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International Women's Day 2019: "Think Equal, Build Smart, Innovate for Change."



Editorial Board



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“Time to make data do more to develop Tanzania”

By Tsitsi Matope-UN Women

THE launch of the Every Woman and Girl Count programme in Tanzania presents many opportunities to further develop gender statistics through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

Most importantly, it provides a window of opportunity for the Bureau to strengthen alignment of gender statistics to the national development agenda.

In this wide-ranging interview, Dr Albina Chuwa, the NBS Statistician General and also Chairperson of the UN Statistical Commission for Africa and Co-Chair of the Inter Agency Expert Group for SDGs speaks on statistics and development; explaining how she is pushing to increase data-driven national development planning in Tanzania and in Africa.

Q: NBS and UN Women launched the Every Woman and Girl Count Programme, how important is this initiative in the development of statistics in Tanzania?

“At NBS, we would like to have as many indicators as possible for us to be able to effectively inform decision making in terms of gender response and looking at the five-year national development plan.

Through the Every Woman and Girl Count Programme, we will also continue strengthening the gender responsiveness of the national development plan by continuously mapping the gender data gaps vis -a-vis the Sustainable Development Goals indicators.” Dr. Albina Chuwa.

Dr. Albina Chuwa: The Flagship Programme aims to improve availability of gender data that can inform the Sustainable Development Goals’ processes; and to strengthen our efforts towards promoting gender data-driven national planning in Tanzania.

The three-year programme is going to further grow partnerships and work to enhance policy, legal and capacity for gender statistics production, and to ensure improved users’ accessibility.

It will build on work achieved over the years; and that is why we have aligned it to the national development vision. Importantly, the programme will deliver three major outcomes which are: holding policy dialogue aiming to strengthen political will; data--

production, analysis and dissemination; and data utilization.

Our partners who include UN Women and the World Bank are providing support and have worked with us in gathering qualitative gender data to help identify drivers of gender-based violence.

We are also working on the Household Budget Survey (A standard of living Survey) which we feel is the first survey of its kind that will provide Tanzania the different levels of poverty for women and men.

As we progress with this survey (a live survey), more indicators will be generated to continue improving the quality of our gender data and ensure that the data responds to national policy-

needs while working in line with international instruments.

I am optimistic that through this support, Tanzania will strengthen its understanding of the contributing factors of gender-related challenges and analysis; alongside having the ability to establish new knowledge on gender.

At NBS, we would like to have as many indicators as possible for us to be able to effectively inform decision making in terms of gender response and looking at the five-year national development plan.

Through the Every Woman and Girl Count Programme, we will also continue strengthening the gender responsiveness of the national development plan by continuously mapping the gender data gaps vis -a-vis the Sustainable Development Goals indicators.

This is an important process because there is a need to ensure availability of all data sets for gender in areas such as how women contribute to the development of the economy.

More than 70 percent of women in Tanzania are found in the agriculture sector. However, we also know that there are less--

women working in agribusinesses where they can earn more money.

Women also face challenges when it comes to access to finance, capital that can enhance their agricultural productivity and grow their businesses. If those challenges are addressed, our economy can grow significantly.

The Every Woman and Girl Count programme will also ensure that we have poverty indicators that reflect effects on women and men looking at issues such as asset ownership, including land. Because we feel strongly about gender statistics, NBS is going to establish a full-fledged department on gender which will work to enhance national gender budgeting support among other areas. I am encouraged by the fact that the Government is committed to the development of the statistics sector.

Q: You spoke of the support NBS is receiving from partners, can you shed more light on how the Government has demonstrated commitment to the development of statistics considering your advocacy drive on data-driven national planning and development?

Dr. Albina Chuwa: The Government is doing a lot in terms of investing in the development of statistics in the country.

We receive support through the national budget, it is not always what we would have requested but they are listening to us and mobilizing additional resources from various sources, including development partners, to support further development of statistics.

We are expecting quite a significant support from another development partner sourced through Government. This support will finance Phase Two of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (2019/20 – 2024/25).

This five-year development plan aims to improve routine data system and other secondary data including gender. But also, we are a priority area if you look at efforts underway to review the 2015 Statistics Act, which seeks to better organize and coordinate data collection and sharing.

We are not for the idea of working and that means we would like to continue--

collaborating with various actors. This includes partnerships in all statistical information pertaining Tanzania to ensure harmonization, accuracy, credibility and reliability of data.

The Government is also in the process of developing Regulations for the Law on Statistics through consultations with all the key stakeholders.

Looking at the area of gender statistics which is quite high on the national agenda at the moment, we are working closely with the Ministry responsible for Gender, and they are demonstrating commitment towards supporting the production of gender statistics.

Through all this support, which include an expert on gender statistics engaged by UN Women to work directly with us, we hope that by 2021, we will be seeing an improvement in the efficiency of operations in data production and analysis; dissemination and utilization.

Q: The world is changing, how is statistics evolving in line with new demands in Tanzania?

Dr. Albina Chuwa: “It is time to make data do more to develop Tanzania”. Any well functioning State puts statistics or data at the

centre of its operations since it informs national planning supports transparency, accountability, good governance and transformation. From a statistical point of view, we need to pay attention to our changing context.

