Study on Administrative Data Related to Discrimination and Inequality

Lusophone Countries

Study on Administrative Data Systems on Discrimination and Inequality in Africa

Lusophone Countries

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMJ	Associacao da Mulher Juridica (Association on Women and Legality)
CNDH	National Human Rights Commission
CNEST	National Council of Statistics
CS•	Civil Society Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GPS	Peace and Security Governance
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICIEG	Cape Verde Institute on Gender Equality and Equity
ID	Identification
IMC	Continuous Multi-Objective Survey (IMC)
INECBV	National Institute of Statistics of Cape Verde
ING•	International Civil Society Organization
LGBT	Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual and Transgender
Morabi	Praia Associação de Apoio a Autopromoção da Mulher no Desenvolvimento (Praia Women Empowerment Association)
NG•	Non-Government Organization
NS•	National Statistics Office
OMCV	Cape Verde Women's Organization
OPE•	Statistics Delegated Bodies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN/UNSC	United Nations/United Nations Statistical Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and methodology

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) created the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics (the Praia Group) at its forty-sixth session in March 2015. Its primary goal is to "contribute to establishing international standards and methods for the compilation of statistics on the major dimensions of governance". The group is currently in its second phase of operations (2020-2025) and has thus far developed a Handbook on Governance Statistics for National Statistical Offices. This handbook includes sections on the conceptualization, measurement methodology and dissemination of statistics on eight governance dimensions: non-discrimination and equality, participation, openness, access to and quality of justice, responsiveness, absence of corruption, trust, and safety and security. The UN Statistical Commission endorsed the handbook in March 2020.

UN Women East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESA-RO) has supported the PRAIA City group with a study on "Administrative Data for Measuring Discrimination and Inequality". The study's objective is to identify the current and potential administrative data sources that can be used to produce statistics on discrimination and inequality in the region, as well as data and capacity gaps that need to be addressed through developing guidelines.

The study used a mixed method methodology, which included a desktop review of administrative data sources; identification of data-collecting institutions; contacting the relevant national institutions and sharing the mapping tool; and an assessment of Administrative Data Holdings.

Conclusions

In *Mozambique,* progress has been made in producing and collecting administrative data. However, the MDA data primarily consists of data related to inequality or indirect discrimination rather than direct discrimination. At the same time, CSOs have some data on direct discrimination, albeit not nationally statistically representative. The Department of Family and Violence Survivor Children of the Ministry of Interior is the only one that has strong data related to discrimination against women and girls, including young girls. Some of the most important technical problems with this kind of data include:

i.   One of the biggest constraints has been limited coverage due to the low level of roll out and coverage of service provision;

ii. Data is not digitalized at service points;

iii. In many instances, such as education, the unit of reference is the school instead of the student;

iv. The unique identification numbers used are mostly for internal use with no linkages with other databases;

v.   CSO/NGO data systems are primarily used to manage their interventions, with great variation in levels of digitization, complexity, and coverage.

vi. Data protection is currently applied at each level of data management and use. Still, there are various potential risk areas: data entry systems or text exchanges by cell phone are risky. Cell can be lost, stolen or suffer from malfunctioning;

vii.   No surveys have been undertaken on "Attitudes towards minority groups", "promotion of equality", perception of hate crimes and speech, and experience of discrimination and harassment.

The *Cabo Verde* study found that the country has signed most of the human rights treaties and established a legal framework for intervention in matters of discrimination and inequality. However, several data production and governance gaps in this field have been identified. Most of the produced administrative data on direct discrimination concerns essentially the non-government institutions such as the National Commission on Human Rights, the Ombudsman Cabinet and the NGOs. The National Statistical Office (INECV) does not capture these statistics. Still, INECV works closely with the Ministry of Justice to produce demographic statistics and other public entities to publish the Statistical Yearbook.

The National Police and the National Institute on Gender Equity and Equality produce data on discrimination but mainly focus on gender-based violence. Three entities that produce data on indirect discrimination were consulted. These were the ministries of education, health, and the National Directorate of Public Administration (public employment component), and all are delegated bodies by INECV that produce their administrative data and reports as official statistics. Data from the Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development (on social welfare) is not considered official statistics, but its data is used for specific reporting. The Ministry of Internal Administration indicated that the National Police data is shared with INECV to produce statistics due to their limited internal technical capacity. Available public sector data is disaggregated mainly by location, sex, and age, but no data disaggregated by disability and/or socio-economic status could be found. Data sharing takes place outside of the INECV context. For instance, all sectors share data on human resources with the National Directorate of Public Administration for public employment management, the Para-State organizations with the parliament, and NGOs with the Ministry of Justice.

Specific technical problems with the administrative data systems in these countries include:

i.   Lack of policy directive to produce data on direct discrimination;

ii.   Methodological differences between MDAs and between MDAs and INECV when measuring indicators;

iii.   Lack of data representativity at the national level;

iv.   Lack of data digitalization and weak dissemination and use of data;

v.   Unit record administrative data on direct discrimination is not available to the public. They may be released as publications, such as the statistics on governance, but except for gender-based violence, no specific information on discrimination is covered;

vi.   Data capacity is weak among the non-official data producers, including the NGOs;

vii.   The National Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman Cabinet reports are made public only to the Parliament, but their data is not used. NGOs also don't disseminate to the public their data or reports;

viii.   INECV has developed a portal with data on indirect discrimination, but the webpage is not operational for most of the displayed themes.

Recommendations

In the case of *Mozambique*, it is recommended that increased coverage of services can help tackle statistical underestimation due to low access to services, improvement of diagnostic/scrutiny of the level of demand for services (to improve estimations on the level of demand for services) is recommended. More effort should be made to digitize data systems at the point of contact (considering both the costs and data protection to ensure sustainability), strengthen internet connectivity, and introduce a unique identifier across the government. There is also a need to harmonize the definitions and concepts between sectors and INE and build technical capacity for data collection, processing and dissemination.

The Ministry of Justice can make a more significant contribution towards this work by showing the prevalence of hate and speech crimes and experiences of discrimination and harassment according to age, sex, ethnic group, location, disability condition, migration status and any other type of peculiarity; reporting and sentencing of discrimination, harassment and hate crimes. Indirect discrimination reports need to enhance disaggregation by ethnic groups, disability condition, migration status and any other type of peculiarity.

The National Council of Statistics (CNEST) can significantly improve administrative data related to discrimination and inequality in *Cabo Verde* by promoting the production and publication of administrative data on discrimination and inequality with a strong emphasis on direct discrimination. Both official and non-official data producers, including the para-state and the NGOs, should be included. There is also a need to increase the digitalization of administrative data and to introduce a unique identification number (ID) through which this linkage can be operationalized. Efforts should also be made to include non-government data producers in this data ecosystem.

Not all grounds of discrimination are being covered in current data systems, and coverage should be expanded to include other forms of discrimination. There is a need to enhance non-official data producers' capacity in digitalized data collection, data storage and processing, and data analysis, including statistical background with emphasis on gender statistics and the production of statistics on discrimination and inequality. This kind of data's limited access and use can only be addressed if access to data is improved, both unit record and aggregated (report based) regularly. This needs to include parastatal organizations and NGOs. Furthermore, the INECV webpage should provide easier access to both administrative and census/survey-based data and/or reports;

The INECV's Masterdata Project, which is currently underway and aimed at collecting and compiling administrative data from all members of the National Statistics System, needs to be enhanced and supported as it will also contribute towards improving both the availability and use of administrative data related to discrimination and inequality.

1 | INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) created the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics (the Praia Group) at its forty-sixth session in March 2015. Its primary goal is to "contribute to establishing international standards and methods for the compilation of statistics on the major dimensions of governance".

The group is currently in its second phase of operations (2020-2025) and has thus far developed a Handbook on Governance Statistics for National Statistical Offices. This handbook includes sections on the conceptualization, measurement methodology and dissemination of statistics on eight governance dimensions: non-discrimination and equality, participation, openness, access to and quality of justice, responsiveness, absence of corruption, trust, and safety and security. The UN Statistical Commission endorsed the handbook in March 2020.

Even though the handbook is comprehensive, several gaps related to governance statistics remain. One of these is using administrative data sources to produce statistics on discrimination and inequality. Preliminary research shows that while the potential of administrative data to improve the availability, granularity and timeliness of statistics for national and international monitoring of discrimination and inequalities is large, few countries have adopted a coherent and systematic approach to collecting administrative data across the National Statistical System and to producing comprehensive statistics on discrimination & inequalities. The research will identify what is happening at the country level and prioritize actions needed to bridge the current data and capacity gaps.

UN Women East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESA-RO) are therefore currently collaborating with the Praia City Group and its Task Team on Non-Discrimination & Equality to expand methodological guidance on the collection and use of administrative data that documents discrimination and inequality in all its forms, including 'indirect discrimination' – i.e. inequalities in development outcomes caused by laws, policies or practices that appear neutral at face value, yet are discriminatory for population groups with certain characteristics (e.g. when a requirement of a birth certificate for school enrolment discriminates against ethnic minorities or non-nationals who do not possess or have been denied such certificates). This links well with UN Women's agenda on eliminating intersectional discrimination and the **gender data and statistics** work done in the global Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count) program. One of the areas of work of the program is to support the development of new methodologies and tools for more effective data collection, as well as the modernization of statistical practice.

Within this context, the Praia City Group and UN Women undertake this study for the case of Mozambique. The study is parallel to other countries, namely:

- Lusophone Countries: Cabo Verde;
- North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia;
- West and Central Africa: Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Cameroon and Gabon;

- East Africa: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda;
- Southern Africa: Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and South Africa.

The study's primary purpose is to identify current and potential administrative data sources that can be used to produce statistics on discrimination and inequality in the region and the data and capacity gaps associated with this data that need to be addressed through developing guidelines. These guidelines should include recommendations on quality assurance, data recording, linking with other sources, calculating indicators and the like.

Methodology

The methodology for this assignment, focusing on administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality in Africa, involves a comprehensive, multi-step process:

1. **Desktop Review of Administrative Data Sources**: This review identifies and evaluates administrative data sources documenting discrimination, inequality, and all relevant information of relevant national institutions in the targeted countries. This involves sifting through various data repositories, websites, and published documents to collect all the useful information.

2. **Identification of Data-Collecting Institutions**: Different national entities that collect pertinent administrative data were identified through virtual meetings, desk research, and email contacts. This includes justice, education, social, and health sector institutions, national equality bodies, human rights and human development observatories and agencies, and national statistical institutions.

3. **Contacting the relevant national institutions and sharing the mapping tool**: In each country targeted by this study, many contacts are made with all the relevant institutions to this study (UN country team and national institutions). Also, a data collection tool (data mapping tool) is shared with these national institutions. This mapping tool aims to help map relevant administrative data sources within each targeted country that can be used to produce statistics on discrimination and inequalities.

4. **Assessment of Administrative Data Holdings**: For each identified data-collecting institution, an in-depth analysis is conducted to understand the nature of the administrative data source in this institution. This analysis concerns the type, quality, accessibility (particularly for National Statistical Offices or NSOs), and its use in producing the relevant statistics. Also, based on this assessment, the main challenges related to data protection, sharing, and ethical considerations were identified.

5. **Preparation of Comprehensive Report**: A detailed report maps out the relevant administrative data holdings in the sub-region. This report outlines the current situation in each country, as well as the challenges and opportunities related to the administrative data (versus other data types, such as survey data). This report also developed suggestions for improving the procedures for collecting, processing, analyzing, and using data.

Administrative data systems in this context are understood in their widest sense, i.e., systems that capture operational data of any entity, be it Government, CSOs, INGOs, etc. Administrative data cannot be used to measure all of the six areas above (e.g., some areas, such as "4. Attitudes Towards Minority Groups", can only be measured with survey data). Still, the framework indicates the range of dimensions that need to be included in this work. Of relevance to administrative data systems is area no. 1,2,3,5 and 6 above.

The study's outputs will contribute towards the design and development of **published guidance** on developing and strengthening the collection and use of administrative data to measure better and monitor trends on discrimination and inequalities and generate the necessary data to inform policymaking in this area.

Institutions consulted

Mozambique

The consultations in Mozambique were done with nine institutions and as follows:

Public institutions included were The National Institute of Statistics (INE), The Ministry of Health; The Ministry of Education and Human Development; the Ministry of Land and Environment; and The National Institute of Social Welfare (INAS).

Public institutions contacted without success include the National Election Commission (CNE), the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), and the Ministry of Public Employment and State Administration.

The following Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) were included in the study: Liga dos Direitos Humanos; Centro para a Democracia e Direitos Humanos; Lambda, and Forum Mulher.

Cabo Verde

The following institutions were consulted in Cabo Verde:

The present study resulted from the collation of the following public institutions with relevant databases on discrimination and inequality: The National Institute of Statistics (INECV); The Ministry of Health; The Ministry of Education; Instituto Cabo-Verdiano para a Igualdade e equidade de Género; Ministry of Internal Administration (holder of the data on the National Police); National Commission on Human Rights; The Ombudsman Cabinet; National Directorate of Public Administration (Public Employment); Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development;

Two NGOs were also consulted in Cabo Verde. These are: Organization of Cape Verde Women (OMCV) – NGO; Morabi, Women Empowerment Association - NGO

A questionnaire was produced to guide interviews and data collection in both countries. Please refer to Annex 2.

2 | MOZAMBIQUE

2.1 Discrimination and inequality context

Issues of discrimination and inequality are part of Mozambique's societal context. Progress in capturing administrative data for producing country representative statistics on discrimination and inequality goes in line with policies such as The 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of the National Statistical System (PE-SEN)[1] , which promotes their use. It is recognized that challenges to their effective production, management and dissemination persist. This concerns methodological/conceptual issues, data coverage, their modernization/sophistication level in data collection, management and dissemination, and their quality. This section presents the relevant international treaties ratified and signed by Mozambique. It discusses the role of the non-government commissions in guarding human rights, gender equality and discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity. It analyses the data governance context, the role of civil society in data production and the existence of surveys and census covering discrimination and equality.

Relevant international treaties ratified and signed – status of reporting on progress

Different international treaties on discrimination and inequality have been signed and ratified by Mozambique. Resolution No. 70/1 of the UN General Assembly on the 2030 Agenda contains different dimensions of age, geographical and gender-based inequalities and discriminations.

