

Study on Administrative Data Related to Discrimination and Inequality

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Study on Administrative Data Systems on Discrimination and Inequality in Africa


West and Central Africa




Study on Administrative Data Systems on Discrimination
and Inequality in Africa - West and Central Africa. October 2024

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



AFDB	Profil genre pays République de la Côte d'Ivoire,2015
AHIES	Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ANSD	l'Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie
BUNEC	Bureau national de l'enregistrement de l'état civil (BUNEC)
CAFO	Coordination des Associations et ONG féminines
CEDEF	Convention sur l'Élimination de toutes les formes de Discrimination à l'égard des Femmes
CEDEF	Convention sur l'Élimination de toutes les formes de Discrimination à l'Égard des Femmes
CENAF	Centre National d'Appui aux Organisations de Femmes du Gabon
CNAPN	Comité National d'Action pour l'Abandon des Pratiques Néfastes
CNDH	Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme du Mali
CNDH	Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme
CNDH	Cartographie des LGBTQ en Côte d'Ivoire, 2023
CNDH	Rapport annuel sur l'état des droits de l'homme 2022 en Ivory Coast, 2023
CNDIFE	Centre National de Documentation et d'Information sur la Femme et l'Enfant
CNESS	Comité National d'Éthique pour la Santé et les Sciences de Vie
COCFCI	Compendium des Compétences Féminines de Ivory Coast
COCOF	Compendium des Compétences Féminines de Ivory Coast (CI)
CPS/SSD	Cellule de Planification et de Statistique du Secteur Santé, Développement Social et Promotion de la Femme
CRED	Cercle de Recherche sur les Droits et les devoirs de la Personne Humaine
DEEG	Direction de l'Équité et l'Égalité de Genre
DGS	Direction Générale de la Statistique
DPEEG	Document de Politique sur l'égalité des chances, l'équité et le genre
ECAM	Enquête camerounaise auprès des Ménages
EDSC	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
EDS-MICS	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
EDS-MICS	Enquête Démographique et de Santé à Indicateurs Multiple
EESI	Enquête Emploi et le Secteur informel,
EHCVM	Harmonized survey on household living standards
EMOP	Modular and Permanent Household Survey (GBV) Gender-based violence

ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
FMWA	The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (formerly Federal Ministry of Women and Social Development)
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBVIMS	Système de Gestion des Informations sur la Violence Basée sur le Genre
GE	Gender equality
GP/DCF	Groupe Pivot Droits et Citoyenneté des Femmes
GPS	Gouvernance, Paix et Sécurité
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
INS	Institut National de la Statistique MINESEC
INSTAT	Institut National de la Statistique
INSTAT	Enquête Régionale Intégrée sur l'Emploi et le Secteur Informel (ERI-ESI) Cote d'Ivoire, 2017, Rapport final Octobre 2019
LGS	Local Government Service
MDA	Ministries, Departments and agencies
MEF	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances et le Ministère du Travail,
MFFAS	Résumé du document de politique nationale sur l'Égalité des Chances, l'équité et le genre
MFFE	Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant
MGF	Mutilations Génitales Féminines
MGF	Mutilations Génitales Féminines
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MINAS	Ministère des Affaires Sociales
MINDCAF	Ministère des Domaines, du Cadastre et des Affaires Foncières
MINDDEVEL	Ministère de la décentralisation et du développement local
MINEFOP	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle
MINJUSTICE	Ministère de la justice
MINPROFF	Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et de la famille
MJDH	Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme
MOGCSP	The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MPFEF	Le Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille
MSFFE	Ministère de la Solidarité, de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant document de stratégie nationale de lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre
MSFFE	Rapport d'analyse statistique 2018 sur les violences basées sur le genre (VBG), Côte d'Ivoire, 2018
MTFPRE	Fonction Publique et de la Réforme de l'État
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System

ODD	Objectifs de Développement Durable
ODEFPA	Observatoire des droits de la Femme et de Parité
ONEG	Observatoire National de l'Équité et du Genre
ONP	Observatoire de la Parité
PAP	Programme d'Appui Prioritaires
PAQUET	Programme d'Amélioration de la Qualité, de l'Équité et de la Transparence du secteur de l'Éducation
PDEF	Plan Décennal de l'Éducation et de la Formation
PND	Ministère du Plan et du Développement : Plan National De Développement PND 2021-2025, 2021
PNG	Politique Nationale Genre
PNLE	Programme National de Lutte contre la pratique de l'excision PNG : Politique Nationale Genre
PNVBG	Programme National pour l'abandon des Violences Basées sur le Genre
PSE	Plan Sénégal Emergent
REFAMP	Réseau des Femmes Africaines Ministres et Parlementaires
REFOE	Le Réseau des Femmes Opératrices Economiques du Mali
SDGSEE	Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
SESN	Situation Economique et Sociale Nationale
SNDS	Stratégie Nationale de Développement
SNDS	Stratégie nationale de Développement de la Statistique
SNEEG	Stratégie Nationale pour l'Égalité et l'Équité de Genre
SNLVBG	La Stratégie Nationale de Lutte contre les VBG ()
UE	Pour une analyse sur l'égalité de genre en Côte d'Ivoire, 2017
VBG	Violence basée sur le genre
VBG	VBG
WE	Women Empowerment
WILDAF	Femmes, Droits et Développement en Afrique

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and methodology

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) created the 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, including a desktop review of administrative data sources, identification of data-collecting institutions, contacting the relevant national institutions, sharing the mapping tool, and assessing Administrative Data Holdings.

Findings and conclusions

Even though most countries in this sub-region have ratified the fundamental principles on human rights and CEDAW, general data availability on discrimination and inequality is limited. Most countries have at least one household survey that measures income inequality, although only sometimes regularly. Discrimination is measured in some household surveys related to Governance, but more attention has been given to administrative data systems as data sources on discrimination and inequality. Structures and systems developed for monitoring and measuring discrimination based on sex are most developed across the region, and if administrative data is available, disaggregation by sex is usually possible but not on other potential grounds of discrimination.

Discrimination and inequality as a focus area of work within countries and its associated accountability measures through monitoring, data production, and use have not been a priority. This is also why administrative data systems around this topic are not well developed and have not been seriously explored as a potential source of indirect and direct discrimination data.

National Statistics Offices generally would have at least one gender statistician and statistician working on economic inequality. Still, a specialist will rarely be devoted to discrimination and inequality. This then expands further into the statistical system and the ability of countries to report on their international commitments to human rights. Even where data exists, an in-

depth analysis of the statistics on inequality and discrimination, particularly from the results of surveys and censuses, is rare. These types of statistical data are not always easily accessible to users, and the culture of decision-making based on statistics is still fragile.

Hence, we need to institutionalize statistics on discrimination and inequality across NSOs and relevant MDAs in the sub-region as a pre-condition for accountability and building the evidence-based necessary for informed policies, resource allocation and programmatic interventions in all spheres of life.

The following are some of the administrative data capacity and quality gaps that were identified in the countries of the sub-region:

- Administrative data is still produced mainly for administrative rather than statistical purposes.
- Data is still largely captured manually and in paper-based systems at source and stored in databases.
- Crime statistics are not produced and published.
- Capacity building of stakeholders working in different administrative services, in particular on gender and inequality issues
- Financial resources are not sufficient for statistical workloads and operations related to administrative data in MDAs
- Limited statistical coordination across various MDAs and within and between the NSO and other data producers in the NSS.
- Insufficient quality and quantity of data produced to meet needs
- Adequate analysis and use of existing administrative and survey data.
- Existing data sources do not adequately cover many of the indicators required for disaggregation and some of its dimensions (e.g., disaggregation by sex, age, disability,

occupation, socio-economic status, and ethnicity).

- Specific data items on the experience of discrimination are not routinely included in household surveys or administrative data systems.

Recommendations

In several countries, the legal system still needs revision to align with the provisions of ratified human rights and gender equality treaties. Decision-makers and leaders must demonstrate real political will to eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote gender equality and equality in general. Once there are concerted and systematic efforts to eliminate inequality and discrimination, demands for data and the necessary data systems for accountability reporting will be easier to establish.

Advocacy and awareness raising is needed among all stakeholders regarding the importance of collecting and using qualitative and quantitative data on discrimination and inequalities. There is a need to establish a system to support administrations in producing statistics on discrimination. This will require assessing existing systems and instruments used for reporting and monitoring general discrimination and inequalities (indicators, rules for reporting, procedures, financial requirements, performance criteria, etc.). Financial resources must be prioritized and allocated to additional MDA operations when they start producing and using administrative data on discrimination for statistical purposes (e.g., designing forms, transforming sheets, analyzing data, creating reports and complaints) and the required capacity building and training.

Administrative data systems will benefit from implementing modern data collection practices and physical infrastructure, using modern communications technology tools and methodologies to facilitate data capture. It is also recommended that methodologies be developed

for collecting and collating information on discrimination and inequalities. There is a need to strengthen the capacities of statistical units located in MDAs on the ability and need to disaggregate data along all grounds of discrimination (e.g., sex, disability status, socio-economic status, ethnicity, urban/rural, etc.) and to produce the relevant data for statistical purposes regularly.

Generally, statistical coordination needs to be strengthened across MDAs and the NSO to build the NSS around governance, human rights, and

equality. The NSO should spearhead coordinated work to enhance the administrative data systems around discrimination and inequality. It is also recommended that user-producer dialogues be held to improve advocacy linked to data on gender and other grounds of discrimination. This will increase the demand for statistics from all data sources and strengthen its usage in policy development, planning, resource allocation, and monitoring and evaluation.

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) created the 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 dimensions of governance: 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 around the use of 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 extensive, 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 prioritise 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 specific 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.*

1.2 Methodology

The need to improve statistics and indicators concerning inequality and discrimination is not new in Africa. These statistics are indispensable for evidence-based decision-making, essential for optimal productivity and socio-economic security of all members of society.

The production of inequality and discrimination statistics is also important for tracking progress in achieving the ODD. One of these, Goal 16, emphasizes the need to prohibit discrimination and harassment and encourage and maintain laws and policies that are inclusive and favourable to sustainable development. Statistics on inequality and discrimination are, therefore, directly a governance issue.

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

- **Desktop Review of Administrative Data Sources:** This review identifies and evaluates administrative data sources that document 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 valuable information.

- **Identification of Data-Collecting Institutions:** Through virtual meetings, desk research, and email contacts, different national entities that collect pertinent administrative data were identified. These include justice, education, social, and health sector institutions, national equality bodies, human rights and human development observatories and agencies, and national statistical institutions.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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 to the design and development of published guidance on improving and strengthening the collection and use of administrative data to better measure and monitor trends in discrimination and inequalities and generate the necessary data to inform policymaking in this area.

1.3 Assessment coverage

In all the seven countries (Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal) under investigation, the reference framework for action in the domain of inequality, discrimination, crimes, harassment and so on remains the National Gender Policy (NGP) that have been developed between 2008 and 2015 with the statistical package to guide their implementation. There is a need to eliminate gender disparities in educational levels, literacy rates, wage employment, and political participation as a means to sustainable development.

The relevant annexures for each country contain detailed tables of the secondary sources and individuals consulted for each country’s assessment.

2 HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY CONTEXT

2.1 Global and regional treaties related to human rights

There are several major Conventions that the United Nations have developed to reaffirm the importance of non-discrimination and equality. Critical among these are:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948;
- ILO Convention No. 169
- The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979;
- The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW OP) 1999 ();

All countries in the study ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and CEDAW. The latter advocates a synergy between culture and rights. CEDAW recognizes their respective weight while stressing that the weight of the law is paramount.

The wide gap between laws and their application, caused in particular by the coexistence of positive law with customary law and the inaccessibility of the courts in rural areas, perpetuates sexist attitudes and practices and maintains the subordinate position of women.

Thus, culture has positive and fundamental aspects for a society, but it cannot be used to justify violence against women and discrimination against them. The Convention drew the attention of States to the issue of violence against women, which has long been considered taboo in our societies.

Violence is a significant and growing public health problem throughout the world.

Other treaties of importance within this context include The African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, themed “The Africa We Want”, which recognizes the importance of African women’s contribution to the continent’s development. The sixth of the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063 thus seeks to harness the potential of Africa’s women for its development (Africa Union Commission, 2015:2). These countries have also ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and its Protocol on the Rights of Women (PCADHPF), commonly known as the “Maputo Protocol”, which it signed on February 27, 2004, and ratified on October 05, 2011.

2.2 National laws related to human rights

In addition to the commitments made in international and sub-regional treaties on promoting human rights, it is essential to note that these countries have a legal arsenal available to punish certain forms of discrimination and harassment.

First, the Constitution guarantees rights and freedoms without discrimination and prohibits discrimination based on origin, race, ethnicity, religion, or political opinion.

Several texts have been adopted or revised in various areas of life to ensure equality between women and men. Other legal achievements include amending criminal law on marriage, inheritance, name and filiation, notably the Personal and Family Code.

In Ghana, the right to inherit and possess property is guaranteed under Section 68 of the Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651), reiterating the right to equal pay for equal labour “without distinction of any kind.”

Nigeria’s federation and tripartite civil, customary, and religious law structure makes it challenging to harmonize regulations and eliminate discriminatory practices. Nevertheless, any statute that disagrees with the federal law or the Constitution may be challenged in a federal court. With a legal system with varying legal standards, the Nigerian Constitution provides the ultimate principles, rules, and doctrines from which the legitimacy and hierarchy of all other legal norms in the country.

Although significant progress has been made in terms of de jure equality, de facto equality remains a challenge. Many legal blockages exist in practice. It is imperative to popularize discrimination-related laws and ensure their practical application.

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

The existing laws do not deal directly with statistics on inequality and discrimination but with statistical issues and activities in general. For example:

- Law No. 2020/010 of 20 July 2020 governing statistical activity in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2016- 005 of 24 February 2016 governing official statistics, which repealed Law No. 05- 026 of 06 June 2005 in Mali;
- The Statistics Act, 2007 in Nigeria,
- Law No. 2020-950 of 7 December 2020 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-537 of 30 July 2013 on the organization of the national statistical system in Ivory Coast;

- Act No. 016/2022 of 06/09/2022 amending and supplementing the provisions of Act No. 15/2014 of 07 January 2015 on the establishment and organization of the National Statistical System of 06 September. 2022 in Gabon;
- Law No. 2004-21 of July 21, 2004, concerning the coordination of statistical operations in Senegal;
- In Ghana, the Statistical Service Law, 1985 is replaced by the Service Act, 2019 (Act 10)

2.3 Non-administrative data sources of data related to human rights

Data on gender-based denial, discrimination, inequality and socio-economic exclusion can be found in many sources of data in the seven counties. These sources included sample surveys, technical reports, publications and websites, and socio-economic issues published by national administration organizations, NGOs, and national statistical offices.

The information about the governance and security module highlighted the types of discrimination documented in Cameroon in 2014, the traits of the targeted population and the factors that contribute to prejudice. When discrimination is measured using both objective and subjective methods, it is found to be at an extremely high level overall when it comes to discrimination against law enforcement. The most pervasive kind of discrimination is that which is based on financial position (rich or poor). Certain types of discrimination are faced.

Several household sample surveys focus on equality but do not include questions on discrimination. For example, the surveys on household living conditions, employment and the informal sector or EESI in Cameroon focus on inequality. The Modular and Permanent Household

Survey (EMOP, 2015) is the first survey to include a module on discrimination and inequality in **Mali**. At the same time, the second **Gabonese** Survey for Monitoring and Evaluating Poverty (EGEPII) sheds some light on inequality. The main sources of information on inequality in **Ivory Coast** are the Household Expenditure and Income Survey, or HIES 5 and Household Living Standards Surveys in Ivory Coast (ENV), 2015, 2002, 2002, 2008.

In Ghana, the Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES) Labour Force is the first nationally representative high frequency panel that provides quarterly data on the labour force. It is designed to provide disaggregated labour statistics to support policy and planning that align with national development. LFS: Labour Force Survey Surveys on employment and the informal sector (EESI), and the EDS addresses gender discrimination and inequality by measuring the disparities between women and men in education, training and employability in governance and decision-making and social protection. The Employment and Informal Sector Surveys (EESI) show that women are at a disadvantage compared to men regarding employment and economic integration. Time-Use surveys are particularly important when studying gender issues, as they provide information on how men and women use their time. The last four General Population and Housing Census (RGPH) in the countries address gender discrimination and inequality through inequalities between the sexes in the education system, the economic sector, health and access to basic social facilities.

The following household surveys are important sources of data on direct and indirect discrimination in **Senegal**:

- EDS-MICS 2010-2011;
- EDS-C, 2014; Combined base of EDS-Continues 2018 & 2019

- Senegalese survey on household time use
- 2013 Census;
- EHCVM 2018/2019;
- Determinants of violence against women Dakar, March 2022
- Determinants of differential access to education for girls and boys October 2022
- ENETS, ENES, ERI-ESI
- Analysis of gender-related inequalities and discrimination in Senegal's health sector: towards effective human resources management December 2021 and inequality? in the regions of Saint Louis, Matam, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, Sédhiou, Diourbel in Senegal.

Non-administrative data sources on discrimination and inequality data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in **Nigeria** include:

- Statistical report on women and men, January 2023;
- Prevalence and Increase of Violence against Women and Children ;
- The Federal Republic of Nigeria's standard overview of data on society, the economy, and organisations is called the Annual Abstract of Statistics. (ABS) ;
- The Nigeria Living Standards Survey (2018/2019) and ABS (2010, 2017) both include sections on power, politics, and decision-making; Crime Statistics: Reported Offences by Type and State Crime Statistics: Reported Offences by Type and State (2017 Nigeria Living Standards Survey (2018/2019);
- The Nigerian Living Standards Survey (NLSS) is the official survey that is the basis for measuring poverty and living standards in the country and is used to estimate a

wide range of socio-economic indicators, including benchmarking of the Sustainable Development Goals;

Household and questionnaire surveys have several limitations that need to be considered and compared with administrative data. Some of these include the fact that the survey is expensive and hence cannot be undertaken frequently; disaggregation is always a challenge

because sample sizes may not allow for multiple disaggregation and/or the type of disaggregation required. There is often a long time between data collection, release, and/or reporting. The retrospective nature of data collection for some quanti-qualitative variables also distinguishes these data sources from other sources (Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense effects on the person).

3. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ON DISCRIMINATION AND INEQUALITY



3.1 Main stakeholders involved in the production and the use of data related to discrimination and inequality

In all the seven countries (Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal) under investigation, Government institutions that generate discrimination and inequality data that can be used for statistical purposes are:

- Government institutions and mainly centralized entities who have functional responsibility for implementing aspects of the Promotion of Women and the Family welfare; health sector; Ministry of education, Social Protection, Labour, Employment Decentralization/local affairs, Justice, Police, Gendarmeries and others;
- National Office of Statistics (NOS) is mandated to collect, compile, analyses, interpret, publish and disseminate statistical information alone or in collaboration with other agencies, both the governmental and non-governmental agencies at the organizational level;
- For-profit or non-profit organizations that require discrimination and inequality data or other authorized information from the institution system for their activities or provide a solid basis for people to declare these types of information.
- National Commission and civil society organizations (CSOs) on human rights and Gender Equity and Equality;

- Development partners, donors, and other institutions that provide technical and financial assistance to generate discrimination and inequality data; families and other informants who experience or report on discrimination and inequality and provide advice, guidance, or referral to applicants.

3.2 NSOs steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities

There are many players in this field. However, their actions are scattered, lack coherence, and sometimes conflict with government guidelines. The country also lacks a framework for bringing together all the players working in this field. NGOs, civil society associations, and religious entities working to protect vulnerable people are most involved in mobilizing the population to defend their rights.

The main role of the NSOs is to develop guidance on how the Government Ministries, police & justice sector institutions and entities, e.g., national equality commissions, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, academia and other relevant parties can potentially be used for reporting on SDG indicators related to discrimination and inequality. The monitoring and evaluation tools will be: data collection sheets; reports; dashboards; periodic indicator bulletins; computerized database.

Despite these reform efforts, the National Statistical System still faces difficulties, including insufficient coordination of statistical activities at the national level. NSOs and the other sectorial

structures continue to carry out ad hoc household surveys, often at very high cost, without taking real account of users' needs.

3.3 The role of the NSO in coordinating the collecting/recording of administrative data on discrimination and inequalities

Weak collaboration and coordination in the wider NSS and inadequate statistical infrastructure in many of the sector ministries, and currently the districts, are major constraints in producing reliable and timely statistical data for the countries. Many of the districts have, thus far, been unable to establish statistical units within the districts that could effectively generate and use the required

statistical data. Given the need for statistical data and their production cuts across geographical areas of the country, sectors and administrative districts, the many aspects of the production of statistical data must be well coordinated, standardized and harmonized.

Cameroon

Coordination between the national statistical office and the Ministries (Women's Affairs, Justice) is challenging in Cameroon. As a result, the availability of discrimination and inequalities statistics is scarce.

Recently, an inter-ministerial committee and a technical group on gender statistics were established, bringing together the sectorial ministries tackling this problem.

Table 1: Administration responsible for on discrimination and inequality related work in each country

Countries	Administration responsible for on discrimination and inequality	National Commission guarding Human right	Others committee on gender equality, discrimination based on principally these categories sex tribe/ethnicity
Cameroon	The Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family (MINPROFF) The National Institute of Statistics (INS)	The National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms of Cameroon (CNDHL)	Network of Human Rights Defenders in Central Africa (REDHAC), CSAG (Civil Society Advisory Group)
Mali	The Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF)	The Malian National Human Rights Commission (CNDH)	
Gabon	The Ministry of Justice, Keeper of the Seals, in charge of Human Rights and Gender Equality.	National Commission on Human Rights	Observatory for Women's Rights and Parity (ODEFPA) National Support Centre for Women's Organizations (CENAF)

Countries	Administration responsible for on discrimination and inequality	National Commission guarding Human right	Others committee on gender equality, discrimination based on principally these categories sex tribe/ethnicity
Ivory Coast	<p>The Ministry of Women, Family and Children</p> <p>The National Institute of Statistics (INS)</p>	<p>The National Human Rights Council (CNDH)</p> <p>The Ivorian League for Human Rights (LIDHO)</p>	<p>The National Women's Council</p> <p>The Compendium of Women's Skills of Ivory Coast (COCOFCI)</p> <p>The Women's Training and Education Institutions (IFEF.</p> <p>The Committee to Combat Violence Against Women and Children (CNLVFE)</p> <p>The National Observatory of Equity and Gender (ONEG)</p>
Senegal	<p>The Ministry of Women, the Family and Childhood</p> <p>The National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD)</p>	The Senegalese Human Rights Committee	
Nigeria	<p>The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (FMWA)</p> <p>The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</p> <p>The Ministry of Women, Family and Children</p>	The National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria	<p>National Population Commission (NPC) The National Centre for Women Development (NCWD)</p> <p>Nigeria civil society organization (CSOs)</p>
Ghana	<p>Ministry of Justice and Attorney General</p> <p>The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)</p>	The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)	<p>Ghana civil society organization (CSOs)</p> <p>Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG)</p> <p>Network of African People Living With Hiv/Aids (NAP+)</p> <p>Centre for popular Education and Human Rights, Ghana (CEPEHRG)</p>

There is also a Permanent Working Group on Gender Statistics at the National Institute of Statistics (INS). In addition to these institutions, there are ad hoc committees such as the national CSW and CEDEF national committees. These groups, however, operate ad hoc, particularly when creating strategic papers or conference presentations.

Mali

Complementarity between the MPFEF and the NSO has not yet materialized around an institutionalized framework for consultation because of the confusion in understanding the division of roles and responsibilities that should fall to each party. The active participation of NSOs in implementing Mali's National Gender Policy will also require the establishment of collaboration protocols between the various actors involved.

Nigeria

As the coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS) and the authoritative source of all official statistics in Nigeria, the NBS, herein referred to as the bureau, ensures collaborations across all tiers of governments and civil society organizations in statistical delivery on all facets of human endeavours to meet the data demands of policymakers and users both within and outside the country.

Ivory Coast

The second review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) statistics considers gender and vulnerable people for 2015-2022. It is the result of close collaboration between the Civil Society Initiative for the SDGs (ISC SDGs), the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) within the framework of the imple-

mentation of the New Deal. It relied on the results of surveys carried out by the INS (EHCVM_2018, ENE_2019, MICS2016, National Accounts, etc.), administrative or routine data collected from state and non-state institutions, mainly NGOs in charge of vulnerable and/or left behind people.

