

Bridging the Gap: ZIMBABWE 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.

Significant political support for gender data exists in Zimbabwe. The country has many plans and strategies for strengthening the collection and dissemination of high-quality and timely, sex-disaggregated data.

Like other countries in this study, Zimbabwe's gender data remains incomplete. However, sex-disaggregated data are especially scarce for measuring education, and the country's civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system needs improvement. A low number of surveys are available for Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe 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 Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency and other official sources. Gaps were identified in four dimensions.



AVAILABILITY

Zimbabwe's national databases include **74 out of the 104 gender indicators**.



DISAGGREGATION

14 gender indicators lack sex disaggregation in Zimbabwe's national databases.



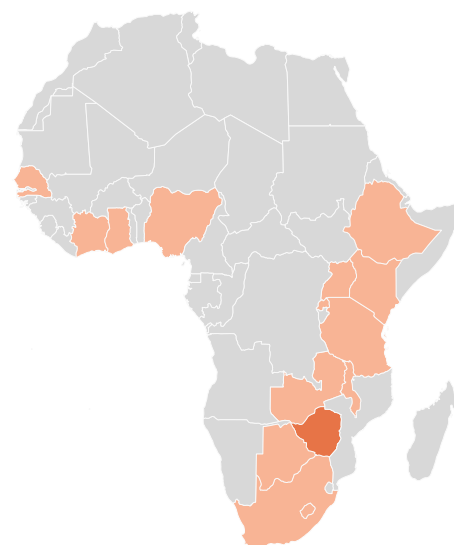
ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

27 published gender indicators in Zimbabwe's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.



TIMELINESS

29 gender indicators in Zimbabwe's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



The 15 African countries included in this study.

Opportunities to improve gender data in Zimbabwe

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



Use available survey and administrative data on education attainment and out-of-school rates on education to improve the availability of sex-disaggregated education indicators that conform to international standards.



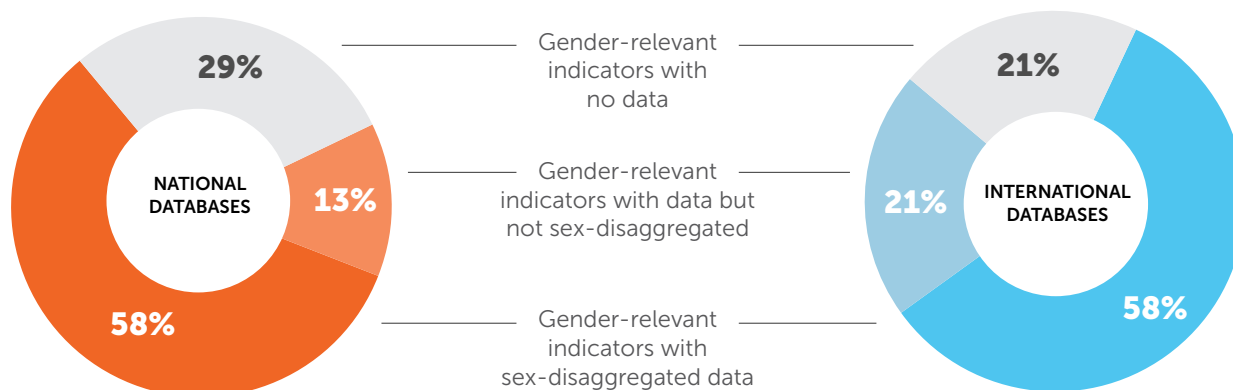
Publish higher quality, sex-disaggregated data on mortality and morbidity rates. Although Zimbabwe has a high number of health indicators, many of them still lack sex disaggregation.