For example, we are talking about changing the way we classify gender data, that it should be more than just disaggregated data by sex. That calls for us to go deeper and do some follow-ups after one survey.

That way, we take it upon ourselves to shift statistical work from the traditional way of doing things in order for us to meet the current demands. If you look at the Labour Force Survey for instance, it does not reflect what type of activities that women and men are engaged in neither does it indicate aspects of productivity, probing who is producing what and how much they are contributing to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

However, we need to be aware that we are serving very enlightened users, who would like to see those gender dynamics reflected through data.

This makes imperative the need to convince partners supporting--

our programmes on why these data are critical for sustainable development. As a Statistician, I would also like to see the data I am producing being utilized for policy making to show the value of our work. When we change the way we work, we also become relevant and demand-driven. We are producing numbers and that is fine, but they should support national planning, design of programmes and other development initiatives.

Q: Tanzania is currently Chairing the Statistical Commission for Africa under the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and Co-Chairing the Inter-Agency Expert Group for the SDGs, what issues are you going to champion to improve statistics at continental level?

Dr. Albina Chuwa: I believe we need to continue improving the quality of leadership and systems in Africa in order to influence the change we want to see in the Agenda 2063. There are many statistical challenges affecting many countries on the continent that needs attention. Strong leadership, enhanced capacity in our--

systems can help to build strong statistics institutions in Africa. This also includes strengthening statistical structures and institutions at regional and continental level.

On the other hand, we also need to start revising statistical curriculums in our respective institutions of learning, looking at the emerging trends, particularly looking at how important it is now to ensure evidence-based development programming.

There are huge data gaps in all sectors and we need new Statistician graduates who will help us to address these deficits, add value to our work and heighten the data-driven momentum.

Currently, for Africa, I think what we need to focus on is making statistical entities autonomous in order to enhance financing and other key processes.

Importantly, this will help to make statistics do more in terms of providing quality support to national development.

With the portfolios I hold, I believe it is imperative that we lobby for transformation and--

restructuring of statistical entities in countries where statisticians are finding it difficult to do their work due to lack of financial autonomy and other structural-related challenges.

The big issue is that we need to see more investment in statistics in Africa. In 2017 the Ministers responsible for Finance and Economic Planning committed that they would allocate 0.15 percent of their national budgets to national statistical operations.

However, I know that the situation on the ground is different because not many African Governments are honoring that commitment.

“Currently, for Africa, I think what we need to focus on is making statistical entities autonomous in order to enhance financing and other key processes. Importantly, this will help to make statistics do more in terms of providing quality support to national development. With the portfolios I hold, I believe it is imperative that we lobby for transformation and restructuring of statistical entities in countries where statisticians are finding it difficult to do their work due to lack of financial autonomy and other structural-related challenges”



Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa talking to the press (a file photo)

Minister Makamba: We Need a Unified Platform of Environment Statistics and Climate Change Data



Minister of State Vice President's Office January Makamba officiating the inception workshop on the National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative (ECCDC) held in Dodoma.

Coordination of environmental statistics and climate change data are vital not only for ensuring quality and reliability but also building trust on producers and users, said the Minister of State in the Vice President's Office (Union Affairs and Environment), Mr. January Makamba.

Mr. Makamba, who was officiating the on the National and International Environment and Climate Change Data--

Collaborative (ECCDC) Workshop, said currently there were many institutions dealing with collection of environment statistics and climate change data.

“There must be a unified platform of collection of environment statistics and climate change data and our national statistics body (NBS) must coordinate the production and--

dissemination of these statistics to avoid conflicting statistics to the public,” he insisted.

He stressed that it was imperative that statistics produced were credible and that should come from trusted institutions with credible professionals who uphold professional standards, whereby he insisted that “let all go wrong but not statistics”.

The minister emphasised on the importance of proper analysis of environmental and climate change data, which he said, was very crucial because there were always interests attached.

He said before “some people were denying those data but today they are denying their interpretations!” the minister wondered.

He added that some of the stakeholders have plenty of resources and “with resources at hand one can collect and disseminate climate change data and the lauder you are, the more accessible you are but what about the interests attached to that?”

Mr. Makamba told workshop participants under the theme ‘Improving Availability, Accessibility and Uptake of Environment and Climate Change for Development’ that despite climate change being a reality with most communities experiencigs its adverse effects but still it remained an uphill task to educate the public and understand it.

He cautioned policy and decision makers over aligning to their interests and noted that “Policy makers sometimes come with interests from where they come and where the bread comes from-



Part of the participants to the one day National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative workshop to strategize on how to address challenges of environment statistics and climate change data held in Dodoma.

too”.

He added that the positive thing in dealing with collection of environment statistics and climate change data is that technological advancement has eased the process, hence reduce costs and some technologies are freely accessible to all.

The minister said that it was unfortunate that there were some people who were talking about ‘sustainable charcoal’ and to “us there is nothing called sustainable charcoal”.

He said he welcomes NBS’s--

intention to establish the department of environment statistics saying he was very much impressed by its initiative to produce and release in collaboration with stakeholders the 2017 national environment report. The Minister reiterated government commitment to addressing climate change issues and reaffirmed its readiness to continue collaboration with all stakeholders, including development partners.