Other important commitments consist of the following:

i) The United Nations Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),

ii) The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development;

iii) The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in Relation to African Women's Rights, African Union (AU) 2003, requires States to adopt and implement measures that guarantee the protection of all women's rights about their dignity and protection against all forms of violence, particularly verbal and sexual;

iv) The 2006 African Youth Charter calls on States to develop programs of action to provide legal, physical and psychological support to girls and adolescents who have been subjected to violence and abuse so that they can fully integrate into economic and social life;

v) Resolution 61/143, of 19 December 2006, refers to the intensification of efforts for the elimination of all forms of violence against women;

vi) Resolution 54/7 of March 2010 on the end of female genital mutilation refers to the importance of adopting comprehensive and multidisciplinary action plans for the elimination of female genital mutilation;

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1   Conselho Superior da Estatística. 2020. *Plano Estratégico do Sistema Estatístico Nacional.* Maputo: CSE.

vii) The 2005 Maputo Protocol strengthens the provisions on gender equality of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (‹the African Charter›), which lies at the foundation of the African human rights system and was adopted in 1981

viii) Maputo Plan of Action 2016-2030 for the operationalization of the continental policy framework for sexual and reproductive health and rights

ix) The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and its subsequent ICPD30 have placed an important focus on women, girls and the youth by considering the need to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, address the sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents and young people, prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, and provide reproductive health care to women and youth in emergencies. It has also considered the relevance of human capital development and investment in the youth to harness the demographic dividend in African countries while harmonizing population growth, migration/urbanization, employment, and environment.

Agreeing with the international and regional policy framework of non-discrimination and promotion of equality, Mozambique's Constitution does not discriminate against sex, age, disability condition, race, geographic location, ethnicity and any other type of peculiarity. Crimes against people are specified within the recent (2019) updated PENAL Code to include discrimination-based crimes. Among others, it considers:

i) Crimes against life (voluntary homicide, crime against intrauterine life, infanticide, ownership and trade of human organs. Involuntary homicide);

ii) Crimes against physical integrity;

iii) Crimes against humanity, cultural identity and personal integrity (racial, ethnic and religious discrimination); war crimes against civilians, torture, cruelty, and inhuman treatment;

iv) Crimes against people's freedom;

v) Crimes against sexual freedom, including sexual harassment, child pornography and/or prostitution;

vi) Indecent public exposure;

vii) Human exposure to danger;

viii) Crime against dignity and private life preservation;

ix) Crime against the family.

The country has also focused its sector level interventions on policies towards equality and non-discrimination. For instance, the National Gender Policy advocates for women's economic and social empowerment, leadership, and protection against gender-based violence. The VII National Youth Conference (2022), for instance, emphasized the political commitment to investing in youth education, including technical and professional training, and integrating the youth in programs like those concerning local development funds, industrialization, agriculture mechanization, self-employment and development of micro, small and medium enterprises, access to water and land. Involvement of the Handicapped is considered key. Other sector policies, such as health and education, aimed at channeling resources to ensure vulnerable groups of the population are included in the development process. Within the health policy framework, priority is attributed to maternal and child health, child vaccination, HIV and AIDS, malaria, and non-transmissible diseases such as breast and cervical cancer. The sexual and reproductive health of the youth is also an important component of interventions.

Therefore, it can be said that although weakly emphasized, there is a regulatory framework which would boost administrative data-based production of statistics on discrimination and inequality.

Are there commissions in the country guarding human rights, gender equality, or discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity?

When guarding human rights is concerned, Law 33/2009 of the 22nd of December established the National Human Rights Commission. It has the mandate of watching the human rights in the country while informing people about their rights and proposing to the government interventions and programs for the well-being of all, including women. The Commission is composed of 4 members of the civil society working on human rights, women, children, elders and people with disabilities, and people affected by HVI and AIDS; three persons from the sectors of education, justice and health (the Prime Minister appoints them); three persons appointed by the Parliament, and one from the Lawyer's Order.

The Ombudsman Cabinet was established to care for human rights issues within the public sector. So, any matter that does not constitute a crime but fails to be covered by normal legal/justice services is covered by this Cabinet. The National Election Commission manages the electorate processes in the country.

Within civil society organizations, entities such as the "Centro para Democracia e Direitos Humanos - CDD", "Liga dos Direitos Humanos" - LDH, "Lambda", and "Forum Mulher" do play important roles in Human Rights watching.[2] Lambda defends the human rights of sexual minorities, while Forum Mulher defends Women's rights.

Among the contacted human rights organizations, it was possible to work with the following entities who also produced administrative data sets: Liga dos Direitos Humanos, Centro para Democracia e Direitos Humanos and Lambda. Forum Mulher did not have a database, but it has the potential for its development as it can aggregate data from all NGOs working on Women's Human Rights and has national coverage. The interviewed organizations produce data on hate crime and speech, discrimination and equality promotion.

The data governance context

Laws, regulations, and policies designed to govern the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of data within the country

Mozambique does have a national statistical law, the "Lei N. 7/96 de 5 de Julho sobre Bases do Sistema Estatístico Nacional", and its regulation, although dated from 1996 (almost 30 years ago). While impartiality is among its principles, this is mentioned from a broader perspective. No matters of discrimination or inequality are mentioned. Additionally, this regulation does not provide strong information on the linkage with the production of administrative data.

It is only among one of the NSS bodies, The High Council of Statistics[3], that the mandate of encouraging the use of administrative acts for statistical purposes, formulating recommendations with a view to the use, in administrative documents, of statistical concepts, definitions and nomenclatures, as well as access to the respective data. So, although relevant, administrative data have not been the main data source for statistics production. For instance, maternal mortality rates cannot be estimated based on intra hospital data because they fail to capture all maternal deaths occurring outside health units, despite the legal obligation of taking the deceased person to the hospital mostly for death certification.

The 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of the National Statistical System (PE-SEN)[4] yet fails to address issues concerning direct discrimination, such as:

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2   Centre for Democracy and Human Rights, the Human Rights League and Women's For a.

3   The other bodies of the NSS are the National Institute of Statistics, the Central Bank, and the General Population Census Coordinating Council.
4   Conselho Superior da Estatística. 2020. *Plano Estratégico do Sistema Estatístico Nacional.* Maputo: CSE.

- Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment

- Hate Crimes and Hate Speech

- Reporting and Sentencing of Discrimination, Harassment and Hate Crimes

- Attitudes Towards Minority Groups

- Promotion of Equality

This is despite the fact that the Ministry of Interior is trying to capture elements of direct discrimination for cases such as gender-based discrimination by integrating among its statistics data on domestic violence: sexual, physical, psychological and patrimonial violence, homicide and frustrated homicide, forced copula (with or without disease transmission).

So, it can be said that PE-SEN instead places a stronger emphasis on indirect discrimination by strengthening inequality-related statistics and the use of administrative data. The Strategic objective 3.1 on reinforcing and consolidating statistical pro-duction indicates among its operational objectives:

3.1.2   Consolidate current statistical production, ensuring better thematic and geographic coverage;

3.1.3   Progressively extend statistical production to new areas, whether through carrying out surveys and using data from administrative sources and,

3.1.4:   Progressively enhance the use of data from administrative sources in all sectors.

Among the principles for the implementation of PE-SEN, the Principle of Equity states that central, sectoral, regional and gender dimensions are taken into consideration. This reflects the objective of aligning statistical production with global, regional, and national frameworks on inequality, such as gender and regional inequalities, and the need to tackle youth issues and other vulnerable groups, such as the handicapped. The present report will make an effort to cover analysis of both direct and indirect discrimination.

It is recognized by the Strategic Plan of the National Statistical System (PE-SEN)[5] that:

- The statistical legal framework is outdated;

- There has been poor coordination between INE and the delegated statistics production, the ODINEs;

- There have been financial and quality human resources deficits;

- There has been the absence of a standard organization chart that specifies the duties and functioning of ODINEs in the ministerial departments to which they belong, including a statistical development strategy;

- Statistical production has not covered all areas of concern, including among the Sectors or ODINEs;

- Lack of a quality assurance policy and data and micro-data dissemination policy within the NSS;

- Absence of interconnectivity or intranet between INE and its delegates at the province level, and no database connectivity between INE and other statistics producer's bodies within the NSS; and;

- Absence of data exchange mechanism among NSS bodies.

Main stakeholders producing, using and coordinating data

The Regulation of the Law on National Statistical System[6] states that no entity collecting individual statistical data used for non-statistical purposes can be part of the National Statistical System (NSS). Additionally, no private institution, except the concessionary companies, is part of the system. As such, only statistics produced by INE, its delegated bodies (the ODINEs) and the Central Bank (BM) are considered official statistics, being

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5   Conselho Superior de Estatística. 2020. *Plano Estratégico do Sistema Estatístico nacional (2020-2024)*. Maputo: INE.
6   Decreto N.º 34/98 de 1 de Julho, Regulamento da Lei N.º 7/96, de 5 de Julho, Lei de Bases do Sistema Estatístico Nacional.

the delegated bodies of the Ministries of Health, Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Still, the following entities are part of the National Statistical System through the High Council of Statistics:

- President of INE;
- A representative of the BM;
- A representative of each Central Body of the State Apparatus;
- Two representatives from national universities to be appointed by the National Council for Higher Education; and,
- Representatives of business associations of up to a maximum of three, of which one are from industry, one from agriculture, and one from commerce.

Each sector should have a statistical unit whose statistical production is coordinated by the planning department, especially for internal use. Certain statistics may need INE's data. This is the case with population data at different geographical levels to produce estimates such as the education sector's net and gross enrolment rates.

INE is officially the coordinator of statistics production. As such, it defines statistical standards, concepts and methodologies for producing official statistics. It also coordinates data collection. This can be related to producing publications such as the statistical yearbooks, which all sectors are called to contribute. Still, it can be in relation to specific sets/topics such as the Agenda 2023, the Agenda 2063 or any other similar set. As it can delegate statistical production to different sectors, INE also evaluates the statistical capacity of each sector in terms of their human, infrastructure and financial resources needed to produce statistics that respect the principles of relevance, impartiality and equal access, professional standards and ethics, accountability and transparency, prevention of misuse of data, Efficiency, confidentiality, legality, use of international standards. ODINE's data

collection projects, including coverage, definitions, methodologies, and the produced reports, are submitted to INE to be considered official.

Role of civil society in relation to data on discrimination and inequality

As it can be understood from above, civil society has no role in producing official statistics, including those on discrimination and inequality, despite dealing with and collecting data on human rights. The government has not even used the databases they produce for statistical purposes. The conversation with INE representatives indicated no mechanism for validating data according to established statistical principles. Data duplication is also risky, as they do not always act independently. It would be easier for each area of intervention for NGOs to report their data to the institutions with which they work. They could contact INE for large databases. It was possible to identify and work with the following NGOs with databases:

- Liga dos Direitos Humanos,
- Centro para a Democracia e Direitos Humanos, and
- Lambda.

Are official national household survey data related to the theme available?

Household surveys have been the major data sources of social, economic, cultural and political data and statistics. However, except for gender-based violence, they fail to capture cases of direct discrimination. Surveys cover most indirect discrimination specific thematic areas and are made publicly available. The major data repository is at the INE page (www.ine.gov.mz) and it is possible to register at https://mozdata.ine.gov.mz/index.php/auth/register to access microdata from different surveys and population census (10 per cent of the whole universe).

Table 1: Available Surveys and Census

Area	Data Sources	Covered Domains
Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	Population census (1997, 2007, 2017) and reports;	Education, health (fertility, mortality, morbidity), migration, employment, living conditions: data can be disaggregated by sex, region, age, handicapped condition
	Household budget surveys (1996/7, 2008/9, 2014/15, 2019/20, 2022/23) reports, 2021 the Baseline Agriculture Sector Survey (IBSA), Anuario de Estatisticas agrarias 2015.	Data at the individual level: Education, health, employment, income (can be disaggregated by sex and age. For geography, it is only at national, urban, rural and provincial levels) Data at household or exploitation levels: living conditions, expenditures, household assets; agriculture production and outcomes.
Education	Population census reports INE's Household Budget surveys reports, MINEDH's Intake and performance reports ("Levantamento Escolar" and "Aproveitamento Escolar"), and online data.	Education coverage and quality Data aggregated at the school level.
Health	The Demographic and Health (DHS) Survey; the immunization, malaria, and HIV/Aids Indicators Survey (IMASIDA); The Multi Indicator Custer Survey (MICS)	Health indicators, including immunization, child use of services, HIV and AIDS, and Violence against women. Data is strongly sex disaggregated; other disaggregation may cover regional income groups. Not much information on disability.
	Population census, Household Budget surveys, MISAU's administrative data	Fertility, mortality, morbidity, coverage of health services and quality of service
Public Life	Government reports (PNAM)	Not covered
Women Human Rights	Reports of the Demographic and Health (DHS) Survey; the immunization, malaria, and HIV/Aids Indicators Survey (IMASIDA). The Multi Indicator Custer Survey (MICS), Population census report, Household Budget surveys, MISAU's administrative data	
Poverty	Poverty and wellbeing report (1996/7, 2008/9, 2014/15, 2019/20), poverty profile section.	Indicators at the household level

2.2 Role of NSOs in steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities

As mentioned before, INE coordinates statistics production. Sectors collect and process/analyze data according to the country's development priorities and the sector planning, administrative/management and monitoring and evaluation of specific needs. However, because INE is responsible for statistical supervision and coordinates the production of specific reports, it sends guidelines or templates on required data, collects data by itself, and compiles data produced by different census, surveys and administrative data. Please see Section 4 below.

However, the issue of harmonization of concepts and methodologies may apply. For employment analyses, differences apply based on the definition and methodology used for unemployment estimations. While INE's definition is much wider in capturing formal and informal employment (based on household surveys or census), within Ministry of Labor statistics, employment estimations only cover formal/registered employment. Implications in terms of unemployment rate estimations are therefore present. There is, however, an agreement that for official reporting, employment/unemployment estimates are those provided by INE, which are also harmonized with the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE93).

There are also methodological differences in poverty estimations. The official responsibility of producing poverty estimates falls under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) based on household budget survey data produced by INE. Nevertheless, the National Institute on Social Affairs (INAS) must provide social assistance to the most vulnerable population. As such, it needs to define who it considers a poor person for targeting purposes. Relevant now is that MEF uses the non-monetary

approach to poverty estimation.[7] At the same time, INAS only targets vulnerable people, such as the female headed households living in poverty, the households headed by children and by elders living in poverty, and people suffering from chronic diseases. It also complements efforts by the Ministry of Health to reduce child malnutrition by identifying and assisting those children born outside the official health units who need social assistance. Essays to reduce selection errors/bias introduced a poverty scorecard based on the non-monetary approach. Still, it reduced INAS beneficiaries, leaving many poor people outside the system. Harmonization efforts need to be continued.