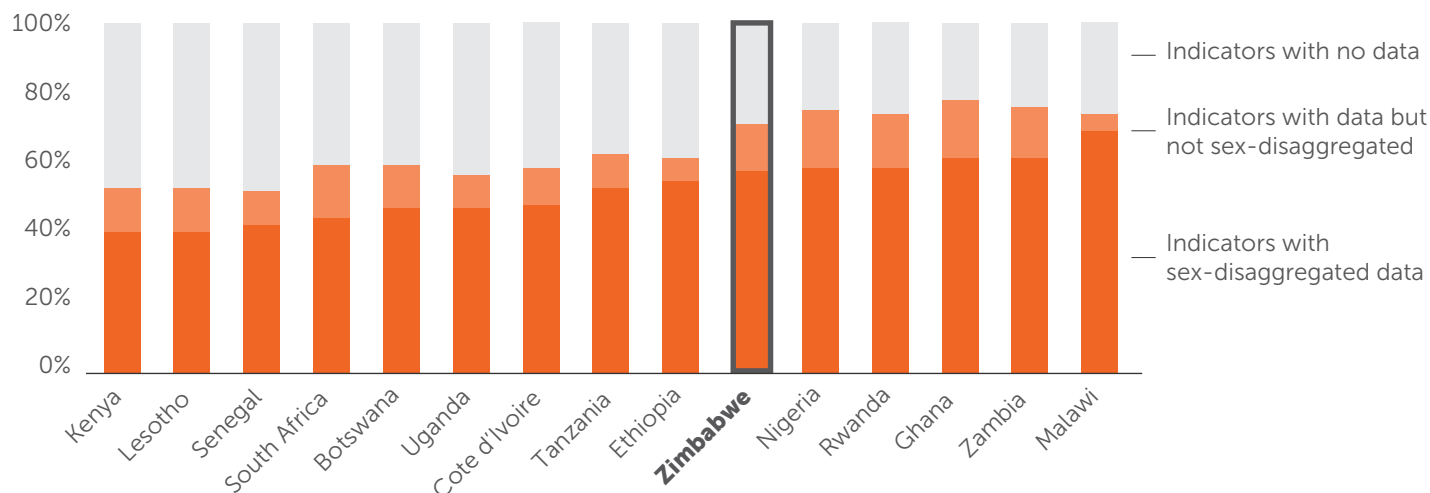
Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems to increase the proportion of children under five with registered births and increase the availability of gender indicators derived from CRVS data.

A closer look at gender data gaps

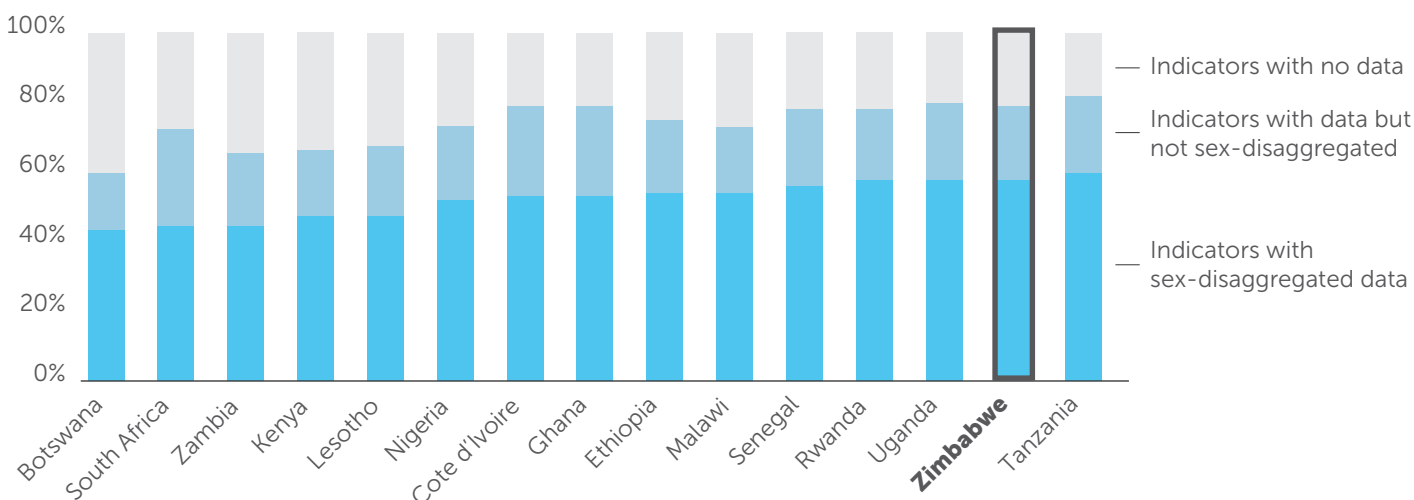
This study assesses data in both national and international databases. Zimbabwe's national databases lack data for 29 percent of the gender indicators reviewed. Databases maintained by international organizations have better coverage of Zimbabwe's gender indicators, but 21 percent are still missing.