Senegal

Once gender became a priority at the policy level, the rest was just a logical follow-up, manifested through:

- Coordination of access, use and communication of gender statistics;
- Forum between users and producers of gender statistics;
- Training of SSN members on gender statistics;
- Creation of a gender meta-database;
- Gender statistics focal points in sector ministries for administrative data;
- Participate in and facilitate meetings on the production of gender statistics at ANSD;
- Support sector ministries in the production of gender-sensitive data.

Ghana

The New Law establishes the Ghana Statistical Service as the national Statistical System's central statistics-producing and coordinating institution. Its purpose is to strengthen the production of quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information for national development by processing, analyzing, documenting, and storing statistical information within the National Statistical System.

3.4 Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality

	Data sources	
	Administrative data	Household or population surveys
A.1. Prevalence of discrimination or harassment, by grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (incl. by multiple grounds)	Ministère de la justice (Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, Direction de l'éducation surveillée et de la protection sociale, etc.) Ministère de l'intérieur (Direction générale de la police nationale) SESN (situations économiques et sociales nationales)	ENETS, EHCVM, ENES, EDS, ERI-ESI Data base: The Database on Family, Women, Women and Children issues is being created at the Ministry (MSFFE IC); The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)
A.2. Different domains ("areas of life") where discrimination or harassment typically occurs (e.g., health, education, justice and personal security, living standards, work, participation, etc.)	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	ENETS, EHCVM, ENES, EDS, ERI-ESI
A.3. Relationship to the person who committed the discrimination act	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	EDS
A.4. Effects of discrimination or harassment on the person (e.g., effects on victims' sense of insecurity, mental health, on going to work/school, etc.)		NO
A.5. Perceived prevalence of discrimination and harassment against relevant groups at risk		EDS
B.1. Prevalence of hate crimes (e.g., homicide, assaults, property damage, etc.) and hate speech (esp. on online platforms), by type of bias motivation and type of offense	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	IN PROGRESS In the case of violence
B.2 Perceived prevalence of hate crimes against relevant groups at risk, by type of bias motivation and type of offense	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	NO

C.1. Reporting of discrimination, harassment and hate crimes by victims and witnesses to relevant authorities, by type of authority	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	IN PROGRESS In the case of violence and crimes
C.2. Reasons for non-reporting discrimination, harassment and hate crimes	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	IN PROGRESS
C.3. Satisfaction with the way the report/complaint was handled		IN PROGRESS
C.4. Convictions of discrimination, harassment and hate crime cases and reparations provided to victims	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	NO
D.1. Degree of 'closeness to' or 'acceptability' towards different social or ethnic/racial groups, including groups at risk of discrimination (Bogardus social distance scale)		NO
D.2. Attitudes on equal treatment of groups, multiculturalism, integration		NO
E.1. Public awareness of national efforts aimed at fighting discrimination and promoting equality		NO
E.2. Effectiveness of national efforts aimed at fighting discrimination and promoting equality		NO
F.1. Prevalence of indirect discrimination against certain population groups, by grounds of discrimination (e.g., statistics on school attendance, educational attainment, labour market participation, income, wealth, housing, social security and social benefits, access to other public services, etc.)		

*GBVIMS is a system for strategic information, analysis, and sharing of statistical data relating to GBV incidents that are reported effectively, safely and available to GBV prevention and care service providers.

Several administrative data sets, which contain some sex-disaggregated data on discrimination and inequality, might be studied deeper from a gender perspective to issue periodic reports and perform related research

Significant sources of statistics on discrimination and inequality in these countries are :

- Administrative Data for Education Statistics, where the education authorities collect data through annual school surveys or censuses for compiling a range of indicators used in planning, monitoring, and evaluating school education programs
- Administrative Data for Health Statistics is collected mainly through routine reporting by health ministries
- Civil Registration Systems and Vital Statistics

Aside from the CRVS, studies have yet to be conducted to assess inequalities in CRVS or to determine the extent to which administrative records from line ministries have been optimally generated or evaluated in terms of quality. The relevant disaggregated population data needs to be available to know who is being left behind. It is essential to understand how and why there are differences in civil registration by sex and any gender-related barriers to registration, especially for different sub-groups in the population.

While the births of girls and boys are registered almost equally, evidence suggests that the deaths of women and girls are less likely to be registered, making them invisible in the eyes of policymakers and of the law. The causes of death are not recorded in most countries. Additionally, marriage (and divorce) registration lags behind the number of traditional/customary unions, making it difficult for women to access inheritance and social protection mechanisms in case of the death of the spouse and for the children to access inheritance. Globally, women and girls face financial, cultural, and legal barriers to registration of vital events

in the civil registration systems due to the cost of registration, cultural practices, and legal requirements, such as those present at the time of registration.

Despite these advances, many kinds of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in the available data sets. These are:

1. Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment
 - Prevalence, by grounds, by different domains (“areas of life”), by perpetrator.
 - Perceived prevalence.
 - Effects on the person.
2. Hate Crimes and Hate Speech
 - Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offence.
 - Perceived prevalence, by kind of bias motivation & type of offense.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Discrimination
 - Inequalities in outcomes, by grounds of discrimination.

3.5 Data capacity and quality gaps

The following are some of the Data capacity and quality gaps highlighted in different countries studied:

- Data is captured manually and stored in databases.
- Crime statistics are not produced and published.
- Capacity building of stakeholders working in different administrative services, in particular on gender and inequality issues
- Financial resources for statistical workloads and operations
- Limited statistical coordination
- insufficient quality and quantity of data produced to meet needs
- Insufficient analysis and use of data,
- Existing data sources do not adequately cover many indicators or some of their dimensions (disaggregation by sex, age, disability, occupation, etc.).
- Many of the statistics produced are insufficiently disaggregated for analysis.

Disaggregated data separates compiled information into smaller units to elucidate underlying trends and patterns. Compiled data on Inequalities and discrimination may come from multiple sources (the public/private sectors and national/international organizations) and have multiple variables or “dimensions.” To enhance understanding of a situation, the data is grouped by dimensions, such as age, sex, geographic area, education, ethnicity, or other socioeconomic variables.

In most cases, a body at the national level conducts functions such as cleaning, coding, and processing data, preparing tables and charts, conducting statistical and trend analyses, publishing reports, and conducting related research. The national

body then distributes that information to local government units. This approach ensures consistency in the data and information at the national level.

Current data sources do not cover many indicators well, and some dimensions (disaggregation by sex, age, disability, occupation, etc.) are missing. Thus, many of the statistics produced need more disaggregated for analysis.

3.6 Data accessibility and use

The production of discrimination and inequalities statistics is currently based on the data from the population censuses and survey samples routinely conducted in these countries with these limitations:

- Low appreciation of the importance of statistics in the process of policy decision-making;
- Negative perceptions of completeness and reliability of data;
- Different reporting formats required by international organisations hamper productivity
- Staff compiles statistics as required by institutions, but these statistics are not in line with international standards
- Delays in data release
- Heavy reliance on household-based surveys; expensive to measure regularly
- Measuring quality
- Coverage
- Harmonized tools which remain manual (internet, IT equipment security, energy, etc.);
- insufficient quality and quantity of data produced to meet needs
- Requests for ad hoc surveys by stakeholders which are not part of NSDS;

3.7 The potential role of the data producers/owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps

As the coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS) and the authoritative source of all official statistics, the National Bureau of Statistics ensures collaborations across all tiers of governments and civil society organizations in statistical delivery on all facets of human endeavors towards meeting the data demands of policymakers and users both within and outside the country.

Even though most administrative entities disaggregate their administrative data by sex, only some justice courts collect gender-specific data in the criminal justice sector.

3.8 Main problems with the quality of the available data and how can it be overcome

The challenges to be met primarily relate to strengthening the insufficient quality and quantity of data produced in several administrations (National Statistics Office, Government Ministries and entities, e.g., national equality commissions, etc.). More specific problems include:

- Training of staff for use for statistical purposes, the production of harmonized collection tools, and capacity building for the use of the guidelines of the National Quality Assurance Framework).
- Financial resources for additional workload operations (designing sheets, transforming sheets, reports, complaints, they must be used for statistical purposes, and they must be trained;
- Capacities building of the statistical units of the administrations producing the data – gender, inequalities, discrimination, on the need for data disaggregation for statistical purposes;

- Harmonized tools which remain manual (internet, IT equipment security, energy, etc.);
- The creation and strengthening of a Unit in charge of inequalities and discrimination statistics at the NSO did not exist.
- Developing existing databases involves producing several thematic reports on data on discrimination and inequalities.
- Low appreciation of the importance of statistics in the process of policy and decision-making;
- Negative perceptions of completeness and reliability of data;
- Different reporting formats required by international organisations hampering productivity;
- Coordination.

3.9 Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data

The main initiatives that are rightly considered to be lessons learned and good experiences aimed at promoting or enabling the production, dissemination and use of statistics on discrimination and inequality in the countries selected are as follows:

Cameroon

MINPROFF is setting up a data collection system to measure and evaluate the PNG, starting with training managers of decentralized services (at the region level, department and district) on an application to capture regional information from administrative sources. MINPROFF has training centres for carrying out actions in the field. This allows for complete harmonized sheets at the district level, collection at the level of the districts and departments, and forwarding them to the regional level for data entry and to the national level for centralization and dissemination. The

format was developed in collaboration with the INS to simplify and harmonize. This will help provide a permanent system for regular information to evaluate the MINPROFF framework matrix report.

The strategy of the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (MINDDEVEL) aimed at developing civil registration and demographic statistics based on information and communication technologies (ICT) takes into account the principles (a) interoperability, (b) data protection/freedom of information and (c) inclusion/equality. Gender-sensitive and inclusive guides and tools, as well as budget plans for implementing the reform of civil registration and demographic statistics, have been adopted for dissemination by the National Office of State Registration Civil (BUNEC).

Mali

The Malikunnafofi Database, known as a centralization, organisation and dissemination tool of the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), constitutes the National Statistical System (SSN), a framework for harmonization of indicators of development, a guarantee for international comparability and also a channel for disseminating statistical data at all levels. Also, it should be added that Malikunnafofi is responsible for updating national and sectoral socio-economic indicators and their dissemination, improving the quality of statistical information, and storing socio-economic indicators in the required security conditions.

With its mobile application, this platform will make Malikunnafofi a data platform for all, as its name indicates “Data For All”. Accessible on Play Store on a Smartphone or Android phone, the user of the new platform no longer needs an Internet connection once the database is installed on the phone, even being in a more remote area to have it at their disposal, reliable statistical data from INSTAT. Today, the challenge facing the Malikunnafofi platform is to contribute strongly to monitoring national priorities in Mali, sectoral programs, and those at the municipal

level with a new Data For All (DFA) platform. We can recommend raising the system to create a sex-specific meta-database on inequalities and discrimination.

Nigeria

Gender units within technical ministries Established in 2008, They are responsible for ensuring that gender is considered at the sectoral level. These units contributed to developing the national policy document on Equity and Equal Opportunities and the national strategy document to combat GBV. However, no budget is allocated to these cells.

Ivory Coast

The Ministry of Women, Families and Children is developing a data collection system to measure and evaluate PNG in Sharing and Dissemination. This is an official directory of women. It lists all women’s and women’s associations, cooperatives, and NGOs covering the national territory.

The INS supports administrations in the production of official statistics. In this way, the Statistical Information System (SIS) adopted by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MJDH) in 2017 makes it possible to collect and regularly publish judicial and penitentiary statistics of the Ivory Coast, necessary for managing the judicial system. MINJUS Director of Planning and Statistics e-Directory of Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics 2021-2022. The SDG Report is the result of close collaboration between the Civil Society Initiative for the SDGs (ISC SDGs), the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as part of the implementation of the New Deal.

Gabon

As part of the Gabon Equality strategy, the Ministry of Women’s Rights is responsible for supervising the implementation of 11 measures against Violence against women, including Domestic violence and harassment.

Setting up a telephone number to listen to women victims of violence:

Free and anonymous number, reachable 24/7 by telephone line or WhatsApp, putting you in touch with social staff from associations, trained in supporting victims, capable of redirecting them to appropriate structures (e.g., clinics legal, shelters for female victims, etc.)

Presence on Facebook, response to messages on Messenger, creation of Facebook groups to promote mutual assistance for women victims of violence

People targeted by the telephone line:

- Victims in distress who don't know where to turn;
- Potential victims not yet in an emergency who want to be informed;
- Those close to the victims who wish to help them and are looking for support.

Direct impacts: 30,000 people have joined Facebook victim support groups. External impacts.

Some risks that have been identified include:

- Victims of discrimination do not dare to take the step of contacting the emergency number for fear of reprisals from the perpetrators.
- The supply of support structures for victims is insufficient to ensure their care once redirected

Senegal

To promote the availability of gender-specific data necessary for a proper assessment of performance in terms of gender integration in all areas, the DEEG has set up a gender-sensitive information system in each of the priority areas of intervention of the strategy, but also in all the sectoral regions supported by the different parties in the implementation of the strategy and the PSE globally. This system is powered by a substantial production of data differentiated by sex from

the various sectors of activity, the Operational Monitoring Office (BOS), the Unit for Monitoring and Coordination of Economic Policies of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning and the Organization and Methods Office (BOM) in its role of contribution to the evaluation of public policies and through the results of thematic studies and one-off surveys carried out on the ANSD and other institutions.

The state of Senegal has taken some measures concerning the situation of women, which led to the integration of gender in NSDS 3, the vision of which by 2035 is to have: "A stable national statistical system, coherent, open and meeting the needs of users. To this end, the National Statistics Development Strategy (SNDS) recommends disaggregating and disseminating indicators and statistical information according to gender. Its execution within the ANSD was carried out with the support of ONUFEMMES through the WOMENCOUNT program.

Ghana

The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit was established in the Ghana Police Service in 1998.

In the seven countries, discriminatory practices and sociocultural resistance to equality remain significant, notwithstanding the laws that are not often applied. This is the case for laws relating to inheritance and female genital mutilation.

Statistics laws do not directly deal with data, inequalities, or discrimination indicators but with general statistical questions.

Nevertheless, some information on denials, discrimination, inequalities and socio-economic exclusions based on sex can be found in the statistics operations and administrative data.

The production of discrimination and inequalities statistics is currently based on the data from the population censuses and survey samples routinely conducted by the seven countries' Statistics Agencies or other institutions, the statistics

of which, if such surveys follow standard and recommended methodology, can be declared official statistics.

A fully operational Statistics system on discrimination and inequalities data should be able to provide important profiles on Prevalence and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment, Hate Crimes and Hate Speech by grounds, by different domains (“areas of life”), by perpetrator Minority Groups and can be used to guide comprehensive programming by policy makers and decision-makers. The lack of this in these countries is based on (i) a legal framework that can compel discrimination and inequalities data to produce vital statistics and (ii) non-conformity of discrimination and inequalities data to require quality standards of official statistics.

However, the national statistical system in these countries still needs to improve. One problem is insufficient coordination of national and subnational-level statistical activities in producing and disseminating data.

For instance, place of residence is not recorded in various administrative data, nor are all demographic variables captured, making it challenging to provide distribution of such indicators by geographical level or key demographic variables.

Unless Key findings, efforts have been made to improve the availability of gender statistics in the NSS of these countries. Several administrative data sets containing some sex-disaggregated data on discrimination (disaggregation by sex, age, disabilities, occupation, etc.) and inequality can be captured or explored to produce regular reports and conduct related research. This may include official data (administrative databases), data from victims, complaints or reports, discrimination tests, diversity monitoring or qualitative research.

Consider and use the data gaps identified in data sources as the basis for starting a planning process to strengthen the discrimination and inequality data system.

If we want to combat discrimination and inequality, data on equality is needed to build up a more accurate picture of reality. Correct and complete data enable problems to be identified and resolved using a policy based on facts, not intuition.

Governments and development partners must commit financial resources to regularly conduct key surveys such as the VBG, time surveys, and DHS.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



4.1 Conclusions

Cameroon

The production of discrimination and inequalities statistics is currently based on the data from the population censuses and survey samples routinely conducted by the Cameroon Statistics Agency or other institutions, the statistics of which, if such surveys follow standard and recommended methodology, can be declared official statistics. A fully operational Statistics system on discrimination and inequalities data should be able to provide important profiles on Prevalence and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment, Hate Crimes and Hate Speech by grounds, by different domains (“areas of life”), by perpetrator Minority Groups and can be used to guide comprehensive programming by policy makers and decision-makers.

The lack of this in Cameroon is based on two factors: (i) lack of a legal framework that can compel the use of discrimination and inequalities data for the production of vital statistics; (ii) nonconformity of discrimination and inequalities administrative data to required quality standards of official statistics. For instance, the place of residence needs to be recorded in the national population register, and all demographic variables are captured, making it challenging to provide a distribution of indicators by geographical level or key demographic variables.

Specific challenges of administrative data that have been identified in Cameroon are:

- Different reporting formats are used
- The coverage is incomplete. Not all disaggregation is included, e.g., disability; even when it is, it is not used for data analysis.

- Insufficient quality and quantity of data produced to meet planning and reporting needs.
- If data is produced, there are quite often delays in data release.

Mali

In Mali, efforts have been made to improve the availability of gender statistics in the NSS. Even if existing data sources do not adequately cover many variables because some of their characteristics (disaggregation by gender, age, disability, occupation, and so on) are not captured, or available data is not consistently assembled.¹ The Mali Statistics Office has a helpful website; survey data and reports are easily accessible to consumers. Once more gender data is generated, the construction of a separate webpage on discrimination and inequality statistics should be considered. There are some issues with the accessibility of data, notably data supplied by ministries. Data requests take too long to complete, and the needed data is only sometimes available. Several administrative data sets containing some sex-disaggregated data on discrimination and inequality might be studied deeper from a gender perspective to issue periodic reports and perform related research.

Aside from the CRVS, studies have yet to be conducted to assess inequalities in CRVS or to determine the extent to which administrative records from line ministries have been optimally generated or evaluated in terms of quality. To know who is being left behind, the relevant disaggregated population data needs to be

¹ This is illustrated by the relatively low availability (41%) of the 122 gender responsive indicators tracked by UN Women across all goals.

available from administrative data sources. For example, it is essential to understand how and why there are differences in civil registration by sex and any gender-related barriers to registration, especially for different sub-groups in the population. Consider and use the data gaps identified in data sources as the basis for starting a planning process to strengthen the gender statistical system. Government and development partners need to commit the necessary financial resources to conduct critical surveys such as the VBG, times surveys, and DHS regularly.

Nigeria

The Nigeria Statistics Agency routinely conducts population censuses and survey samples to produce statistics on discrimination and inequalities. However, this data production needs to be expanded to include more administrative databases.

Currently, some official data from administrative databases, such as data from victims, complaints or reports, discrimination tests, diversity monitoring, or qualitative research, are produced. However, if the goal is to combat discrimination and inequality, more data on equality is needed to build a more accurate picture of reality. Correct and complete data enable problems to be identified and resolved using a policy based on facts, not intuition.

Currently, the main limitations related to the production and use for statistical purposes of administrative data on inequality and discrimination include the following:

- Political Commitment to monitor human rights related international and national commitments.
- The coordination of the various producers of administrative data needs improvement.
- Human capacity in MDAs needs strengthening.
- Financial and other resources, such as IT infrastructure, are needed.

- If data is analyzed, there may be delays in data release, and/or the data needs to be published regularly.
- Due to the gaps in administrative data on this topic, there is a heavy reliance on household-based surveys, which are expensive to measure regularly.
- Most administrative data sets cannot be used because of poor quality and geographic coverage.
- Administrative data is limited in its ability to provide outcome indicators.

Ivory Coast

Discriminatory practices and sociocultural resistance to gender equality remain significant, notwithstanding the existence of laws, which, moreover, are not often applied. This is the case for laws relating to inheritance and female genital mutilation. There is also reason to support the actions of organizations (including those in civil society) that work to denounce discriminatory and unequal practices.

The provision of statistical information makes it possible to realize the principles of inclusion, transparency, and participation of the population advocated by SDG16. Statistics is, therefore, directly a governance issue. As statistical data on GPS themes primarily result from surveys of the population, thus relaying their voice to those in power (voicing), they contribute doubly to the achievement of the principles of SDG16.

The Statistics Act does not directly deal with administrative statistics on inequalities and discrimination but with statistical questions in general. Information on reports to government officials of rights violations, discrimination, inequalities, and socio-economic exclusions based on sex can be found in surveys by the INS (EHCVM_2018, ENE_2019, MICS2016, National Accounts, etc.). Administrative or routine data collected from state

and non-state institutions are not analyzed and reported on, and it is currently mainly NGOs in charge of vulnerable and/or left behind people.

GABON

Gabon National Statistical System still faces difficulties, including insufficient coordination of national and subnational-level statistical activities in producing and disseminating administrative data on inequality and discrimination. DGS and the MDA sectoral structures continue to carry out ad hoc household surveys, often at very high cost, without considering users' needs. These surveys usually produce the same indicators as administrative data systems, such as education equality, with contradictory results.

Senegal

To date, most gender-related research in Senegal has focused on aspects of gender-based violence in the community, neglecting discrimination and the inequalities and violence that exist in other sub-groups of the Senegalese population (in the health sector, professional work, and education in particular. Administrative data exists for all MDAs but has not been analyzed or used for statistical purposes. More specific gaps that need to be addressed include:

- The reinforcement of a gender statistics unit at ANSD, which did not previously exist;
- The valorization of existing administrative and survey databases with the production of several thematic reports on gender equality and women's empowerment;
- The creation of a sex-specific meta-database;
- Capacity building of stakeholders working in different administrative services, in particular on gender and inequality issues

Ghana

Ghana lacks data on key aspects of discrimination and inequalities. Discrimination and inequalities statistics are produced based on the data from the population censuses and survey samples routinely conducted by the Ghana Statistics Agency.

Gaps in administrative data are identified in four dimensions: availability, timeliness, disaggregation, and adherence to standards. There are also significant data gaps that can be filled by using data from administrative sources. Ghana's national databases include 81 out of the 104 gender indicators. 17 gender indicators lack sex disaggregation in Ghana's national databases. Twenty-seven published gender indicators in Ghana's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions. A total of sixty-five gender indicators in Ghana's national databases have no published observations since 2015.

The challenges to be met relate to strengthening the need for more quality and quantity of data produced in several administrations. This involves:

- Political Commitment to the monitoring and reporting of issues around discrimination and inequality
- Weak collaboration and coordination between different MDAs in the wider NSS;
- Capacity of MDA officials to collect and produce quality statistics;
- Resources are limited as a result of inadequate central government funding to the NSS;
- Delays in data release
- Heavy reliance on household-based surveys; expensive to measure regularly
- Measuring and improving administrative data quality
- Administrative data sets cannot be used in most cases because of poor coverage

- Negative opinions on the accuracy and completeness of the data;
 - Different reporting formats required by international organisations hamper productivity
 - Requests for ad hoc surveys by stakeholders which are not part of NSDS;
 - Inadequate dissemination of data;
 - Limited ICT infrastructure at all levels of Government;
 - Over-reliance on surveys/ censuses rather than administrative data.
- Examine the integration of tools to fight against discrimination and inequalities into the school curriculum and teaching-learning materials;
 - In-depth qualitative analysis of norms and practices, discrimination and inequalities which reproduce in the school environment, and employment and other spheres of life;
 - Include indicators on discrimination and inequalities in future household questionnaire surveys to measure discrimination and inequalities;
 - Disaggregate available data on discrimination and inequalities by area of residence (urban/rural), region, disability status and socioeconomic status.

4.2 Recommendations

Cameroon

Decision-makers and leaders must demonstrate the genuine political will to eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote gender equality in and through education with the support of Technical and Financial Partners (PTFs). Furthermore, legal texts (Civil Code, Penal Code, Labor Code, Public Health Code, Land Code, Tax Code, and Nationality Code) must be revised to correct discriminatory provisions against women's rights.

Strengthening the capacities of statistical units located in administrations to disaggregate data along all grounds of discrimination and produce relevant data for statistical purposes regularly is necessary. Furthermore, a system has to be developed to support administrations in producing statistics on discrimination, and awareness has to be raised among all stakeholders regarding collecting and using qualitative and quantitative data on discrimination and inequalities.

The following additional research and analyses are suggested:

- Make a comprehensive assessment of discrimination and inequalities about the vision, policies, strategies, and budget for program implementation;

Mali

In Mali, it is recommended that survey questions and administrative data systems be revised to make them more gender-responsive, including all disaggregating elements such as gender, disability, ethnicity, geographic location, etc., to respond to gender and other statistical indicators related to discrimination. There is also a need to improve gender statistics coordination in Mali by leveraging the gender policy coordination framework and building on the mechanism to strengthen the coordination of gender statistics in Mali.

It is also recommended that user-producer dialogues be held to improve advocacy linked to data on gender and other grounds of discrimination. This would increase the demand for statistics from all data sources and strengthen its usage in policy development, planning, resource allocation, monitoring, and evaluation.