Coordination with INE is also done with public entities, universities, and the donor community (including the World Bank), but this mostly concerns surveys, census data and/or program reporting outcomes. Very little focus has been placed on administrative data.

2.3 Role of the NSO in coordinating the collection of administrative data on discrimination and inequalities

INE is responsible for ensuring that statistical production respects the established principles of relevance, impartiality and equal access, professional standards and ethics, accountability and transparency, prevention of data misuse, Efficiency, confidentiality, legality, and use of international standards. So, although coordination at the sector level is implemented for administrative (policy formulation, program design, resource allocation, and monitoring and evaluation) purposes, INE tries to ensure that sector statistics respect international standards and also for comparability along time and space. It is then INE's responsibility to produce impact and coverage

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7   The Alkire and Foster approach to Multidimentional poverty analysis, the Mozambican case on Ministry of Economy and Finance .2010. Pobreza e Bem-estar em Moçambique – terceira avaliação, MEF: Maputo.file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/TERCEIRA%20AVALIA%C3%87AO%20NACIONAL%20DA%20POBREZA1.pdf

indicators. INE is also responsible for producing reports such as:

General reports:
- The statistical yearbook;
- The statistical agenda;
- The SDG report;
- The national and province leaflets;
- The territorial statistics

Thematic reports:
- Culture, gender, vital statistics, crime and justice, and GBV statistics.

To produce these reports, INE coordinates the participation of all relevant sectors by making a template on the information to be covered after agreement with each relevant sector. After completion, the tables are verified by INE and compiled as a report.

Most tables are filled in and sent in Excel according to the template. However, there are peculiar cases:

- For gender: the report consists of data compilation from various sources such as administrative data, censuses, and surveys;

- For vital statistics: the National Directorate of Registries and Notaries of the Ministry of Justice provides a civil registration database. INE can do any estimates based on this source;

- Crime and justice: while the sector has no capacity, INE collects data from primary sources at the district level based on questionnaires. Previously, provincial-level data was sent to INE, but these suffered from imperfections when disaggregated at the district level. An electronic data recording system has currently been installed, but its efficiency is not yet known;

- Culture: INE collects primary information from institutions such as radio, TV, cinema, cultural heritage, written media and libraries. In this sense, INE is responsible for designing the collection tool (the verbete)

and gathering the data until the statistics are produced.

The National Statistical System law guides data collection, usually done monthly. However, for vital statistics, the collection is annual and for GBV. Here, the PHC digital package is used despite demanding payments from the system provider. Data compilation for the gender report is biannual. There is an essay to disaggregate data by sex, age, and location (provinces and districts). Still, it has been hard to disaggregate data by handicap situation, sexual orientation or sex identity.

2.4 Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality

Administrative data is produced to support the planning process. Among the state apparatus (official and unofficial statistics producers) with relevant administrative data for the measurement of discrimination and inequality are the sectors:

- Justice/interior – access to justice, protection, Gender-Based Violence;

- Health - health issues;

- Education – education-related issues;

- Land and Agriculture – access/use of land for agricultural purposes;

- Ministry of Labor (including the National Institute on Social Security, the Work Observatory, and the Labor courts) – employment, social security, justice at work;

- Ministry of Gender and Child and Social Affairs – social assistance to vulnerable people;

- The Ministry of Public Employment and State Administration – employment in the public sector, local governance, and deaths by conflicts with sex/age disaggregation;

- The National Institute on Disaster Management – covers data on conflict

affected families and natural disaster victims/survivors;

- The National Election Commission (this is not a government entity. It is autonomous with political configuration – the parliament and seats occupied by women

- The National Commission on Human Rights (an autonomous entity composed of government and non-government representatives) – deals with human rights issues not covered by justice and interior services.

The Central Bank of Mozambique collects data on access to financial services and to credit as all commercial, microfinance and public financial services are registered and must comply with bank supervision obligations, including data sharing. Private entities like mobile phone companies collect data on their clients as their services demand registration. However, the central bank has hardly produced social-related indicators. Mostly, they disseminate aggregate data on credit to the economy (the total sum of credit provided to individuals, companies and the Government). So, reporting these social well-being related indicators has been a major source of household-based surveys and, partially, administrative data.

We talked to the following institutions: INE, the ministries of justice and interior, health, education, and the National Institute of Social Affairs. Still, wherever information was available on the other entities, it was included in this report.

Non-government institutions

Contacts were made with the following Non-Government organizations: Liga dos Direitos Humanos (LDH); Centro para a Democracia e Direitos Humanos (CDD), Lambda, and Forum Mulher[8]. These institutions are human rights defenders, with the last two dealing with sexual minorities and women's human rights. Other than

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8   The Human Rights League, The Center for Democracy and Human Rights, Lambda and the Women Fora.

lobbying for the respect of human rights and exposing cases of their violation, they also provide support on access to justice through the provision of legal support services, the majority of them free of charge, thus needing the financial support of international organizations.

LDH, CDD, and Lambda have databases from the institutions mentioned above. They are concerned mostly with individual or collective cases needing legal support, and they tend to cover civil issues like labour disputes, childcare pensions, and family property sharing disputes in cases of divorce or death. Crime, such as violence against women and gender-based violence, are also covered. Parallel reports cover human rights related interventions such as removing a person from police custody if there for more than the time legally established, demanding proper trial and compensation in cases of deaths with the involvement of the police, political unrest during elections, and cases of constant kidnappings of citizens.

The public sector

Overall, when discrimination and inequality are concerned, it could be said that together with lack of universal coverage, the administrative data fails to show consistent issues on discrimination, the only exception being the discrimination against women and child girls in its different forms in the form of gender-based violence. Essentially, administrative data refers more to inequality or indirect discrimination than to direct discrimination.

Data systems face internal challenges: while sectors such as education, health and social welfare have initiated the development of digital data/information management systems, they still fail to cover all parts of the country. Like others, they still function paper-based, with digitalization sometimes done in *a posterior* in a word format (like in the case of the Ministry of Interior). In the education system, individual student data is not digitalized, and statistics are produced with the school as the primary unit of measurement.

Data entry does possess a unique identification number. Still, this number is only relevant within the management context of the concerned entity, i.e., there is no communicability or possibility to link data sets with other entities or sectors.

Despite improvements in sectors like the interior, not all sectors manage to register events on time. New-born babies' registration has improved as there is an expansion of the civil registration posts to the point that mothers can register their babies right at the hospital where they gave birth (in case of absence, the father can profile the child later). However, when death and marriages are concerned, registration may never occur, mainly in the rural areas, not only because of distance to services but also due to cultural factors like in cases of polygamous weddings.

It is a general characteristic that raw/primary administrative data is not shared with the public. The major form of data sharing is through publications with summary statistics, but when direct discrimination is concerned, the system fails to emphasize their existence and respective characteristics. The little available data is only shared upon request.

NGOs and CSOs

NGO's databases are used to manage their interventions. The level of data management sophistication varies by organization, with one organization, Lambda, using software for data entry distributed among its staff at the province level and the other, CDD, having started a digital database organization in the current year. One organization operates completely paper-based despite its national coverage. Data suffers from a lack of national representation despite the organization's efforts to cover the whole country. Their data captures issues that include hate crime and speech, discrimination and harassment, and GBV. Enhancing their statistical capacity is the major challenge they face.

2.5 Administrative data gaps analysis

In this section, the following issues are discussed: the kind of data on discrimination and inequality covered by the public and non-government entities; the data granularity, the reason for the existing administrative data gaps; suggestions for addressing identified gaps; the data capacity and quality gaps, data accessibility, and the good practices in relevant administrative data.

Data on direct discrimination – the public sector

Within the public sector, those covering direct discrimination are the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, and constitutional and religious affairs. From the undertaken interviews and data review in official websites, it was possible to conclude that the major available data concern **hate crimes and hate speech:** Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense[9] without including the "perceived prevalence of hate crimes and hate speech, by type of bias motivation & type of offense".

Unavailable data, not only in terms of the way the indicators are defined but also in terms of data availability as such concern:

- **Experiences and perceptions of discrimination and harassment**
  - Prevalence, by grounds, by different domains ("areas of life"), by perpetrator.
  - Perceived prevalence.
  - Effects on the person.

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9 For the ICCS, hate crime is a crime in which the victim is specifically targeted because of their characteristics, ascribed attributes, ascribed beliefs or values such as race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation and disability, amongst others. Hate crimes include crimes motivated by Racism and Homophobia. Gender-based crimes and crimes with an explicit or implicit political agenda should be excluded. Racial discrimination, at minimum, is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which discourages or prevents equal recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Hate speech fall under category 080322 Violations of norms on intolerance and incitement to hatred (Unlawful expressions of intolerance and incitement to hatred).

- **Reporting and sentencing of discrimination, harassment and hate crimes**
  - Public reporting, by type of authority & reasons for non-reporting & satisfaction.
  - Convictions & reparations provided to victims.
- **Attitudes Towards Minority Groups**
  - Level of hostility vs. 'acceptability' towards different social or ethnic/racial groups.
  - Attitudes on equal treatment of groups, multiculturalism, and integration.
- **Promotion of Equality**
  - Public awareness and evaluation of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate crimes.
  - Effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate speech.

Data on direct discrimination – the NGOs

NGOs produced data concerning cases of sexual and physical violence against women and children, litigious divorce, workers related complaints, hate against thieves and the elders (own hands justice by a single person or a group of community people), crimes within the electoral context, land/property grabbing, imprisonment beyond preventive time. Other than these hate crimes and speech, one NGOs focuses specifically on discrimination and harassment against LGBT (lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender) society. So, we are talking about hate crime and speech, and experiences of discrimination and harassment, perceptions excluded.

Data on indirect discrimination – public sector

Data on Indirect Discrimination (Inequalities in outcomes, by grounds of discrimination) is much more available to analyze data availability for this dimension of discrimination. We selected the

SDGs with the potential for being measured by administrative data and covering discrimination by sex, age, and disability and those capturing a gender angle such as indicators "7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity", "7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology", and "6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services". From this exercise, it was possible to identify 58 relevant inequality indicators covering sustainable agriculture, urbanization, education, employment, energy, gender, health, justice, poverty, and water and sanitation. Of these, only 34 had a database. However, only six had data representation at the national level. Twenty-three did not have representativeness at the national level. Two had the problem of representativeness and partiality (in the sense that they did not measure the indicator completely). Four indicators could only be measured partially. Please see Table 2.

Five indicators were found to have national representativeness, of which only two are women-specific. Two capture a gender angle by referring to children, and one concerns the youth. They are:

- 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program;
- 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments;
- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions;
- 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy;
- 16.9.1 Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by age.

Table 2: Available SDG indicators related to inequality and level of representativeness

Sector/SDG	Representative estimates?				
	1	2	2/3	3	Total
Hunger-Nutrition-Agriculture	0	5	0	0	5
Cities	0	0	1	0	1
Employment	1	1	1	0	3
Energy	0	1	0	0	1
Gender	2	4	0	1	7
Health	1	7	0	1	9
Justice	1	2	0	1	4
Poverty	0	0	0	2	2
Water-Sanitation	0	2	0	0	2
Total	5	22	2	5	34

1=representative; 2=not representative; 3=partially measurable.

Nature of disaggregation possible

The development of administrative data implies producing data whose variables are measurable, allowing for defining indicators of interest for policy formulation and producing unbiased estimates. As shown in Table 3 below, Mozambican public entities have progressed in producing variables for measuring social well-being. Defined indicators can mostly show indirect discrimination according to sex, age and location, lacking information to disaggregate by disability condition, ethnicity and nationality. Some indicators are women specific. This is the case for maternal health related indicators. Please also see Annex 1 on the data sources for each gender-related SDG indicator.

Direct discrimination progress is found concerning data produced in relation to data produced by the Department of Family Support and Children Survivors of Violence (Departamento de Atendimento a Familia e menores victimas de violencia). Here, different types of crime in domestic violence are also disaggregated by sex, age, and perpetrator. The data produced within the context of the ministry of Justice fails to produce data on direct discrimination, except for data on women in prisons and their children on the premises.

There is also available data at the institutional level not used by INE:

- The registered unemployment (by the Ministry of Labor)

- A number of contracts with electricity and water supplier companies.

In the case of the NGOs, data is hardly provided, primarily by sex. Only one of the three interviewed NGOs did consider it. Location is another way of disaggregating data.

What are the main reasons and why there are administrative data gaps?

Direct discrimination

It is difficult to understand why administrative data gaps exist on direct discrimination. Still, it is very important to realize that since the national independence of the country, the objective of the unicity of the Mozambican population has been proclaimed, in the sense that "we are all Mozambicans" and (as expressed in the

Table 3: Variables from different administrative data sources

	Education:	Higher Education	Justice/Interior	Health	Land/Agriculture	Public Employment/State Administration	Poverty	Employment	Energy	Water/Sanitation
	Number of students at the beginning (enrolled), at the end and approved and indicators of internal effectiveness of the education system, Rate of approval, withdrawal and failure	Students: new enrollment, enrolled and graduated students by course, degree and sex	Vital statistics data (mostly births, deaths, marriages, divorces)	Health network, care units, and provided services; number of users	Land Use Right Document by sex of owner, and type of use	Public sector Employees by level of education, age, occupation,	Income, health and living conditions, sex, head of household, health	Registered unemployment	Contracts for household consumption established (electricity company)	Contracts for household consumption established (water)
Varieties	Number of graduates by province, gender and region	Teaching staff: hiring regime, level of training and sex	Acess to justice, types of crimes, women in penitentiary services (pregnant and with children)	Morbidity and mortality		Governors, administrators, permanent secretaries, head of administrative posts and localities by sex and geography				Water sources
	Literacy and Adult Education	Data on higher education institutions: legal regime, year of creation, courses, teaching students	Category of crimes – crime, civil, family and children, work environment, preventive/ convicted	Programs: Maternal and child health; child vaccination; HIV/AIDS, malaria (including cases		Ministers, deputy-ministers permanent secretaries (at central level) by sex				Served population by water source and water supply systems
	Teacher Training Institutes		Migration	Non-transmissible diseases (including breast and cervical cancer)		Deaths (conflict related)				
Periodicity of data collection	Annual	Annual	Daily	Daily		Daily for public employees and deaths, 5 years for the remaining				
Periodicity of data/report publication	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual		Daily for public employees and deaths, 5 years for the remaining				
Most recent	2020	2017	2020	2023		2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
Data Source	https://mozdata.ine.gov.mz/index	https://mozdata.ine.gov.mz/index.php/catalog/59	https://mozdata.ine.gov.mz/index.php/catalog/60							

Constitution) there should not be discrimination based on sex, age, disability condition, race, geographic location, ethnicity or any other type of peculiarity. So, if someone feels discriminated against based on certain grounds, say race or ethnicity, that person would feel discouraged from reporting the case because the social environment discourages him/her from doing so.