NBS Needs More Experts in Gender Statistics, say body's official



Member of NBS and OCGS team at the meeting with delegation from Statistics Sweden (not in the picture) held at NBS offices in Dodoma. From left is Ephraim Kwesigabo, Director of Population Census and Social Statistics (NBS), Ms. Khadija Khamis Hamad, head of Social and Demographic Statistics Department at OCGS and Andrew Ulindula, Ag. Director of Finance Administration and Marketing (NBS)

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has said training in gender statistics is a priority to enable the country produce more experts in that field of statistics.

The Director of Population Census and Social Statistics, Mr. Ephraim Kwesigabo, told the visiting delegation from Statistics Sweden that the country has very few gender statisticians and that was why the International Training--

Programme (ITP) on Gender Statistics was very much welcome.

“As a national statistics body with the role to guide the process of production of all statistics, including those with gender perspective, we need enough experts in that area hence building capacity is a priority to NBS,” he said.

He added that gender statistics--

remained very important and “all we are doing at NBS we are supposed to reflect gender” and explained that the few NBS staff who have so far benefited from ITP are expected to impact their knowledge to their fellow staff.

He told the Swedish delegation that NBS intended to establish own gender statistics unit. This, he said, would be--

appropriate to see the programme, which is in its fifth year, to be extended further to provide training for many more young statisticians.

The director informed the delegation that there was high demand for statistics at all levels including at district councils where national plans originate as well as in preparations of regional profiles.

Mr. Kwesigabo thanked Statistics Sweden for conducting and supervising the training programme and hoped that the arrangement brought back relations between the two national statistics offices.

“I hope this move will revive our once vibrant relation of the eighties when Statistics Sweden assisted NBS in establishing regional offices and trained our regional statistics managers,” he said.

Meanwhile, Statistics Sweden said it was possible to make a joint study on gender statistics with the NBS.

For her part, the Project Manager of International Training Programme (ITP) on Gender Statistics, Ms. Jessica Forsman, told NBS management that undertaking the study will bring back the two institutions much closer.

Ms. Forsman, who led a two-people, delegation from Statistics Sweden was in the country to--

attend the conclusion of the second ITP training, which saw six Tanzanians completing the training and launching two reports on 2018 Tanzania Women and Men: Facts and Figures.

She told NBS management led by the Director of Population Census and Social Statistics, Mr. Ephraim Kwesigabo that the five-year programme was in its final year but insisted that there was always the possibility of extending it to offer more training opportunities.

She urged that staff who have benefited from the programme should make sure they transfer--

the knowledge and expertise they acquired to their colleagues so as to improve institutional capacity of NBS.

Ms. Forsman said NBS should take the leading role in strengthening gender statistics in the country and continue networking with other stakeholders.

“Statistics Sweden is very encouraged to know from civil societies their willingness to continue working closely with NBS and collaborate in production of statistics,” she noted.



Project Manager of International Training Program (ITP) on Gender Statistics Ms. Jessica Forsman (right) and Ms. Teresia (left) from Statistics Sweden during talks with NBS and OCGS team held at NBS offices in Dodoma.

Statistician General Invites More Stakeholders in Production of Gender Statistics



National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Director of Population Census and Social Statistics, Ephraim Kwesigabo reading guest of honour's speech Statistician General during the event to mark the end of ITP on Gender Statistics and the launching of the 2018 Tanzania Women and Men: Facts and Figures

The Statistician General, Dr. Albina Chuwa, has called for involvement of more stakeholders in the national Statistics system in producing statistics with gender perspective.

She said the Statistics Act of 2015 and the amendments passed recently by the National Assembly open doors for more stakeholders to take part in the production of official statistics, including gender statistics.

“We must effectively use this opportunity to produce the much needed statistics, especially those with the gender perspective, as most produced statistics in the country lack that important aspect,” she said.

The Statistician General made the remarks in her speech read on her behalf by the Director of Population Census and Social Statistics of the National Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Ephraim--

Kwesigabo, during an event to mark the conclusion of the 2018/2019 International Training Programme in Gender Statistics held at Moreno Hotel in Dodoma.

She said that gender statistics were very important in planning and in monitoring development programmes as they help give the gender dimension in ensuring that Tanzania builds an equitable society with both men and women enjoying benefits and-

opportunities equally.

She noted that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as the producer and coordinator of national statistical system (NSS) will continue to partner with producers of statistics in the county and make sure that quality gender statistics are produced.

The national statistics body chief commended Statistics Sweden for conducting the training and thanked the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for financing the programme.

“We appreciate your technical as well as financial support--

towards this programme and hope that Statistics Sweden and SIDA will continue supporting this programme and give more opportunities to our young professionals to hone their skills further,” she said.

In her speech, Dr. Chuwa told the participants that the training programme was very vital in capacity building in the area of gender statistics to NBS, Office of Government Statistician (OCGS) and other stakeholders.

The event was marked with the launching of the second booklet titled: ‘Women and Men: Facts and Figures Reports 2018 for Tanzania Mainland and Women and Men in Zanzibar’.

The two reports are products of students’ work as part of practical training of the programme. The report covers gender statistics, which will help in policy and decision making in the country.

Programme participants from Tanzania included Ms. Elinzoo Nikodemo from NBS, Ms. Guesturd Haule from Foundation for Civil Society, Mr. Elisante Kitulo from Haki Elimu, Ms. Neema Makando from Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF0), Ms. Khadija Hamad and Ms. Sabina Daima from Office of Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS).