It is also recommended that methodologies be developed for collecting and collating information on discrimination and inequalities. Studies are also needed to generate discriminatory laws at both national and subnational levels.

Surveys need to be undertaken to generate gender and inclusion disaggregated data.

Nigeria

In Nigeria, it is recommended that an advocacy campaign be launched to raise awareness among all stakeholders and increase the collection and use of qualitative and quantitative data on discrimination and inequalities.

This needs to be done systematically, and a system needs to be developed to support MDAs in producing statistics on discrimination. During the development of the system, current systems and instruments used for reporting and monitoring discrimination and inequalities (indicators, rules for reporting, procedures, financial requirements, performance criteria, etc.) will need to be assessed.

Further qualitative analysis of norms and practices, discrimination, and inequalities that reproduce in the school environment and professional and other life areas is needed. Future questionnaire surveys need to include indicators of discrimination and inequity to measure them. Existing survey and administrative data on discrimination and inequalities by area of residence (urban/rural), region, sex, and disability status must be analyzed and disaggregated.

Ivory Coast

It is recommended that the following activities be prioritized if the production and use of administrative data related to discrimination and inequality are to be improved:

- Strengthening the capacities of the statistical units located in the administration of gender, inequalities, and discrimination, on the need for disaggregation because for statistical purposes are not captured even though they have the facilities to do so (there is a lot of important information for them, but which are not for statistical purposes);

- Strengthening the capacities of the Gender Observatory so that it can better fulfill its role and achieve its objectives;
- Initiate a study aimed at building an analysis model based on specific empirical data on the costs of discrimination and gender inequality in Ivory Coast;
- Raise awareness and strengthen the capacities of different stakeholders on various aspects of discrimination and gender and adaptation issues on an ongoing basis and by reaching as many stakeholders as possible;
- Financial resources additional workload operations (designing sheets, transforming the sheets, reports, and complaints must be used for statistical purposes);
- Establish a system to support administrations in producing statistics on discrimination;
- Integrate gender into the data collection system;
- Raise awareness among all stakeholders on collecting and using qualitative and quantitative data on discrimination and inequalities.

Gabon

Legal texts (Civil Code, Penal Code, Labor Code, Public Health Code, Land Code, Tax Code, Nationality Code) are recommended to correct discriminatory provisions against the rights of Gabonese people and women. Furthermore, the capacities of statistical units located in administrations – gender, inequalities, discrimination- need to be strengthened regarding using administrative data for statistical purposes and the need for disaggregation. These are generally not analyzed, even though they are captured. The data systems have much information related to discrimination but are not used for reporting and statistical purposes.

All stakeholders need Advocacy and awareness raising to collect and use qualitative and quantitative data on discrimination and inequalities. There is a need to establish a system to support administrations in producing statistics on discrimination. This will require assessing existing systems and instruments used for reporting and monitoring general discrimination and inequalities (indicators, rules for reporting, procedures, financial requirements, performance criteria, etc.). Financial resources must be prioritized and allocated to additional MDA operations when they start producing and using administrative data on discrimination for statistical purposes (e.g., designing forms, transforming sheets, analyzing data, creating reports, complaints, and the required capacity building and training).

Key informants identified specific actions, including assessing current standards and practices regarding discrimination and inequalities in schools and establishing the necessary monitoring and data systems.

Senegal

Advocating for and strengthening the capacities of statistical units located in administrations is necessary. Gender, inequalities, discrimination, and the need for disaggregation are not generally captured even though they have the facilities to do so. The administrative data systems have much information but are not used for statistical purposes.

Financial resources and systems are needed to support the requirements of more muscular administrative data systems. Additional operational

workload (designing sheets, transforming the sheets, reports, and complaints must be used for statistical purposes).

To develop and follow a more systematic approach to administrative data related to discrimination and inequalities, it will be necessary to do a comprehensive assessment of discrimination and inequalities regarding the vision, policies, strategies, and budget for program implementation. There is also a need to include indicators more systematically in future surveys to measure discrimination and inequalities and disaggregate survey and administrative data by sex, age, disability status, socio-economic status, ethnicity, and region.

Ghana

The primary recommendations for Ghana are to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems to produce, disseminate and use disaggregated data and statistics with a gender dimension to facilitate evidence-based policymaking, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Attention should also be given to improving the availability of harmonized statistics and disseminating comparable data and statistics. Support should be provided to MDAs to enhance the production, quality, dissemination, and use of data related to discrimination and inequality.

Administrative data systems will benefit from implementing modern data collection practices and physical infrastructure, using modern communications technology tools and methodologies to facilitate data capture.

ANNEXURES



CAMEROON

Discrimination and inequality context

Although discrimination has changed over time, it is not a new phenomenon. This type of unequal treatment of individuals within the same society was initially based on a single criterion, such as race, gender, religion, disability, minorities, etc. But over time, it has taken other forms, and its object is no longer identifiable.

The most obvious examples of gender discrimination in society are found in the enduring patriarchal customs and traditions, sexist stereotypes, and the traditional division of labour within the household, which assigns executive roles and responsibilities to women and control/decision-making roles to men. Two more concrete examples are inheritance and land acquisition difficulties. This pattern is present across Cameroon.

The preamble to the Constitution of 2 June 1972, as revised on 18 January 1996 and 14 April 2008, affirms its attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (paragraph 1 of article 2), prohibits all discrimination and guarantees the primacy of international law over national law, which is characterized by legal dualism (coexistence of Napoleonic law and Common Law) and the coexistence of traditional and written law.

Article 7 of the Constitution states that “everyone is equal before the law and has a right to equal protection under the law without distinction.” Everyone is entitled to equal protection from acts that promote prejudice against them and forms of discrimination that contravene this proclamation.

The prohibition of discrimination against specific categories is enshrined in international instruments on racial discrimination, discrimination against women, and the rights of refugees, stateless persons, children, migrant workers and members of their families and persons with disabilities, and other treaties require the elimination of discrimination in specific areas such as employment, education and cultural expression.

Article 2(2) of the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights all contain common provisions on equality and non-discrimination. Article 26 of the later document assures everyone will receive equal protection under the law and prohibits discrimination.

As part of its efforts to achieve MDG 5 by promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, Cameroon adopted a National Gender Policy in 2014. This document is currently being revised. Similarly, the government has drawn up a Country Gender Profile document to provide multisectoral data disaggregated by sex, making it possible to increase knowledge at the national level and strengthen national systems for monitoring international, regional and national commitments in this area. In addition, using the Country Gender Profile makes it possible to determine with precision how much the gender dimension may be integrated into the primary sectors of the National Development Strategy for the period 2020–2030.

Sectorial strategies integrating gender have also been drawn up. These include the strategy to combat gender-based violence (2018–2020), the

1325 National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2018- 2020), the National Action Plan to combat female genital mutilation, the Women, Families and HIV/AIDS Sector Plan, the Health, Rural Sector and Education Sector Strategies, and Cameroon's National Anti-Discrimination Programme (PNAD).

Some of these documents need to be revised to take account of new developments in the country.

Finally, it should be emphasized that despite the law being not grossly discriminatory, there are still grey areas in the fight against discrimination. Indeed, Cameroon has adopted various conventions or declarations drawn up by the United Nations to eliminate multiple forms of discrimination. Still, the law is not sufficiently precise in certain areas to effectively prevent them.

However, the current governance statistics manual details the definition of discrimination and the measurement of both direct and indirect discrimination. In addition, the indicator used by the SDGs to measure this dimension is indicator 16.b.1, relating to the proportion of the population stating that they felt discriminated against or harassed in the 12 months preceding the survey based on a ground *prohibited by international human rights law*. The working group recommends using household surveys to produce this indicator based on the first dimension of governance entitled non-discrimination and equality.

With a score of 0.566, the country ranks 150th out of 189 countries in the Gender Inequality Index (UNDP, Gender Inequality Index, 2017). The inequality index reveals notable disparities among the three primary dimensions of human development: access to jobs, education, and reproductive health. Discrimination against women and between girls and boys, as well as between men and women, continues to be a significant barrier to human progress in Cameroon. Regarding admission to the public sphere, Cameroon does not distinguish between men and women. More substantial efforts have lately been made to

increase the number of women nominated for and elected to the top positions in the country.

However, the available data shows that the required regional and international standards are not being met in several areas because of the persistence of gender-based violence and harmful cultural practices.

Despite the introduction of the 2016 Penal Code, which strengthened national legislation with specific sections addressing these concerns, sexual and gender-based violence remains a widespread problem in Cameroon. Gender-based violence is caused by a variety of circumstances, including moral deterioration, widespread family poverty, women's economic dependence, cultural and traditional traditions, low literacy rates among women, especially in rural areas, and women's lack of information.

For example, people with albinism suffer discrimination all over the world because of their different appearance. Albinos, as they are commonly known, are considered to be witches. Segregation is even more severe in Cameroon, where magic and superstition are commonplace.

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

Presence of a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex.

Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women the same rights as men in terms of access to ownership or control of land.

Cameroon has ratified several international treaties on equality and discrimination, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979) and the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CEDR, 1965).

The wide gap between laws and their application, caused in particular by the coexistence of positive law with customary law and the inaccessibility of the courts in rural areas, perpetuates sexist attitudes and practices and maintains the subordinate position of women.

Are there commissions in the country guarding human rights, gender equality, and discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity? Briefly describe their mandate.

The National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms of Cameroon (CNDHL), the Network of Human Rights Defenders in Central Africa (REDHAC), and the CSAG (Civil Society Advisory Group) are some of the commissions in the country guarding human rights, gender equality, and discrimination.

The Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG) to UN Women is a space for exchange and ongoing engagement between Civil Society representatives on national issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The first GCSC was set up in 2012, after which it experienced a number of malfunctions. A new team has been in place since 2019.

Other thematic working groups also exist in the country. These include the working group on GBV, which is linked to the humanitarian response and led by MINPROFF, UNFPA and UN Women. In addition to these bodies, there are ad hoc committees such as the national CEDAW committee and the national CSW committee. However, these bodies operate ad hoc, particularly when preparing for international conferences or producing periodic reports.

Data governance context –the laws, regulations, and policies designed to govern the country's data collection, analysis, dissemination, and use.

The existing laws do not deal directly with statistics on inequality and discrimination but with statistical issues in general. For example:

- Law No. 2020/010 of 20 July 2020 governing statistical activity in Cameroon
- Le Décret n°2021-690-du-2-decembre-2021-fixant-les-modalites-d-application-de-la-loi-n-2020-010-du-20-juillet-2020-regissant-l-activite-statistique-au-cameroun

There are currently no laws governing discrimination and inequality data in Cameroon.

Who are the main stakeholders involved in the production and the use of data related to discrimination and inequality; who are coordinating data collection and production?

Government institutions that generate discrimination and inequality data that can be used for statistical purposes are:

The National Institute of Statistics (INS) is Cameroon's official statistics service. Created by decree no. 2001-100 of 20 April 2001 issued by the President of the Republic, the INS is a public administrative establishment with legal personality and financial autonomy under the supervision of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development.

The Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family (MINPROFF) remains Cameroon's principal organization for women's empowerment and gender equality. This institution was established on December 8, 2004, by Decree No. 2004/320, replacing the Ministry for Women's Affairs (1997). The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) works with the Ministry of External Relations, all national and international political organizations for women's advancement, and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family to facilitate communication between the government and this entity.

Gender equality is a critical component of all programs; thus, it must be considered when developing sectorial policies and evaluating their implementation.

For this reason, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family (MINPROFF) and other sector-specific ministerial offices, state agencies, and non-governmental organizations are collaborating to execute the National Gender Policy.[1]

Other thematic working groups also exist in the country. This is the case for the working group on GBV, which is linked to the humanitarian response and led by MINPROFF, UNFPA and UN Women.

Are there official national household survey data available related to the theme (variables included and frequency);

Many data sources in Cameroon contain data on gender-based denial, discrimination, inequality, and socio-economic exclusion. These sources include sample surveys, technical reports, publications, and websites on gender and socio-economic issues published by the national administration organization, NGO, and national statistical office.

The household sample surveys that have yet to include specific questions on discrimination inequality are:

Surveys from the fourth Cameroon household survey (ECAM4)

The data for this module were collected during the main objective of the fourth Cameroon household survey (ECAM4), which was to determine Cameroon's monetary poverty profile in 2014. The governance and security module data highlighted the forms of discrimination observed in Cameroon in 2014, the characteristics of those discriminated against, and the determinants of discrimination.

The measurement of discrimination using subjective and objective approaches reveals a very high level, both overall and for discrimination involving law enforcement agencies. Discrimination based on economic status (poverty or wealth) is widespread. Human capital, regional specificities and certain individual characteristics explain certain forms of discrimination experienced.

Other household surveys

Surveys of household living conditions, employment and the informal sector (EESI), and the EDS address gender discrimination and inequality through:

- The situation of women and men in education, training and employability;
- The situation of women and men in education, training and employability;
- The situation of women and men in governance and decision-making;
- The situation of women and men in terms of social protection.

The Employment and Informal Sector Surveys (EESI) show that women are at a disadvantage compared to men regarding employment and economic integration.

Time-use surveys

Time-use surveys are essential for studying gender issues, as they provide information on how men and women use their time. The NSI has already adopted the methodology of time-use surveys and incorporated it into the 4th Cameroon Household Survey (ECAM4) carried out in 2014.

Surveys on domestic and gender-based violence

In addition to the RGPH, 2017 BUCREP carried out the Study on Gender-based Violence in Cameroon. This study satisfactorily considered the gender dimension.

Other, smaller studies address the issue of discrimination in Cameroon. The study by the non-gouvernemental organisation Cercle de Recherche sur les Droits et les Devoirs de la personne humaine (CRED, 2012)

Miendjiem (2011) gives an example of indirect discrimination through the phenomenon of "ethnic crowding" in certain State structures, the preferred method of access to employment being kinship relations.

Therefore, the publication of Cameroon's gender profile results is a compass for all stakeholders working on gender equality and women's empowerment in Cameroon and a special moment for the Government to measure the progress made in implementing the National Gender Policy.

Analysis of the completeness of statistical data for monitoring the SDGs

Of the 239 indicators for monitoring the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations, 201 have been contextualized in Cameroon, including around 63 gender-specific indicators.

SDG Objective 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Sustainable Development Goal 16 is based on targets (sub-goals) to be achieved by 2030 and quantified indicators to measure progress.

Target

16 b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Indicator

16.b.1 **Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months based on a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.**

Describe the role of NSOs in **steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities** (e.g., working with data users to define data needs, improving data quality, and publishing and disseminating official statistics in this area).

Cameroon has a dynamic civil society. There are many players in this field. However, their actions are scattered, lack coherence and sometimes conflict

with government guidelines. There is, therefore, a need to establish a framework for consultation between civil society players working in this field and to guide their actions in implementing the NGP, which is the reference framework for action in this area. The country also needs a framework for bringing together all the players working in this field. Therefore, to prepare for international gatherings, it is necessary to institutionalize an annual national conference on data on discrimination and inequality.

NGOs, civil society associations, and religious entities working to protect vulnerable people are most involved in mobilizing the population to defend their rights.

Document the role of the NSO in **coordinating** the collection of administrative data on discrimination and inequalities and the existence (or not) of mechanisms facilitating cooperation between NSOs and organizations collecting/recording the data and with organizations that have policy responsibility for non-discrimination & equality.

Coordination between the national statistical office and the Ministries (Women's Affairs, Justice) is challenging in Cameroon. As a result, the availability of discrimination and inequalities statistics is scarce.

Very recently, the sectorial ministries focusing on gender statistics have formed an Interministerial Committee and a Technical Committee on Gender Statistics.

The National Institute of Statistics (INS) also hosts a Permanent Working Group on Gender Statistics. Ad hoc committees exist, such as the CEDEF national committee or the national committee on CSW. However, these bodies operate ad hoc, particularly when preparing strategic Documents or contributions for conferences.

Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality:

A two-page summary of admin data mapping findings (based on an Excel sheet) for each country. Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): What kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in available data sets?

1. Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment
 - Prevalence, by grounds, by different domains (“areas of life”), by perpetrator.
 - Perceived prevalence.
 - Effects on the person.
2. Hate Crimes and Hate Speech
 - Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
 - Perceived prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

6. Indirect Discrimination

- Inequalities in outcomes, by grounds of discrimination.

Can this data be analyzed according to important disaggregates, e.g., age, sex, location, disability status, and socio-economic status?

Disaggregated data separates compiled information into smaller units to elucidate underlying trends and patterns. Compiled data on Inequalities and discrimination may come from multiple sources (the public/private sectors and national/international organizations) and have multiple variables or “dimensions.” To enhance understanding of a situation, the data is grouped by dimensions, such as age, sex, geographic area, education, ethnicity, or other socioeconomic variables.

Data capacity gaps (for each country):

- Data is captured manually and stored in databases.
- Device to be put in place
- Staff compiles statistics as institutions require, but these statistics do not align with international standards.
- Human resources are also limited at all levels,
- Staff members are overwhelmed by the allocated workload.
- Capacities building of actors in different administrations, particularly on gender and inequalities
- Financial resources for statistical workloads and operations
- Lack of strong awareness
- Crime statistics are not to produce

Data quality gaps (for each country): What are the main problems with the quality of the available data in terms of compliance with the main data quality principles/dimensions (Relevance; Accuracy; Timeliness; Coherence and comparability; Accessibility and clarity; Privacy and security; Procedures) and how can it be overcome?

The challenges relate to strengthening the statistical production system in several administrations (MINJUSTICE, BUNEC, MINPROFF, MINAS, etc.). This involves training staff for statistical purposes, the production of harmonized collection tools, and building capacity for using the guidelines of the National Quality Assurance Framework).

The INS makes all data available to the public while ensuring confidentiality within the meaning of Law No. 2020/010 of July 20, 2020, which governs statistical activity in Cameroon.

The challenges relate to strengthening the statistical production system in several administrations (MINJUSTICE, BUNEC, MINPROFF, MINAS, etc.). This involves training staff for statistical purposes, the production of harmonized collection tools, and building capacity for using the guidelines of the National Quality Assurance Framework).

The appropriate ministerial ministries designate gender focus persons to ensure gender is considered in their respective sectors. It must be admitted that, in most situations, the process of creating focal points has exhibited certain limitations due to the qualifications of individuals selected, the fact that many of them usually lack a clear understanding of their roles and obligations, and the fact that they constantly relocate due to postings.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

All these administrative data exist but were not used before publication; hence, the MINFI prescribed the situational analysis on gender in the

sector in 2024. The INS supports administrations in the production of official statistics.

Data accessibility and use: Is the data accessible in format, open access, equal and timely access, etc.?

The INS makes all data available to the public while ensuring confidentiality within the meaning of Law No. 2020/010 of July 20, 2020, which governs statistical activity in Cameroon. Sharing and dissemination: A request to MINPROF and human agencies to provide information:

Are there regular and comprehensive statistical publications (fully or partially based on administrative data) on discrimination and inequality? If yes, is anything missing? Can something be improved to increase the accessibility of the data?

The national gender policy performance framework matrix; The gender profile; MINPROFF statistical directory

Recent and future official studies can be used to collect data on these matters.

Country Gender Profile: To have multi-sectoral data disaggregated by sex, it is possible to increase knowledge at the national level and strengthen national systems for monitoring international, regional, and national commitments in this area.

- The National Gender Policy (2010-2020) no indicators on inequalities and discrimination (IDI) produced from administrative sources in the national gender policy (2020 still at the Prime Minister's Office) and its implementation but a framework of results aligned with SND30;
- Evaluation of the consideration of gender in the 2015-2020 NSDS
- The areas addressed by this study are diverse and varied and based on the four pillars of the National Development Strategy 2020-2030

Which entities in the country are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data

The Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family (MINPROFF) calls for social and human rights appropriation of this tool for planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring-evaluation of development and monitoring of international commitments made by our country regarding gender equality and women's empowerment.

Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data in a particular country (e.g., coordination, production, quality assurance, adoption of standards and definitions, publication and use)

Coverage and disaggregation: MINPROFF is developing data entry applications at the decentralized level for reporting from the lower level, exploiting data from administrative sources. MINPROFF is also setting up a data collection system to measure and evaluate the PNG, starting with training managers of decentralized services (at the regional, department, and district levels) on an application for capturing information at the regional level.

MINPROFF has training centres for carrying out the actions in the field. This allows for complete harmonized sheets at the district level, collection at the district and department levels, and forwarding them to the region level for entry and to the national level for centralization and dissemination. The sheet was developed in collaboration with the INS to simplify and harmonize.

This will help provide a permanent system for regular information to evaluate the MINPROFF framework matrix report.

MINFIN has ordered all administrations to conduct a situational analysis and assess the consideration of gender in their respective administrations.

The Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (MINDDEVEL) strategy, which aims to develop civil registration and demographic statistics based on information and communication technologies (ICT), takes into account the principles of (a) interoperability, (b) data protection/freedom of information, and (c) inclusion/equality.

The National Office of State Registration Civil (BUNEC) has adopted gender-sensitive and inclusive guides and tools, as well as budget plans for implementing the reform of civil registration and demographic statistics, for dissemination.

Limitations/ Challenges

- Capacities building of the statistical units of the administrations producing the data – gender, inequalities, discrimination, on the need for data disaggregation for statistical purposes;
- Financial resources for additional workload operations (designing sheets, transforming sheets, reports, complaints, they must be used for statistical purposes, and they must be trained);
- Harmonized tools which remain manual (internet, IT equipment security, energy, etc.);
- Establish a system to support administrations in producing statistics on discrimination and inequalities.

CAMEROON

Annex 1 : References

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Annex 2: Excel sheet populated by Statistical focal point in Cameroon -Data sources with additional information on classification of discrimination

A detailed Excel mapping tool for the administrative data sets is available upon request.

Annex 3: List of persons interviewed

N°	Lastnames and firstnames	Organization	Function
	ABANDA Ambroise	INS/DCR	Chef de Division de la Coordination statistique et de la Diffusion
	TATSINKOU Christophe		Institut National de la Statistique Chargé d'études
	ABOUBAKAR SIDDIKI	MINESEC	CEA4 Cellule planification
	GEOMAGUE MELI Alexis	MINDCAF	Cadre DEPC
	DONFACK TSAMO Lydie	MINEFOP	Chargé d'Etudes Assistants, cellule des Statistiques, Point Focal Genre et Statistiques
	BOGMIS Marcel	BUCREP	Chargé d'études assistants
	EDOU ASSEKO Martin Fabien	MINESUP	
	SALLA Charles Martial	MINJUSTICE	

MALI

Discrimination and inequality context

Mali is a country with a culture whose tradition is powerful and where society, by its mechanisms, promotes discrimination and socio-economic and political inequalities. These inequalities are reinforced by gender inequalities, men/women, accentuated by spatial inequalities (remote regions, under-equipped with essential social services). Women, children and people with disabilities are the main victims. Very often, the customary power remains the preserve of men or a group of men, effectively excluding others who are the majority of its exercise. The inequality coefficient for Mali is 33.7 per cent.

The issue of equality before the law is directly linked to the problem of discrimination without being entirely equivalent to it. While, in a sense, there can be no equality before the law if the latter treats individuals differently, conversely, there can be discrimination whose origin is neither in the law (*de jure*) nor in its application (*de facto*), for example, in everyday life. Many factors/criteria for discrimination, and surveys usually only consider the main ones. Overall, the perception of discrimination is higher in Mali. Indeed, 68.3 per cent of Malians say that there is discrimination in the country based on economic situation (and poverty), which is the main criterion for inequitable treatment of individuals.

A National Gender Policy (PNG) was drawn up in Mali in 2011 to demonstrate the country's willingness to respect its national, international, and African commitments. It also reflects the Malian authorities' commitment and determination to establish a constitutional state where equality between women and men is a fundamental value, as enshrined in the Constitution of 25 February 1992.

The national gender policy is important because it will help to protect the social position of women and girls in the face of the socio-cultural factors that prevent them from fully exercising their rights and hinder their empowerment and economic power. However, the text of the PNG has yet to be widely disseminated among the Malian population.

Mali's National Gender Policy is based on respect for universal rights while combining the values associated with a tolerant society open to the world and keen to bring about a favourable change in traditions and mentalities towards greater justice, equity, and equality.

PNG-Mali derives its legitimacy from several national, international, and African legal instruments. At the national level, the Malian Constitution of 25 February 1992 guarantees the same rights to citizens of both sexes without discrimination. In its preamble, it proclaims the defence of women's and children's rights and the cultural and linguistic diversity of the national community.