When migrants are concerned, the country has been open to the entrance of war refugees from different parts of Africa, which include people from Somalia, DR Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda; and there are large communities from countries such as Nigeria who open their business and get absorbed by the local communities.

When the framework for data collection, processing and dissemination of existing indicators is taken into consideration, it is found that:

- Data on "Hate Crimes and Hate Speeches" do suffer from the data collection process. Data is essentially collected paper-based and sent via WhatsApp in a process starting from police stations up to the "Commando Geral", and if it concerns crimes within the family context, data is processed by the "Departamento de Atendimento da Familia e Menores Vitimas de violencia". It's a long way until data entry and processing are digitalized for statistical purposes;

  The Exception is that of INAS, where the child component of social welfare is digitalized. Within the NGO context, a single one enters data directly into software installed in the justice focal point's cellphone. Data is automatically visible/accessible at the coordination level to follow up cases and produce reports with statistics.

- Data collection covers all police systems in the country, both urban and rural. However, hate crime and speech prevalence estimates may be biased (underestimated) because

many cases of hate crime and speech may not reach the authorities, both community courts and the official police premises. And hate can be disguised: the same way that a man may damage a wife's investments on the ground of financial drawbacks while in reality, it is fear of losing control over her, a person from a different ethnic group can be killed on the grounds of involuntary crime, while in reality it was premeditated, and had a race ground;

- Each institution has its way of coding or identifying the cases that reach them. So, there is an identifier that allows us to know where the case originates from. However, Data systems do not communicate among institutions dealing with the same case. For instance, the Ministry of Interior identifies cases based on its file identification system, the file number. But, if the case is addressed to the judicial system (the legal support and the attorney system), another ID is provided. So, there is no way the Ministry of Interior can know about the closure of the case, including the culpability background and the convictions & reparations provided to victims. This seriously hampers analysis and the possibility of using data to inform policy formulation and revise internal procedures when dealing with cases. NGOs claim a lack of access to police information to follow up on cases they must deal with.

- An important larger scale essay within the public sector has been the project on registering cases in a digital format using the Pasquerilla Health Cenqer (PHC) software by the "Departamento de Atendimento a Familia e a Menores Vitimas de Violencia" of the Ministry of Interior. Unfortunately, this project only covers five provinces of the country and up to 5 districts in each of the provinces. So, the system only helps to compare data produced by the "normal system" and this

digitalized system. Besides, reports have already been standardized (built into the system), and the staff cannot produce their tables. As reports cover all types of crime, it is only accessible to get summary statistics on apparent cases of discrimination (those classified by the Penal Code) like the Crimes against humanity, cultural identity and personal integrity (racial, ethnic and religious discrimination). If the classification is done at the upper level (to omit details of the crime type), then it becomes difficult to identify discrimination cases;

• Another important project is the one on gender-based violence coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs, which combines the four components of multi-sectorial assistance to violence survivors: health, interior, justice, and social assistance. Unfortunately, it is yet a paper-based system. But it has the advantage of having a unique ID number for the same process, which easies case management data use and minimizes violence survivors' emotional pain by limiting the number of times she/he has to describe the occurrence;

• Data on hate crimes and speech is collected daily and sent both under case-by-case description and as a summary (like the total number of cases) to the upper hierarchical administration level. Their classification is based on the Penal Code. Also, available statistics are a simple tabulation of occurred crimes, with no special attention to discrimination cases. Limited technical capacity imposes that any data processing going beyond simple counting of reported cases by type of crime (say, to produce cross tables) becomes an enormous additional burden;

• But, when discrimination and harassment data is concerned, Lambda focal points in different provinces register the case, and only managers at the central level can use it to produce any statistic/report. The focal point can only see the information it has entered.

• Within the public sector, data protection can be said to be there as only the head of the police department sends information to specific persons by telephone. However, questions could be raised about the efficiency of the protection system, especially in cases where telephones are lost or stolen. If due to prejudices against social groups, the information is displayed/shown to the perpetrator because "they believe it is correct to do". Typical cases are those related to gender (because a police officer may agree that it is correct for a husband to beat his wife, for instance) and wealth/race (when a person thinks that it is accurate to usurp someone else's property because he/she is poor while the other belongs to a "privileged group", for instance);

• Not all NGOs do protect their data adequately. For some NGOs, this is mostly file/data storage rather than protection.

• The Ministry of Justice does not display detailed summary statistics on the specific types of crime. The only cases are disaggregated by civil and instances of crime. It is the Departamento de Atendimento a Familia of the Ministry of Interior who, upon request, provides details on the types of crime and the perpetrator.

• Harmonization between crime classification from the Penal Code and the International Crime Classification for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) is needed to produce exactly what the indicators are expected to show. So far, the officers have not been able to tell if the system links with ICCS. All they can say is, "It is according to the crime classification in the Penal Code";

- No surveys have been undertaken to capture information on "Attitudes Towards Minority Groups" and on "Promotion of Equality".

- Data sets are not publicly available. Both data sets within the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice context are kept classified, which is one of the primary reasons for avoiding obstructing justice. So, if ever available, only summary statistics will be provided. The situation is the same within the NGOs, being, in the case of Lambda, the fear of further harassment or exposure to abuse.

Indirect discrimination

On indirect discrimination, the 28 indicators where data is not available, the following factors have been influential:

- Different criteria are applied to indicator measurement: in the case of SDG 1, official poverty measurement is based on the basic needs approach (multidimensional poverty) using household-based surveys. This has been the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy and Finance in partnership with the National Institute of Statistics (INE). The Ministry of Gender and Social Affairs has targeted the vulnerable population in their social assistance packages. For this purpose, they have been working with the support of the administrative structures in the country that point among community members to those who are vulnerable/poor and deserve institutional support. So, they produce their administrative data whose coverage has not been satisfactory as core rural areas have not been sufficiently covered despite positive progress. Issues on the legitimacy of the beneficiaries have been raised. Even though INAS (the National Institute on Social Affairs) tries to audit the beneficiaries' suspicions of

non-compliance with regulation, it exists. Unfortunately, essays to harmonize the two criteria have implied severe cuts on the eligible population and left questions on the validity of the applied criteria. This issue needs yet to be solved, but it definitively imposes caution in the use of both survey-based and administrative data;

- Health related data on SDG 3 is collected administratively. The issue concerning this data is its lack of coverage for many cases of health-related problems that do not reach health units for different reasons, including distance to hospital, knowledge/perception of the diseases and their causes versus cultural factors, and the availability and quality of services. As such, most official health data is survey/census based; Coverage and/or conceptual problems are also applied to data on employment, education, gender-based violence, and mortality. The case of water and sanitation reflects that most of these services are public, private and provided. Also, for early marriages and other cases of vital statistics, the coverage problem is exacerbated by cultural factors, as important life events are dealt with traditionally. This is the case of traditional marriages, which is worsened by limited child registration at birth.

An outdated data collection system still prevails. In the education sector, for instance, data is still collected by paper. So, data is collected at the school level and sent to the Pedagogical Influence zones (ZIPs) and the district level paper based. Only the province digitalizes data to send to the central level. But at each province level, only three technicians are working on statistics. At the central level, five technicians cover the whole country. Data at the individual level (for each student) only exists in the paper format of the student files. In the Ministry of Health, from the 1820 health units in the country, only three input data were directly at the individual level. However, they did not cover all

the modules (pharmacy, lab, and the X-ray section are not yet covered). A mixture of paper-digital systems functions up to the district level, where the health staff register the incoming cases. Then, a report is produced per department and submitted to the IT personnel. Below the district level, rural health units submit their paper-based reports below the district level to the District Services of Health, Gender and Social Affairs.

- Data sets within a specific sector do not communicate with other sectors as there is no unique ID number, and not all sectors have been computerized. Within the health system, health units use a file number as the identification unit for health service users. Still, the system suffers from serious weakness, double counting the most serious one: if the user has lost or forgotten the card, then a new number is attributed to the patient. In some cases, each health department has its registration process, which again does not communicate with the rest of the health unit. Large hospitals have started introducing computerized registration services, but their efficiency must be more effective than the older ones.

In summary, there are still many challenges in data availability for the measurement of discrimination and inequality. The following section refers to possible mechanisms that address the observed data gaps.

Suggestions for addressing identified data gaps?

It is a long way until the issues presented above can be tackled, as the priority would be expanding coverage of services so that their availability minimizes the factors influencing limited use/demand. Progress has been registered in expanding services to district centres, but the challenges are still below this level.

Peculiar cases concern unemployment and poverty benefits. Regarding unemployment

benefits, the Ministry of Labor continues to collect unemployment data, such that if an enterprise is willing to recruit workers, the Ministry can serve as an intermediate. However, people's incentive to register has been declining mostly because employment offers are limited, and no unemployment benefit is acquired. The changing structure of the economy towards more informality[10] only adds to the disincentives for unemployment registration.

This is the same as in the case of poverty. The National Institute of Social Welfare (INAS) has not been able to cover the whole universe of the vulnerable population. Depending on the budget availability, it updates the list of beneficiaries quarterly to include more (or even reduce them). They have shifted from a basic survival food (and non-food) basket of goods to money distribution just to cut the inherent expenditures. And introducing the PMT package cut even more the number of beneficiaries they cover. This reduces the incentives for registration.

On political willingness to tackle discrimination and inequality, it can be said that the legal framework does exist to do so. However, as for inequality, data only exists and needs improvement. Data on hate crime and speech and experiences of discrimination and harassment could also be expanded to show where prevalence is higher by sex, age, ethnic groups, location, disability condition, migration status, sexual orientation and any other type of relevant peculiarity.

Reducing data gaps by digitalizing data entry systems constitutes the best way to improve administrative data collection with accuracy as data is entered at the individual level and entry mistakes are minimized. In contrast, accurate data is accessible on time. So far, only the health sector management information seems advanced, yet it has limitations. Lambda is the most progressive one.

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10 UNUWIDER. 2022. "Survey of the Mozambican Manufacturing Firms – IIM2022." Accessed? https://igmozambique.wider.unu.edu/report/survey-mozambican-manufacturing-firms-2022

As no institution uses ID as the unique identification number, alternatives would be to use the civil ID number or the Identification Number of the Citizen (the NUIC). The Ministry of Health expects to use this NUIC, a number attributed at birth as established by Law 12/2028 of the 4th of December[11] on birth, marriages, divorces, deaths and adoption registration. If other entities are willing to adhere to the NUIC, adjustments would need to be made. In the education sector, for instance, the data entry unit would have to go down to the individual student level instead of what it has been using now, the school. Caution would also be needed: according to the INE's Vital Statistics Report – 2022, only a third of the children are registered in their first year of life, and 70 per cent are registered when they are 17. Among the adult population, mostly the elders, registration rate and age estimates can only be worse as they did not have any incentive for registration, such as being able to attend school.

Digitalizing data entry/storage comes at a cost. So far, the known cloud-based data storage system users are the ministries of health and interior and the NGO Lambda. This use has been highly sponsored by development partners. But, in the case of the Ministry of Interior, where the public budget is being used to pay for the services, an alarm on payment capacity has already been activated. Sustainable data storage and management systems are needed to overcome this technological challenge. This would help other entities that are still operating on paper.

Data capacity gaps

Data capacity in Mozambique is just minimal. Efforts have been made to develop human capacity. For instance, a law promulgated that only people with a tertiary level of education (those with a completed university level) can be employed in the public sector. Also, donor-supported projects

have managed to improve ICT and infrastructure development, as in the Ministry of Interior pilot project case for the provinces of Gaza, Manica, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces.

However, projects have failed to have 100 per cent coverage of the selected Provinces. Also, the country is immense, so the number of districts is also large (154 districts). Rural police stations may operate in areas without electricity, so only solar panels and adapted rooms (like the containers) can help function as a data management unit. As the country has faced financial restrictions since the 2013 financial crisis, public spending has also been limited before larger demand resulting from population growth (of 2.8 per cent per annum) and a larger exposure to people's rights in terms of legality.

Within the indirect discrimination, the data capacity gaps are also present. As schools are functioning under the trees, one cannot expect the existence of a computer. Rural hospital capacity/quality improvement has relied chiefly on development partners, including national and international NGOs. However, not all rural hospitals have benefited from that partnership, and they may function in two or three rooms under very crowded conditions.

Human resources for data collection and statistics production are still limited. As mentioned, the education system only has three persons per province who deal with data management. At the health unit level, it is one person doing so. High mobility among staff imposes constant training and recycling of the staff so that when one is lost, there is a possible replacement alternative. No entity interviewed mentioned being aware of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical purposes.

Internet connectivity does not reach all areas of the country. Despite huge improvements, there are still rural areas where the system has not arrived. Community courts, which should take complex cases to upper levels of justice (police stations

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11 Lei 12/2018, de 4 de Dezembro, estabelecendo um enquadramento legislativo para o registo de nascimentos, casamentos, divórcios, óbitos e adopção.

or attorney services), do it verbally (in person or by telephone) as no IT mechanism has been implemented.

As statistics on discrimination and inequality are not widely developed in the country, training on this subject needs to be provided to all relevant entities collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating this type of data.

Data quality gaps

All public entities to whom statistical production have been delegated, the ODINE, must comply with the statistical principles of relevance; accuracy; timeliness; coherence and comparability; accessibility and clarity; privacy and security. Coordination with INE guarantees that all data collection projects must demonstrate how they will respect these principles. If human resources and data collection infrastructure are unavailable, then INE does not delegate the data collection responsibilities to that entity. But this concerns mostly surveys and census.