National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Director of Population Census and Social Statistics, Ephraim Kwesigabo cuts the ribbon to launch the 2018 Tanzania Women and Men: Facts and Figures Booklet at Morena hotel in Dodoma.

Avail These Reports to Members of Parliament, Says Hon. Fatma Toufik



National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Director of Population Census and Social Statistics, Ephraim Kwegigabo hand over to Dodoma member of Parliament (special seat) Fatma Toufik a copy of the 2018 Tanzania Mainland Women and Man: Facts and Figures booklet produced by participants of the International Training Program on Gender Statistics from Tanzania Mainland. Right is Project manager Jessica Forsman and left Ms. Teresia from Statistics Sweden.

During the event which took place at Morena Hotel in Dodoma, the lawmaker congratulated the six participants from government institutions and civil societies for producing such important documents, which she said if well utilised could help guide policy and decision making with regards to ensuring gender balance in the country.

“Members of the National Assembly are vital stakeholders to be informed of such data because they are the ones who make decisions and guide policy directions,” she argued.

A Member of Parliament (Special Seat, CCM), Hon. Fatma Toufik, has suggested that reports on gender statistics should be made available to Members of Parliament and if possible special orientation programmes for lawmakers should be conducted to enlighten them on the importance of gender statistics.

Hon. Toufik was speaking during the event to mark the end of the Swedish sponsored International Training Programme in Gender Statistics, where participants produced--

two reports on gender statistics in the country.



A section of invited guests at the closing of the International Training Program in Gender Statistics held in Dodoma.

Call for Stakeholders in National Statistical System to Address Lack of Climate Change Data



Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa presenting a paper on Tanzania's Experience in Climate Change Statistics at the inception Workshop for the National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative held at Department of National Archives in Dodoma.

Tanzania's Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa has said it was high time for all actors in the national statistics system to come together and strategise on climate change data to inform policy and decision making.

She noted that there is a lack of reliable data on climate change, which calls for experts in the statistical field to formulate scientific methods for collecting data related to the issue.

“There is a need for scientific statistical methods to facilitate evidence based decisions on--

climate change system,” she said adding that statistical tools were required to assess, with uncertainty, what is currently known and where the Climate Change System may be headed.

The tools, she said, will among others help to identify climate change drivers, formulation of mitigation and adaptation measures, assessing the impact of climate change and minimising vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Statistician General was presenting a paper on Tanzania's Experience in Climate Change Statistics at the inception Workshop for the National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative held at Department of National Archives in Dodoma recently.

She told the participants that climate change statistics are fundamental to improve evidence-based climate policy and to enable a well-designed response to the changes in climate that the country is--

is increasingly being subjected to.

Dr. Chuwa noted that Tanzania has now experienced numerous effects of climate change, which have warranted government to take strategic initiatives to combat climate change and vulnerability.

She named the measures as including Reviewing the National Environmental Policy, 1997 to accommodate new emerging issues such as climate change, ratification and implementation of various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and establishment of the National Climate Change Strategy 2012 aimed at addressing both adaptation and mitigation in line with the country's vision for sustainable development.

Other measures include aligning of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) climate related indicators with national development programmes, FYDP II, establishment of National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on Environment Statistics, which is coordinated by NBS and participation in testing the UNSD questionnaire on climate change; applicability, data availability and the possible alternative and additional--



Part of the participants to the one day National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative workshop to strategize on how to address challenges of environment statistics and climate change data held in Dodoma

indicators which are used by the country.

The Statistician General revealed that Tanzania was closely working with UN Statistical Division (UNSD) and has been using framework for environmental statistics developed by UNSD which allow Tanzania to compare with other countries when it comes environment and climate change statistics.

She also said NBS works with German International Development Agency (GIZ), whereas the latter provides support to facilitate--

compilation of comprehensive Climate Change Statistics.

Among climate change effects are persistent droughts, floods and extreme weather events, rising sea levels, coastal erosion and ocean acidification as all further threatening food security, water, energy and health.

“There is a need for scientific statistical methods to facilitate evidence based decisions on climate change system,”

Gender statistics training programme participants share their experience

Participants to a training programme have shared their experience which culminated in the production of reports showing the gender perspective.

Speaking before the guest of honour, Senior Statistician at the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Ms. Elinzoo Nicodemo, said the two reports they produced were products of the training they underwent in Sweden. The training was on how to analyse statistics with gender perspective.

She noted that one of the training conditions was for--

participants to produce gender statistics reports using the already available published official statistics.

“We used the skills we acquired during the training to analyse the existing statistics with gender perspective to show how women and men feature in those statistics,” she said.

Ms. Nicodemo added that participants were excited by the fact that they had successfully produced two reports, one for Mainland Tanzania and another for Zanzibar.

She said the programme attracted six participants; four from Mainland Tanzania and two from Zanzibar. Ms. Nicodemo said further that a similar training is already on schedule for next year.

For his part, the Executive Director of the Foundation for Civil Society, Mr. Francis Kiwanga, expressed his gratitude and that of his institution for having had the opportunity to participate in the training.

He said his organisation was very fortunate to take part in the training and acknowledged that it was a crucial opportunity which one could not afford to miss.