This policy also represents a framework that will enable Mali to make concrete progress in implementing its commitments under international and regional conventions and obligations, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Protocol to the Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa, the African Youth Charter (2006) and NEPAD.

Since 2002, the Malian government has been committed, through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PSRP), to implementing intensive, better organized and consensual development activities. In Mali, the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (SFGPR) is the reference framework for the government's development policies.

The Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD) is the reference framework for developing, implementing, and monitoring different development policies and strategies, both at the national and sectoral levels. CREDD 2016-2018 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable development to reduce poverty and inequalities in a united and peaceful Mali, based on the potential and resilience capacities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

The Government Action Program (PAG) for 2013-2018 was developed based on the major guidelines in this framework.

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

Presence of a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex.

Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women the same rights as men in terms of access to ownership or control of land.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is the most significant treaty and convention that Mali has ratified without reservation.), which has been in effect since September 1985.

Internationally, Mali has ratified a number of treaties and conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) since September 1985. This convention advocates a synergy between culture and rights. CEDAW recognizes their respective weight, stressing that the law's weight is paramount. Thus, culture has positive and fundamental aspects for a society, but it cannot be used to justify violence against women and discrimination against them. The Convention drew the attention of States to the issue of violence against women, which has long been considered taboo in our societies. Violence is a major and growing public health problem throughout the world.

At national level:

In addition to the commitments made in international and sub-regional treaties on the promotion of human rights, it is important to note that Mali has a legal arsenal available to punish certain forms of violence against women.

The Malian Constitution of February 25, 1992, guarantees equal rights to people of both sexes without discrimination and declares in its preamble

the protection of Women's and children's rights and the cultural and linguistic diversity of the national population.

Article 15 of the Malian constitution stipulates that "Everyone has the right to a healthy environment. Everyone has a responsibility to safeguard the environment, defend it, and improve people's quality of life. and for the State". Article 17 stipulates that "Education, instruction, training, work, housing, leisure, health and social protection are rights recognized for all".

The preamble of the Malian Constitution acknowledges the sovereign People's subscription to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948. The notion of universal rights before national legislation is affirmed in the Constitution. As a result, article 116 of the Constitution gives fully ratified and published international treaties and accords more binding power than national laws.

In legal terms, the principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of Mali, promulgated by decree no. 092-073P-CTSP of 25 February 1992 stipulates that all Malians are born equal in terms of rights and duties and prohibits discrimination based on origin, race, ethnicity, religion or political opinion.²⁸ In addition, Mali has ratified numerous agreements and conventions on human rights in general and the rights of specific groups of the population, including women and children, such as the Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100) of 29 June 1951 and the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No. 111) of 25 June 1958.

Law 052 on parity (Law N°2015-052), which grants women 30 per cent of parliamentary seats, has not been consistently applied.

Similarly, the Personal and Family Code, which is supposed to correct discrimination and improve the status of Malian women by reducing inequalities and bringing domestic laws into line with ratified regional and international conventions,

contains provisions that are seen as a step backwards in terms of women's rights.

Are there commissions in the country guarding human rights, gender equality, and discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity? Briefly describe their mandate.

The Malian National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) does not produce administrative data. Other institutions have been set up to guide, coordinate and monitor the National Gender Policy (NGP), such as the High Council for Gender chaired by the Prime Minister, the Permanent Secretariat of the NGP and the gender institutionalization committees in the ten targeted sectoral ministries. At a cross-cutting level, the Gender and Development Thematic Group (GT-GED) has been set up to lead a dialogue with the government, civil society and development partners to place gender equity on Mali's development and political agenda.

Data governance context –the laws, regulations, and policies designed to govern the country's data collection, analysis, dissemination, and use.

In terms of legislation and regulations, statistical activities in Mali are governed by:

- Law No. 2016- 005 of 24 February 2016 governing official statistics, which repealed Law No. 05- 026 of 06 June 2005;
- The implementing decrees were issued in 2016;
- Decree No. 2016-0502/P-RM of 07 July 2016 laying down the specific operating rules of the National Statistical System;
- Decree n°2016-0497/P-RM of 07 July 2016 setting the operating procedures of the National Statistics Council;

However, the decree appointing the members of the National Statistics Council was not issued until 2018, which delayed the establishment of this coordination and consultation body;

The creation in 2017 of the National Fund for the

Development of Statistics (F.N.D.STAT) is a major step forward in solving the financing of major statistical operations.

Who are the main stakeholders involved in the production and the use of data related to discrimination and inequality; who are coordinating data collection and production?

Law No. 2016-005 of 24 February 2016 creates an advisory body to the Minister responsible for statistics called the "National Statistics Council (NSC) and its specialized Commissions". The role of the CNS is to assist the SSN in defining, coordinating and programming all surveys, studies and statistical work carried out by public services. At the organizational level, Mali's statistical system is decentralized. It comprises a central statistical body (INSTAT) and sectorial statistical services in ministries and public and semi-public bodies (CPS and Observatories). The Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF) is the primary state institution responsible for implementing and monitoring gender policy in Mali.

The Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF), created by decree no. 97-282/P-RM of 16 September 1997, is responsible for:

- formulating and implementing measures to ensure the well-being of women, children and the family ;
- Preparing and implementing actions to ensure better economic, social and cultural integration of women and children by meeting their specific needs;
- Promoting the rights of women and children;
- Promote the family.

The National Statistical Institute (INSTAT) was Mali's national statistical service established in 2009.

Its activities are organized in the more general framework of Mali's statistical system. INSTAT is

an administrative organization that reports to the Minister of Statistics, now the Minister of Territorial Planning and Population.

It ensures technical coordination of the national statistical system's activities. It conducts statistical production and dissemination activities for the government, public administrations, the private sector, development partners, and the general public. Since 2011, INSTAT has conducted an annual integrated household survey (EMOP) with a "Migration" item on its questionnaire.

Furthermore, data obtained during population and housing censuses include information about migration that may be useful to the project.

Are there official national household survey data available related to the theme (variables included and frequency);

The Modular and Permanent Household Survey (EMOP, 2015) is the first survey to include a module on discrimination and inequality in Mali.

In 2014, the National Statistical Institute (INSTAT) administered the harmonized survey module on Governance, Peace and Security for the first time as part of the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) by grafting it onto the Modular and Permanent Household Survey (EMOP). This continental programme, coordinated by the African Union Commission, received institutional support from the UNDP and scientific support from the DIALIRD research laboratory in Paris². These surveys are more important than ever because there is a growing need for accurate data, especially in light of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Others household surveys

Mali Demographic and Health Survey (EDSM- VI): The sixth demographic and health survey in Mali was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) between November and December 2018. The main objective was to provide updated, disaggregated and high-quality statistical data at the national level on the socio-demographic and

health situation of the Malian population, particularly children and women, to report on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global and national commitments in terms of health and social development. The added value of this sixth demographic and health survey is that it includes a section on GBV.

The EDSM-VI and MICS individual women's questionnaires were used to record information on domestic violence. Domestic violence Percentage of women who have experienced one of the specified acts of physical, sexual or emotional violence committed by their current partner (if currently in a union) or by the most recent partner (if previously in a union) at any time in their life and in the last 12 months. Sample: Women aged 15-49 who are not single.

The country's last four General Population and Housing Census (RGPH) address gender discrimination and inequality through inequalities between the sexes in the education system, the economic sector, health and access to basic social facilities.

Describe the role of NSOs in steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities (e.g., working with data users to define data needs, improving data quality, and publishing and disseminating official statistics in this area?)

The Government of Mali demonstrated its determination to meet the need for credible information to formulate, conduct and evaluate the various sectorial policies and programmes by adopting the Statistics Master Plan (SDS) in 2006.

Despite these reform efforts, the National Statistical System still faces difficulties, including insufficient coordination of statistical activities at the national level. INSTAT and the other sectorial structures continue to carry out ad hoc household surveys, often at very high cost, without taking real account of users' needs. These surveys usually produce the same indicators with contradictory results.

These activities have enabled users of statistical data

with a large flow of macroeconomic, cyclical and social indicators to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate public and private development policies, programmes and projects. “These activities have also helped to strengthen the institutional coordination framework of the National Statistical System. They have also helped to improve the visibility of INSTAT’s operations and the National Statistical System and to strengthen the capacities of the National Statistical System.

Document the role of the NSO in coordinating the collection of administrative data on discrimination and inequalities and the existence (or not) of mechanisms facilitating cooperation between NSOs and organizations collecting/recording the data and with organizations that have policy responsibility for non-discrimination & equality.

Complementarity between the MPFEF and the NSO has not yet materialized around an institutionalized framework for consultation because of the confusion in understanding the division of roles and responsibilities that should fall to each party. The active participation of NSOs in implementing Mali’s National Gender Policy will also require the establishment of collaboration protocols between the various actors involved. In-depth analysis of the statistics produced, particularly the results of surveys and censuses, is rare. Statistical data is not always easily accessible to users, and the culture of decision-making based on statistics is still fragile. The NSO does not have the resources to produce reports or present them by region according to place of residence, socio-economic level and sex (gender).

Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality: Two-page summary of admin data mapping findings (based on Excel sheet) for each country Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): What kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in available data sets?

Country Gender Profile: To have multi-sectorial data disaggregated by sex, it is possible to increase

knowledge at the national level and strengthen national systems for monitoring international, regional, and national commitments in this area.

Modular and Permanent Household Survey (EMOP) Dynamics of Governance, Peace and Security in Mali between 2014 and 2015: An analysis using GPS-SHaSA modules

The questions of equality before the law and discrimination are considered the most worrying, so it is appropriate to question the fault lines most denounced. Of the ten sources of discrimination questioned in the survey (nationality, religion, regional origin, ethnic, linguistic, political, gender, disability, sexual orientation, economic situation), it is the one linked to the economic question which poses the most problem: 59 per cent of citizens think that we are treated less well when we are poor (for 31 per cent this is even always or often the case;

Gender-based violence (GBV) is described as harmful acts committed against a person’s will based on socially established differences between men and women.

This kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in data sets that are available:

1. Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment
 - a. Prevalence, by grounds, by different domains (“areas of life”), by the perpetrator.
 - b. Perceived prevalence.
 - c. Effects on the person.
2. Hate Crimes and Hate Speech
 - a. Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
 - b. Perceived prevalence, by kind of bias motivation & type of offense.
3. Reporting and Sentencing of Discrimination, Harassment and Hate Crimes

- a. Public reporting, by type of authority & reasons for non-reporting & satisfaction.
 - b. Convictions & reparations provided to victims.
4. Attitudes Towards Minority Groups
 - a. Level of hostility vs. 'acceptability' towards different social or ethnic/racial groups.
 - b. Attitudes on equal treatment of groups, multiculturalism, and integration.
 5. Promotion of Equality
 - a. Public awareness and evaluation of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate crimes.
 - b. Effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate speech.
 6. Indirect Discrimination
 7. Inequalities in outcomes, by grounds of discrimination

Can this data be analyzed according to important disaggregates, e.g., age, sex, location, disability status, and socio-economic status?

Existing data sources do not cover many indicators or some of their dimensions (disaggregation by sex, age, disabilities, occupation, etc.). Many of the statistics produced need to be more disaggregated for analysis.

What are the main problems with the quality of the available data in terms of compliance with the main data quality principles/dimensions (Relevance; Accuracy; Timeliness; Coherence and comparability; Accessibility and clarity; Privacy and security; Procedures)and how can it be overcome?

Mali struggles to digitize its data-gathering operations due to an inadequate and poorly maintained IT infrastructure.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

The INS TAT assists government departments in producing official statistics, in which the data exists but is not used before publication.

It is a body at the national level that performs functions such as cleaning, coding, and processing data, preparing tables and charts, conducting statistical and trend analyses, publishing reports, and conducting related research.

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

There are several reasons why administrative data gaps are relevant:

- Inadequacy of statistical coordination results in the production of statistics that are not comparable in the same field or over time, often due to the use of different concepts, definitions, terminologies and methods;
- Many of the statistics produced are insufficiently disaggregated for analysis and decentralization policies;
- Problems relating to human resources, low motivation and insufficient human resources capacity;
- Mobilization of material and financial resources, statistical production, dissemination and communication;
- Production and use of unofficial data by certain users, particularly NGOs.

Suggestions for addressing identified data gaps?

MalikunnaFoni is the principal data base functioning in Mali now. It is responsible for updating and disseminating national and sectoral socio-economic indicators, improving the quality of statistical information, and storing socio-economic indicators in the required security conditions.

Today, the challenge facing the Malikunnafofi platform is to make a major contribution to monitoring Mali's national priorities, sectoral programmes, and programmes at the local level with a new Data For All (DFA) platform.

Data accessibility and use: Is the data accessible in format, open access, equal and timely access, etc.?

Over the last three years, the level of dissemination of the products of the NSS structures has improved markedly, particularly in computer and reprographic equipment and the provision of middle-level statisticians to the NSS. Regarding the promotion of data, it is clear that the SSN has a real dissemination problem. NHS databases and publications exist and are available online in some cases (statistical yearbook, consumer price index, external trade statistics, national accounts, business bulletins, construction materials index, etc. Data from EMOP, IHPC, Statistics on foreign trade and the Construction Materials Index are regularly updated on the INSTAT website. Examples of areas not sufficiently covered and/or where data are not adequately disaggregated include population projections, environmental statistics, employment, justice, social action and migration, gender, and marital status. In addition, statistics on multidimensional poverty, women's employment in the modern sector, food security, vulnerability, violence against women and children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly are not fully available. CountrySTAT is running, but Technical Services is still not updating www.countrystat.org.

Are there regular and comprehensive statistical publications (fully or partially based on administrative data) on discrimination and inequality? If yes, is anything missing? Can something be improved to increase the accessibility of the data?

The Malikunnafofi platform must be expanded.

Which entities in the country are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data

- The Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF)
- The National Institute of Statistics of Mali (INSTAT)

Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data in a particular country (e.g., coordination, production, quality assurance, adoption of standards and definitions, publication and use)

The Malikunnafofi Database, known as a centralization, organisation, and dissemination tool of the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), constitutes the National Statistical System (SSN), a framework for harmonizing development indicators, a guarantee for international comparability, and a channel for disseminating statistical data at all levels.

Also, it should be added that Malikunnafofi is responsible for updating national and sectoral socio-economic indicators and disseminating them, improving the quality of statistical information, and storing socio-economic indicators in the required security conditions.

With its mobile application, this platform will make Malikunnafofi a data platform for all, as its name indicates "Data For All". Accessible on the Play Store on a Smartphone or Android phone, the user of the new platform no longer needs an Internet connection; once the database is installed on the phone, even being in a more remote area to have it at their disposal, reliable statistical data from INSTAT.

Limitations/ Challenges

The limitations of the administrative data are:

- Different reporting formats are used
- Coverage/desegregation
- insufficient quality and quantity of data produced to meet needs
- Delays in data release

MALI

Annex 1: Références.

Aly Tounkara, *Femmes et discriminations au Mali*, Etudes africaines, l'harmatan ;2015

Amasbif, *Étude sur la double discrimination des femmes au mali-cas du cercle de kati - region de koulikoro*

MPFeF (2011). la Politique nationale genre du Mali

MPFeF- acdl /INstat (2010). Rapport de l'enquête malienne sur l'utilisation du temps (eMOP 2008). Version électronique.

MPFeF- acdl /uNIceF (2011). Bulletin statistique 2010, la femme et l'enfant en chiffres au Mali.

. rapport sur la situation des femmes aux postes de responsabilité au Mali en 2009.

MPFeF-acdl (2011). *rapport sur la situation des femmes aux postes de responsabilité au Mali en 2010*

Ministere de la promotion de la femme, de l'enfant et de la famille, *etude nationale qualitative et quantitative des connaissances, attitudes et pratiques des femmes et des hommes en matiere de violences basees sur le genre au mali ecap-vbg i*, mai 2020.

Arouna Sougane, Mamadou Tounkara et Seydou Moussa Traore (INSTAT), Mireille Razafindrakoto et François Roubaud (DIAL-IRD) Enquête Modulaire et Permanente auprès des Ménages (EMOP) *Dynamique de la Gouvernance, la paix et la Sécurité au Mali entre 2014 et 2015* : Une analyse à partir des modules GPS-SHaSA, Octobre 2015 ; Institut National de la Statistique INSTAT

Programme des nations unies pour le développement, Égalité des sexes et autonomisation des femmes dans l'administration publique, *Étude de cas sur le mali*, 2012

Annex 2: Excel sheet populated by Statistical focal point in Cameroon

A detailed Excel sheet that maps Mali's administrative data sets is available on request.

Annex 3: List of persons interviewed

Name	Organization	Function
Mrs Fatouma Dia,	(INSTAT) Bamako (Mali)	Chef de Division des statistiques industrielles et des entreprises Secrétaire Permanent CNPE_CNC-CS-PCD Secrétaire Permanent du comité FNDSTAT
Kissima SIDIBE		Staff

NIGERIA

Discrimination and inequality context - very briefly max two pages per country

The study focuses on administrative records, which contain information about the operations of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) in Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

The normative framework for promoting equality (women empowerment and social inclusion) and protection against different forms of discrimination (, in Nigeria is anchored on legislative, judicial, policy, and International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law Treaties to which Nigeria is a signatory. As stated in the 1999 Constitution (as amended), Nigeria is replete with patriarchal values that undervalue women's contributions to national development and their roles in the development process. Human rights abuses, including gender-based violence, among others, are the order of the day.

The policy review exercise recognises that Nigerian women face barriers to full equality, empowerment, and advancement because of patriarchy, socialisation patterns, disability, socio-economic status, including their living conditions - rural/urban; refugee/internal displacement due to environmental disasters and various forms of violence (insurgency, kidnapping, and banditry), and epidemics.

Although Section 43 of the 1979 Constitution permits both male and female Nigerians to own and acquire movable property, a large proportion of women in Nigeria are denied the right to own land because of the customary laws of their ethnic group. Some customary practices in some societies in Nigeria do not recognise a woman's right to inherit her husband's property. Many widows become destitute after their husband's death, especially when the in-laws decide to take over virtually all the property of the deceased. The widowhood rituals are traditional practices, which

include mourning rituals and food taboos enforced on widows, inevitably exposing them to economic hardship, confinement, and ill-treatment. Girls are married out early and sometimes against their will in a situation of forced marriage. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), also called female circumcision or female genital cutting, is an act that violates the rights of women and girls, with adverse, far-reaching health, social and economic implications.

Data continue to highlight women's and girls' vulnerability to gender-based violence and harmful social norms which support gender-based violence. The Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (VAPP Act) has been passed into law but has only been domesticated in 22 states out of 36 states in the country (Ekhaton, 2019). The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) bill, renamed the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill, remains unpassed.

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

Presence of a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex.

Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women the same rights as men in terms of access to ownership or control of land.

The normative framework for promoting equality (women empowerment and social inclusion) and protection against different forms of discrimination (gender equality and women's rights in Nigeria are Constitutional, Legislative, Judicial, Policy and International human rights, and Humanitarian Law Treaties. Nigeria has ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (29-10-93); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (29-10-93); Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (13-7-

85); Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (28-7-01) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (19-4-9).

Combining a federation and a tripartite civil, customary, and religious law system makes harmonising legislation and removing discriminatory measures difficult. However, any law contradictory to Federal Law or the Constitution can be challenged in a Federal Court. With a legal system with varying legal standards, the Nigerian Constitution provides the ultimate principles, rules, and doctrines from which the legitimacy and hierarchy of all other legal norms are validated.

Nigeria operates multiple legal systems – English, Customary, and Sharia law. Sharia law is practised in twelve northern states – Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Niger, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara. The law allows for the establishment of Sharia institutions such as Sharia Courts, Hisbah boards and Zakkah, which govern Muslims' civil and criminal matters. Sharia and Customary systems influenced by cultural and religious norms can sometimes have harmful and disproportionate effects on women and girls.

The 1999 Constitution recognizes equality and non-discrimination based on sex. Section 15 (2) states, "Accordingly, national integration shall be actively encouraged, whilst discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties shall be prohibited".

Customary law or Common law, on the other hand, is practised in both the northern and southern states and draws on norms and customs that govern a group of people². These systems often overlap and can sometimes contradict each other. Sharia and Customary systems influenced by cultural and religious norms can sometimes have harmful and disproportionate effects on women

and girls³. According to Sharia law, women can participate in the labour market and engage in various economic activities to earn a living through any legitimate means, provided that doing so does not jeopardise their honour and moral rectitude. The law also provides that women be counselled to transition to works that uphold the ethical standards of their family or society if the work they are currently engaged in happens to jeopardise their honour and moral rectitude. Economic independence is desired, according to Sharia, to protect honour and morality.⁴

Nevertheless, Nigeria has progressed in developing laws and policies that promote and protect human rights, with States currently at varying degrees of implementation and gender equality. Additionally, the Sharia law, which applies mainly to the northern regions of Nigeria, is rife with discrimination against women and not necessarily consistent with the gender equality right as stipulated in the 1999 Nigerian constitution. One of the key highlights of the discriminatory practices as contained in the Sharia law is that a woman's testimony or evidence is given the same weight as a minor's testimony. Secondly, the sentence for adultery handed down by Sharia Courts discriminates against women and favours men.⁵

Are there commissions in the country guarding human rights, gender equality, and discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity? Briefly describe their mandate.

The National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria was established by the National Human Rights Commission Rights 1995 (as amended) by Resolution 48/134 of the United Nations General Assembly, which enjoins all member states to establish independent National Institutions to promote, protect and enforce human rights.

2 Nwocha, M. 2016. "Customary Law, Social Development and Administration of Justice in Nigeria." *Beijing Law Review* 7(4), pp. 430-442.

3 Sharia Implementation in Northern Nigeria Over 15 Years: Impact on Women. Policy Brief No. 4. Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), British Council, 2016.

4 Centre for Islamic Legal Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. "Promoting Women's Rights Through Sharia in Northern Nigeria."

5 Ifemeje, S. & Ikpeze O. 2012. "Global Trend Towards Gender Equality: Nigeria's Experience in Focus." *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review* 2 (3), pp. 51-63.

The Commission serves as an extrajudicial mechanism for respecting and enjoying human rights. It also provides avenues for public enlightenment, research, and dialogue to raise awareness of Human Rights issues.

Data governance context –the laws, regulations, and policies designed to govern the country’s data collection, analysis, dissemination, and use.

The laws do not deal directly with statistics on inequality and discrimination but with statistical issues in general. We can, therefore, note:

- The Statistics Act of 2007 empowers the National Bureau of Statistics as the custodian of official statistics in Nigeria. It is the leading agency responsible for developing and managing official statistics and promotes statistics as a tool for development planning and evidence-based policymaking.

Who are the main stakeholders involved in producing and using data related to discrimination and inequality, and who coordinates data collection and production?

By its mandates, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (FMWA) strives to improve Nigerian women’s and men’s speedy and healthy development by formulating frameworks for engendering national development processes. This ensures the survival, protection, development, and participation of all and sundry, especially those traditionally at the edge of the national development agenda. The primary target group includes women, children, the elderly, the physically challenged, and all others needing social protection from the vagaries of social injustice and discrimination.

The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs⁶, as a national vehicle with mandates to entrench gender equality principles and human-centred development, seeks the creation of a Gender Cadre in the system to facilitate professionalisation and institutionalization of gender equality women empowerment and gender.

⁶ Consideration may be given to renaming the Ministry as the Ministry of Women and Gender Affairs; or Ministry of Women, Gender and Development.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is an official office of the Nigerian government that provides statistical information on the country. Nigeria’s National Statistical Office also conducts research and produces quality data for policy makers and researchers.

The Statistics Act of 2007 empowers the National Bureau of Statistics as the custodian of official statistics in Nigeria. It is the main agency responsible for developing and managing official statistics and promotes statistics as a tool for development planning and evidence-based policy making.

NBS Main Objectives

- Coordination of the National Statistical System
- Collecting, compiling, analysing, interpreting, publishing and disseminating Statistical Information alone or in collaboration with other agencies, both governmental and non-governmental agencies

The National Population Commission (NPC) is the principal data mining commission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, responsible for collecting, collating, analysing and publishing data about the Nigerian people (its population) and economy. The Commission was established by section 153 (J) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Commission has the statutory powers to collect, analyse and disseminate population and demographic data in the country. It is also mandated to undertake demographic sample surveys, compile, collate and publish migration and civil registration statistics, and monitor the country’s population policy.

The National Centre for Women Development (NCWD) is an agency of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs established by Decree No. 11 Section 1(5) of 1995. Known as the gender research, training and documentation centre, its remit is for gender training and capacity building, research, and

documentation. NCWD works collaboratively with national, regional and international organisations to address women's empowerment, including facilitating the development of policies to enhance women's participation in agriculture, health, finance and employment.