When administrative data is concerned, the primary responsibility for assuring quality falls under the collecting entity itself. Here quality assurance is performed at each level of intervention. So, within the schools, the administrative staff and the school director will check the data they send to the ZIPs, to the district level administrative level, and so on. All schools will not want to default to data collection procedures because it is upon this data delivery that the school receives its school functioning fund. Within the health units, the Head-Physician will check with each area of speciality the produced data, which is, in turn, submitted for digitation. This is also done for epidemiological surveillance purposes. However, data needs to be read carefully because of the above-mentioned user identification issues. Within the justice system, major issues concern vital statistics and time accuracy. Despite improvements in child registration, many are parents who don't know the exact date of their child's birth. And because

fewer are forensic services, the date of death may also be inaccurate. The accuracy of migration data has been improved by introducing a digitalized system at the borders. However, borders are not exactly formal everywhere in the country: some borders are just a road (like between Malawi and Mozambique) or tree trunks. So, local people (as they know each other) cross the border without proper registration.

Administrative data is used internally by accredited personnel who must abide by the principles of statistics. When an external person to the system would like to use the data, ID related variables are removed from the data set after a set of project documentation is submitted to the providing entities. It should be recalled that Mozambique has ratified the African Charter on Statistics and works in collaboration with the World Bank, the IFM, and the United Nations.

Overcoming the observed challenges means creating the needed human capacity and infrastructure development. This implies mobilizing financial resources to implement the interventions for a huge country like Mozambique. However, some interventions can be covered by the country:

- Defining the unique identification number that serves all administrative purposes;
- Identify the core entities (and at the decentralized level) needing support/improvement;

Other interventions will need more investment resources that the country does not own currently:

- Infrastructure, including the possible use of container or modular buildings,
- Computer, human resources;
- The intranet (or internal server);
- The complete public sector IT network, among others.

Data accessibility and use

No interviewed entity has mentioned providing access to primary (raw) administrative data, especially concerning direct discrimination. The exception was that of the Ministry of Health, which indicated that this data could be provided upon request and after submission of the respective project concerning the use of the data. All this information "contradicts" what the INE web page tries to show. As seen in Table 3, MOZdata, the primary level data stored on INE's web page, says it is possible to access data. The problem is that when one tries to access data, one must fill out an application form, and a message shows saying that "an email has been sent to you to access data", but that email never arrives, so one doesn't know whether it was email misspelling, or the webpage does not work.

Most of the administrative data is accessible as aggregates and can be found in monthly and annual publications within the sector or through the INE's website. On direct discrimination INE publishes in the Social Welfare component (sector statistics), those aggregates are monitored by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare concerning domestic violence. The aggregates/statistics are based on data produced by the "Departamento de Atendimento a Familia e Menores Vitimas de Violencia" covering:

- Number of reported cases by age and sex
- Violence against children, adults and elders by sex and perpetrator
- Type of violence according to classification provided by the Penal Code and the Law 19/2008 on domestic violence
- Crime against sexual freedom
- Civil and other cases

Within the Crime and justice report (by province and country total), statistical data is available in relation to indicated cases by sex and the situation of the prisoners (pregnant women and women with children). Other topics are the criminality rate, crime screening situation, road accidents, procedural movements in the court, and type of exit.

On indirect discrimination, it is possible to find the following publications:

- Estatisticas de indicadores sociais (Statistics on social indicators). It covers:

  On education:
  - Enrolled students by level of education, sex and age, according to type of school (private or public and total)
  - Gross and net enrollment rates by sex and level of education
  - Graduation and dropout rates.

  On health:
  - Staff, by sex and level of education
  - Nutrition indicators
  - Vaccines by type and target group

  On Social security:
  - Number of beneficiaries of social security by sex
  - Value paid for different subsidies (including maternity leave)

  On social Welfare:
  - Beneficiaries by type of program by vulnerable kind of group (female head of households, people with disabilities and with chronic diseases, orphaned heads of households, elders living with orphans …)

- Territorial Statistics (data by province and districts): education, health, social welfare, water (water sources, served population by sources and water supply systems;

- Vital Statistics Reports: data on births, deaths and their causes;

- Sector statistics: Social welfare, health, education;

- Statistical yearbooks: education, health, social welfare, justice and labour force (emigrant workers, professional training, control of labour legality, social security).

Not all statistics are produced annually, however. As such, there should be a kind of timetable defining when each type of report is supposed to be made and the areas they expect to cover.

As mentioned above, the National Statistical System has been promoting the development and use of administrative data. However, census and surveys are the primary data sources for social and economic analysis. The major developments in promoting administrative data have been on indirect discrimination: the project COMSA - the system of surveillance of vital events[12] (or Sistema de Vigilancia de Eventos Vitais) co-implemented by INE, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice; the INFOVIOLENCE system, a project on gender-based violence, which unfortunately have minimal national coverage and can only be used to compare progress towards institutional registration of cases in specific areas of the country (where the project is established), and the child component of the social welfare program from INAS.

The Johns Hopkins University supports the COMSA project and aims to improve access to data on pregnancies and their results, deaths, and causes. It's an important data source alternative as around 170,000 households are covered, which is an excellent statistical basis for producing nationally and provincially representative data. The 700 community surveillance agents were trained and advised families to register their life events within the Ministry of Justice entities. While not being directly an administrative data set (because the registrations are not directly inputted in the Ministry of Justice related services), the project helps to improve the quality/quality of the Ministry of Justice data as more and more people are accruing to the system as a result of the work of the community agents; and, this data set can be

compared with the already undertaken official registrations. It's important to note that efforts have been made to improve civil registration. The introduction of the electronic system of civil registration and vital statistics (e-SIRCEV), as well as the expansion of these electronic services to cover 165 of the 166 civil registration posts, the integration of these services in the Mozambican embassies abroad, and the establishment of the compulsive character of civil registration (up to 180 days for free new born child registration, and 90 days for death registration) have been helping to increase vital data development[13].

The INFOVIOLENCE system from the Ministry of Interior collects data on gender-based violence. With coverage of only 5 of the 11 provinces of the country, it only manages to include up to 4 districts in each province. However, it is an integrated system in that all crimes occurring within the family context and reaching police offices are digitalized, and all relevant entities (justice, interior, health, and social assistance) are part of the system, a unique ID is used for the violence survivors, multiple questions of the survivor are minimized, and all stakeholders can take action based on concise information/data.

The INAS child subsidy component is part of the welfare program. It targets children under two years old born outside the health units showing signs of malnutrition. A local focal point identifies those children within the community (the community itself and the local leaders may help scrutinise those malnourished children) and takes them to a health unit for better diagnosis. If malnutrition is confirmed, the child is registered in the e-INAS platform on child subsidy after the department of women and social welfare has produced the list within its district-level jurisdiction.

COMSA data is the only platform accessible to users. So, anyone who would like to undertake research using vital events is welcome to use it. This is unlike the official administrative data, which is almost impossible to access. Data producers/owners, in

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12 COMSA. "Nossa Missão" Accessed? https://comsamozambique.org/inicio

13 INE. 2022. " *Relatório sobre Estatísticas Vitais 2021-2022.*" Maputo: INE.

coordination with INE, do have a role in overcoming this problem, for it is a matter of confidentiality so that the identification variable can be removed from the publicly accessible data file. Initial essays have already started (although not working!!!). Political consensus should be reached on this matter, too.

Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data

The INFOViolence project is an example of good practice for the country because:

- It's a digital system of data entry and management;

- It uses a unique identification number of the violence survivor;

- Four entities are involved in the platform: The Ministries of interior, Justice, health

and social welfare. As such, the survivor, sometimes a girl child, does not have to inform again and again what has occurred to her as all information is in a single file.

So, if it could be expanded to cover the whole country, it would help a lot in managing cases and data on discrimination against women, girls and children, especially because the system involves all stakeholders of the mechanism on prevention and combat of violence against women and children while internally, cases are handled under a better management framework. There would be space to tackle data protection and quality issues, but human resources would need to be better trained to respond to data needs. Access to the internet and basic infrastructure would also need to be covered as many police stations function in deplorable conditions in core rural areas.

3 | CABO VERDE

3.1 Discrimination and inequality context

Cape Verde is a country in the vanguard where human rights are concerned. Other than international treaties, it has established a legal framework for intervention in discrimination and inequality. However, long distances need to be covered when data governance is concerned.

International treaties ratified and signed

At an international level, the country is a signatory to the following conventions:

United Nations International Conventions

- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

- Convention on the Rights of the Child

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Prostitution and Child Pornography

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Participation of Children in Armed Conflict

- International Convention on Civil and Political Rights

- Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights

- Second Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights with a view to the Abolition of the Death Penalty

- International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

Regional Conventions of the African Union

- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

- Additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the Rights of Women

- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children

At the national level, Cape Verde updated in the 2017 National Action Plan on Human Rights and Citizenship, which, backed up by the country's Constitution[14], recognizes the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of social origin or economic situation, race, sex, religion, political or ideological convictions and social condition and ensures the entire exercise by all citizens of

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14 the National People's Assembly. "Lei Constitucional n.º 2/III/90 de 28 de Setembro."

fundamental freedoms; and aims at progressively create the indispensable conditions for the removal of all obstacles that may impede the full development of the human person and limit the equality of citizens and their effective participation in the political, economic, social and cultural organization of the State and Cape Verdean society.

To enforce the Constitution directives, the 2021 Cape Verde Penal Code[15] defined Discrimination in terms of refusal or conditioning the supply of goods and services; punishment, dismissal or refusal of a contract or employment; and torture based on origin, sex, family situation, state of health, habits and customs, political opinions, civic activity, belonging or not belonging, true or supposed, to an ethnicity, nation, race or religion, whether or not they are a member of an organization. It also criminalized organizations for racial discrimination that included activities that incite discrimination, hatred or violence in public meetings.

The commissions guarding human rights, gender equality, discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity

Three major commissions on human rights could be identified in Cape Verde: The National Commission on Human Rights (CNDHC), the Justice Ombudsman (Provedor da Justica), and the Cape Verde Institute on Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG).

The National Commission on Human Rights deals with cases involving public entities, for which the National Police has no Jurisdiction. It has been collecting data concerning migrants who have reported instances of discrimination and prejudice-based discrimination and reported cases of different forms of violence against women. Based on the received cases, it then (i) promotes education for Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law and Citizenship; (ii) Participates in the definition and execution of Government public policies in areas involving Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law and Citizenship; (iii) Provides consultancy to the Government in areas involving Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law and Citizenship; (iv) investigates situations that markedly violate Human Rights that have been brought to its attention or that it has become aware of on its initiative; and (v) does the Follow-up on the implementation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights and Citizenship.

The Justice Ombudsman has a mandate for the defense and promotion of citizens' rights, freedoms, guarantees, and legitimate interests, ensuring, through informal means, justice, legality, and regularity in the exercise of public powers. It falls within the scope of the Ombudsman's activities, the activities of the services of the Central and Local Public Administration, the Armed Forces, public institutes, public companies or companies with majority public capital or public service concessionaires or the exploitation of public domain assets; But, the Ombudsman can also intervene in relationships between individuals when there is a special relationship of dominance, and it is within the scope of protecting rights, freedoms and guarantees.

The Institute on Gender Equality and Equity deals with cases of GBV in collaboration with all stakeholders in the Mechanism of Prevention and Combat of Violence. It receives notifications from the National Police and follows up on cases to provide social assistance and temporary shelters to violence survivors.

These three institutions have been collecting direct discrimination related data concerning "Experience of discrimination and harassment", but there is a component of "hate crimes and speech". Most of the direct discrimination data falls within the gender-based discrimination and unequal treatment of certain immigrant groups.

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15 Assembleia da Republica, in Boletim Oficial 15, I Serie de 11 de fevereiro, capitulo IV, "Crimes Contra a Dignidade Humana." Secção I, Artigo 161, Artigo 162 and artigo 270.

Data governance context

Law 48/IX/2019 defines the principles, norms, and structure of the National Statistics System[16]. Accordingly, Official Statistics are those produced by the three organs of the National Statistical System, namely the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Central Bank, and the delegated bodies (by INE). As such, statistics produced by other entities are not considered official statistics.

And, when administrative data is concerned, it is upon the National Council of Statistics (CNEST[17]) the mandate of promoting their efficient use by the delegated entities (the OPEO)[18] for the production of official statistics, including personal data, while formulating the government recommendations aiming at enhancing access to data by INE and other OPEO, and their participation in the design of data collection/registration tools. INECV The delegated bodies (OPEO) concern:[19]

- Direção Geral da Politica da Justiça
- Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional
- Instituto Nacional das Pescas
- Serviços de Estatística do Ministério da Educação
- Serviços de Estatística do Ministério da Saúde
- Serviços de Estatística da Agricultura.

Other public institutions produce their statistics for management and reporting purposes, but they are not considered official.

At the implementation level, sectors do produce their administrative data, but there is no clear mandate specifying the production of data on direct discrimination, that is, data on:

- Experiences of discrimination and harassment
- Hate crimes and hate speech
- Reporting and sentencing of discrimination, harassment and hate crimes
- Attitudes towards minority groups

Role of civil society in relation to data on discrimination and inequality

Civil society in Cape Verde is active and attentive. They are also part of producing administrative data on discrimination and inequality. However, like in many developing countries, the data produced by NGOs is not part of the official statistics and is not used at any moment in statistical production by the National Statistical Office (INECV). This is because there has not been any agreement for that inclusion and the specific modalities of cooperation to ensure that NGO produced data respect the principles of statistical production on objectiveness, relevance, rationality, impartiality, timely, not overburdening the interviewed, population, punctuality, sufficiency and accessibility.

Official national household survey data

Cape Verde has an official national household survey on discrimination and inequality. It is the Peace and Security Governance (GPS) module introduced in the Continuous Multi-Objective Survey (IMC), with the 1st carried out in 2012, the 2nd in 2016, and the 3rd in December 2023. It has not been produced in regular time intervals. In 2016, the observed variables included the Level of perception of discrimination according to the type of discrimination, Incidence of discrimination (percentage of the population that claims to have been victims of discrimination) regarding race or skin colour, Language/dialectic, religion, regional origin/

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16 Assembleia da Republica. 2019. Lei N. 48/IX/2019, in: Boletim Oficial, I Serie N. 18 (BO) de 18 de Fevereiro
17 Conselho Nacional da Estatistica.
18 CNEST is the coordinator of official statistics production. It approves the statistical nomenclature, concepts and definitions, as well as other technical tools, their utilization by the OPEO in such a way that there is harmonization and integrity of the official statistics and there is minimization of the workload over the enquired targets.
19 The General Directorate of Justice Policy, Institute of Employment and Training, National Fisheries Institute, Statistical Services of the Ministry of Education, Statistical Services of the Ministry of Health, and the Agricultural Statistics Services.

islands, birthplace/nationality, poor or rich; Sex (being male or female); disabled people; sexual orientation; Percentage of the population who believe that there is discrimination according to sex and place of residence.