“The skills and experience which our staff has acquired will contribute to the production of gender statistics but also improve its quality,” he noted.

Mr. Kiwanga said he was impressed to see programme participants had collectively managed to produce the reports, and that the documents were user friendly.



Elinzoo Nicodemo, senior statistician at NBS, presents part of the report of the 2018 Tanzania Women and Men: Facts and Figures at Morena hotel in Dodoma.

ECCDC Targets to Facilitate and Accelerate Progress in Production, Access and Use of Environment and Climate Change Data



Program Manager with Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) Victor Ohuruogu speaks at the inception workshop on the National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative (ECCDC)

The inception of the National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative (ECCDC) is crucial as it will help Tanzania to address challenges facing production and collection of environment and climate change related data.

Speaking at the launching of the Collaborative Initiative, the Programme Manager with Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), Mr. Victor Ohuruogu, said the initiative will solve problems of multiple and fragmented landscape;--

overlapping activities, funding modalities, data quality, inadequate data collection, analysis and use.

He told the well-attended workshop held at the Department of National Archive in Dodoma that Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative will also contribute to global, regional and national data driven performance and accountability.

Mr. Ohuruogu noted that climate change is a big reality in Tanzania and as is evident--

in many other countries, where there exists huge gaps of climate change data which is necessary in responding to the effects.

He informed stakeholders attending the launching that among the aims of the initiative were to ensure different stakeholders within the National Statistics System (NSS) were able to work together more effectively to make better use of resources; and support on development of National Environment and Climate Change Data Management Information Systems.

The programme manager added-

that the collaborative initiative also aimed at ensuring data production, access and use were translated into a joint operational plan that specified concrete collective actions at country and global levels, promote increased data transparency and access to ensure data driven planning and accountability; and support existing National Plans, Monitoring and Evaluation platforms as well as focusing on the limited number of concrete, incremental actions with impact.

“These will ultimately enhance capacity within NSS, improve efficiency and mapping and increase impact of data use in decision making process,” he affirmed.

He said GPSDD was now supporting Tanzania through NBS to address environment data gap particularly that of climate change and admitted that he was impressed with the way Tanzania was responding to climate change.

“We will soon provide some funding to facilitate processes and bring multiple stakeholders across government, civil society, private sector, academia and research institutions to look into issues around this challenge and work together to address them by putting in place infrastructure called Africa Regional Data Cube (ARDC).

He added that the initiative will bring resources together and convince state and non-state actors sit together see these challenges and work together with NBS across the country to address those needs.



Part of the participants to the one day National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative workshop to strategize on how to address challenges of environment statistics and climate change data held in Dodoma.

“The collaborative initiative aimed at ensuring data production, access and use were translated into a joint operational plan that specified concrete collective actions at country and global levels, promote increased data transparency and access to ensure data driven planning and accountability; and support existing National Plans, Monitoring and Evaluation platforms as well as focusing on the limited number of concrete, incremental actions with impact.”

Training in gender statistics to help address existing imbalance, says participant



Guesturd Haule participant of the International Training Program on Gender Statistics from Foundation for Civil Society elaborates a point during his presentation on the 2018 Tanzania Women and Men: Facts and Figures at Morena hotel in Dodoma

A training programme offered in Sweden to a number of Tanzanians recently was aimed at building local capacity in relation to analysing gender statistics in surveys, skills which are crucial towards building an equitable society.

One of the participants, Mr. Guesturd Haule, who comes from the Foundation for Civil Society, told the guest of honour, and the guests that the programme objective was realised during its execution.

“We learned how to analyse--

and present statistics with gender perspective. The reports we have produced clearly demonstrate this aspect, which has, all along, been missing in most reports produced in the past,” he said.

He explained further that the training guided them on how best to make use of specialization.

Mr. Haule said their reports covered gender equality and equity issues, which mean that if well studied and executed could put Tanzania on the road to--

becoming a more equitable society, particularly when it comes to resource distribution and sharing.

He added that the training programme also looked at statistics on SDG goals number 5 on gender equality and women empowerment; and gender statistics response in planning and decision making at both government, private and householders; and issues of inclusive development under the slogan ‘leaving no one behind’.

Participants called for more affirmative action on addressing problems of gender balance and gender perspective in policy and decision making by making gender-sensitive appointments policies and decision making would be adequately informed.

“More needs to be done to instill gender balance and gender perspective into people entrusted with making policy and decisions. The existing gender imbalance must be tackled,” said one participant.

Stakeholders Commend Collaboration in Addressing Paucity of Climate Change Data



Samuel Sudi of German International Development Agency (GIZ) explains to participants of the National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative workshop how his agency contributes to efforts to address environment statistics and Climate Change data.

Stakeholders have lauded collaboration between state and non-state actors in tackling the problem of environment statistics and climate change data, describing it as a forward thinking approach in addressing the matter.

A representative from the German International Development Agency (GIZ), Mr. Samuel Sudi, said the collaboration was good for the country as it would help produce and collect the much needed environment statistics and climate change data.

He said GIZ will continue its collaboration with government of Tanzania in many areas of interest including climate change issues in which it provides support to facilitate compilation of comprehensive climate change statistics.