Nigeria civil society organisations (CSOs)

Nigeria has a vibrant civil society that addresses women's economic empowerment, girls' education and rights, sexual rights and reproductive rights, and gender-based violence. Although civil societies have increased significantly, most remain limited in their engagement with the government and its agencies on policy development beyond the symbolic meetings attended.

The range of CSOs is as broad and diverse as the country, including local 'elites' clubs, traditional-age class associations, unions in villages and small towns, and national organisations with thousands of members.

Several constraining factors to civil society's ability to engage and mobilise citizens include inadequate funding for advocacy and outreach activities. Besides the funding issues, many CSOs do not possess sufficient advocacy, lobbying, resource mobilisation, and fundraising skills. Due to the dwindling donor funding, many CSOs have equally shifted from their initial thematic areas, where they have the capacity, to areas where funding is available, even when they lack the requisite capacity in those new thematic areas. The paucity of available donor funds has also encouraged a "silo mentality," where CS hoard funding information from each other, thus promoting a culture of mutual suspicion.

The Federal Ministry of Justice and the National Human Rights Commission produce annual reports based on administrative data.

The 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices contains significant human rights issues included credible reports of: unlawful and arbitrary killings; forced disappearances; torture and cases

of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by the government; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; arbitrary arrest or detention; severe problems with the independence of the judiciary; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy; serious abuses in a conflict, including reportedly unlawful or widespread civilian deaths or harm, enforced disappearances or abductions, torture, and physical abuses or punishment; serious restrictions on free expression and media, including violence or threats against journalists, and enforcement of criminal libel and blasphemy laws to limit expression; serious government corruption; lack of investigation and accountability for gender-based violence, including domestic or intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, and other forms of such violence; instances of coerced abortion or forced sterilization; enforcement of laws criminalizing consensual same-sex sexual conduct between adults; and the existence of the worst forms of child labour.

Are there official national household survey data available related to the theme (variables included and frequency);

The household sample surveys that have yet to include specific questions on discrimination inequality are:

- The Nigerian Living Standards Survey (NLSS) is the official survey that is the basis for measuring poverty and living standards in the country and is used to estimate a wide range of socio-economic indicators, including benchmarking of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, NDHS (2008, 2013, and 2018) with some questions on domestic violence, female genital mutilation, women's empowerment and health outcomes;
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS, 2016-2017, 2021).

Other data sources essentially from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) containing administrative data are:

- Statistical report on women and men in Nigeria, January 2023; T
- The Annual Abstract of Statistics is the standard summary of data on society, economy and organisations in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. ABS (2010, 2017 in the section: power, politics and decision making;
- Crime Statistics: Reported Offences by Type and State;
- Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index (2022).

The Nigeria Poverty MAP (NPM) Dashboard is an interactive dashboard created as a more user-friendly version of this report. It visually presents the data findings for each indicator, State, and senatorial district and disaggregated analyses related to children, gender, and people living with disabilities, among other things.

Describe the role of NSOs in **steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities** (e.g., working with data users to define data needs, improving data quality, and publishing and disseminating official statistics in this area).

The main role of the NSOs is to develop guidance on how Government Ministries, police and justice sector institutions and entities, e.g., national equality commissions, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and other relevant parties can potentially be used for reporting on SDG indicators related to discrimination and inequality. The guidance will identify concrete ways NSOs can be involved and showcase what the statistical system already offers to support climate action.

Document the role of the NSO in coordinating the collection of admin data on discrimination and inequalities, and the existence (or not) of mechanisms facilitating cooperation between

NSOs and organizations collecting/recording the data, and with organizations that have policy responsibility for non-discrimination & equality.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is the main National Agency responsible for developing and managing official statistics, the authoritative source and custodian of official statistics in Nigeria.

The Statistics Act 2007 requires the Nigeria Statistics Authority (the National Bureau of Statistics) to prepare and publish a Code of Practice and to assess compliance against it. All bodies that produce Official Statistics are required to ensure that the Code continues to be observed. Compliance with the Code is optional for other non-official statistics. Official Statistics is defined in Section 4 of the Statistics Act 2007 as Statistics produced by the National Bureau of Statistics, Line Ministries and Agencies, Public Authorities, State Statistical Agencies and Local Government Statistical Units.

The need for credible and timely socio-economic data in Nigeria has continued to be of growing interest, given that the country is a massive destination for investment.

As the National Statistical System (NSS) coordinator and the authoritative source of all official statistics in Nigeria, the NBS, herein referred to as the bureau, ensures collaborations across all tiers of governments and civil society organizations in statistical delivery on all facets of human endeavours. Its goal is to meet the data demands of policymakers and users both within and outside the country.

Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality: Two-page summary of admin data mapping findings (based on Excel sheet) for each country Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): What kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in available data sets?

Data sources with additional information on the classification of discrimination

	Name of Agency
A.1. Prevalence of discrimination or harassment, by grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (incl. by multiple grounds)	Human Right Commission, and National Agency for the Prohibition Trafficking in Persons
A.2. Different domains (“areas of life”) where discrimination or harassment typically occurs (e.g., health, education, justice and personal security, living standards, work, participation, etc.)	Human Right Commission, and National Agency for the Prohibition Trafficking in Persons
A.3. Relationship to the person who committed the discrimination act	National Human Right Commission, and National Agency for the Prohibition Trafficking in Persons
A.4. Effects of discrimination or harassment on the person (e.g., effects on victims’ sense of insecurity, mental health, ongoing to work/school, etc.)	National Human Right Commission, and National Agency for the Prohibition Trafficking in Persons
A.5. Perceived prevalence of discrimination and harassment against relevant groups at risk	National Human Right Commission, and National Agency for the Prohibition Trafficking in Persons
B.1. Prevalence of hate crimes (e.g., homicide, assaults, property damage, etc.) and hate speech (esp. on online platforms), by type of bias motivation and type of offense	Nigeria Police Force
B.2 Perceived prevalence of hate crimes against relevant groups at risk, by type of bias motivation and type of offense	Nigeria Police Force
C.1. Reporting of discrimination, harassment and hate crimes by victims and witnesses to relevant authorities, by type of authority	Federal Ministry of Justice and National Human Right Commission
C.2. Reasons for non-reporting discrimination, harassment and hate crimes	Federal Ministry of Justice and National Human Right Commission
C.3. Satisfaction with the way the report/complaint was handled	Federal Ministry of Justice and National Human Right Commission
C.4. Convictions of discrimination, harassment and hate crime cases and reparations provided to victims	Federal Ministry of Justice and National Human Right Commission

Kind of discrimination and inequality data not covered in data sets that are available

1. Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment
 - i. Prevalence, by grounds, by different domains (“areas of life”), by perpetrator.
 - ii. Perceived prevalence.
 - iii. Effects on the person.
2. Hate Crimes and Hate Speech
 - i. Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
 - ii. Perceived prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
3. Reporting and Sentencing of Discrimination, Harassment and Hate Crimes
 - i. Public reporting, by type of authority & reasons for non-reporting & satisfaction.
 - ii. Convictions & reparations provided to victims.

4. Attitudes Towards Minority Groups
 - i. Level of hostility vs. 'acceptability' towards different social or ethnic/racial groups.
 - ii. Attitudes on equal treatment of groups, multiculturalism, and integration.
5. Promotion of Equality
 - i. Public awareness and evaluation of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate crimes.
 - ii. Effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate speech.
6. Indirect Discrimination
 - i. Inequalities in outcomes, by grounds of discrimination.

Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): Is it possible to analyze this data according to the important disaggregates, e.g., age and sex? What are the main reasons why there are administrative data gaps? Data capacity gaps (for each country): ICT Data quality gaps (for each country):

The data is entered manually into the computers and stored in the databases, particularly data from the education and employment sectors. In most cases, it is a body at the national level that conducts functions such as cleaning, coding, and processing data, preparing tables and charts, performing statistical and trend analyses, publishing reports, and conducting related research. A national body then distributes that information to local government units. This approach ensures consistency in the data and information at the national level. Based on the most recent and available gender-disaggregated data, there are indications of significant inequalities experienced by women and men in Nigeria. However, there is also a substantial need for more availability of sex-disaggregated administrative data on discrimination and equality across all sectors and domains at all levels.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

The NBS assists government departments in producing official statistics and trains departments on improving the quality of a data quality assurance framework. Suggestions for addressing identified data gaps are:

- Capacity-building for stakeholders working in different administrations, particularly on gender and inequalities
- Human resources
- Financial resources for workloads and statistical operations
- Raising awareness
- Statistics on crime, all the information required
- System to be set up

What are the main problems with the quality of the available data in terms of compliance with the main data quality principles/dimensions (Relevance; Accuracy; Timeliness; Coherence and comparability; Accessibility and clarity; Privacy and security; Procedures)and how can it be overcome?

The challenge is strengthening the statistical production system in several government departments (MINJUSTICE, MFFE, NGOs, etc.). These include training staff to use data for statistical purposes, producing harmonized data collection tools, and building capacity to use the National Quality Assurance Framework guidelines.). NSB makes all data available to the public while ensuring confidentiality within the meaning of Law No. 2020/010 of 20 July 2020 governing statistical activity in Cameroon.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

As the coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS) and the authoritative source of all official statistics in Nigeria, the National Bureau of Statistics, herein referred to as the Bureau, ensures collaborations across all tiers of governments and civil society organizations in administrative data delivery on all facets of human endeavours towards meeting the data demands of policymakers and training on data quality and assistance with the analysis and production of statistical products related to these data basis.

Are there regular and comprehensive statistical publications (fully or partially based on administrative data) on discrimination and inequality, and if yes – is anything missing – can something be improved to increase the accessibility of the data? The Annual Abstract of Statistics is the standard summary of data on society, economy and organizations in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. ABS (2010, 2017 Power, Politics and Decision Making

Data accessibility and use: Is the data accessible in format, open access, equal and timely access, etc.?

This publication is in the league of the Bureau's specific mandate of collecting, collating, processing, analyzing and disseminating administrative data on all facets of the Nigerian economy as well as coordinating the production of relevant official statistics at all levels of governance in Nigeria

Recent and future official studies can be used to collect data on these matters. Which entities in the country are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data

Some entities in the country are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data.

For example:

- The Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs (FMWA)
- The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- National Population Commission (NPC)
- Federal Ministry of Justice and National Human Rights Commission
- Nigeria Police Force
- The National Centre for Women Development (NCWD)

Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data in a particular country (e.g., coordination, production, quality assurance, adoption of standards and definitions, publication and use)

Designing and coordinating policy. The Nigeria MPI can coordinate and align different sectors and line ministries, as well as programmes and levels of government so that responses to poverty can be integrated, multisectoral, and transversal.

Limitations/ Challenges

- Political Commitment
- Coordination
- Capacity
- Resources
- Delays in data release
- Heavy reliance on household-based surveys; expensive to measure regularly
- Measuring quality
- Administrative data sets cannot be used in most cases
- Coverage
- Can it provide outcome indicators?

NIGERIA

Annex 1: References

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Annex 2: Excel sheet populated by Statistical focal point in Cameroon

A detailed Excel mapping tool for the administrative data sets is available upon request.

Annex 3: List of persons interviewed

Name	Organization	Function
Christie Umunna	National Bureau of Statistics	H(Gender Statistics)

IVORY COAST

Discrimination and inequality context – very briefly max two pages per country

Ivory Coast has four main ethnic groups: an immigrant population representing around a quarter of the population, many different religious affiliations and over 60 spoken languages.

Efforts to encourage the integration of girls, women and other excluded groups in Ivory Coast come up against deeply rooted traditions whereby certain behaviours taking place within the family or society are seen not as restrictions on the rights and freedoms of girls, women and others, but as legitimate social and cultural norms.

Despite existing laws, discrimination, sexual harassment, the use of transactional sex to facilitate social and economic transactions, and violence against women are part of everyday life, whether for schoolgirls, working women, women engaged in cross-border trade or female teachers. The latest statistics rank Ivory Coast 18th out of 25 African countries for any form of physical or sexual violence suffered by women, according to the results of the latest Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) for each country. A national strategy to combat gender-based violence was adopted in 2015.

Discriminatory practices and socio-cultural resistance to gender equality remain significant, notwithstanding the existence of laws, which are often not enforced. This is the case with laws on inheritance and female genital mutilation.

Ivory Coast has ratified the majority of international instruments that recognize men's and women's equal rights and duties and prohibit all types of discrimination against women.

The country has ratified the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, which calls for equal and balanced participation of men and women in all levels of decision-making. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against

Women (CEDAW), its Optional Protocol, and the Solemn Declaration of African Heads of State and Government on Gender Equality in Africa was adopted in July 2004.

At the national level, the formal framework for gender equality exists. The Constitution of August 1, 2000, affirms equality for all and prohibits all discrimination based on gender in access to or exercise of employment or in political, religious or philosophical opinions. The country has also passed laws favouring women's family inheritance and access to property, as well as laws punishing female genital mutilation and early marriage. The limitations of the legal framework for gender equality include the existence of laws that discriminate against women, the existence of legal loopholes relating to violence against women, and the practice of customary law, which is often unfavourable to women in various respects such as widowhood rites, forced or early unions, genital mutilation, and access to land, etc.

Although significant progress has been made in terms of de jure equality, de facto equality remains a challenge. The many legal blockages are to be found in practice on the ground. It is imperative to popularize gender-related laws and ensure their practical application.

The national justice policy adopted in July 2013, the ongoing revision of judicial procedures and the Individual and Family Code are opportunities to create the conditions to facilitate equitable access to justice for men and women. However, gender expertise still needs to be judiciously involved in the current revisions. There is also a need to support the actions of organizations (including civil society organizations) that are working to denounce discriminatory and unequal practices.

Political commitments to gender promotion and women's empowerment have been announced in major national policies and reforms. These include (i) Côte d'Ivoire's Solemn Declaration on Equal Opportunity, Equity and Gender, signed by the President of the Republic in February 2007, (ii) the

President of the Republic's government program, which places "enhancing the role of women" and "parity in decision-making bodies" at the heart of his intervention strategy to ensure equitable development, (iii) the Policy Document on Equal Opportunity, Equity and Gender (DPEEG), (iv) the National Development Plan (NDP 2012-2015), (v) the National Strategy to combat gender-based violence 2014-2016, (vi) the action plan to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, (vii) the National Action Plan for Women 2003-2005, drawn up in 2002 and revised in 2005, (viii) the National Development Plan for the Education/Training Sector, (ix) the National Agricultural Investment Plan, (x) the National Population Policy.

This high-level political commitment has also been supported by the implementation of development programs in favour of women, such as the Women and Development Fund of the Ministry of the Family, the First Lady's Ivory Coast Women's Support Fund (FAFCI), the Compendium of Ivory Coast Women's Competencies (COCOFCI), the Program for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality (PAFEG), to name but a few. The creation of the Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians of Ivory Coast (REFAMPCI) reflects the determination of women political leaders to boost female leadership. The *Livre Blanc de la Femme*, drawn up in 1997 and revised in 2000 and 2012, is part of the same ambition.

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

Presence of a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex.

Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women the same rights as men in terms of access to ownership or control of land.

Ivory Coast committed itself early on to combating all forms of discrimination against women. In line with these commitments, the country has made considerable progress regarding women's rights in the political, economic, social, civil and criminal spheres. Like many African countries, Ivory Coast has ratified numerous international and regional conventions on women's rights.

a) At international level

Internationally, Ivory Coast has adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted on December 18, 1979, and ratified on December 18, 1995. This convention forbids all types of discrimination against women, recognizes their right to participate in public life, and provides them with the right to dignity, family life, education, health, equal access to productive resources, and the practice of sports, among other things.

On May 5, 1961, the State of Ivory Coast ratified Convention No. 100 of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which enshrines equal pay for work of equal value, and Convention No. 111 on discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

b) At the regional level,

At the regional level, the country has ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and its Protocol on the Rights of Women (PCADHPF), commonly known as the "Maputo Protocol", which it signed on February 27, 2004, and ratified on October 05, 2011.

c) At national level

The ratification of these conventions has boosted the establishment of a legal arsenal that considers women's rights in political, civil, criminal, and social matters.

The promotion of women's rights in the Political sphere: the Constitution of November 2016, in its articles 35, 36 and 37, reinforces the protection of women's rights and ensures the promotion

of gender parity in access to positions of responsibility in institutions, public administrations and businesses.

Law n°2019-870 of October 14, 2019, favouring the representation of women in elected Assemblies In compliance with Article 36 of the Constitution, Ivory Coast adopted Law n°2019-870 of October 14, 2019, favouring the representation of women in elected Assemblies and its decree on the modalities of its application, on November 25, 2020. Other legal achievements Amending criminal law on marriage, inheritance, name and filiation Beyond these decisive actions in women's political rights, several other legal aspects, including law n°2019-570 of June 26, 2019, on marriage. These provisions essentially enshrine equality between men and women in household management, protect women's inheritance rights and increase women's dignity by strengthening their status.

We should also mention the progress made in the country in terms of legislation over the past decade, notably with Law n°2019-573 of June 26, 2019, which governs inheritance and regulates, among other things, the procedure to be followed to take possession of one's inheritance and the division of property. Henceforth, like the children, the spouse is an heir necessarily entitled to a share of the estate. Through Article 61 of Law n°2015- 537 of July 20, 2015, on Agricultural Orientation, Ivory Coast stipulates that "the State ensures, by the land legislation in force, equitable access to land resources, to all farmers, natural or legal persons. However, for agricultural development operations initiated by the State or local authorities, preference is given to vulnerable groups, in particular young people, women and the disabled". This provision evokes the idea of a quota but does not set a percentage for vulnerable groups.

In the fight against GBV, rape, and FGM, the Ivorian penal code now defines rape in Article 403. In addition, law no. 2021-894 of December 21, 2021, on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape, and non-domestic sexual violence

has been passed. We also have, as an achievement, circular n° 15/MJ/CAB of July 13, 2016, relating to the repression of rape. This text reminds the Judicial Police Officer of the obligation to receive the victim's complaint with or without a medical certificate. In the same vein, Ivory Coast pledged in 2019 at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+25) summit in Nairobi to reduce early marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) by 15% by 2030. From a legal point of view, there is Law n°98-757 of December 23, 1998, repressing Female Genital Mutilation, the provisions of which were incorporated into the July 2019 penal code. These provisions provide for custodial sentences of up to 20 years in the event of the victim's death.

The Labor Code clearly states that every employer is required to ensure, for the same work or work of equal value, equal pay between employees, whatever their sex, age, national ancestry, race, religion, political and religious opinions, social origin, membership or not of a trade union. Recently, Ordinance no. 2021-902 of December 22, 2021, amending law no. 2015 532 of July 20, 2015, on the labour code, increases protection for pregnant women at work. (From this text, the prohibition of assigning pregnant women to work beyond their physical capabilities emerges and presents causes of danger. The President of the Republic has signed a Decree reinforcing this measure. Increase in literacy rate Law No. 2015-635 of September 17, 2015, amending Law No. 95-696 of September 7, 1995, on education instituted compulsory schooling for all children aged 6 to 16. This law came into force at the start of the 2015-2016 school year, accompanied by an Accelerated Plan to Combat Early Marriage in Schools (2013-2015).

Are there commissions in the country guarding human rights, gender equality, and discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity? Briefly describe their mandate. We also need to support the work of organizations (including civil society organizations) that denounce discriminatory and unequal practices.

The National Human Rights Council (CNDH)

Created by Law n°2018-900 of November 30, 2018, the National Council for Human Rights (CNDH) is an Independent Administrative Authority (AAI) that performs advisory functions, carries out consultations, conducts evaluation missions, and makes proposals to the Government and all other competent authorities within the framework of promoting, protecting, and defending Human Rights on national territory.

CNDH receive complaints and denunciations relating to cases of Human Rights violations;

Referral to the Commission is open to any individual or legal entity residing in Ivory Coast and having an interest in the case. There is no age or nationality requirement. There are, however, conditions governing the admissibility of petitions, such as the identity and address of the petitioner, specification of the cases of violations committed, their scriptural nature, and the petitioner's signature, even in the case of transcribed verbal petitions. The Commission may also investigate human rights violations on its initiative at the request of its Chairman or one of its members.

- Modes of action (Opinions, studies, surveys)
- Receive, format and record requests;
- Handle calls via the toll-free number 800 00 888 to request information or report situations of human rights violations;
- Manage the database to ensure electronic and physical archiving of records;
- conduct preliminary hearings and inquiries;
- Providing advice, guidance, or referral to applicants
- Support the Councilors and Commissioners
- Notify applicants of the CNDH's conclusions and recommendations, including the closure or continuation of due diligence following the processing of their applications;

- Consolidating and following up on the recommendations of the General Assembly's review sessions;
- Perform all tasks related to management and follow up on requests.

Ivorian League for Human Rights

The Ivorian League for Human Rights (LIDHO) is a non-governmental organization committed to defending all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

There are now 63 LIDHO chapters spread throughout Ivory Coast's provinces. Of them, 54 are local chapters in the country's interior cities, while nine are in Abidjan's communes.

Data governance context –the laws, regulations, and policies designed to govern the country's data collection, analysis, dissemination, and use.

The laws do not deal directly with statistics on inequality and discrimination but with statistical issues in general. Thus, we can note/

- Law No. 2020-950 of 7 December 2020 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-537 of 30 July 2013 on the organization of the national statistical system.
- Law No. 2013-537 of 30 July 2013 on the organization of the National Statistical System
- Decree No. 96.975 of 18 December 1996 on the transformation of the public bodies
- Decree No. 96.975 of 18 December 1996 on transforming the public industrial and commercial establishment "National Institute of Statistics" into a State company.

Who are the main stakeholders involved in producing and using data related to discrimination and inequality, and who coordinates data collection and production?

The Ministry of Women, Family and Children

is responsible for promoting and empowering women, protecting children, promoting the family, and promoting solidarity. Within it is a Directorate for the Promotion of Gender and Equity.

It is responsible, among other things, for developing the national policy on equal opportunities, equity, and gender and ensuring its monitoring. Implementation: an Information Systems Department is responsible for collecting, storing, processing, and disseminating information, and the Directorate of Planning, Studies, and Documentation is responsible for ensuring the production of sectoral statistics.

The National Institute of Statistics (INS) is the official statistics service of Ivory Coast. It was transformed into a state company by Decree No. 2013-537, issued by the President of the Republic on July 30, 2013. INS is a public administrative establishment with legal personality and financial autonomy, placed under the supervision of the minister responsible for statistics.

The Committee to Combat Violence Against Women and Children (CNLVFE)

The Women's Training and Education Institutions (IFEFE) created in 1958 also remain an excellent tool for promoting women and are recording convincing results.

The National Observatory of Equity and Gender (ONEG)

The National Observatory for Equity and Gender was created on December 17, 2014, by the Council of Ministers decree. ONEG's mission is to monitor, evaluate, and formulate proposals aimed at promoting gender equality between men and women in public policies. To this end, it produces progress reports which take stock of the measures taken to guarantee, at all levels, respect for the

principle of gender equality and present the objectives planned for the years to come and the actions carried out in this capacity.

The National Women's Council was established by decree n°2007-569 of August 10, 2007.

The Compendium of Women's Skills of Ivory Coast (COCOFCI)

The Compendium of Women's Skills of Ivory Coast (COCOFCI) was created in 2011 to make Ivorian women's skills visible and to enhance their participation in public life. It has a website (www.compétencesféminines.gouv.ci) and an online registration form for free registration of all Ivorian women.

The transversality of the gender approach in all development programs requires considering gender equality in formulating sectoral policies and evaluating their implementation. This is why, in addition to the Ministry of Women, Families and Children, other sectoral ministerial departments and public and non-governmental organizations are also involved in implementing the National Gender Policy.

Gender units within technical ministries

Established in 2008, They are responsible for ensuring that gender is considered at the sectoral level. These units contributed to developing the national policy document on Equity and Equal Opportunities and the national strategy document to combat GBV. However, no budget is allocated to these cells. They no longer benefit from monitoring with the dissolution of the Directorate of Equality and Gender Promotion (DEPG 2006-2014 and 2017).

Gender focal points are designated by the ministerial departments concerned to monitor gender considerations in their respective areas. In most cases, the establishment of focal points showed some limits due to the quality of the people designated, their constant mobility due to assignments, and the fact that many do not always have good knowledge of their roles and responsibilities.

Other thematic working groups also exist in the country.

This pertains to the humanitarian response and is part of the GBV working group led by UN Women, UNFPA, and the MFFE.

Since 2007, a gender and Development Thematic Group has been established. This group holds regular meetings co-chaired by the MFFE and the Agencies of the United Nations System to coordinate actions on Gender in the Ivory Coast, avoid the multiplicity of actions aimed at the same results, and monitor and evaluate the implementation of activities.

