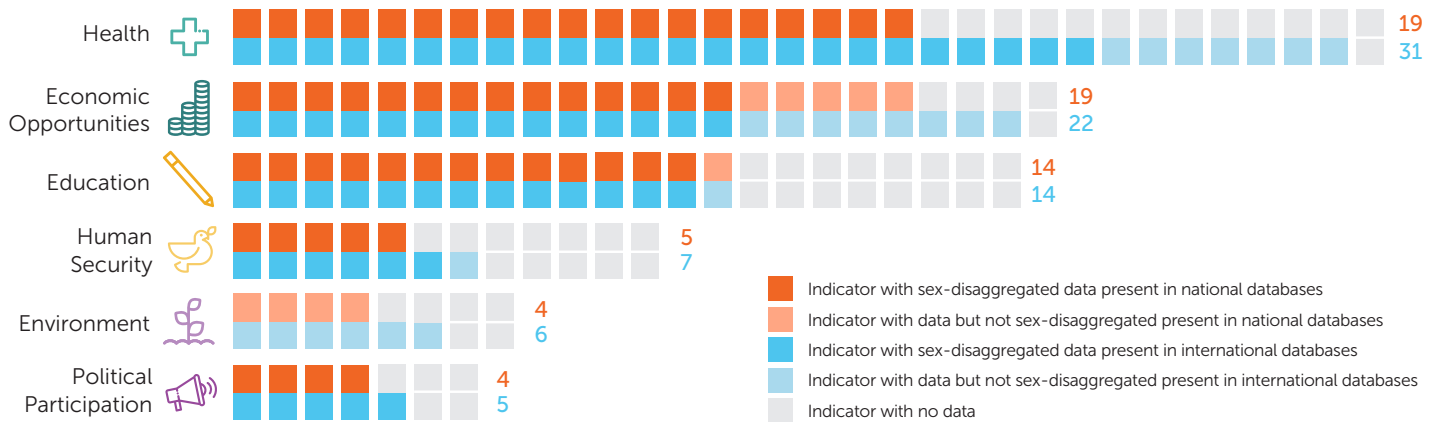


Tanzania publishes the highest number of gender indicators in **international databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

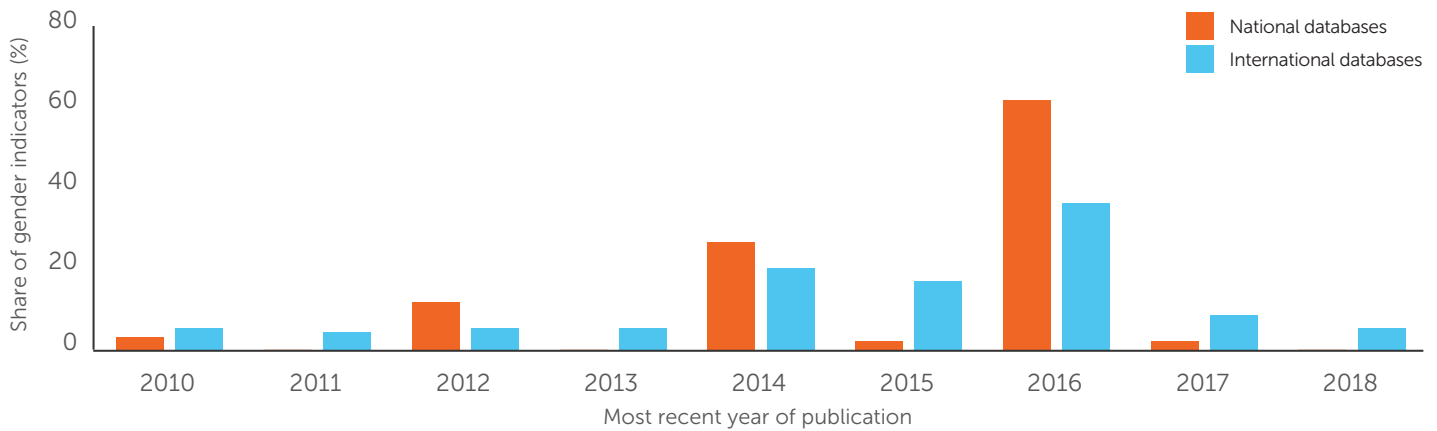


## Data availability and timeliness

Economic opportunity indicators have the highest availability of data in Tanzania, but there are large gaps in knowledge about human security and education. There is no sex disaggregation for any environmental indicator.