Mr. Sudi, who was speaking during the launching of the National and International Environment and Climate Change Data Collaborative at the Department of National Archive in Dodoma, explained that--

the support included hiring of consultant to enhance knowledge of NBS statisticians on climate change concepts and compilation techniques.

He said that environment and development were impacting each other, therefore, Tanzania must learn from other countries' experiences on how they approached development issues vis a vis environmental concerns.

“How do we know our development affects our environment, it is only through statistics. Our development must be sustainable and can only be so by sustaining our environment,” he said and insisted that without measuring environmental impacts of our development activities we would be committing a big mistake.

The GIZ representative vowed to continue working with government and other stakeholders to ensure the country strikes a balance between development activities and environmental protection.

Gender Equal Society Benefits Both Men and Women, Says Statistics Sweden



Jessica Forsman Project manager of the International Training Program on Gender Statistics speaking during the event to mark the end of the 2018 program and the launching of two booklets on Gender statistics in Tanzania prepared by program participants.

Participants to the international training programme in gender statistics have been urged to make use of the knowledge gained to spearhead production and use of gender statistics in Tanzania.

The project manager of the programme, Ms. Jessica Forsman, from Statistics Sweden said during presentations and launching of two booklets on Gender Statistics in the country, marking the end of the programme, that gender equal society benefits both men and-

women.

She told the gathering at Morena Hotel in Dodoma City that production and use of gender responsive statistics is fundamental at both planning and decision making process as well as at measuring achievements in various aspects of national development.

“Poverty reduction, for example, can only be achieved if the entire population has the same rights; same rights to education, health, employment-

and decision-making,” she argued.

Ms. Forsman explained that while it is necessary to have sex-disaggregated statistics in analysing gender, it is also imperative to describe areas that are interesting from a gender perspective.

“Gender describes the socially constructed roles of women and men. These roles give men and women different attributes and are different in different countries and at different times,” she added.

Ms. Forsman who hinted to participants that she is leaving Statistics Sweden for another assignment said that in many places men continued to hold more power and enjoy more resources than women, but this arrangement did not always work for men.

“Men often have less contact with children, perform worse in school and also have shorter life expectancy than women,” she noted and stressed that creating a gender equal society is very important and beneficial to all human beings.



National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Director of Population Census and Social Statistics, Ephraim Kwesigabo (fifth left) in a group photograph with some stakeholders holding the 2018 Women and Men: Facts and Figures booklets at the closing of International Training Program in Gender Statistics held in Dodoma.

She commended participants to the programme from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar for their dedication and commitment throughout the training as result she said they managed to produce two important booklets on gender statistics situation in the country.

The two booklets: Women and Men, Facts and Figures covering Mainland Tanzania and Women and Men in Zanzibar, she said have demonstrated how participants valued the programme and their readiness to apply the--

the knowledge they gained.

During the meeting, participants presented the reports and were shared with various stakeholders including government ministries, civil societies, Parliament and higher learning institutions.

Programme participants from Tanzania were Ms. Elinzua Nikodemo from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Ms. Guesturd Haule from the Foundation for Civil Society, Elisante Kitulo from HakiElimu, Neema Makando from Women in Law and--

Development in Africa (WiLDAFO, Khadija Hamad and Sabina Daima from the Office of Government Statistician in Zanzibar (OCGS).

A part from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, other participating countries were Bangladesh, Palestine, Rwanda and Uganda.

“Men often have less contact with children, perform worse in school and also have shorter life expectancy than women,”

GENDER STATISTICS MATTER

Gender statistics are crucial to formulating evidence-based policy and decision making to ensure gender equality. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of Tanzania, in collaboration with partners such as UN Women, took various initiatives to collect and analyze more gender data.

Although no specific surveys on gender statistics were done in 2018, in recent years the Bureau has embedded modules on gender statistics in various surveys that it has conducted. For example, sex disaggregated information is produced by the Demographic and Health Surveys. In addition, the gender-based-violence module was integrated in the Tanzania Demographic and Health and Malaria Indicator Survey of 2015/16, as well as in the Tanzania HIV Impact Survey of 2016/17.

Working in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development in 2016/17, NBS conducted a pilot Land Tenure Survey in three districts in the Morogoro Region which incorporated--

gender indicators related to all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

One partnership we value in our efforts to further develop the statistics sector is our partnership with UN Women. In 2017, the agency championing gender equality and the empowerment of women supported the integration of the gender time use module in the Household Budget Survey.

We are expecting results from this survey in 2019. Importantly, the aim of the module is to capture data on how much time women devote to various activities each day. This information will improve our understanding of how much time women spend on unpaid work. This can be valued and included as a contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

This module will also produce gender poverty information, hence the information collected from this survey will have a wider impact on the country's policy and decision making--

to deliver national and international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment. In this Household Budget Survey, UN Women funded the training of trainers, pre-test exercise of the survey, part of the enumerators' salaries, and supervision of data collection for quality assurance.

Production of gender statistics faces some challenges in the technical aspect of the process. Looking at the current data available, most of the statistics are sex-disaggregated, which enables mere "sex-counting". A gender-sensitive analysis of statistics must not end at disaggregating data according to sex but also seek to question the underlying power relations reflected in the data.