A GBV coordination with the same function as the Gender and Development Thematic Group

Depositories of administrative files, essentially public institutions generating data that can be used for statistical purposes in their sovereign functioning. Currently, these are the only data sources used within the SNIS.

Furthermore, **a National Fund for “Women and Development”** was created by Decree No. 94-219 of April 20, 1994. The fund’s operation was reviewed and transformed into a Management Project to optimize results.

Innovator of the National Fund “Women and Development” with the involvement of Decentralized Financial Systems (SFD). These are responsible for the redistribution of loans at subsidized rates and recovery. The low-interest rate of 1% aims to enable women to replenish their capital and continue their activities.

Are there official national household survey data available related to the theme (variables included and frequency);

Information on denials, discrimination, inequalities and socio-economic exclusions based on sex can be found in the following operations.

The Demographic and Health Survey carried out in 2021 in Ivory Coast (EDS-CI 2021) is the most recent conducted in Côte d’Ivoire, and it follows those implemented in 1994, 1998–99, 2011–12. The latter contains a section on domestic and marital violence and obstetric fistula among women aged 15–49.

The 2016 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) initiated by the Government of Ivory Coast and included in the cooperation program between the Government and UNICEF for 2009-2016 is part of this framework. It is the fifth of its kind after those carried out in 1996, 2000, 2006 and 2011-2012. It was initiated by the Ministry of Planning and Development and executed in 2016 by the National Institute of Statistics (INS) as part of the global MICS survey program developed by UNICEF in 1990 as an international household survey program. It contains a section on the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM)/excision.

The INS conducted the Governance, Peace and Security (GPS) survey.

The data used in this study come from the Governance, Peace and Security (GPS) survey set up by the African Union Commission, which included it in the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA; CUA et al. ii, 2010). The African Union Commission developed the GPS-SHaSA4 initiative, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to produce governance, peace and security statistics. The GPS survey in Ivory Coast was grafted onto the Integrated Regional Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector (ERI-ESI) conducted by the INS (2017) and financed by the Commission of West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). In addition to collecting information on the job market and the informal sector, the survey made it possible to collect information on perceptions and lived experiences regarding: Democracy and Human Rights; Quality of Institutions and Corruption; Power-Citizen Relations.

Household Living Standards Surveys in Ivory Coast (ENV), 2015, 2002, 2002, 2008

The main objective of these surveys is to collect information intended to improve the planning and evaluation of economic and social policies in Côte d'Ivoire. This investigation also allowed for the determination of a poverty profile.

The Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions 2018-2019

Carrying out the annual survey to monitor household living conditions is part of a better understanding of poverty in WAEMU member countries, particularly in understanding its manifestations. It aims to provide data helpful in refining the analysis within the different sectoral and thematic groups of the institutional system for monitoring the implementation of the Strategic Framework to Combat Poverty (CSLP).

The fifth General Population and Housing Census (RGPH 2021), whose flagship products are reports on 18 themes, includes one on the socio-economic situation of children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities.

The Database on Family, Women, Women and Children issues is being created at the Ministry (MSFFE);

Here is a list of the basic information that can be easily pulled from the Incident Recorder and used to inform your programs. Once you are comfortable creating pivot tables that capture this information, you can look at other data in the incident recorder to look for trends or gaps in service. (Number of Incidents Reported, Types of Violence, Age and Sex of Survivors, Age Range of Survivors, Time Elapsed between Incident and Report, Perpetrator-Survivor Relationship, Services Provided and Referrals Made)

The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)

GBVIMS is a system for strategic information, analysis, and sharing of statistical data related to

GBV occurrences, documented appropriately and safely and made available to GBV preventive and care providers.

The Directory of Women's Organizations and Networks;

Database on cases of Gender-Based Violence (GBV IMS);

The Sub-Regional Database "Women, Gender, Peace and Security"

The National Survey on the Employment Situation (ENE_2019), a continuous employment survey

Report on the situation of the SDGs, taking into account vulnerable people and gender in Côte d'Ivoire, 2017-2020 12

The National Strategy Document for the Fight against Gender-Based Violence (SNLVBG) is the culmination of a process triggered by the Ministry of Family, Women and Children (MSFFE) and supported by several partners from 2009 to 2014. Its development was largely participatory and constituted a common framework of actions to strengthen the holistic response to gender-based violence in Côte d'Ivoire.

2018 statistical analysis report on Gender-Based Violence in Ivory Coast

The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)

The GBVIMS is a strategic information system that analyses and shares statistical data on GBV incidents reported effectively and securely and is available to GBV prevention and care service providers.

The first statistical analysis report on GBV was produced from the GBVIMS CI database from January 1 to December 31, 2016. This statistical analysis report on GBV for 2018 strengthens the response by disseminating these statistics to service providers and ordinary users for decision-making and advocacy.

Analysis of the completeness of statistical data for monitoring the SDGs

After a brief inventory of the overall availability of indicators for monitoring the 2030 agenda, the review focused on the 63 indicators linked to the 40 prioritized targets retained as part of the coherence of the 2030 agenda with the National Development Plan (PND 2016-2020) and the plans/strategies of ministries. At the end of this process, one hundred and twenty-two (122) indicators, or 52.5% of the two hundred and thirty-two (232), could (in progress) be completed; 53 indicators, out of the 63, included in the 40 prioritized targets were informed, i.e., an information rate of 84.12%. Of the 54 gender-specific indicators of the SDGs, this review only provided information on 16 indicators.

Describe the role of NSOs in **steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities** (e.g., working with data users to define data needs, improving data quality, and publishing and disseminating official statistics in this area?)

Finally, let us emphasize that, in general, the provision of statistical information makes it possible to realize the principles of inclusion, transparency, and participation of the population advocated by SDG16. Statistics is, therefore, directly a governance issue. As statistical data on GPS themes primarily result from surveys of the population, thus relaying their voice to those in power (voicing), they contribute doubly to the achievement of the principles of SDG16.

The results of the second review of statistics on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) take into account gender and vulnerable people for the years 2015-2022. It is the result of close collaboration between the Civil Society Initiative for the SDGs (ISC SDGs), the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) within the framework of the implementation of the New Deal. The review was based on the results of surveys carried out by the INS (EHCVM_2018, ENE_2019, MICS2016, National Accounts, etc.), administrative

or routine data collected from state and non-state institutions, mainly NGOs in charge of vulnerable and/or left behind people.

Document the role of the NSO in coordinating the collection of admin data on discrimination and inequalities, and the existence (or not) of mechanisms facilitating cooperation between NSOs and organizations collecting/recording the data, and with organizations that have policy responsibility for non-discrimination & equality

On the Ivory Coast, NGOs do not produce official data. But during the year, media and human rights organizations published various reports on:

- Arbitrary Deprivation of Life and Other Illegal or Politically Motivated Killings
- Human rights organizations documented disappearances carried out by government authorities.
- Torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as other related abuses
- Local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) reported impunity as an occasional problem within security forces.
- The Ivorian Network for the Defense of the Rights of Children and Women (RIDDEF) and the NGO DDE-CI

The second review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) statistics considers gender and vulnerable people for 2015-2022. It is the result of close collaboration between the Civil Society Initiative for the SDGs (ISC SDGs), the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) within the framework of the implementation of the New Deal. It relied on the results of surveys carried out by the INS (EHCVM_2018, ENE_2019, MICS2016, National Accounts, etc.); administrative or routine data collected from state and non-state institutions, mainly NGOs in charge of vulnerable and/or left behind people.

Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality: Two-page summary of admin data mapping findings (based on Excel sheet) for each country Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): What kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in available data sets?

Data is entered manually into computers and stored in databases, including data from the education and employment sectors.

Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): Can this data be analyzed according to critical disaggregates, e.g., age and sex? What are the main reasons why there are administrative data gaps?

ICT Data quality gaps (for each country):

- Capacity-building for stakeholders working in different administrations, particularly on gender and inequalities
- Human resources
- Financial resources for workloads and statistical operations
- Raising awareness
- Statistics on crime, all the information required
- System to be set up

The challenges relate to strengthening the statistical production system in several administrations (MFFE, NGOs, etc.). This includes staff training for statistical purposes and developing coordinated collecting tools.

Sexual Harassment: The legislation forbids sexual harassment and imposes fines and jail terms of one to three years. However, harassment was rampant and widely condoned, and the government seldom, if ever, enforced the law.

Discrimination :

The law gives women and men the same legal status and rights in labour law matters. Although there are limitations on women's employment (see

section 7.d. Discrimination in Labor Law), the law grants men and women the same legal position and rights in aspects of labour law. For example, following the death of their spouse, widows are entitled by law to inherit property, just like children.

Human rights organizations reported that a considerable number of traditional and religious leaders opposed measures intended to reduce gender disparities in family decision-making.

Racial or Ethnic Violence and Discrimination

Ethnicity Racism, xenophobia, and tribalism—including prejudice against individuals based on their ethnic origin are all illegal. The way the government enforced the law remained uneven. There are more than 60 ethnic groups in the nation, and human rights organizations have noted that ethnic discrimination is an issue.

Discrimination and Violence based on Race or Ethnicity Racism, xenophobia, and tribalism—

Discrimination: The law provides various political, socioeconomic, and security protections for all and prohibits discrimination based on several specific categories, not sexual orientation.

Members of the LGBTQI+ community have reported discrimination in access to healthcare. Human rights organizations have reported regular employment discrimination, with employers refusing to hire, firing, or failing to promote members of the LGBTQI+ community when they learn of their LGBTQI+ identity. Availability of Legal Gender Recognition: The law does not provide a method for individuals to update their gender designation on their personal identity documents.

Disabled people

Despite the rights afforded by the constitution, individuals with disabilities face barriers to equal access to public buildings, healthcare, education, and transportation. Human rights organizations noted that despite the law's requirements, accommodations for people with disabilities were not frequently put into practice in the nation. These accommo-

dations included dedicated parking places, access to buildings and transit, and other benefits. It is reported that there is severe discrimination against disabled individuals in the workplace and schools. People with impairments are reported.

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

1. Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment
 - Prevalence, by grounds, by different domains (“areas of life”), by perpetrator.
 - Perceived prevalence.
 - Effects on the person.
2. Hate Crimes and Hate Speech
 - Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
 - Perceived prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Indirect Discrimination
 - Inequalities in outcomes, by grounds of discrimination.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

The NBS assists government departments in producing official statistics. The data exists but is only used after publication.

The report on the SDGs is the result of close collaboration between the Civil Society Initiative for the SDGs (ISC SDGs), the National Institute of Statistics (INS), and the United Nations Program.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

As the coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS) and the authoritative source of all official statistics in Ivory Coast, the National Bureau of Statistics, herein referred to as the Bureau, ensures collaborations across all tiers of governments and civil society organizations in statistical delivery on all facets of human endeavours, to meet the data demands of policymakers and users both within and outside the country.

Data accessibility and use:

Is the data accessible in format, open access, equal and timely access, etc.?

This INS is mandated to collect, collate, process, analyze, and disseminate statistical information on all facets of the economy and coordinate the production of relevant official statistics at all Ivory Coast governance levels.

The INS makes all data available to the public while ensuring confidentiality within the meaning of Law No. 2020-950 of December 7, 2020, amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-537 of July 30, 2013, on the organization of the national statistical system.

Analysis of data from the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey (EDSC) on gender-based domestic violence and the 2018 statistical analysis report on Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)

The existence of an official database or Directory of Women which lists all women and women's associations, cooperatives and NGOs covering the national territory

Are there regular and comprehensive statistical publications (fully or partially based on administrative data) on discrimination and inequality, and if yes – is anything missing – can something be improved to increase the accessibility of the data?

- YES, but not regularly. The last date of the Integrated Regional Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector (ERI-ESI) Ivory Coast, 2017
- 2018 statistical analysis report on gender-based violence (GBV) Validated in a workshop by All data-producing organizations in Ivory Coast from the MFFE - Recent and future official studies that can be used to collect data on these questions.
- Country Gender Profile: To have multi-sector data disaggregated by sex, it is possible to increase knowledge at the national level and strengthen national systems for monitoring international, regional, and national commitments in this area.
- This study addresses diverse areas based on the fourth pillar of the National Development Plan 2021-2025: Pillar 4: Strengthening inclusion, national solidarity, and social action by promoting economic development participation and improving access to essential economic and social services. Particular attention will be paid to the most vulnerable people (women, young people, disabled people, elderly people, etc.).
- Bédia François Aka, Angbonon Eugène Kamalan, et al Where do inequalities come from in Côte d'Ivoire? This study focuses on analyzing the explanatory factors of inequalities in Côte d'Ivoire.

Which entities in the country are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data

The Ministry of Women, Families and Children advocates for this tool's social and institutional appropriation for planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring, evaluating development, and monitoring international commitments made by our country in this area: gender equality and women's empowerment.

The National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data in a particular country (e.g., coordination, production, quality assurance, adoption of standards and definitions, publication and use)

The Ministry of Women, Families and Children is in the process of setting up a data collection system to measure and evaluate PNG in Sharing and Dissemination;

It is an official directory of women. It lists all women's and women's associations, cooperatives, and NGOs covering the national territory.

The INS supports administrations in the production of official statistics

MINJUS Director of Planning and Statistics The Statistical Information System (SIS) adopted by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MJDH) in 2017 makes it possible to collect and regularly publish judicial and penitentiary statistics of the Ivory Coast necessary for the management of the judicial system.

Directory of judicial and penitentiary statistics 2021-2022

The SDG Report is the result of close collaboration between the Civil Society Initiative for the SDGs (ISC SDGs), the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as part of the implementation of the New Deal.

IVORY COAST ANNEX

Annex 1: References

AFDB ; Profil genre pays République de la Côte d'Ivoire,2015

CNDH, Cartographie des LGBTQ en Côte d'Ivoire, 2023

CNDH, Rapport annuel sur l'état des droits de l'homme 2022 en Ivory Coast , 2023

Ministère du Plan et du Développement : PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT PND 2021-2025, 2021

MSFFE : Ministère de la Solidarité, de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant document de stratégie nationale de lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre

La Cartographie de l'organisation LGBTQ et HSH en Côte d'Ivoire

MSFFE RAPPORT D'ANALYSE STATISTIQUE 2018

SUR LES VIOLENCES BASEES SUR LE GENRE (VBG) , Côte d'Ivoire, 2018

MFFAS : Résumé du document de politique nationale sur l'Egalite des Chances, l'équité et le genre

UE Pour une analyse sur l'égalité de genre en Côte d'Ivoire, 2017

Bédia François Aka, Angbonon Eugène Kamalan, et all D'où proviennent les inégalités en Ivory Coast ? 2020

Situation Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) prenant en compte les personnes et le genre en Côte d'Ivoire, 2017-2020

INS, Enquête Régionale Intégrée sur l'Emploi et le Secteur Informel (ERI-ESI) Cote d'Ivoire, 2017, Rapport final Octobre 2019

Annex 2: Excel sheet populated by Statistical focal point in Ivory Coast

Detailed excel mapping tool of the administrative data sets is available on request.

Annex 4: List of persons interviewed

N°	Lastnames and firstnames	Organization	Function
	AKOISSO DORIA DEZA	INS d.deza@stat.plan.gouv.c	Gender statistics officer

GABON

Discrimination and inequality context – very briefly max two pages per country

Gabon's political authorities have always considered equality a major issue, not only for developing human rights but also for economic progress. At the heart of the social and republican pact, Equality between women and men has been particularly enshrined by the third President of the Republic with the establishment of the Decade for Gabonese Women (2015-2025).

This mark of the Head of State's commitment to women citizens has committed Gabon's institutions to intensify the promotion and protection of women's rights and promote their empowerment unless gender discrimination is not the only relevant form of discrimination in Gabon.

As pillars of communities, women still face a series of social, economic and cultural obstacles that limit their contribution to society and the economy. More specifically, daily and on a large scale, they face situations of vulnerability, reflected in the trivialization of discrimination, sexual harassment, blackmail and domestic violence. Faced with these facts, the Gabonese Republic, through the commitment of the President of the Republic and the First Lady, has chosen to make Gabon a model of gender equality and women's rights in Africa.

The Head of State's establishment of the Women's Decade and the emergence of women leaders at the highest levels of society are part of this drive to protect women citizens and put in place a global framework in favour of equal rights.

Social norms that discriminate against women are reflected in their most visible form through the persistence of patriarchal customs and traditions, sexist stereotypes and the traditional division of labour within the household, assigning executive roles and responsibilities to women and control/decision-making roles to men, difficulties in accessing inheritance and land are also examples. This trend is found in all regions.

At the national level, the primary instrument for promoting gender equality in Gabon is the Constitution, Article 2 of which, in 1990, enshrined the principle of equality between all citizens without distinction as to sex; the same is true of its revised version in 2018, which sets out the principle of parity between men and women at both political and professional levels. Several texts have been adopted or revised in various areas of life to ensure equality between women and men.

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

Presence of a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex.

Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women the same rights as men in terms of access to ownership or control of land.

Gabon has ratified several regional and international conventions and treaties aimed at promoting equality and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination (CEDR, 1965) and discrimination against women (CEDAW).

Gabon is also a signatory to several international conventions promoting and protecting human rights, particularly women's rights. Article 8 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights is a case in point.

Additionally, it is mentioned in Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in Articles 2, 4, 24, 25, 26, and Articles 2, 10, 3 of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which forbid discrimination based on gender. It also requires the family, the main cornerstone of society, to get maximum protection and assistance.

Article 1 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrines the principle of equal rights and dignity. This covers the rights to life, liberty, and personal safety. Article 2 prohibits

discrimination on the grounds of sex. Article 5 prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Paragraph 3 of Article 2 extends repression to aggressors, even when they have acted within the official framework of their mission.

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Articles 5 and 19) asserts that "everyone has the right to respect for human dignity and to recognition as a person before the law and prohibits all forms of exploitation and degradation of 7 Article 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 8 Article 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 20 man, in particular slavery, trafficking in persons, physical or mental torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment." These provisions also guarantee the right to dignity. Article 18, paragraph 2 of the Charter mandates that the State guarantee the abolition of all forms of discrimination against women and safeguard the rights of women and children as outlined in international declarations and agreements.

The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Preamble) 26 also defends this right., as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 1, 22, 23) and the Preamble to the CEDAW and finally in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 25). 11.4.2

The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) prohibits all discrimination against women. It obliges States Parties to take all necessary actions, including enacting laws, to end discrimination against women in all its manifestations. Torture is defined by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which also mandates that every State Party adopt appropriate legislative, executive, judicial, or other steps to stop torture in any area that falls within its purview.

The UN Security Council's commitment to a gender-sensitive strategy in peacekeeping operations is reaffirmed by Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, which was approved

in October 2000. To protect women and girls from gender-based violence, including rape and other kinds of sexual abuse, as well as from all different types of violence in circumstances of armed conflict, the resolution calls on all parties to an armed conflict to take extra precautions. By adopting this resolution, States commit to enhancing the defence of women's rights in conflict areas and taking the necessary steps to guarantee that women participate fully in conflict avoidance and resolution choices.

Lastly, Resolution 1820, adopted on 19 June 2008 by the United Nations Security Council, recognizes that sexual violence, used in particular as a weapon of war to humiliate, dominate, intimidate, disperse or forcibly relocate civilian members, is a violation of human rights.

At the national level, the primary instrument for promoting gender equality in Gabon is the Constitution, Article 2 of which, in 1990, enshrined the principle of equality between all citizens, without distinction as to sex; the same is true of its revised version in 2018, which sets out the principle of parity between men and women at both political and professional levels. Several texts have been adopted or revised in various areas of life to ensure equality between women and men. These include ;

- Act No. 21/63 of 31 May 1963 on the Criminal Code amending Act No. 19/2013: criminalizing rape and incest and punishing domestic violence;
- Law n°002/2015 of 25 June 2015 adopting the second part of the Civil Code relating to inheritance to revisit discriminatory inheritance laws;
- Law n°09/2016 of 05 September 2016 instituting a quota for access by women and young people to political elections and for women to senior State posts;
- Law n°10/2016 of 5 September 2016 on the fight against sexual harassment in the workplace;

- Decree no. 00099/PR of 05 July 2019 of Law no. 42/2018 on the Penal Code was promulgated, strengthening the criminalization of violence against women, including sexual violence;
- Law no. 006/2021 on the elimination of violence against women aims to put in place measures in the Gabonese Republic to protect women against all forms of violence and discrimination and to prevent, prosecute and eliminate such violence in all environments, particularly the family;
- Law No. 004/2021 of 15/09/2021 amending certain provisions of Law No. 15/72 of 29 July 1972 on the Civil Code, which aims to promote gender equality, with greater autonomy and responsibilities for women;

In support of these provisions, Gabon adopted several sectoral declarations through its “Equal Opportunities” programme in 2016 in the areas of health and reproductive rights, education, vocational training, energy, climate change, and access to finance (UNFPA, 2016).

The majority of international human rights treaties, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, have been ratified by Gabon. Despite this legal arsenal, gender-based violence remains a serious problem in Gabon.

The wide gap between laws and their application, caused in particular by the coexistence of positive law and customary law and the inaccessibility of the courts in rural areas, perpetuates sexist attitudes and practices and maintains the subordinate position of women.

Although the country still lacks some discriminatory laws, such as those that encourage the spread of harmful practices against women and girls or obstruct affirmative action programs aimed at achieving effective gender equality, it already has a strong legal arsenal that benefits women. The country has passed legislation to promote and protect women’s rights.

Are there commissions in the country guarding human rights, gender equality, and discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity? Briefly describe their mandate.

The Observatory for Women’s Rights in Gabon is responsible for monitoring indicators of progress in women’s rights.

Gabon Inequalities Observatory has listed a set of measures against discrimination and Measures against harassment at work at the Ministry of Employment.

Data governance context: What laws, regulations, and policies govern the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of data within the country?

The existing laws do not deal directly with statistics on inequality and discrimination but with statistical issues and activities in general. For example:

Act No. 016/2022 of 06/09/2022 amending and supplementing the provisions of Act No. 15/2014 of 07 January 2015 on the establishment and organization of the National Statistical System of 06 September. 2022

The following texts govern statistical activities in Gabon:

- Decree No. 15/PR of 6 April 1971 creating a Directorate of Statistics and Economic Studies in the Gabonese Republic and establishing its powers;
- Decree no. 00718/PR of 31 May 1983 establishing and organizing the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Development.

Who are the main stakeholders involved in producing and using data related to discrimination and inequality, and who coordinates data collection and production?

As part of the Gabon Equality strategy, the Ministry of Women's Rights oversees the implementation of 11 Measures under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Women's Rights.

The main body responsible for gender equality and women's empowerment in Gabon is the Ministry of Justice, Keeper of the Seals. It is in charge of Human Rights and Gender Equality.

The Ministry of Justice, which has four directorates:

- Directorate General for the Promotion of Women and Gender
- Directorate General for the Family (National Observatory for Children's Rights)
- Directorate General for Equal Opportunities
- Directorate General for the Observatory of Inequalities La Direction Générale de la Statistique (DGS)

Since October 2011, the Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (DGSEE, created in 1976) has become the Direction Générale de la Statistique (DGS), Gabon's official statistics service. It was created in 1976 in its current form.

The DGS is a crucial government department that reports to the Minister of Statistics. In general, the DGS is responsible for ensuring the technical coordination of the activities of the national statistical system as well as carrying out its own statistical data production and dissemination activities for the needs of the government, public administrations, the private sector, development partners, and the general public.

The decree of 1983 entrusts the DGS with a dual mission: coordinating the national statistical system and producing a certain number of statistics. As such, it is responsible for

- to design and coordinate a national set of statistics and
- centralizing statistical information from all sources, whether included in the master plan or from abroad, which is of interest to Gabon
- systematically and regularly publishing and disseminating official statistics and administering access to unpublished statistics.