3.2 Role of NSOs in steering statistical production

Together with the National Council of Statistics, the NSO or INECV have an important role in steering statistical production in Cape Verde. As INECV delegates statistical production to other entities, it also authorizes data collection. So, any entity willing to undertake an exercise of data collection in such a way that the output data is considered official statistics must register the data collection project to INECV to:

- Ensure that technical and methodological aspects of the data collection are according to those approved by INECV;

- Data collection duplication is avoided;

- There is an adequate timeframe for data collection to be respected;

- There is respect for confidentiality.

This is because INECV has within its mandate:

- Access to (individual and corporate) data at the individual level from the public administration, private institutions managing public services, and public enterprises to produce official statistics and ensure coherence among files from statistical units; and,

- Participate in the conception of administrative data support tools (from the previous point), such as forms and records, to ensure the adoption of definitions, concepts and statistical classifications approved by the National Council of Statistics, which aids in using these administrative data to produce official statistics[20].

3.3 Role of the NSO in coordinating data collection

It is also part of INECV mandate to:

- Conceptualize, collect, manage, disseminate, analyze and disseminate official statistical data of sovereign interest;

- Undertake surveys, census and other statistical operations;

- Preserve collected individual statistical data in such a way that the owner is identifiable either using paper-based formats or digital ones;

- Undertake, as service provision, surveys, census and other statistical operations demanded by users (public or private, foreign or national); and,

- Publish produced statistics needed by users.

So, other than coordination and quality assurance of collected data, INECV cooperates with other statistics producers, both official and non-official. For instance, regarding data collection as a service provision to other public entities, INECV used to undertake a prison census for the Ministry of Justice, but this exercise was stopped in 2015. Currently, it is focused on storing and analyzing vital data from the same sector. The vital data is essentially used from a demographic perspective, being the health component dealt with by the respective Ministry via the Serviço de Vigilância Integrada e Resposta às Epidemias e Investigação.[21]

Based on the multidimensional approach to poverty estimation and using the Household Budget surveys, it expands the household's poverty status classification with the help of the Population Census. This is stored as a poverty registry that institutions working on social welfare can use as background information for each person applying for social benefits.

21 Ministério da Saúde e Segurança Social. 2020. Relatório Estatístico 2019, Praia: Ministério da Saúde. "Services of Integrated Surveillance and Epidemic Response and Research."

20 Boletim Oficial. 2020. "Estatuto do Instituto Nacional de Estatística" in: B.O da Republica de Cape Verde N.2 de 7 de Janeiro de 2020, I Serie.

The relationship with the National Police is unclear: the Ministry of Internal Administration (the National Police data holder) indicates that INECV produces National Police related statistics, but INECV does not mention this type of institutional cooperation.

INECV does produce reports using administrative data. However, they don't concern a specific sector. Instead, they consist of mixed indicators compilations such as the Statistical Yearbook and the gender equality reports, using simultaneously administrative data and survey/census-based estimates. The 2022 Statistical Yearbook dedicated most of its content to SDG reporting. To answer the heterogeneity of the indicators, the estimates used are both census/survey-based and administrative data-based.

The Gender Statistics yearbook primarily uses survey-based data. Of the 13 covered topics, only four are based on administrative data. They concern health (all indicators), education (all indicators except literacy related indicators), leadership in the public sector, and gender-based violence.

It's the sectors themselves producing their administrative data-based reports, at least when the OPEOs (the delegated sectors) are concerned. We managed to find the Ministry of Health report for 2019.

So, INECV produced reports with data on employment, agriculture, the informal sector, children, time use, poverty, culture and leisure, access to ICT, and leadership in enterprises, which are census- or survey-based estimates.

There is a Portal of Data, which should provide easy access to specific estimates for defined indicators. However, when visiting this page, access bounces constantly. Additionally, some of the reports on governance, education and professional training, health, the youth and others were not accessible, so it was impossible to draw a more comprehensive message on the characteristics of the reports published by INECV concerning the use of administrative data.

3.4 Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality

Administrative data is produced for program management. Based on the 2022 Statistical Yearbook and other literature reviews, it was possible to identify 18 public sector sources of administrative data:

- Social Security/poverty: Centro nacional das Prestações Sociais (CNPS), Instituto nacional para a Previdência Social, Ministry of Finance;

- Secure access to land: Ministry of Agriculture;

- Health: Serviços de Vigilancia Integrada e Resposta as Epidemias (SVIRE), Ministry of Health, central and regional hospitals,

- Vital Statistics: Ministry of Justice/INECV;

- Education: Ministry of Education;

- The Parliament/National Commission on Elections: legal framework publications, women share in the Parliament seats;

- force: Inspection, Direccao Geral do Trabalho (Ministry of Labor);

- Public employment, Leadership, Local governments: Ministry of Internal Administration

- Victims of voluntary homicides: Ministry of Internal Administration (registration of cases)/Ministry of Justice/National Police;

- Gender/VBG: Instituto Cape-Verdiano para a Igualdade e Equidade de Género;

- Transportation: Empresa Nacional de Administração dos Portos (sea transportation), Aeroportos e Segurança Aérea (ASA, air transportation), Ministerio do turismo e Transport (road transportation – collective buses);

- Access to Credit bank account ownership: The Central bank

- Access to water: Agência Nacional de Àgua e Saneamento (ANAS)

- Access to energy: electricity companies.

Please see Table 1 for data sources for specific gender-related SDG indicators.

Outside the Government, it was possible to identify two para-state organizations, the National Commission on Human Rights and the Ombudsman Cabinet, and 3 NGOs dealing with direct and indirect discrimination.

- Cape Verdian Women Organization (OMCV) – it provides legal assistance, especially directed at women;

- The Morabi Women Empowerment Association (MORABI) focuses on women's economic empowerment. It provides legal assistance to women, children and elders within the family context and to sexual minorities;

- Associação de Mulheres Juristas AMJ (the association of female lawyers) - legal support to victims of direct discrimination, and they do public awareness and evaluation of events concerning discrimination/harassment/hate crimes, or Human rights defense, in general terms. We could not talk to this institution.

Regarding direct discrimination, none of the six interviewed entities produced official statistics. Two of them operate outside the government although functioning under the state budget (the National Commission on Human Rights and the Ombudsman Cabinet; we called them the para-state organizations), and two are NGOs. The Government institutions have progressed in digitalizing the data collection system for three interviewed institutions. The remaining (including the NGO) operate paper based or mix paper-based file processing with digital data entry but in a Word

format. Data do not communicate, and statistical capacity is not strong for all the entities.

Four institutions deal with indirect discrimination-related issues. Two operate digitally, and the other two combine paper and digital systems. INECV delegates three to produce official statistics so they can make their statistics. Their databases don't communicate with other entities.

When the type of collected data is concerned, it is found that, on direct discrimination, the National Police and the Gender Equality Institute data systems (government institutions) capture data on the prevalence of discrimination and harassment. Still, only violence against women has been emphasized. Other types of direct discrimination are captured by the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), the Ombudsman Cabinet, and the two NGOs (MORABI and OMCV), including the prevalence of discrimination and harassment and the prevalence of hate crime and speech. Public reporting data is only produced by the NGOs, despite other institutions reporting cases of crime directly to the Ministry of Justice or in the media.

However, data on direct discrimination are underestimated as most cases are not reported to the concerned entities due to a lack of belief in the system. Those cases of discrimination reaching the law related entities concern essentially gender-based violence immigrants, while a smaller number of hate crimes/speeches have been registered mostly in relation to the LGBT community.

When indirect discrimination is concerned, data collected can show sex, age, and location development bias. Little information is provided concerning disability conditions, sexual orientation, nationality or immigration background, racial or ethnic origin, and religion or belief.

The technical capacity to process and analyze data has not been sufficient. Data is not disseminated either. In the next section, more details are presented in relation to the administrative data on discrimination in Cape Verde.

3.5 Data Gaps Analysis

What kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in available data sets?

Direct discrimination

Administrative data on direct discrimination has not been the specific focus of official statistics, even though the Penal Code has a section on discrimination, harassment and hate. The reasons for this information gap have not been clear. Still, as mentioned by the Gender Equality and Equity Institute, ICIEG, the effort has been not to discriminate against whoever lives in Cape Verde, as the country's Constitution promotes equality.

The National Policy does produce data on everything falling under the Constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde, the law of criminal execution, the special law on gender-based Violence, Law 84/VII/11 of the 10th of January covering discrimination, harassment and physical, psychological, patrimonial and sexual violence. However, it fails to emphasise the components of discrimination and harassment, and hate crimes and speech, except for gender-based violence. It could be expected that the Ministry of Justice (the only potential producer of official statistics on direct discrimination) does the same. Still, unfortunately, it was not possible to interview it and/or connect to the Ministry's web page to discern the data and statistics it produces.

It is entities such as the Cape Verde Institute on Gender Equality and Equity (ICIEG), the Ombudsman Cabinet, and the National Human Rights Commission[22] have been able to emphasise produced data on direct discrimination together with the 2 NGOs (Women Organization (OMCV) and the Praia Women Empowerment Association (MORABI)) we have talked to. However, they are unofficial statistics. They refer mostly to gender-based discrimination, discrimination within the migration context, both immigrants and the Cape

Verde citizens in the diaspora, i.e., the Cape Verdian working abroad, in European and American countries, issues on disputes, and the case of the sexual minorities.

The two para-state institutions have among their mandate "Reporting cases of discrimination, harassment and hate crimes". However, statistics have not shown this. No interviewed entity has mentioned producing statistics on attitudes towards minority groups ("level of hostility versus 'acceptability' towards different social or ethnic/racial groups", and "attitudes on equal treatment of groups, multi-racism, integration"), and promotion of equality ("Public awareness and evaluation of national efforts to fight discrimination, harassment and hate crimes, or on "effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination, harassment or hate speech").

Indicators can be built based on the following information:

- Migrant victim of discrimination and prejudice-based discrimination;
- Number of reported cases of discrimination, harassment and violence;
- Number of victims of discrimination, harassment and violence;
- Unequal treatment of certain immigrant groups;
- Number of reports on gender and different forms of violence
- Complaints on GBV, unequal treatment based on gender

Indirect discrimination

Regarding indirect discrimination, obtaining information on the sector concerning education, health, public employment (National Directorate of Public Administration), and the social welfare system was possible.

The education sector data is concerned essentially with data on access to services (enrolment rates

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22 Instituto Cape Verdiano para Igualdade e Equidade de Género; and, Comissão Nacional dos Direitos Humanos.

and gender disparities) and their quality, such as conditions for disabled people and the existence of separate toilets for girls and boys. The health sector data concern intra-health structures and services, so they cover hospital management indicators, such as the programs on reproductive health, child vaccination, telemedicine, diabetes and high blood pressure, nutrition, telemedicine, and transfusion security. It also covers human resources, finances and patrimony.

Data from on public employment refers to public officers and the executive (ministers, deputy-minister and permanent secretaries). The objective is to include the staff employed under contracts. The existing variable covers employees, their profession, occupation (to include leadership and decision-making positions), number of years of work, sex and age. Data on social welfare cover the type of assistance provided to the vulnerable groups of the population, such as women with three or more children living in poverty, elders, people with chronic diseases, and disabled people. Please see Table 4.

Table 5 refers to the gender-related SDGs and the traced data availability, characteristics and the respective data sources. It says that from the 33 selected indicators eighteen (18) are available using the corresponding administrative data. This is a positive aspect of Cape Verde's statistical capacity to capture of most of the live events, mostly when they concern health, education and social welfare. Three indicators were only found based on surveys/census. These indicators can also be measured based on administrative data. Still, they may produce biased estimators, the first because of the multiplicity of mobile telephone ownership, and the last because of underreporting cases. They are:

- 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex

- 11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age and persons with disabilities

- 11.7.2 Proportion of persons' victim of physical or sexual harassment by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence in the previous 12 months

One indicator, "16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause", was found to be irrelevant for the country because there has not been any conflict in the country.

It was not possible to learn about 11 indicators, and it was not possible to trace their data source.

Please see Table 5 to learn about each indicator.

Table 4: Indirect Discrimination Related Variables by covered Institutions.