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

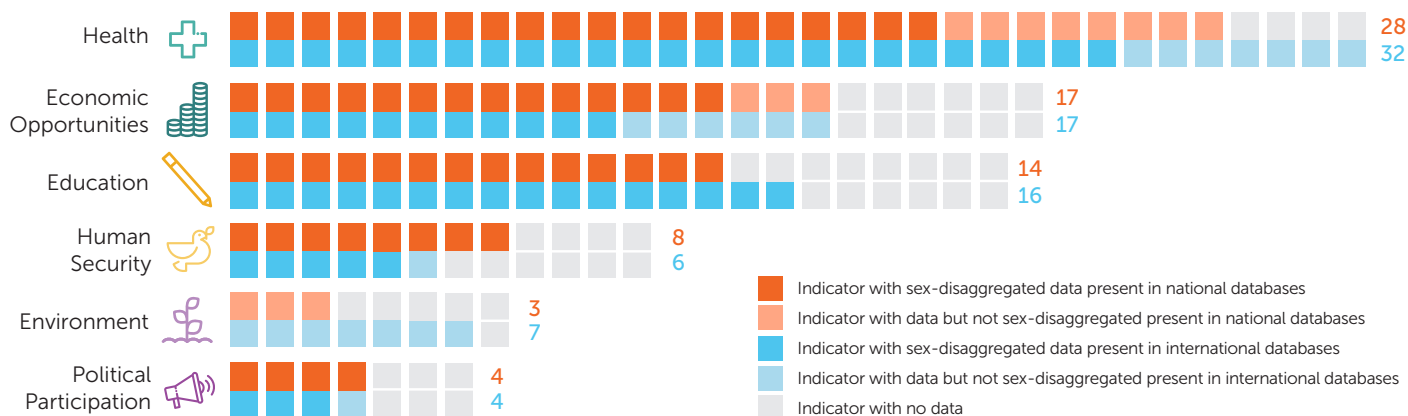


Zimbabwe also publishes a relatively high number of gender indicators in **international databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

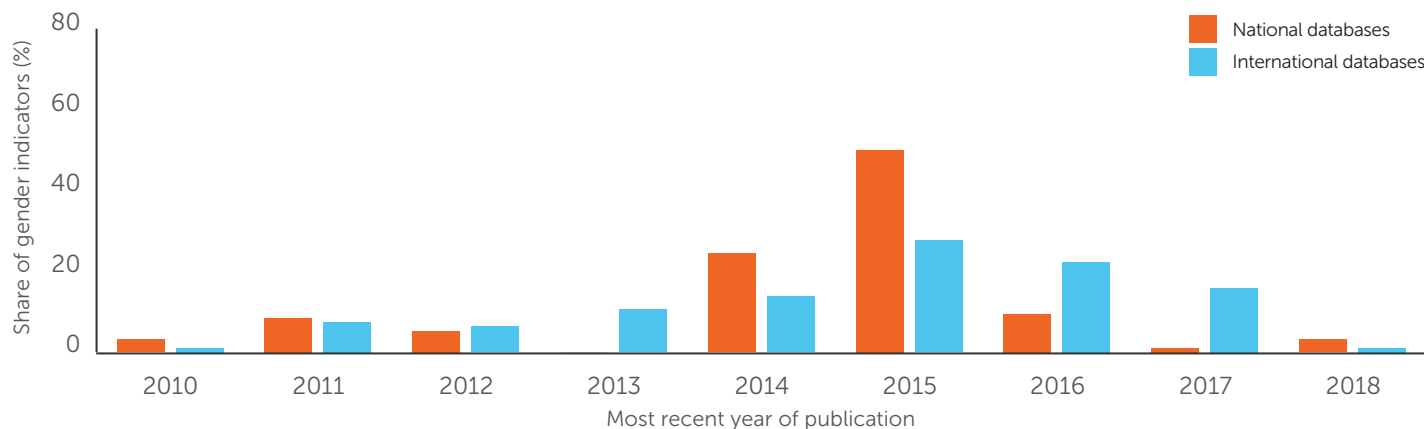


Data availability and timeliness

Health has the highest availability of data in Zimbabwe, but gaps still remain in education and the other sectors. There is no sex disaggregation for any environmental indicator.