Household surveys have more variables but with limited coverage of different age groups, sub-national level, and different population groups such as people living with--



“Aim higher! The sky is the limit” seems NBS women employees saying! This gorgeous photo was taken on 7th March at NBS offices as they joined other women around the globe to celebrate the International Women Day.

disability, challenges remain when it comes to covering all gender issues with data gathered from surveys conducted every five years or every 10 years in the case of the population census.

That is why we at NBS we are happy with the recent visit to Tanzania (21-25 January) by the UN Women Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, Dr Izeduwa Derex-Briggs, who reaffirmed the agency’s commitment to continue working with NBS.

Through the Making Every Woman and Girl Count (MEWGC), programme, UN Women will support development of NBS capacity in the production of gender data. Tanzania is one of the three countries, including Kenya and Uganda, selected to be a pathfinder of this powerful project. This support came at an opportune time for Tanzania to excel in production of gender statistics.

“The aim of the module is to capture data on how much time women devote to various activities each day. This information will improve our understanding of how much time women spend on unpaid work. This can be valued and included as a contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).”

Zanzibar is Likely to Achieve Gender Balance among Secondary School Teaching Staff

In the very near future, Zanzibar is likely to witness female and male teachers playing equal role at secondary education level.

The Head of Labour Statistics Unit at the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Ms. Sabina Daima, said although over the years male teachers in secondary schools with specialisations in science and arts subjects are the majority, trends show the gap is now narrowing.

Ms. Daima made the remarks when she was presenting the 2018 Women and Men: Facts and Figures in Zanzibar to mark the end of International Training Programme on Gender Statistics in Dodoma.

“Specialisation (in Science or Arts subjects) by secondary teachers tends to converge; it is likely that in the very near future female and male teachers will play equal roles in education,” she revealed.

She said it was encouraging to see Zanzibar making headway in gender balance at secondary school level staffing as it is very important in ensuring equal progress between female and male students at higher level of education.

On literacy rate, the head of Labour Statistics Unit said the gap between the sexes is decreasing although the proportion of illiterate remains higher among women adding that literacy is generally higher in urban compared to rural areas.

“There is still the gap between women and men as indicated in the 2014/15 Zanzibar Household Basic Survey (The 2014/2015 HBS) that for the population aged 15 years and more, 88.3 percent of men 79.4 percent of women were literate,” she explained.

Furthermore, according to the same survey, on average 22.8--

percent of households were headed by women, however, majority of these women (44 percent) had no education.

Ms. Daima said since heads of household were decision makers at the household level, it was becoming more pressing for government and other stakeholders to formulate strategies and programmes to address women illiteracy in Zanzibar.

“Education is a crucial factor of social and economic development as it plays a key role in determining the status of women and men in society, hence it is imperative that special measures are taken to strike a balance between sexes,” she emphasised.



Ms. Khadija Khamis Hamad, head of Social and Demographic Statistics
Department at OCGS and member of ITP on Gender Statistics during presentation of 2018 Women and Men in Zanzibar booklet which revealed a big gap between women and men in both administrative positions as well as in representative bodies.

March Inflation Rate Jumps to 3.1 percent

Inflation rate for March, 2019 has slightly increased to 3.1 percent from 3.0 percent recorded in February, 2019.

Releasing the National Consumer Price Index (NCPI) for the month of March, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), who is the Director of Population Census and Social Statistics, Mr. Ephraim Kwesigabo, said inflation rate for March increased to 3.1 percent.

The increase of CPI explains that, the speed of price change for commodities in March, 2019 has increased compared to the speed of the price change recorded in February, 2019.

Mr. Kwesigabo said the CPI from February, 2019 to March, 2019 increased by 1.4 percent compared to an increase of 1.1 percent recorded between January, 2019 and February, 2019 while the overall index has increased to 116.23 in March, 2019 from 114.63 recorded in February, 2019.

“The rise of the overall index

was mainly due to price increase for both food and non-food items. Some food items that contributed to such increase were rice, which increased by 0.7 percent, white maize grains by 0.5 percent, maize flour by 3.4 percent, fresh fish by 0.7 percent, fresh cow milk by 1.4 percent, coconut by 5.8 percent, vegetables by 3.4 percent, soya beans by 2.3 percent, dry peas by 4.0 percent, cassava fresh by 3.6 percent, sweet potatoes by 2.8 percent, dry cassava by 1.4 percent, cocoyam by 5.5 percent and cooking bananas by 3.3 percent,” said Mr. Kwesigabo.

On the other hand, non-food items that contributed to the rise in overall index included clothing and footwear by 0.2 percent, actual rentals paid by tenants per month by 1.8 percent, charcoal by 5.6 percent, firewood by 3.7 percent, furniture and furnishings by 0.8 percent and accommodation services from hotels by 0.8 percent.

Inflation rate of food and non-alcoholic beverages for March, 2019 decreased to 0.1 percent from 0.5 percent recorded in February, 2019 where as annual inflation rate for food consumed at home and away from home in March, 2019 decreased to 2.0 percent from 2.3 percent recorded in February, 2019.

The inflation rate which excludes food and energy in March, 2019 increased to 3.7 percent from 3.1 percent recorded in February, 2019 while the 12 month index change for non-food products in March, 2019 increased to 5.7 percent from 5.1 percent recorded in February, 2019.