Area of Activity	Variables Covered
Education	Number of schools with access for disabled people; Number of schools with separate toilets for girls and boys; Gender parity index on admission rate and gross enrollment rate
Health	hospital management. Programs on Reproductive health, child vaccination, telemedicine, diabetes and high blood pressure, nutrition, telemedicine, and transfusion security. Human resources, finances and patrimony
Employment	Number of workers in sectors by sex, age and profession, occupation, years of work
Social Welfare	Vulnerable groups, type of assistance, by sex, age

Table 4: Gender-related SDGs and the Traced Data Availability, Characteristics and Data Sources

Indicator	Available as Admin data?	Admin data only	Admin data & other	Admin data or other	Rep estimates?	Comments & Agency
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	1		●		1	Centro Nacional das Prestacoes Sociais (CNPS), Instituto Nacional de Previdencia Social (INPS), Banco de Cape Verde, Ministry of Finance
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (*a*) with legally recognized documentation, and (*b*) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	1				1	Ministry of Agriculture
1.b.1 Proportion of Government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionally benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	2					
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers by sex and indigenous status	2					
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	1	●			1	Serviço de Vigilância Integrada e Resposta às Epidemias (SVIRE) of the Ministry of Health
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1		●		1	Ministry of Health based on reports from Health Delegates, Regional and Central hospitals

Indicator	Available as Admin data?	Admin data only	Admin data & other	Admin data or other	Rep estimates?	Comments & Agency
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	1		●		1	NSO (based on vital statistics and Demographic and Reproductive Health survey)
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access among the general and most disadvantaged population)	1	●			1	Ministry of Health based on administrative data. Note: communicable and non-communicable diseases are presented per case (not total)
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (*a*) in grades 2/3; (*b*) at the end of primary; and (*c*) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	2			●		
4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being by sex	2					
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex	1	·				Ministry of Education based on administrative data
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months by sex	2					

Indicator	Available as Admin data?	Admin data only	Admin data & other	Admin data or other	Rep estimates?	Comments & Agency
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	0					
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (*a*) national education policies; (*b*) curricula; (*c*) teacher education; and (*d*) student assessment	2					
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; © computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	1	●			1	Ministry of Education
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex	1		●		1	Official publications from the government and/or the parliament, policy surveys/reviews
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	1		●		1	INE – Inquérito Multiobjetivo Contínuo (IMC), Estatísticas do emprego e mercado de trabalho e RGPH

Indicator	Available as Admin data?	Admin data only	Admin data & other	Admin data or other	Rep estimates?	Comments & Agency
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	1	●			1	Official publications from the government and/ or the parliament, policy surveys/ reviews
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	1	●			1	Official publications from the government and/ or the parliament, policy surveys/ reviews
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex	0			●		NSO based on Household surveys (INE – 2015 -2021 - IMC - Acesso às Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação; RGPH 2021)
5. c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	2					
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	2					There should be admin data, at least for formal employment or household-based surveys, but we could not find the source
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	1	●			0	Labour inspection based on administrative data

Indicator	Available as Admin data?	Admin data only	Admin data & other	Admin data or other	Rep estimates?	Comments & Agency
8.8.2 level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation by sex and migrant status	1	●			0	Ministry of Labor
8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs by sex	1		●			It can be measured by admin data from the Ministry of, but we found at NSO measured by the Continuous multi-objective survey
11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age and persons with disabilities	0					NSO based on household surveys or population census
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2				●	
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence in the previous 12 months	0					INE – IMC - Inquérito sobre Governança, Paz e Segurança

Indicator	Available as Admin data?	Admin data only	Admin data & other	Admin data or other	Rep estimates?	Comments & Agency
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2					
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and age	1	●			0	Ministry of Internal Administration
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population by sex, age and cause	3					Not relevant for the country
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age and form of exploitation	2					
16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (*a*) the legislatures; (*b*) the public service; and (*c*) the judiciary, compared to national distributions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	1	●			1	Direção Nacional da Administração Pública

Note: 0=Not available, 1=available, 2=unknown, 3=not relevant

Is it possible to analyze this data according to the important disaggregates, e.g., age, sex, location, disability status, and socio-economic status?

Public sector data is mostly disaggregated by location (essentially, Island, municipality, Comarca, National) and sex/age. No information has been provided about disaggregation by disability and socio-economic status. Among NGOs, other than sex, age and location, data can also cover sexual orientation, nationality, HV/AIDS, and disability conditions

Main reasons for administrative data gap

Cape Verde is known for its openness to influxes and emigration, which results in strong miscegenation. As the country's Constitution aims to construct an inclusive society, discrimination from racial and ethnic perspectives has not been much emphasized among public entities. Other types of discrimination were emphasized in the Continuous Multi-objective Survey Report on Governance, Peace and Security (MIC-2016)[23] . Unfortunately, this was not the same in relation to administrative data development. As such, it can be said that one of the factors inducing gaps in administrative data production on discrimination (mostly direct discrimination) is a lack of a policy directive promoting its production and use. The report above indicates that 20 per cent of the Cape Verde Population feels that their freedom from discrimination is not respected, and 44.4 per cent is weakly respected; 7.1 per cent and 46.4 per cent of the population feel that armed force efficacy in solving crime against certain population groups are inefficient or little efficient, with the same distribution for violence against women, children, the handicapped and the elders. 24.4 per cent of men and 12.8 per cent of women felt they needed a firearm in the household.

Administrative data-based statistics are also not available due to methodological issues. This is the case of employment. Unemployment measurement by INECV is based on the ILO Resolution I

concerning statistics of work, employment and underutilization adopted in 2013 by the 19th International Conference of Statisticians (ICLS). Accordingly, even informal employment is part of work, so a person mainly employed in this sector is not considered unemployed. However, the Ministry of Labor statistics still measure its unemployment rates based on formal employment. It has been agreed that survey/census-based unemployment estimates should be considered part of official statistics.

Administrative Data availability is also constrained by the level of their representation

Cape Verde has advanced significantly in producing representative administrative data/statistics. Important progress is observed in the health and social welfare sectors. The health statistical reports can report, for instance, for all births, which means there is an obligation to report/approach a health unit when a child is born. Within the welfare context, the country possesses a national registration system from which data on vulnerable people can be obtained, the "Cadastro Nacional".

Unfortunately, not all sectors are developed. The education sector, for instance, fails to cover private provision of education services. National Police indicators based on administrative data also lack national representativeness. Not all discrimination cases reach the concerned institutions, even if service coverage is as high as the National Police related services (the police stations). The case of migrants not reporting their discrimination experience due to lack of trust in local justice structures has been mentioned by the National Commission on Human Rights.

It is important to remark that because the system has been failing to collect/produce administrative data by disability conditions, some specific age group data, socio-economic condition, and sexual orientation/identity, those concerned indicators are being only partially measured.

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23 INECV. 2016. Relatório sobre Governação, Paz e Segurança, Cidade da Praia: INECV.

Weak access to statistical data/reports

As mentioned in Table 2, 11 gender-related indicators could not be traced among data sources. The core issue in this situation is the lack of data dissemination. While the INECV webpage does cover all themes, it has not been possible to access them. The alternative specific sector page could not be traced either. This imposed lots of effort in finding alternative information (e.g., through other institution reports) and resulted in an important information gap.

Linked digital systems

Some Cape Verde official administrative data management systems have progressed to become digital. This is the case for the National policy stations and the Ministry of Education, which insert data directly into the system, case by case. Others have not progressed: the Justice Ombudsman has yet to input its data paper-based, while the Ministry of health starts its data collection at the clinic/diagnostic level paper based to process it as aggregate at the health unit level. And, if the National Commission on Human Rights, the Cape Verde Institute for Gender Equality and Equity and the two NGOs we talked to say that they operate digitally, it is because individual files are processed in a Word format, not a database entry format.

While not placing enough relevance to data on direct discrimination, except for gender-based discrimination, the SIGO system from the National Police should have some potential of linking to other justice related services. However, currently, it only functions perfectly internally, from the police stations to the regional and central levels. Entities such as health and social affairs (through the ICIEG, which provides social assistance to violence survivors depending on the risk level) are not linked to the system. ICIEG, for instance, only receives specific notification when it is a high-risk case when the survivor (and sometimes with the dependents) needs at least temporary shelter and/or other social support. When ICIEG receives the notification (which is done in a

Word document) from a specific police station, it contacts the specific region officer (or focal points) by telephone, who goes to the police station to take care of the case (from the social assistance perspective). All registration at ICIEG is then done on paper and inserted in an Excel file by other staff. The health system is the other relevant entity in the context of crime/violence. The Ministry of Health's data entry system collects data at the individual using the National ID as the unique identification number. The interview with this institution mentioned that this system has yet to connect to the National police system. However, the ministry is linked with the ID civil registration system. No linkage exists with any other because most of them use different identification numbers.

Linkages between the National Police and the attorney services have only been possible to some of the islands and not to the main city, the Cidade da Praia because the concentration of police services is much higher than elsewhere. No linkages exist with the National Commission on Human Rights and/or with the Ombudsman Cabinet as those are separate levels of justice services provision that are more linked with discrimination issues. These entities provide services based on complaints exposed by NGOs/associations, sent through emails or presented in person. The last entity does registration by paper, while the Commission on Human Rights registers in Word format. These institutions mention no data entry systems.

The Ministry of Education data system, the SIGE, uses the student ID number as a unique identification for internal purposes.

Geographical coverage and granularity

All interviewed institutions have representation at all levels of the country's administrative division. So, data can be disaggregated by island, municipality, and district (comarca) and aggregated at national plus urban/rural levels. NGOs do not cover all political divisions of the country. They produce data on the islands and municipalities where they operate.

Data sharing with NSO

As mentioned in Section 4, data sharing is essentially among public entities, mostly for reporting purposes, like the cases of the SDGs and gender. We could not find statistical compilations based on administrative data as such. Sectors are publishing their statistics. However, some data is shared among sectors and between NGOs and sectors.

Data or statistics produced by the CIEIG, the National Commission on Human Rights, and the Ombudsman Cabinet are not considered official or required by law to submit statistics to INE. NGOs do not share data with the NSO either. They do not have any formal agreement with INE on data sharing. So, all produced data is used for internal purposes and is hardly shared with INE or the public. The exception was found with one NGO (MORABI Association), which is sharing data not with the NSO but with the Ministry of Justice based on a form delivered by this last institution to expand coverage of assistance gender-based violence cases.

Suggestions for addressing identified data gaps

Cape Verde is very well known for being a democratic country. As such, progress towards non-discrimination, equality and respect for human rights are reflected both by its international and regional commitments and locally through legal instruments such as the Constitution and the Penal Code. Suppose statistics can show the degree of achievements in relation to non-discrimination and equality. In that case, it is a matter of political decision to highlight the production and dissemination of these statistics. The National Council of Statistics (CNEST) is called to play a greater role as the coordinator of statistics production.

Initiatives to improve the coverage of administrative data need to be expanded to all sectors that provide services at the national level.

The case of unemployment data is one of them, but the essay will only be realistic if unemployment benefits exist universally. So far, these benefits are only available to those who have worked before and contributed to their social security. Otherwise, the unemployed are treated within the context of social assistance (being in a vulnerable situation). For the education sector, data coverage should be able to include private education, too, as by now, it includes only the service provided by the public schools. For NGOs, this is dependent on the service coverage. So far, they are not in all countries.

All relevant administrative data producers need to digitalize the data. This will ease data communication among data sets but will entail defining a unique ID number to be used as the merging (linking) variable. An effort should be made to seize data produced by non-public entities, including NGOs so that they can inform the public about service use outside the government. Data Digitalization will be more viable at the primary data collection level.

When linkage among data systems or data sharing is concerned, entities linked to justice (mostly the National Police and the Ministry of Justice) can be reluctant to share their data/statistics mostly due to confidentiality and security reasons. However, mechanisms can be installed for interlinked work to omit information that will be agreed to remain confidential. According to the Ministry of Internal Administration, the health system will be integrated into the SIGO information management system. However, important sectors like the ICIEG should also be part of it while internally enhancing its data management system. They still communicate by telephone provided to the officers at the local level.

To the extent that not all grounds of discrimination are being covered, efforts should be made to expand coverage of all missing and relevant grounds.

3.6 Data capacity gaps

Statistical capacity development constitutes another dimension that needs to be tackled by almost all institutions dealing with administrative data.

Within the National Police, the Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, statistical and other data analysis capacities need to be improved to enable better data management and statistics production. This includes gender statistics. INECV is often called to support the National Police in this area. Human capacity issues also arise when handling cases of discrimination, including discrimination against women. Very often, a crime is better classified after the court investigates it. Therefore, the data system will need to revise the initial crime classification. This shortcoming would be minimized if the staff, both at the police station and among the social assistance staff, could identify/ classify the type of crime. Other than improving collected data quality, this would help to apply the proper penalty at the police station level while easing the system as the number of accumulated cases waiting for solution tends to be large.

The ministries of education and health did not mention limited statistical capacity. Still, among NGOs, a lack of statistical capacity was added to data collection and processing capacity, mainly as staff needs to be improved. The existing staff has been trained in data management procedures and techniques.

There is also a shortage of staff. ICIEG, for instance, uses a local focal point allocated at the municipality level. While there are only 16 transitory shelters/ centres for the 22 municipalities, focal points must cover more than one centre or municipality due to a lack of staff. They also need to be trained on basic gender concepts, GBV, handbooks on procedures, and assistance flowcharts. NGOs also mentioned a limited number of personnel before a situation where they depended completely on financial support from development partners.

As mentioned above, while working in coordination for the same case of discrimination or inequality, the existing infrastructure and ICT should be able to communicate among involved institutions. The staff should be prepared to use this infrastructure and handle the cases at their level. So far, cases of GBV involving the armed forces and country authorities are sent directly to the attorney services. Those concerning physical violence are dealt with at police stations. It is mostly at the police station level where the ICIEG can better follow up on the cases. At higher levels, it becomes difficult to do this follow-up.

Data capacity should also be improved among NGOs. Their needs concern data collection, processing and storage, data processing/analysis, and auditing processes and procedures.

3.7 Data quality gaps

As mentioned above, institutions dealing directly with cases of discrimination issues are the National Commission on Human Rights, the Ombudsman Cabinet and the NGOs we have interviewed. Their data set suffers mostly from sub estimation as many cases concerning discrimination do not reach justice related services. Reported instances of hate are also few and have concerned the LGBT community. So, it can be said that if this data were used for comparability purposes with existing surveys, then the resulting analysis would be biased.

To overcome this situation, interventions are established at the policy level to promote exposure to discrimination cases and encourage discrimination survivors to report their experiences. Additional information could be produced through surveys (specialized or as modules in other surveys or census). Cape Verde has experience with this type of survey.

There is timeliness of data as each occurring case is registered on the same day and at the individual level. However, their accessibility is poor as data is not shared. Data from the National Police is shared

with INECV only as aggregates using Excel or pdf files. Still, we could not find any reference at INECV as they said they only deal with vital data from the Ministry of Justice. Concerning privacy and security, the existing data sets try not to expose personal ID information. A number is used to identify cases. Additionally, institutions like the CNDH partner with the National Commission on Data Protection and demand its officers sign a code of ethics while limiting access.

NGOs try to review their data files, either using their trained staff or the auditing system. One of the NGOs mentioned needing to be prepared regarding data quality to avoid chocks with the auditors. This means improving data storage, processing and analysis.

3.8 Data accessibility and use

Raw administrative data on direct discrimination has not been available to the public. They are mostly used for internal management purposes and partly shared with INECV. In terms of publications, the available publications concern statistics on governance (the National Police and the Justice sectors), and they refer to:

A. Reported occurrences and their perpetrators

B. Occurrences against people:
- Homicide
- Sexual abuse of children and minors
- Sexual assault
- Mistreated children
- Gender-based violence
- Offense against integrity
- Threat
- Illegal ownership of guns
- Drugs trafficking
- Other occurrences

They don't refer at all to direct discrimination issues except for discrimination against women, girls and children. This is despite the production of reports (by entities such as the Ombudsman Cabinet) for

the National Assembly. So, suppose statistics on discrimination are to be improved. In that case, the first challenge is to promote its production among the responsible entities, either as bodies of the National Statistical System or as producers of non-official statistics, through some type of law, policy, or agreement.