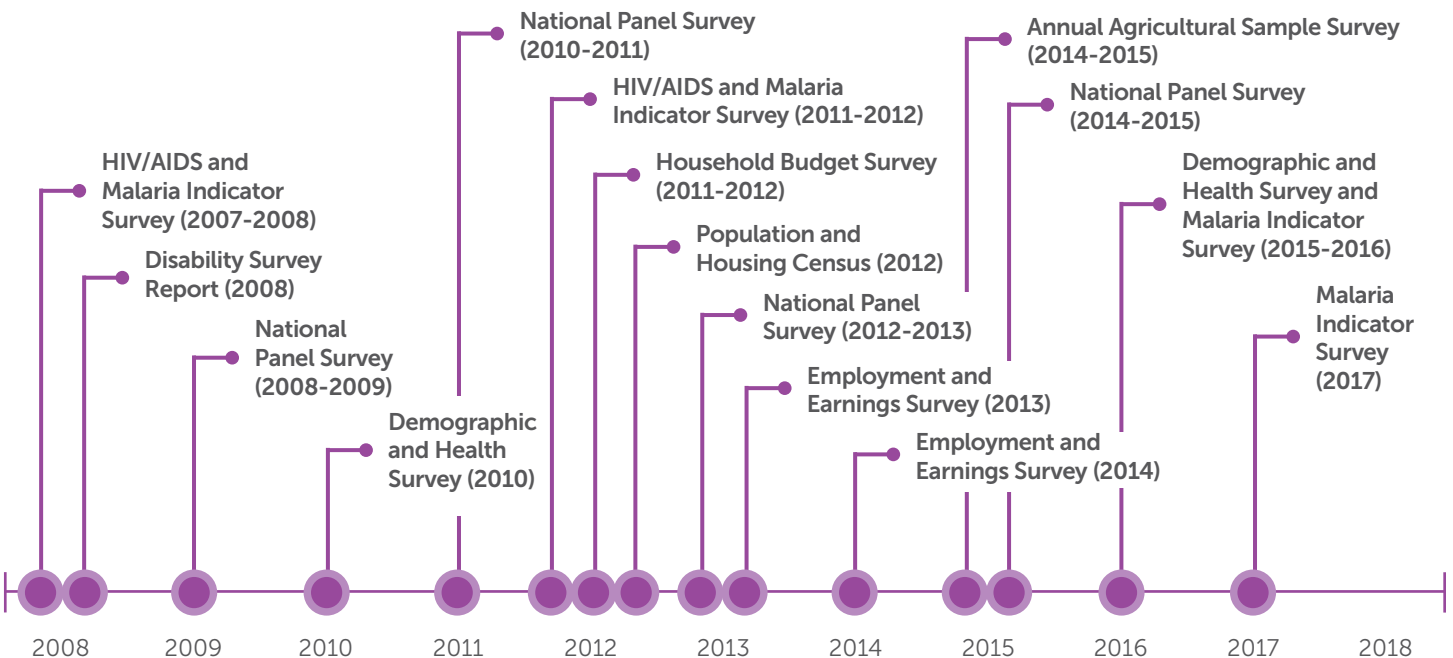


Thirty-eight percent of gender indicators in Tanzania's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



## Core systems to produce gender data

Many of the gender indicators in Tanzania are produced through surveys. While many surveys have been conducted for Tanzania across a broad range of topics, more labor force surveys are needed as only one is available for recent years.



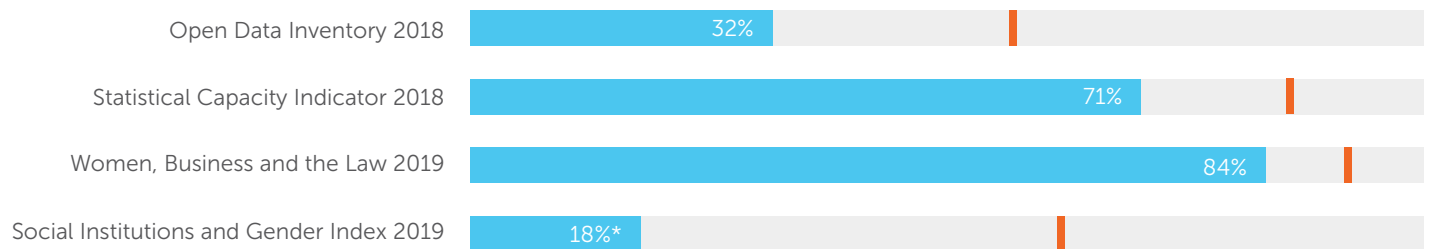
**Civil registration and vital statistics** provide basic demographic and health information. This is especially important for women and children as the data are foundational and helps to unleash opportunities and combat discrimination and exclusion. Birth registration rates in Tanzania remain far below the sustainable development goal (SDG) target of universal registration.

- 26%** Children aged 0 to 4 years in Tanzania whose **births were registered**, of which
- 12%** Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered without a birth certificate**
- 14%** Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered with a birth certificate**

Source: 2015-16 DHS. The DHS Program STATcompiler. <http://www.statcompiler.com>.

### Assessments of Tanzania's data ecosystem

Indexes of open data, statistical capacity, and gender equality provide a more complete picture of Tanzania's statistical and legislative environment.



\* Percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.

Vertical orange line: Highest score for a Sub-Saharan African country

### Plans, partnerships, and political support for gender data

Tanzania is taking steps to improve data availability by mainstreaming gender data into national plans, engaging in partnerships, and mobilizing finances.

- Tanzania's **National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21** discusses the need for gender data related to economic empowerment. It states that an analysis of employment and earnings disaggregated by sex would help the development of the economy and motivate more productive economic activities.
- The UN Women flagship program, **Making Every Woman and Girl Count**, has included Tanzania as one of its 12 pathfinder countries and is working with the national statistical office to fill identified gender data gaps.
- In Tanzania, the **Global Financing Facility** is implementing an incentivized results-based financing program at health facilities to prioritize birth and death registration and improve CRVS systems.
- The Financial Sector Deepening Trust of Tanzania has conducted four **FinScope** surveys to understand how Tanzanians generate income and manage their money. This will provide important data on financial behavior to help close the financial gender gap.

To access the full report, please visit [bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport](http://bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport)