“The speed of price change for commodities in March, 2019 has increased compared to the speed of the price change recorded in February, 2019.”

2017 TMIS Zonal Dissemination a Success, Says NBS



A section of regional, district and council medical officers and malaria focal persons from Katavi, Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa regions at the dissemination workshop of 2017 Malaria Indicator Survey held in Mbeya.

The coordinator of 2017 Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey (2017 TMIS), Mr. Stephano Cosmas, has said the survey's zonal dissemination workshops have been a success as it reached most of the target objectives.

He said zonal dissemination workshops were part and parcel of government efforts through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to increase access to and use of-

TMIS survey findings to improve public health in Tanzania.

Mr. Cosmas told NBS Newsletter that the five zones and the 17 regions were selected due to malaria prevalence estimates of 3 percent or greater as well as availability of resources within each zone.

The five zones are the Lake Zone, which--

comprises of Geita, Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Simiyu and Shinyanga regions; Southern Highlands, which is made of Katavi, Mbeya, Rukwa and Songwe regions, and Western Zone, which includes Kigoma and Tabora regions. Other zones are the Eastern Zone made up of Dar es Salaam, Morogoro and Pwani; and Lindi and Mtwara regions formed Southern zone.

During the workshop sessions held in Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mwanza and Tabora regions, dissemination teams took through participants with various aspects of the survey from methodology to survey findings.

Topics covered included Survey Key Findings, Malaria Risk Mapping and how to read and understand TMIS tables.

Participants were also trained on how to use STAT Complier focusing on how to find zonal or regional data and mobile applications-both aimed at assisting them to identify patterns and trends in data to determine programmatic priorities.

There was also presentation on data informed decision making which geared to demonstrate how to prioritise decisions based on data and identify strategies for sharing and/ or implementing data-based decisions.

Participants, who included regional and district medical officers, malaria focal persons at regional, district and council levels were also trained on how to access data.



Cosmas Stephano, senior statistician at NBS, presents findings of the 2017 Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey (TMIS) at the zonal dissemination workshop held in Tabora.

During the workshop sessions, participants discussed the survey implications for Tanzania and practiced how to read TMIS tables, how to use STATcompiler and through group work developed evidence-based actions.

The 2017 Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey (TMIS) was nationally disseminated on the 22nd October, 2018 at a colourful event held at Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam and officiated by the Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and--

Children, Ms. Umyy Mwalimu. It was followed by media dissemination workshop on the 23rd October at the National Museum conference hall in Dar es Salaam.

“Participants were trained on how to use STAT Complier focusing on how to find zonal or regional data and mobile applications-both aimed at assisting them to identify patterns and trends in data to determine programmatic priorities.”

Women in Zanzibar Earn Less than Their Male Counterparts



Ms. Sabina Daima, OCGS head of Labour Statistics Unit and participant to the International Training Program presenting the 2018 Women and Men: Facts and Figures booklet in Zanzibar during the event to mark the end of the program held in Dodoma.

Females are mostly employed in less paying jobs than their male counterparts as statistics also show that high paying jobs attract only those with high level of education, an area in which women still lag behind.

According to the 2018 Zanzibar Women and Men Report presented in Dodoma, the percentage distribution of employee's shows that only 26.6 percent of regular women employees and 44.6 percent of men received salaries of TShs. 400,000 and above.

Presenting the report, Ms. Khadija Khamis Hamad, who heads the Social and--

Demographic Statistics Department at the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) said the statistics showed the need for policy and decision makers to formulate policies and programmes with gender perspective to address the gender imbalance and women empowerment in Zanzibar.

Ms Khadija who was one of the beneficiaries of the International Training programme on Gender Statistics revealed that women only fared well in a group of those earning between Tshs. 300.000 and--

Tshs. 399,000 where they made 61.3 percent against 38.7 percent of men.

The report, according to Ms Khadija, which is a result of analysis with gender perspective of the published statistics revealed that there is a big gap between women and men in both administrative positions as well as in representative bodies such as the House of Representatives and Parliament.

She further said that most of the top offices in Government are occupied by men, citing an example of the 16 cabinet posts of which only five are held by women.

According to her, in 2017, the House of Representatives had a total of 88 members out of who only 32 were women; while out of 67 Members of Parliament from Zanzibar, only 21 were women.

Ms. Hamad noted that gender imbalance is more visible in judiciary where according to 2017 statistics there were less than half women in all positions except at the district magistrate level where sex distribution is closely balanced with women occupying 41.7 percent of all magistrates.

NBS PICTORIAL NEWS



Dr. Kenneth Mubea, GIS Technical Manager at Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) leading capacity building training workshop on the use of open data cube technology which was held at NBS offices in Dodoma. The training participants were from MDAs and included both technical and non-technical personnel.



Participants of the International Training Program in Gender Statistics listening to guest of honour speech during the event to mark the end of the program held in Morena hotel, Dodoma

NBS PICTORIAL NEWS



Senior legal officer of National Bureau of Statistics Oscar Mangula with Joyce Mwakalinga- host of Bambo Pevu program at Star TV discussing Amendments of Statistics Act



NBS senior statistician Mlemba Abbass presents findings of the 2017 Tanzania Malaria Indicator Survey (TMIS) at the zonal dissemination workshop held in Morogoro.



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