Another challenge is the capability to capture more cases of discrimination. As few cases reach the Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman Cabinet, the feasibility of investing heavily in this data production should rise. So far, no recent and future studies on discrimination have been undertaken based on administrative data. The 2016 "Inquérito Multiobjectivo Contínuo - Estatísticas de Governança, Paz e Segurança[24], by INECV, was not based on administrative data. Instead, it was derived from a household survey using a sample of 9.918 households.

Administrative data dissemination could also be improved for indirect discrimination. It could be in reports through the INECV webpage or each entity web page. So far, they were found for the Ministry of Health (produced by itself) and in the INECV's report on SDGs. The bigger challenges are not only for foreign researchers. Even internal sectors mention that accessing data and statistics from international sources is much easier than national ones. While a link to statistics exists at INECV, not all files are accessible, and they are not user friendly.

Still, as mentioned above, the National Council of Statistics (CNEST) does promote the use of administrative data, and the National Statistical Development Strategy (2022-2026) includes the use of administrative data as part of the strengths of the National Statistical System[25]. Fortunately, the discrimination component is referred to as "undertaking diagnostic or cognitive tests in the dimensions of non-discrimination and participation.

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24 Continuous multi objective survey – Statistics on Governance, Peace and Security.
25 SEN. 2021." Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Estatística 2022-2026." SEN: Cidade da Praia.

More needs to be known about this project. It is also known that INECV has the Masterdata Project underway, which aims to collect and compile administrative data from all relevant entities in the national panorama, which will be used later for statistical production.

3.9 Good practices

The good practices in administrative data for measuring discrimination and inequality come from non-government institutions, including para-state organizations (the National Commission on Human Rights and the Ombudsman Cabinet). The "MORABI" Association is put on emphasis here. MORABI is a non-profit association that provides support to vulnerable groups. It covers women, children and elders within the family context and has managed to cover the handicapped, the migrants and the LGBT community. Other than social welfare support through income-generating activities, it provides support to HIV and AIDS, malaria and TB patients. MORABI also intermediates legal support for cases such as VBG, wealth disputes among couples due to divorce/separation, and not payment of child pensions. The organization has a strategic plan and is organized to have a management council, general assembly and fiscal councils.

The Association's database concerns the beneficiaries of their assistance, including the cases of legal assistance intermediation. Data collection is based on the technical assistants (field staff) who receive the cases reaching the Association at a decentralized level either personally or based on third parties' information such as other associations, local leaders and councils, including the municipalities and island administration. Data is first collected paper-based and later inputted in an Excel file. *Like no other non-government entity, data is collected by law, in the sense that the Ministry of Justice sends a form that MORABI must fill out at the individual level.* The form on legal assistance contains the following variables:

- Demographic/socio-economic: location, date of entry, name, sex, age, occupation, civil status, education;
- Matter of legal assistance: constitutional, labour relations, issues with the municipality, pension, family, GBV, other;
- Provided information

The technical assistant goes to the field every three days of the week to register beneficiaries and collect their data. The filled form must be signed by a lawyer for assurance/data quality confirmation. These files are shared with the Ministry of Justice monthly, but the Association must present quarterly reports to the same Ministry. The indicators can be built based on the following information:

- Migrants are victims of discrimination and prejudice-based discrimination;
- Number of reported cases of discrimination, harassment and violence;
- Number of victims of discrimination, harassment and violence;
- Unequal treatment of certain immigrant groups;
- Women reporting different forms of violence
- Complaints on GBV, unequal treatment based on gender

Challenges: MORABI would like to improve its data collection system by using digitalized systems and improve its data analysis for statistical purposes, as currently, it is the lawyer who writes them for auditing and reporting to the Ministry of Justice.

4 | CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The major conclusions of this study on Mozambique's administrative data for the measurement of discrimination and inequality are:

1. Mozambique has progressed in producing and collecting administrative data. However, they consist of more inequality or indirect discrimination data than direct discrimination. Stronger data on direct discrimination is more related to discrimination of women and girls, including young girls, and provided by the Department of Family and Violence Survivor Children of the Ministry of Interior. The Ministry of Justice fails to show related data;

2. There are conceptual and methodological issues in statistical production among institutions. Examples are those on unemployment and poverty measurement;

3. Lack of universal coverage of data is a feature that results from low coverage of services;

4. Administrative data systems face internal challenges – not all are digitalized from the root of service provision, the individual. This is the case in the education sector, where the unit of reference is the school instead of the student;

5. The identification number attributed to each observation during data entry is mostly for internal use with no linkages with other databases;

6. NGOs have a data basis for the management of their interventions. They are not used in official statistics or as part of statistical reports. Their level of sophistication varies per NGO, with one operating entirely on a digital basis and another operating completely paper-based despite its national coverage;

7. NGO data cover better data on direct discrimination than indirect discrimination;

8. Data protection is made at each level of data management and use. Only one NGO indicated controlling data at the central level after input by focal points in different parts of the country;

9. Security matters can be raised as data entry systems or text exchanges by cell phone are risky. A cell can be lost, stolen or suffer from malfunctioning;

10. No surveys have been undertaken on "Attitudes towards minority groups", "promotion of equality", perception of hate crimes and speech, and experience of discrimination and harassment.

The major conclusions of this study for Cape Verde are:

1. Cape Verde is a country in the vanguard where human rights are concerned. Other than international treaties, it has established a legal framework for intervention in discrimination and inequality. But, when data governance on this matter is concerned, a long distance needs yet to be covered;

2. Most administrative data on direct discrimination concerns non-government institutions such as the National Commission on Human Rights, the Ombudsman Cabinet and the NGOs we have discussed. However, their statistics are not captured by the National Statistical Office (INECV);

3. Within the public sector, the National Police and the National Institute on Gender Equity and Equality produce data on discrimination, but what is shown concerns gender-based violence. It was not possible to have access to the Ministry of Justice;

4. Regarding indirect discrimination, three entities (the Ministries of Education, Health, and the National Directorate of Public Administration (public employment component)) are delegated bodies by INECV and produce their administrative data and reports as official statistics. Data from the Ministry of Family, Inclusion and Social Development (on social welfare) is not considered official statistics, but its data is used for specific reporting;

5. The role of INECV in coordinating administrative data collection is not fully understandable. INECV uses vital data from the Ministry of Justice to produce demographic statistics. It also uses compilations from public entities to create specific reports such as the Statistical yearbook. The last statistical yearbook was focused on SDG reporting. However, when the national Police are concerned, there is no clarity, as INECV says that it is only using the vital data above, while the Ministry of Internal Administration indicates that the National Police data is shared with INECV to produce statistics due to limited technical capacity;

5. Available public sector data is disaggregated mainly by location, sex and age. It was not possible to find data disaggregated by disability and socio-economic status. NGOs do cover sexual orientation, nationality, and the HIV/AIDS and disability conditions;

Among the reasons why there are the data gaps above are:

1. Lack of policy directive to emphasise data on direct discrimination;

2. Methodological differences when measuring indicators;

3. Lack of data representation at the national level;

4. Weak dissemination of data;

5. Lack of data digitalization by part of public entities and NGOs, and no communicability among data sets;

6. Data sharing with INECV is mostly for specific reports as larger responsibility has been returned to the sectors. The exception is that of vital data. However, other data are shared outside the INECV context. For instance, all sectors share data on human resources with the National Directorate of Public Administration for public employment management, the Para-State organizations with the parliament, and NGOs with the Ministry of Justice. The National Police is not sharing data with other reference entities on Gender-based violence (the Ministries of health, education, and the Institute on Gender Equality and Equity);

7. Data capacity is weak among the non-official data producers, including the NGOs;

8. Raw administrative data on direct discrimination is not made available to the public. They may be released as publications, such as the statistics on governance, but except for gender-based violence, no specific information on discrimination is covered;

9. The National Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman Cabinet reports are made public only to the Parliament, but their data is not used. NGOs also don't disseminate to the public their data or reports;

10. There is a portal with data on indirect discrimination at INECV, but the webpage is not operational for most of the displayed themes.

Recommendations for Mozambique:

1. As it is a long way until increased coverage of services can help tackle statistical underestimation due to low access to services, improvement of diagnostic/ scrutiny of the level of demand for services (to improve estimations on the level of demand for services) is recommended. At a certain level, this would demand harmonization of definitions and concepts between sectors and INE;

2. Administrative data on direct discrimination from the Ministry of Justice could also be expanded to show the prevalence of hate and speech crimes and experiences of discrimination and harassment according to age, sex, ethnic groups, location, disability condition, migration status and any other type of peculiarity; Reporting and sentencing of discrimination, harassment and hate crimes; Data on "attitudes towards minority groups, information on promotion of equality need to be promoted. Indirect discrimination reports need to enhance disaggregation by ethnic groups, disability

condition, migration status and any other type of peculiarity. Most of the data is disaggregated by sex, age and location;

3. Promoting digitalization of data entry, preferably at the user(individual) level in all entities and use of the same ID code to permit linkages among databases whenever relevant;

4. Costs of digitalization should be taken into account to make data storage and protection more sustainable;

5. Improve technical capacity as much as the needed physical infrastructure for data collection, processing and dissemination;

6. Improve quality internet connectivity.

Recommendations for CABO Verde:

1. Empower the National Council of Statistics (CNEST) to promote the production and publication of administrative data on discrimination and inequality, strongly emphasizing direct discrimination-related data and reports. Both official and non-official data producers, including the para-state and the NGOs, should be part of this exercise;

2. All relevant administrative data producers need to digitalize the data. This will ease data communication among data sets, but it may entail defining a unique identification number (ID) to operationalize this linkage. Efforts should be made to include non-government data producers;

3. Digitalization will be more feasible at the primary level of data collection;

4. To the extent that not all grounds of discrimination are being covered, data should be expanded to reach all other missing grounds;

5. Enhance the capacity of non-official data producers in terms of digitalized data collection, data storage and processing,

and data analysis, including statistical background with emphasis on gender statistics and production of statistics on discrimination and inequality;

6. Improve access to raw and aggregated data (report based) to the public while safeguarding confidentiality issues. This includes Para-State organizations and NGOs;

7. INECV page should be operational, easing access to both administrative and census/survey-based data and/or reports;

8. Enhance the opportunities for the materialization of the INECV's Masterdata Project, which is underway and aims to collect and compile administrative data from all relevant entities in the national panorama.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Data sources for SDG related administrative data sources

N.	Indicator	Administrative data only	Administrative data & other	Administrative data or other	Comments & Agency
1	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable		●		Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Gender, Child & Social Welfare; or NSO (based on census or nationally representative household surveys)
2	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (*a*) with legally recognized documentation, and (*b*) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure			●	Ministry of Land or NSO/Ministry of Agriculture (based on census or nationally representative household surveys)
3	1.b.1 Proportion of Government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionally benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	●			Ministry of Finance
4	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers by sex and indigenous status			●	NSO/Ministry of Agriculture (based on census or nationally representative HH Surveys)
5	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio		●		Ministry of Health administrative data & NSO (based on nationally representative HH surveys)

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N.	Indicator	Administrative data only	Administrative data & other	Administrative data or other	Comments & Agency
6	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		●		Ministry of Health administrative data & NSO (based on nationally representative HH surveys)
7	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group		●		Ministry of Health administrative data & NSO (based on nationally representative HH surveys)
8	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access among the general and most disadvantaged population)			●	Ministry of Health based on specialized surveys on provided services
9	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (*a*) in grades 2/3; (*b*) at the end of primary; and (*c*) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex			●	Ministry of Education based on specialized surveys on the quality of education
10	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being by sex	●			Ministry of Health-based intra-hospital registrations
11	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex			●	NSO based on Household surveys
12	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months by sex			●	NSO based on Household surveys

N.	Indicator	Administrative data only	Administrative data & other	Administrative data or other	Comments & Agency
13	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated			●	NSO based on Household surveys or Ministry of Education based on school registration
14	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (*a*) national education policies; (*b*) curricula; (*c*) teacher education; and (*d*) student assessment			●	Ministry of Education based on specialized surveys on the quality of education
15	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; © computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)			●	Ministry of Education based on specialized surveys on the quality of educational infrastructure
16	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex		●		Official publications from the government and/or the parliament, policy surveys/reviews
18	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	●			Ministry of Public Function (based on the employment registration in the public sector) or Ministry of Economy and Finance (based on the payroll)

N.	Indicator	Administrative data only	Administrative data & other	Administrative data or other	Comments & Agency
19	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	●			Official publications from the government and/or the parliament, policy surveys/reviews
20	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	●			Official actions from the government and/or the parliament, policy surveys/reviews
21	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by sex			●	NSO based on Household surveys. Telephone companies never published their statistics, but even if they did, there would be lots of overlapping among companies
22	5. c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	●			Ministry of Economy and Finance or sector's budget data
23	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities			●	NSO (based on labour force surveys, enterprise surveys or census) or Ministry of Labour data, but this last suffers from limited coverage as the size of the informal sector is larger than the formal one
24	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	●			This has been mostly covered by the Ministry of Labour, mostly through the National Institute of Social Security, and the Labour Courts

N.	Indicator	Administrative data only	Administrative data & other	Administrative data or other	Comments & Agency
25	8.8.2 level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation by sex and migrant status	●			Ministry of Labour
26	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs by sex		●		Ministry of Labour (for formal employment), and NSO (basedon labour force surveys or in modules of other household based socio-economic surveys and population census
27	11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age and persons with disabilities			●	NSO based on household surveys or population census
28	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities				Not available
29	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence in the previous 12 months		●		

N.	Indicator	Administrative data only	Administrative data & other	Administrative data or other	Comments & Agency
30	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	●			National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Land and Environment and Ministry of agriculture
31	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and age	●			Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior based on crime statistics
32	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population by sex, age and cause	●			Ministry of Public Employment and State Administration
33	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age and form of exploitation	●			Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior based on crime statistics
34	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (*a*) the legislatures; (*b*) the public service; and (*c*) the judiciary, compared to national distributions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	●			Ministry of Public Employment and State Administration

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