Other sectoral ministries and parastatal institutions

- Ministry of National Education/Directorate General of Normal School Education
- Ministry of Labour and the Fight against Unemployment/Directorate General of Labour

Are there official national household survey data available related to the theme (variables included and frequency);

The surveys on household living conditions, employment and the informal sector (EESI), the EDS address gender discrimination and inequality through :

- Enquête Nationale sur les Violences Basées sur le Genre - Sixieme Programme de Cooperation Gabon/Unfpa Compoante « Equite Et Egalite De Genre » (National Survey on Gender-Based Violence - Sixth Gabon/Unfpa Cooperation Programme - Gender Equity and Equality Component)
- The first poverty monitoring and evaluation survey (EGEP I) was carried out nationwide in February 2005 by the Direction Générale de la Statistique (DGS).
- Second Gabonese Survey for Monitoring and Evaluating Poverty (EGEPII)

EGEP-II is a national sample survey. It involved a sample of 7992 households, of which 7989 were successfully interviewed. It covered all nine provinces of Gabon, in both urban and

rural areas. It aims to measure poverty through household living conditions. The data collected in this survey will mainly be used to:

- produce a new poverty profile;
- identify vulnerable household groups through the poverty profile;
- obtain a list of the food products consumed by households and their basic prices to produce the weighting coefficients needed to calculate a national consumer price index;
- provide the necessary indicators to implement the PSGE;
- develop social welfare indicators;
- identify the activities of non-agricultural businesses owned by households;
- identify existing community infrastructure in localities;
- develop a geographic information system (GIS) for infrastructures.
- Security, Governance and Corruption

This chapter looks at the perceptions of people aged 18 and over about security, governance, corruption and poverty. Measuring security, governance and corruption as part of current strategies to combat poverty is a major challenge. The stakes are high, given that the information available on people's views and behaviour on these issues is virtually nonexistent in sub-Saharan Africa. In a context of consolidation of the democratization process that has been set in motion in many countries on this continent, and at a time when particular attention is being paid to citizen participation, it is necessary to establish a diagnosis of security, governance, corruption and the fight against poverty, based on the perceptions of the population.

The following statistical reports are also of relevance within the context of inequality and discrimination data:

- Gabonese survey for poverty monitoring and evaluation 2017 (egep ii 2017)
- Analysis of household living conditions in Gabon in 2017 Summary report
- National survey on gender-based violence
- Analysis of household living conditions in Gabon in 2017, where Chapter 9, which deals with poverty, security, governance and corruption

Describe the role of NSOs in steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities (e.g., working with data users to define data needs, improving data quality, and publishing and disseminating official statistics in this area).

The main role of the NSOs is to develop guidance on how the Government Ministries, police & justice sector institutions and entities, e.g., national equality commissions, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, academia and other relevant parties can potentially be used for reporting on SDG indicators related to discrimination and inequality. The monitoring and evaluation tools will be

Despite these reform efforts, the National Statistical System still faces difficulties, including insufficient coordination of national-level statistical activities. INSTAT and the other sectorial structures continue to carry out ad hoc household surveys, often at very high cost, without taking real account of users' needs. These surveys usually produce the same indicators with contradictory results.

The monitoring and evaluation tools will be data collection sheets, reports, dashboards, periodic indicator bulletins, and a computerized database.

Document the role of the NSO in coordinating the collection of admin data on discrimination and inequalities, and the existence (or not) of mechanisms facilitating cooperation between NSOs and organizations collecting/recording the data, and with organizations that have policy

responsibility for non-discrimination & equality

NGOs do not produce official statistics in Gabon. However, the reports of the following institutions contain statistical information:

- National Observatory for Women “s Rights
- Inequalities Observatory
- Observatory for Women “s Rights and Parity (ODEFPA)
- National Support Centre for Women’s Organizations in Gabon (CENAF)

Civil society was consulted on the national reports submitted to the treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review. In 2020, the National Mechanism for Dialogue and Exchange was established, bringing together government representatives, the National Human Rights Commission, and civil society organizations.

Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality: Two-page summary of admin data mapping findings (based on Excel sheet) for each country Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): What kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in available data sets?

Listing des entités administratives et de la société civile qui travaillent sur les questions de discriminations et des inégalités

1. Ministère de la Justice/Direction Générale de la Promotion de la Femme et du Genre
2. Ministère de la Justice/Direction Générale de la Famille (Observatoire National des Droits de l’Enfant)
3. Ministère de la Justice/Direction Générale de l’Egalité des Chances
4. Ministère de la Justice/Direction Générale de l’Observatoire des Inégalités
5. Tribunal Administratif
6. Conseil d’Etat
7. Association Nationale des Femmes Juristes du Gabon
8. Direction Générale des droits de l’Homme
9. Ministère de l’Education Nationale/Direction Générale de l’Enseignement Scolaire normal
10. Ministère du Travail et de la Lutte contre le Chômage/Direction Générale du Travail
11. Centre de promotion et de protection social des femmes victimes de violences
12. Observatoire National des Droits de la Femme
13. Observatoire des Inégalités
14. Observatoire des droits de la Femme et de Parité (ODEFPA)
15. ONG Malachie
16. Agir pour le Genre
17. Réseau Femme lève toi
18. le Réseau des femmes leaders africaines (AWLN en anglais)
19. ONG Association des Femmes Éducatrices du Gabon (FAWE)
20. Cris de Femmes
21. Association de Défense des Droits de la Femme et de l’Enfant ADDFE
22. Salon de la Femme
23. Centre National d’Appui aux Organisations de Femmes du Gabon (CENAF)

Data on discrimination and inequality are not covered in the available data sets.

1. Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment
 - a. Prevalence, by grounds, by different domains (“areas of life”), by perpetrator.
 - b. Perceived prevalence.
 - c. Effects on the person.
2. Hate Crimes and Hate Speech
 - a. Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
 - b. Perceived prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
3. Reporting and Sentencing of Discrimination, Harassment and Hate Crimes
 - a. Public reporting, by type of authority & reasons for non-reporting & satisfaction.
 - b. Convictions & reparations provided to victims.
4. Attitudes Towards Minority Groups
 - a. Level of hostility vs. ‘acceptability’ towards different social or ethnic/racial groups.
 - b. Attitudes on equal treatment of groups, multiculturalism, and integration.
5. Promotion of Equality
 - a. Public awareness and evaluation of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate crimes.
 - b. Effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate speech.
6. Indirect Discrimination
 - a. Inequalities in outcomes, by grounds of discrimination.

Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): Can this data be analyzed according to important disaggregates, e.g., age and sex? What are the main reasons why there are administrative data gaps?

Data capacity gaps (for each country): ICT Data quality gaps (for each country):

The main reasons why there are administrative data gaps are :

- inadequate statistical legislation
- inadequate statistical coordination
- the inadequacy of the quality and quantity of the data produced about demand requirements,
- inadequate analysis and use of data,
- the absence of a human resources policy to make up for the shortage of qualified statisticians and to offer attractive working conditions and career paths

What are the main problems with the quality of the available data in terms of compliance with the main data quality principles/dimensions (Relevance; Accuracy; Timeliness; Coherence and comparability; Accessibility and clarity; Privacy and security; Procedures)and how can it be overcome?

Only a few criminal justice courts gather gender-specific data, even though most administrative agencies break their data by sex.

Gender focal points seldom work with data (except human resource data). Gender focal points are rarely involved with data (except human resource data), and people in charge of administrative data systems are not always statisticians. However, although they have the particular expertise required to utilize their systems, they need further capacity development in gender statistics. There is no special budget for gender statistics, and GRN budget cuts in recent years have hampered the hiring of vacant jobs and the regular implementation of sample surveys, including the Population and Housing Census.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

The DGS assists government departments in producing official statistics; data exists but is not used by all administrative bodies.

Data accessibility and use: Is the data accessible in format, open access, equal and timely access, etc.?

The DGS makes available to the public all data within the meaning of Law No. 2020/010 of 20 July 2020 governing statistical activity in Cameroon and the analysis of data from the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey (EDSC) VI.

Recent and future official studies can be used to collect data on these matters. Recent and future official studies can be used to collect data on these matters.

Studies that can be used to collect data on discrimination and inequalities are:

- Country Gender Profile: to have multisectoral data disaggregated by sex, It is possible to develop national awareness and establish national systems for tracking international, regional, and national commitments in this area,
- The Report on the Situation of Gabonese Women,
- The Ten-Year Plan for the Empowerment of Gabonese Women,
- The Decade of Gabonese Women 2015-2025,
- National Gender Equality and Equity Strategy. (SNEEG).
- Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and National Solidarity,
- National Consultative Commission for the Decade of Gabonese Women 2015-2025 August 2017

Which entities in the country are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data

The entities in the country who are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data are :

- a. The Ministry of Justice
- b. General Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Gender
- c. General Directorate of the Family (National Observatory for the Rights of the Child)
- d. General Directorate of Equal Opportunities
- e. General Directorate of the Observatory of Inequalities

The objectives of the SNEEG monitoring and evaluation system are to:

- gather the data needed to make visible actions to promote gender equity and equality in each of the areas and sectors concerned;
- promote the creation of a comprehensive database on the situation of men and women, both players and beneficiaries of the sector's interventions;
- support communication on gender issues and advocacy, and ;
- make available to all stakeholders the information collected to report on the implementation of activities and the status and evolution of gender equity and equality at all levels and sectors.

Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data in a particular country (e.g., coordination, production, quality assurance, adoption of standards and definitions, publication and use)

By decree n°00080 of February 6, 2007, a listening unit within the Ministry in charge of Family was created, whose mission is to receive, listen, advise, and guide women in distress situations. As part

of the Gabon Equality strategy, the Ministry of Women's Rights is responsible for supervising the implementation of 11 measures concerning violence against women: domestic violence and harassment.

Setting up a telephone number to listen to women victims of violence:

- Free and anonymous number, reachable 24/7 by telephone line or WhatsApp, putting you in touch with social staff from associations, trained in supporting victims, capable of redirecting them to appropriate structures (e.g., clinics legal, shelters for female victims, etc.)
- Presence on Facebook: response to messages on Messenger + creation of Facebook groups to promote mutual assistance for women victims of violence > People targeted by the telephone line:

- Victims in distress who don't know where to turn
- Those close to the victims who wish to help them and are looking for support
- direct impacts 30,000 people having joined Facebook victim support groups External impacts

Risks

- Victims of discrimination do not dare to take the step of contacting the emergency number for fear of reprisals from the perpetrators
- The supply of support structures for victims is insufficient to ensure their care once redirected

GABON

Annex 1: References

Documents consultés - rapport national sur la mise en oeuvre de la déclaration et du plan d'action de Beijing, 2015.

Résultats de l'enquête femmes et prise de décision, Ministère de la famille et de la promotion de la femme avec la collaboration du PNUD, juillet 2000, p. 61

Droits de la femme - propositions pour une mise en conformité du Code civil avec la Constitution, Association des Femmes juristes gabonaises en collaboration avec l'ambassade des États-Unis aux Gabon, 39 p.

Plan décennal pour l'autonomisation de la femme gabonaise 2015-2025 - Août 2017, Vice-Première "Primature Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale Commission Nationale Consultative de la Décennie de la femme gabonaise 2015-2025

Rapport général sur la situation de la femme

gabonaise, Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale commission nationale consultative de la décennie de la femme gabonaise 2015-2025 août 2017.

Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale; enquête nationale sur les violences basées sur le genre ; MAI 2016.

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Annex 2: Excel sheet populated by Statistical focal point in Gabon

Detailed excel mapping tool of the administrative data sets is available on request.

Annex 3: List of organizations involved, and persons interviewed

Listing des entités administratives et de la société civile qui travaillent sur les questions de discriminations et des inégalités

1. Ministère de la Justice/Direction Générale de la Promotion de la Femme et du Genre
2. Ministère de la Justice/Direction Générale de la Famille (Observatoire National des Droits de l'Enfant)
3. Ministère de la Justice/Direction Générale de l'Egalité des Chances
4. Ministère de la Justice/Direction Générale de l'Observatoire des Inégalités
5. Tribunal Administratif
6. Conseil d'Etat
7. Association Nationale des Femmes Juristes du Gabon
8. Direction Générale des droits de l'Homme
9. Ministère de l'Education Nationale/Direction Générale de l'Enseignement Scolaire normal
10. Ministère du Travail et de la Lutte contre le Chômage/Direction Générale du Travail
11. Centre de promotion et de protection social des femmes victimes de violences
12. Observatoire National des Droits de la Femme
13. Observatoire des Inégalités
14. Observatoire des droits de la Femme et de Parité (ODEFPA)
15. ONG Malachie
16. Agir pour le Genre
17. Réseau Femme lève toi
18. le Réseau des femmes leaders africaines (AWLN en anglais)
19. ONG Association des Femmes Éducatrices du Gabon (FAWE)
20. Cris de Femmes
21. Association de Défense des Droits de la Femme et de l'Enfant ADDFE
22. Salon de la Femme
23. Centre National d'Appui aux Organisations de Femmes du Gabon (CENAF)

N°	Lastnames and firstnames	Organization	Function
	Pierre Claver mfouba	Direction Générale de la statistique	Directeur Général de la Statistiqu
	Lionnel Bouassa Mbadinga	Ingénieur Démographe Direction Générale de la statistique DSD/DGS/MER	Chef de Section Méthodologie et Collecte BCR Libreville/GABON

SENEGAL

To date, most gender-related research in Senegal has focused on aspects of gender-based violence in the community, neglecting discrimination and the inequalities and violence that exist in other sub-groups of the Senegalese population (in the health sector, professional work and education in particular).

National education to respond effectively and appropriately to the need to make the right to education effective, the Ministry of National Education, as part of the implementation of the Ten-Year Education and Training Plan (PDEF) since 2000 and the PAQUET from 2012 onwards, has supported equity in access to education through the definition of a coherent and proactive policy in favour of education for all, and particularly for girls. To this end, intensified advocacy with players in the education community and the conduct of action research on the theme of gender equality in education has enabled significant results to be achieved in terms of access and retention of girls and boys in the education system, as envisaged in the objectives of the SNEEG 2005-2015.

In 2015, the year the higher education statistics yearbook was published, the latest enrolment recorded for the 2012/2013 academic year was 127,320, including 47,148 girls, or 37%, compared with 80,172, or 63%.

Through its general policy, the State of Senegal has reaffirmed its commitment to making health a priority sector where all households benefit from universal access to quality services without exclusion. However, the system in place remains unequal due to the low access of populations to quality health services and the low use of reproductive health services by women and young people. A review of the leading health indicators provides information on women, men, and adolescents' health and reproductive health.

Gender disparities in employment and unemployment: A look at the structure of

employment at the national level reveals a clear predominance of young men over young women, with 55.2% and 34.6%, respectively. The same is true of the unemployment rate, which is twice as high for young women as for young men nationally and by age group.

It is in this context that the development of three reference frameworks for the advancement of women, respectively in 1982 (1st Women's Action Plan), 1996 (2nd Women's Action Plan) and 2005 (SNEEG 2005-2015), confirms the commitment of the authorities to improving the living conditions of the population in ways and policies that promote women and the equality of women and men.

Senegal has enacted several laws supporting women's rights, including the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the inclusion of gender equality in Article 7 of the country's constitution, and the adoption of a national strategy for gender equality and equity (UN Women, 2018; UN Human Rights, 2015).

Following the adoption in 2010 of a parity law designed to ensure that women hold half of all political posts, the 2012 elections saw 64 women elected to Parliament. But while some point to the benefits for women of having representatives and role models who advocate for their empowerment, others believe that women thus enjoy an easy path into politics based on gender rather than merit, thereby holding back development and democracy (Hirsch, 2012).

The National Strategy for Gender Equality and Equity (Stratégie Nationale pour l'Egalité et l'Equité de Genre - SNEEG) is a response to the dual need for (i) a global reference framework that clarifies the country's vision in terms of gender and (ii) an operational instrument that makes gender issues visible at all levels, proposes appropriate measures to remove constraints to equality between men and women and achieves the desired changes in terms of gender. More specifically, the SNEEG, through its analytical and prospective approaches,

helps to ensure that its intervention priorities align with the country's development options and, more specifically, that the ways and means of achieving gender equity and equality are coherent.

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

Presence of a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex.

Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women the same rights as men in terms of access to ownership or control of land.

The international human rights treaties that Senegal is a member of include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. All of these treaties either expressly or implicitly prohibit violence against women.

- In 1985, Senegal ratified the Convention against Discrimination Against Women.
- In 2000, Senegal ratified the Optional Protocol on Violence against Women;
- In 2001, The Senegalese Constitution's Article 7 ensures gender equality;
- In 2005, Senegal ratified the African Protocol on Women's Rights in Africa. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

These consist of treaties, agreements, protocols, and recommendations, the goals of which are increasingly centred on gender equality and women's rights.

In addition, the Ministry of Women, the Family and Childhood liaises between the Government and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in cooperation with all national and international political organizations that support women and with the Ministry of External Relations.

Furthermore, we also have:

- the passing of the law establishing absolute parity in all fully or partially elective bodies;
- the primacy's circular letter n°00959 of March 26, 2013, asking sector ministries to consider gender in their daily interventions.

Are there commissions in the country guarding human rights, gender equality, and discrimination based on tribe/ethnicity? Briefly describe their mandate.

There is a Ministerial Gender and Development Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. This Committee, which will be the body for guidance and decision-making on gender issues, provides an opportunity to ensure the implementation of the 2013 Primatorial Directive, which explicitly establishes the need to implement gender mainstreaming actions in sectoral policies.

Data governance context –the laws, regulations, and policies designed to govern the country's data collection, analysis, dissemination, and use.

The laws do not deal directly with statistics on inequality and discrimination but with statistical issues in general. For example :

- Law n° 2004-21 of July 21, 2004, on the organisation of statistical activities;
- and supplementing Law n° 2004-21 of July 21, 2004, on the organisation of statistical activities;
- Décret n° 2005-436 du 23 mai 2005 relatif à l'Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie du Sénégal;

- Decree no. 2005-435 of May 23, 2005, establishing the organizational and operational rules of the National Statistics Council and the Technical Committee for Statistical Programs.

These are all measures taken by the State of Senegal to address women's situation, leading to gender integration into NSDS 3, whose vision for 2035 is "a national statistical system that is stable, coherent, open and responsive to user needs." To this end, the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) advocates disaggregation and dissemination.

Who are the main stakeholders involved in producing and using data related to discrimination and inequality, and who coordinates data collection and production?

The Ministry of Women, the Family and Childhood in particular, through the Directorate of Gender Equity and Equality (DEEG), remains the main body in charge of gender equality and women's empowerment in Senegal. It was created in 2004 by Decree no. 2004/320 of December 08, 2004, from the ashes of the former Ministry of Women's Affairs (1997).

In addition, **the Ministry of Women, the Family and Childhood** liaises between the Government and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), in liaison with the Ministry of External Relations, as well as with all national and international political organizations for the promotion of women.

The National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) is Senegal's official statistical service, created in 2005. Its activities are planned by the overall framework of the country's statistical system.

ANSD is a public administrative institution with legal personality and financial autonomy under the supervision of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development. Its powers

and organisation were the subject of Decree No. 2005-436 of 23 May 2005, issued by the President.

Generally, the ANSD is responsible for ensuring the technical coordination of the national statistical system's activities and for carrying out its activities to produce and disseminate statistical data for the needs of the government, public administrations, the private sector, development partners, and the public.

These data are mainly collected and analyzed by the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD), which regularly organizes surveys and censuses, the latest being in 2013.

The cross-cutting nature of the gender approach in all development programs means that gender equality must be considered when formulating sectoral policies and evaluating their implementation. This is why, alongside the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family, other sectoral ministries and public and non-governmental organizations are also involved in implementing the National Gender Policy.

Sectoral ministries—The ministries in charge of sectoral policies in their area will ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the programs and projects included in the PES PAP.

1. Ministry of Justice (Department of Penitentiary Administration, Department of Supervised Education and Social Protection, etc.)
2. Ministry of the Interior (National Police Headquarters)
3. SESN (national economic and social situations)
4. Ministry of Justice (DAP, DESPS)
5. Ministry of the Interior (DGPN)
6. Ministry of Education (DPRE)

To this end, gender focal points are appointed by the relevant ministerial departments to monitor gender mainstreaming in their respective fields.

However, establishing focal points has shown some limitations due to the quality of the people appointed, their constant mobility due to assignments, and the fact that many are not always fully aware of their roles and responsibilities.

Are there official national household survey data available related to the theme (variables included and frequency);

Information on denial, discrimination, inequality and socio-economic exclusion can be found in the following operations.

Other household surveys

- EDS-MICS 2010-2011;
- EDS-C, 2014;
- 2013 Census;
- Survey of rice-growing households (DAPS 2010) ;
- EHCVM 2018/2019;
- Situation Economique et Sociale du Sénégal Ed. 2019.

The Situation Economique et Sociale Nationale (SESN) is an annual publication summarizing statistical information produced by the ANSD and other National Statistical System (SSN) structures in their daily work. The SESN attempts to cover virtually all economic and social activity sectors, highlighting quantitative information and providing the leading economic indicators.

- Senegalese survey on household time use
- Determinants of violence against women Dakar, March 2022
- Determinants of differential access to education for girls and boys October 2022
- Combined base of EDS-Continues 2018 & 2019
- ENETS, ENES, ERI-ESI
- Analyze des Discriminations et Inégalités de Genre (GDIA) took place from April to May

2021 in the regions of Saint Louis, Matam, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, Sédhiou, Diourbel in Senegal.

- Analysis of gender-related inequalities and discrimination in Senegal's health sector: towards effective human resources management December 2021 and inequality?

Describe the role of NSOs in **steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities** (e.g., working with data users to define data needs, improving data quality, and publishing and disseminating official statistics in this area).

Senegal has a dynamic civil society. There are many players in this field. However, their actions are scattered and inconsistent and sometimes contradict government guidelines. We, therefore, need to set up a consultation framework for civil society players working in this field and guide their actions in implementing the SNEEG, which is the reference framework for interventions in this area. The country also lacks a framework to bring together all the players working in this field.

Hence, there is a need to institutionalize an annual national forum on statistics on discrimination and inequality as a prelude to international meetings.

Document the role of the NSO in coordinating the collection of admin data on discrimination and inequalities, and the existence (or not) of mechanisms facilitating cooperation between NSOs and organizations collecting/recording the data, and with organizations that have policy responsibility for non-discrimination & equality

This mark of the Government's commitment to women citizens has boasted the promotion and protection of women's rights and their empowerment unless gender discrimination is not the only form of discrimination of relevance in Gabon

Once gender became a priority at the policy level, the rest was just a logical follow-up, manifested through:

- Coordination of access, use and communication of gender statistics;
- Forum between users and producers of gender statistics;
- Training of SSN members on gender statistics;
- Creation of a gender meta-database;
- Gender statistics focal points in sector ministries for administrative data;
- Participate in and facilitate meetings on the production of gender statistics at ANSD;
- Support sector ministries in the output of gender-sensitive data.

Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality: Two-page summary of admin data mapping findings (based on Excel sheet) for each country Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): What kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in available data sets?

Areas for statistical measurement	Data sources	
	Administrative data	Household or population surveys
A-Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination and Harassment		
A.1. Prevalence of discrimination or harassment, by grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (incl. by multiple grounds)	Ministère de la justice (Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, Direction de l'éducation surveillée et de la protection sociale, etc.) Ministère de l'intérieur (Direction générale de la police nationale) SESN (situations économiques et sociales nationales)	ENETS, EHCVM, ENES, EDS, ERI-ESI
A.2. Different domains ("areas of life") where discrimination or harassment typically occurs (e.g., health, education, justice and personal security, living standards, work, participation, etc.)	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	ENETS, EHCVM, ENES, EDS, ERI-ESI
A.3. Relationship to the person who committed the discrimination act	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	EDS
A.4. Effects of discrimination or harassment on the person (e.g., effects on victims' sense of insecurity, mental health, on going to work/school, etc.)		NO
A.5. Perceived prevalence of discrimination and harassment against relevant groups at risk		EDS
B - Hate Crimes and Hate Speech		
B.1. Prevalence of hate crimes (e.g. homicide, assaults, property damage, etc.) and hate speech (esp. on online platforms), by type of bias motivation and type of offense	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	IN PROGRESS In the case of violence
B.2 Perceived prevalence of hate crimes against relevant groups at risk, by type of bias motivation and type of offense	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	NO

C-Reporting and Sentencing of Discrimination, Harassment and Hate Crimes		
C.1. Reporting of discrimination, harassment and hate crimes by victims and witnesses to relevant authorities, by type of authority	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	IN PROGRESS In the case of violence
C.2. Reasons for non-reporting discrimination, harassment and hate crimes	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	IN PROGRESS
C.3. Satisfaction with the way the report/complaint was handled		IN PROGRESS
C.4. Convictions of discrimination, harassment and hate crime cases and reparations provided to victims	Ministère de la justice (DAP, DESPS,) Ministère de l'intérieur (DGPN) SESN	NO
D-Attitudes Towards Minority Groups		
D.1. Degree of 'closeness to' or 'acceptability' towards different social or ethnic/racial groups, including groups at risk of discrimination (Bogardus social distance scale)		NO
D.2. Attitudes on equal treatment of groups, multiculturalism, integration		NO
E-Promotion of Equality and Non-Discrimination		
E.1. Public awareness of national efforts aimed at fighting discrimination and promoting equality		NO
E.2. Effectiveness of national efforts aimed at fighting discrimination and promoting equality		NO
F-Indirect Discrimination		
F.1. Prevalence of indirect discrimination against certain population groups, by grounds of discrimination (e.g., statistics on school attendance, educational attainment, labour market participation, income, wealth, housing, social security and social benefits, access to other public services, etc.)		ANSD : EHCVM, EDS, ENES, ENETS, ERI-ESI,

Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): Is it possible to analyze this data according to the important disaggregates, e.g., age and sex? What are the main reasons why there are administrative data gaps? Data capacity gaps (for each country): ICT Data quality gaps (for each country):

- Capacity building of stakeholders working in different administrative services, in particular on gender and inequality issues
- Human resources
- Financial resources for statistical workloads and operations
- Awareness campaigns
- Crime statistics, all the information to use
- System to be set up
- Inadequate statistical legislation
- Insufficient statistical coordination
- insufficient quality and quantity of data produced to meet needs
- the absence of a human resources policy to compensate for the shortage of statisticians

What are the main problems with the quality of the available data in terms of compliance with the main data quality principles/dimensions (Relevance; Accuracy; Timeliness; Coherence and comparability; Accessibility and clarity; Privacy and security; Procedures) and how can it be overcome?