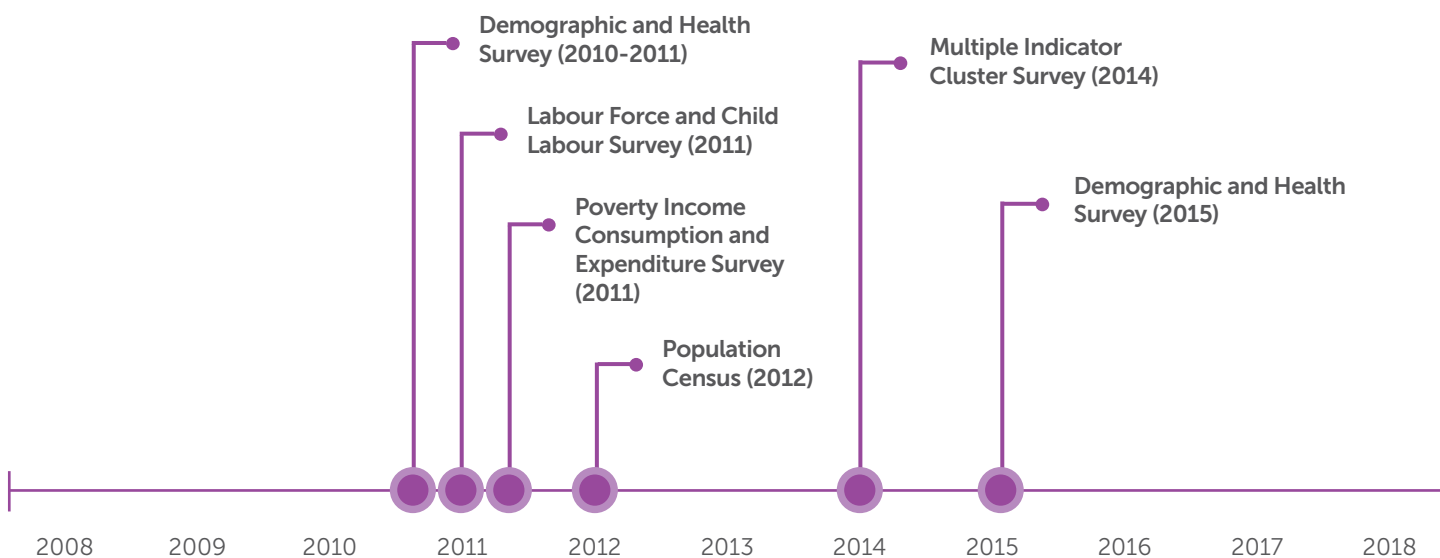


Thirty-nine percent of gender indicators in Zimbabwe's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



Core systems to produce gender data

Many of the gender indicators in Zimbabwe are produced through surveys. A relatively low number of surveys are available for Zimbabwe.



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 Zimbabwe remain far below the sustainable development goal (SDG) target of universal registration.

33% Children aged 0 to 4 years in Zimbabwe whose **births were registered**, of which

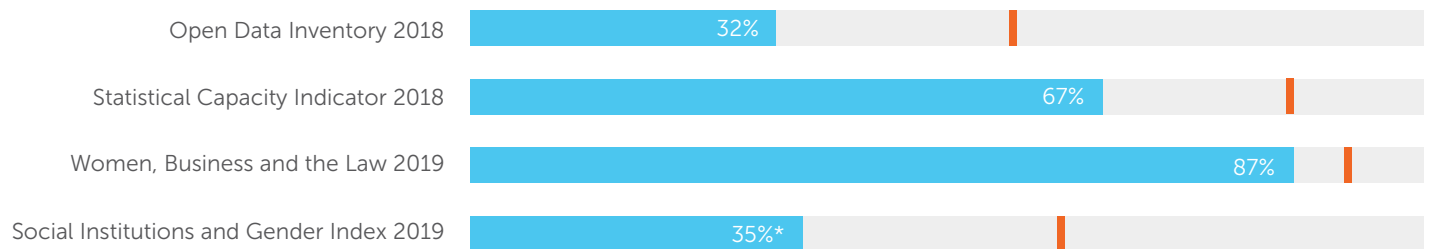
10% Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered without a birth certificate**

44% Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered with a birth certificate**

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

Assessments of Zimbabwe's data ecosystem

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



* Percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.

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

Plans, partnerships, and political support for gender data

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

- The Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender, and Community Development's **National Gender Policy (2013-2017)** prioritizes the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework with targets and guidelines for SDG 5. The report discusses the importance of sex-disaggregated data as a tool for understanding gender disparities.
- Zimbabwe's **Voluntary National Review (VNR)** calls for improvement of the "collection, analysis, and dissemination of high quality, reliable and timely data disaggregated by sex." The VNR also establishes the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment.
- The Zimbabwe **National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) of 2016-2020** emphasizes the importance of gender statistics. The NSDS includes the formation of a Gender Statistics Committee, which will receive a small allocation of 16,500 USD out of the total NSDS budget of 110,727,565 USD.

To access the full report, please visit bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport



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