Even though most administrative agencies disaggregate their administrative data by sex, only some justice courts in the criminal justice sector collect gender-specific data. Gender focal points are, in most cases, not working with data (except human resource data), and those manning administrative data systems are not always statisticians. However, they have the specialized knowledge necessary to use their systems but need to build more capacity for gender statistics. There is no dedicated budget for gender statistics, and GRN budget cuts during recent years have hindered the filling of vacant posts and the regular execution of sample surveys, including, more recently, the Population and Housing Census.

Are there regular and comprehensive statistical publications (fully or partially based on administrative data) on discrimination and inequality? If yes, is anything missing? Can something be improved to increase the accessibility of the data?

The Direction de la Planification et de la Réforme de l'Éducation (DPRE) of the Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale (MEN) provides clients (policymakers, planners and researchers) with a wide range of data on the state of education in Senegal, highlighting regional disparities, gender inequalities and socio-economic inequalities. The 2018 edition of the National Report on the State of Education (RNSE) was an opportunity for the Ministry of Education to continue integrating special modules into the education information and management system (SIGE), namely children with disabilities, child victims of violence, the hand-washing system and cases of vulnerability, among others.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

- The reinforcement of a gender statistics unit at ANSD, which did not previously exist;
- The Time Use Survey in Senegal;
- The valorization of existing databases with the production of several thematic reports on gender equality and women's empowerment;
- The creation of a sexo-specific meta-database;

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

ANSD assists administrations likely to produce official statistics

For all administrative Data exist but are not used

Data accessibility and use:

Is the data accessible in format, open access, equal and timely access, etc.?

The ANSD makes available to the public all data, including administrative data, within the meaning of Law No. 2020/010 of July 20, 2020, governing statistical activity in Senegal.

Recent and future official studies can be used to collect data on these matters. Recent and future official studies can be used to collect data on these matters.

As part of the development of the SNEEG, a relevant tool for achieving equity and equality between women and men and, beyond this, as a guarantee of security for the achievement of sustainable development in Senegal for the emergence of a cohesive society in a state governed by the rule of law without discrimination between women and men, an inventory of gender issues (DISPARITIES, DISCRIMINATIONS AND OPPRESSIONS) was carried out;

- Analysis of gender-based inequalities and discrimination in Senegal's health sector: towards effective human resource management December 2021.
- Ministère de l'Éducation nationale Rapport national sur la situation de l'éducation (RNSE) : édition 2018

Other major sources of statistics on discrimination and inequality in these countries are :

- Administrative Data for Education Statistics, where the education authorities collect data through annual school surveys or censuses for compiling a range of indicators used in planning, monitoring, and evaluating school education programs
- Administrative Data for Health Statistics is collected mainly through routine reporting by health ministries
- Civil Registration Systems and Vital Statistics

While the births of girls and boys are registered almost equally, evidence suggests that the deaths of women and girls are less likely to be registered, making them invisible in the eyes of policymakers and of the law. The causes of death are not recorded in most countries. Additionally, marriage (and divorce) registration lags behind the number of traditional/customary unions, making it difficult for women to access inheritance and social protection mechanisms in case of the death of the spouse and for the children to access inheritance.

Which entities in the country are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data

The Ministry for Women, the Family and Childhood, various ministries, civil society organizations, the Gender Thematic Group and technical and financial partners.

The Ministry of Women, the Family and Childhood, mainly through the Department of Gender Equity and Equality (DEEG), is the leading national mechanism for promoting gender equity and equality.

Within the Ministry, DEEG contributes to capacity building in sectoral ministries through gender units, specialized national agencies involved in implementing sectoral projects and programs, regional development agencies, Parliament and civil society organizations. It coordinates activities and promotes dialogue between the various stakeholders to ensure effective implementation. Sectoral ministries in charge of sectoral policies in their respective areas will ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the programs and projects included in the PES PAP. Naturally, the system to be set up will work closely and consistently with the Observatoire de la Parité (ONP), which, as a watchdog and early-warning body, collects the data needed to report on the state of equality in all sectors, as provided for in its founding decree.

The National Assembly, a key player in achieving equality between women and men through its structures, bodies and institutional resources, will ensure gender mainstreaming in parliamentary work, i.e., legislation, oversight and representation. To this end, it is integrating into its capacity-building programs capacity-building activities for MPs, the administration and parliamentary assistants, designed to equip them with the technical means for gender mainstreaming in its mandates for examining the various finance bills and, more specifically, for evaluating public policies, recently introduced by the institutional review.

Civil society organizations (CSOs), which play an essential role in promoting human rights and improving women's living conditions, physical and moral integrity and participation in decision-making, will contribute to the implementation of the SNEEG. Given their multi-faceted and decisive contributions to executing programs and projects implemented by sectoral ministries, CSOs contribute, based on specific actions, to achieving the results of the SNEEG.

Technical and financial partners Technical partners

To this end, the Gender Thematic Group comprises technical and financial partners and their umbrella organizations.

Communication professionals

The media, traditional communicators, community relays, and artists are also called upon to act as privileged partners.

Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data in a particular country (e.g., coordination, production, quality assurance, adoption of standards and definitions, publication and use)

To promote the availability of gender-specific data necessary for a proper assessment of performance in terms of gender integration in all areas, the DEEG has set up a gender-sensitive information system in each of the priority areas of intervention of the strategy, but also in all the sectoral areas supported by the different parties in the implementation of the strategy and the PSE globally. This system is powered by a substantial production of data differentiated by sex from the various sectors of activity, the Operational Monitoring Office (BOS), the Unit for Monitoring and Coordination of Economic Policies of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning and the Organization and Methods Office (BOM) in its role of contribution to the evaluation of public policies and through the results of thematic studies and one-off surveys carried out on the ANSD and other institutions.

So, all of them are measures taken by the state of Senegal concerning the situation of women and which lead to the integration of gender in NSDS 3, the vision of which by 2035 is to have: “A stable national statistical system, coherent, open and meeting the needs of users. To this end, the National Statistics Development Strategy (SNDS) recommends disaggregating and disseminating indicators and statistical information according to gender. Its execution within the ANSD was carried out with the support of ONUFEMMES through the WOMENCOUNT program.

Limites/ Defis

These include in particular:

- The strengthening of a Unit in charge of gender statistics at the ANSD, which did not exist;
- The development of existing databases with the production of several thematic reports on gender equality and women's empowerment;
- The creation of a sex-specific meta-database;

SENEGAL

Annex 2: Excel sheet populated by Statistical focal point in Senegal

A detailed Excel mapping of the administrative data sources in Senegal is available upon request

Annex 3: List of persons interviewed

N°	Lastnames and firstnames	Organization	Function
	ATOUMANE FALL	ANSD	DIRECTEUR DSDDS
	AIDA NGOM DIOP	ANSD	CADRE DSDDS

GHANA

Discrimination and inequality context

Discrimination refers to a wide range of wrongdoings in essential areas of public life, such as primary education, housing, health care, and work.

Although discrimination in these fields takes many forms, it is all characterised by denying opportunities or benefits to individuals based on their membership in a group subject to significant prejudice.

In terms of work and occupation, discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, colour, sex, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation or gender identity, status as a refugee or stateless person, HIV/AIDS status, or any other factor is not illegal.

First, discrimination occurs when judgments directly impact a person's work status or the terms and circumstances of their employment.

Employers' decisions regarding hiring, promotion, compensation, benefits, and other terms and circumstances of employment that directly impact an employee's financial interests typically result in discrimination in the workplace.

Discrimination can take many different forms, some examples of which are as follows:

- Discrimination based on gender: Sex discrimination is when someone is mistreated just because of their gender rather than because of something having to do with their sexual orientation or marital status. Courts have determined that sexual harassment is a type of sex discrimination;
- Religious discrimination: Describes situations in which an employer declines to promote or recruit someone based only on bias against members of a particular religious community;
- Discrimination based on National Origin: This category includes prejudice based

on an individual's ethnicity, colour, and, to some extent, religion;

- Age Discrimination: The leading cause of discrimination is the benefits that employers see in pushing older workers aside to make room for younger workers, who frequently have more creative ideas and up-to-date skills. Younger workers are also less expensive for employers because older workers typically earn higher salaries and utilise fringe benefits more frequently—harassment of people with disabilities.
- Discrimination against people with disabilities: To compensate for their impairment, hiring people with disabilities frequently necessitates treating them differently. It could be argued that employers should be willing to make reasonable accommodations for employees with disabilities, just as they are required to do so for people with religion.

Ghana has ratified important international frameworks and instruments favouring GE and WE. Its foundation is international human rights and humanitarian law treaties and legislative, judicial, and policy frameworks.

Ghana is replete with patriarchal values that undervalue women's contributions to national development and their roles in the development process. Human rights abuses, including gender-based violence, among others, are the order of the day.

The 1992 Constitution of Ghana also affirms access to land as the legal right of all citizens, where the state shall guarantee the ownership of property and the right of inheritance (Article 36(7))

Discrimination continues to exist in purchasing and transferring land and property. 2020 saw the passage of the Land Act (Act 1036). All of the earlier land-related laws are combined into one with this Act. The law's three primary objectives are ensuring an efficient and successful land tenure

system, managing land sustainably throughout the nation, and improving accountability and transparency in the various land governance organizations. If the law is followed, women's land rights will significantly increase. A National Gender Policy was developed in 2015 as evidence of additional commitments to gender equality.

This policy encourages a government-wide commitment to women's empowerment and incorporates gender equality and women's empowerment concerns into the national development process (MoGC-SP, 2015). The policy obligates the government to enhance Ghanaians' legal, social, political, cultural, and economic circumstances, focusing on women, girls, and children.

It also covers gender roles and relationships, women's economic justice, women's leadership and participation, women's empowerment and livelihoods, women's rights and access to justice, and women's economic justice. Other governmental frameworks, including the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2005), the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy I (2002), the GSGDA I (2009–2013), and the GSGDA II (2014–2017), are also helping to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Administrative data are necessary in these contexts for basic socio-economic rights such as access to water, land, Civil registration, identity, health care, and basic education.

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

Presence of a legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex.

Presence of a legal framework (including customary law) guaranteeing women the same rights as men in terms of access to ownership or control of land.

The United Nations has developed several significant Conventions to reinforce the significance of equality and nondiscrimination.

Key International Instruments and Frameworks Ratified by Ghana in Support of GE and WE
Ghana has ratified all the essential International Instruments related to GE and WE.

Among these, crucial ones are:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948;
- The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which was ratified on January 2, 1986, after being signed on July 17, 1980;
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW OP) 1999, signed on February 24, 2000, has an optional protocol.
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966, as ratified on December 7, 2000;
- The Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985;
- The Vienna Declaration on Human Rights, 1993; The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995;
- The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) declaration, 1994 ;
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), which was signed on July 3, 2004, and ratified on January 24, 1989;
- Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, 2003 (signed October 31, 2003; ratified June 13, 2007);
- Resolutions 1325 and 1820 of the UN Security Council regarding women's peace, security, and violence against them;
- The 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Approved December 7, 2000)

- The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, which was approved for membership on September 13, 2007;
- The International Convention to Prevent All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) was established on January 4, 1969.
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of September 2, 1990;
- the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (MWC) (1 July 2003);
- the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on December 10, 1984; it was ratified on September 7, 2000.

At the continental and national level

The African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, “The Africa We Want,” acknowledges the significance of African women’s contributions to the continent’s continental and national development.

Encouraging women in Africa to reach their full potential for the continent’s development is the sixth of Agenda 2063’s seven goals (Africa Union Commission, 2015:2). Likewise, the Republic of Ghana’s 1992 Constitution guarantees gender equality as a fundamental human right at the national level.

As stated explicitly in Article 17(2) of the Constitution, “a person shall not be discriminated against based on gender, race, color, ethnic origin, religion, creed, or social or economic status.”

Article 17 (2) of the 1992 Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of gender, among other characteristics. Article 12 (2) (human rights regardless of gender, among others),

Articles 22 (property rights of spouses) and 27 (women’s rights) deal directly with gender issues.

(3) Since 1985, the government has passed several laws that seek to restructure traditional inheritance

systems, such as the Intestate Succession Law, to ensure a fair distribution of a deceased person’s property and more adequately accommodate the otherwise excluded spouse and children.

The 1992 Constitution, as well as the Labour Act of 2003, ensures the protection of the rights of working women.

(4) Some of the recent achievements in protecting women’s and children’s rights include the criminalization of harmful traditional practices under the Criminal Code Amendment Act in 1994, the criminalization of underage and forced marriage under the Children’s Act in 1998, and the passage of the Human Trafficking Act in 2006 and the Domestic Violence Act in 2007.

The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit was established in the Ghana Police Service in 1998. In 2007, the Domestic Violence Act was approved by Parliament.

Article 17 of the 1992 Ghanaian Constitution forbids discrimination against individuals based on gender. The Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1998 (Act 554) also prohibits female circumcision and improves enforcement efficiency.

All types of abuse are illegal under the Domestic Abuse Act, 2007 (Act 732), which also creates the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) to address incidents of violence against women promptly. The Human Trafficking Act of 2006 (Act 694) deals with the issue of trafficking in humans.

The Human Trafficking Management Board (HTMB), which the Act also establishes, offers the Ministry expert guidance on handling situations involving trafficking in persons. Repeal of the Criminal Offenses Act, 1960 (Act 29)’s Section 42(g), which allowed for non-consensual sex during marriage.

The Intestate Succession Law of 1985, amended in 1991, provides a uniform intestate law applicable throughout the nation, particularly when a spouse dies intestate.

The right to equal remuneration for equal work is reaffirmed in section 68 of the Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651), “without distinction of any kind.”

As a signatory to international agreements such as the Beijing Declaration, the African Charter on Human Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Ghana is committed to ensuring women’s equal access to land and property. Furthermore, according to Article 36(7) of the 1992 Ghanaian Constitution, the government will guarantee that every person possesses property and is entitled to inheritance.

The Criminal Code Amendment Act of 1998 (Act 554) forbids female circumcision, which also improves enforcement efficiency.

All types of abuse are illegal under the Domestic Abuse Act, 2007 (Act 732), which also creates the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) to address incidents of violence against women promptly. The Human Trafficking Act of 2006 (Act 694) deals with the issue of trafficking in humans.

Repeal of Section 42(g) of the Criminal Offenses Act, 1960 (Act 29), which had permitted non-consensual sex within marriage.

The Labour Act 2003 (Act 651) has specific provisions, including section 68, reiterating the right to equal pay for equal work “without distinction of any kind.”

Data governance context –the laws, regulations, and policies designed to govern the country’s data collection, analysis, dissemination, and use.

The need to improve statistics and indicators concerning inequality and discrimination is familiar in Africa. These statistics are also indispensable for evidence-based decision-making for optimal productivity and socio-economic security of all members of society. The production of inequality and discrimination statistics is also an essential requirement for tracking progress in achieving the ODD, one of which, Goal 16, emphasizes the

need to eliminate gender disparities in educational levels, literacy rates, wage employment, and political participation as a means to sustainable development.

The laws do not deal directly with statistics on inequality and discrimination but with statistical issues in general. The fundamental act is the Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003), which replaced the Statistical Service Law, 1985. This new law established the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) as the central statistics producing and coordinating institution for the National Statistical System. It strengthens the production of quality, relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information for national development statistics and promotes statistics as a tool for development planning and evidence-based policy making.

Who are the main stakeholders involved in producing and using data related to discrimination and inequality, and who coordinates data collection and production?

The following government agencies produce statistics on discrimination and inequality that are suitable for statistical analysis:

Gender, Children, And Social Protection Ministry (MOGCSP)

The Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs was replaced in January 2013 by the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection (MoGCSP), established by Executive Instrument 1 (E.I. 1). Its main goal was to create a Ministry responsible for drafting policies, coordinating efforts, and monitoring and evaluating issues related to social protection, gender, and children within the country’s development plan framework.

As a result, gender parity and equity will be achieved, women and girls will be empowered, and children’s rights will be upheld by supporting their survival and development. Additionally, it will guarantee that social protection initiatives are better harmonized to target marginalized, vulnerable, and disabled people, incorporate the fulfilment

of excluded people and persons with disabilities, and integrate their rights, empowerment, and full participation into national development.

The goals of MOGSCP are to:

- through capacity building, promote gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) in MDAs and MMDAs;
- enhance the socioeconomic standing of those who are marginalized and at risk using focused interventions; Increase the use of evidence in decision-making around gender equality and the empowerment of marginalized and vulnerable people by gathering de-identified data;
- Create awareness and execute national and international policy frameworks and laws effectively to safeguard and advance the rights, development, and inclusion of children, the weak, and the marginalized;
- Evaluate policy outcomes and impacts through an efficient monitoring and evaluation system and track the implementation of gender-related programs and projects to offer information for the design and revision of policies about gender, children, and social protection; Integrate and synchronize the rights of the marginalized and vulnerable.

Ghana Statistical Service

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is the leading agency in Ghana that is charged with producing and disseminating official statistics. The sector ministries' responsibilities also require them to make official data relevant to their work goals.

Due to the decentralization of governmental administration, official statistics are now produced in each of the 170 nationwide districts. A significant barrier to the timely and accurate generation of statistical data for the sector ministries and, at this point, the districts is the need for more suitable

statistical infrastructure in many of them.

However, many districts still need to set up statistical units capable of producing and utilizing the necessary statistical data. The different components of the production of statistical data must be adequately coordinated, standardized, and harmonized because the need for statistical data and its creation crosses the nation's sectors, administrative districts, and geographic regions. Even though official statistics are gathered, compiled, analyzed, published, and distributed in Ghana

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for legal matters about the exercise of executive power of the State and also legislative drafting about human rights.

The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)

The Commission was enshrined by Article 218(g) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and Section 7(1) (h) of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act 1993 (Act 456). The Mandate of the Commission is to work on human rights, anti-corruption and administrative justice by producing an annual report based on administrative data.

Ghan civil society organisations (CSOs)

Other NGOs and CSOs have tirelessly pursued the cause of gender equality in Ghana. One of these groups is the non-governmental organisation ABANTU for Development, which aims to promote women in all spheres of national life. Among its notable initiatives is the coordination of the 2004 publication of the Women's Manifesto, which outlines the concerns of women in Ghana.

Are there official national household survey data available related to the theme (variables included and frequency)

The household sample surveys that have yet to include specific questions on discrimination inequality are:

The Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES) Labour Force is the first nationally representative high frequency panel that provides quarterly data on the labour force. It is designed to provide disaggregated labour statistics to support policy and planning that align with national development.

The first high frequency household panel survey in Ghana that is nationally representative is the Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES). In addition to gathering quarterly and annual data on household final consumption expenditure, the AHIES collects data on various demographic, economic, and welfare variables, such as labour, food insecurity, multidimensional poverty and health status concerning planning, research, and policymaking.

Quarterly GDP, regional GDP, quarterly unemployment, underemployment, inequality, consumption expenditure, poverty, multidimensional poverty, and food security are important macroeconomic indicators that need to be produced. To assist researchers, administrators, policy makers, and development partners in creating and carrying out different development programs at the national and local levels and in tracking targets under the Sustainable Development Goals, the AHIES data is categorised, tabulated, and distributed. They are monitoring targets under the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as at the national and local levels.

- Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, NDHS (2008, 2011, 2014, and 2022) with some questions on domestic violence, female genital mutilation, women's empowerment and health outcomes;
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6, 2017-2018, 2021).

Other data sources essentially from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) are:

The Third Quarter Labour Force Report presents statistics from the first three-quarters of 2022 statistics on labour force participation, employment status, vulnerable employment, unemployment

rate, labour market inequalities (participation and earnings), and youth no

The User Satisfaction Survey

The Multi-dimensional Poverty Ghana Report provides in-depth insights to answer these crucial questions. Using multiple dimensions to measure poverty gives a better understanding of the various deprivations of the poor in the country.

Describe the role of NSOs in **steering statistical production related to discrimination and inequalities** (e.g., working with data users to define data needs, improving data quality, and publishing and disseminating official statistics in this area).

Although the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) is legally mandated to collect, compile, analyze, publish, and disseminate official statistics in Ghana, other statistical organizations and units also exist within the National Statistical System (NSS) and produce data.

Weak collaboration and coordination in the wider NSS and inadequate statistical infrastructure in many of the sector ministries, and currently the districts, is a major constraint in producing reliable and timely statistical data for the country. Many of the districts have, thus far, been unable to establish statistical units within the districts that could effectively generate and use the required statistical data. Given the need for statistical data and their production cuts across geographical areas of the country, sectors and administrative districts, the many aspects of the production of statistical data must be well coordinated, standardized and harmonized.

There are personnel and financial issues that the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social

Protection (MoGCSP) has to be addressed. The amount of money provided is always less than initially budgeted, even when there is a low initial allocation. Moreover, most financing goes toward social protection issues, making it more challenging for the ministry to address gender issues. In addition, staff shortages make it hard to detect and address gender issues at the local level.

Document the role of the NSO in coordinating the collection of admin data on discrimination and inequalities, and the existence (or not) of mechanisms facilitating cooperation between NSOs and organizations collecting/recording the data, and with organizations that have policy responsibility for non-discrimination & equality.

To improve the production of high-quality, timely, accurate, and relevant statistical data for the goal of national development, the New Law designates the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) as the primary statistics producing and coordinating institution for the National Statistical System. The New Law mandates that the Service to :

- (a) Lead and guide the efficient, standardized, and comprehensive data collection, processing, analysis, documentation, and storage for the National Statistical System;
- (b) Gather, compile, analyze, abstract, publish, and distribute data about the social, commercial, industrial, financial, demographic, and other activities and conditions of the nation's citizens through the conduct of national surveys and censuses, such as the population, housing, economic, and agricultural censuses;
- (c) Ascertain how the Service works with Ministries, Departments, Agencies, District Assemblies, and Statutory bodies to gather, compile, and publish statistical data, including statistics generated from those institutions' operations;
To ensure the quality of statistics in terms of relevance, accuracy, reliability, coherence and comparability, sustainability, continuity, timeliness, topicality, and integrity;
- (d) develop, raise awareness of, and operationalize the code of ethics and practice for the production and use of data;
- (e) Oversee a centrally organized database that contains (i) data sets from micro and macro-level commercial, industrial, financial, social, demographic, and economic surveys and censuses; (ii) statistical indicators; and (iii)

Metadata on the statistical processes within the National Statistical System

(f) Examine, evaluate, categorize, and designate as official statistics any data generated by the Service, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, District Assemblies, and other national institutions; inform the government and public regularly about the status of official statistics;

- (g) Promote and build statistical capacity and professional competencies using various interventions, including establishing and operating a National Statistical Training Center.
- (h) Prescribe and direct the pursuit of scientific independence, impartiality, responsibility, and transparency in statistical production;
- (i) Promote bilateral and multilateral statistics cooperation and partnership to upgrade the nation's statistics production systems.

Overview of existing administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality:

A two-page summary of admin data mapping findings (based on an Excel sheet) for each country

Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): What kind of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in available data sets?

The surveys on household living conditions, employment and the informal sector (EESI), the EDS address gender violence, but many kinds of discrimination and inequality data are not covered in the data sets that are available:

1. Experiences and Perceptions of Discrimination & Harassment
 - i. Prevalence, by grounds, by different domains ("areas of life"), by perpetrator.
 - ii. Perceived prevalence.
 - iii. Effects on the person.

2. Hate Crimes and Hate Speech
 - i. Prevalence, by type of bias motivation & type of offense.
 - ii. Perceived prevalence, by kind of bias motivation & type of offense.
3. Reporting and Sentencing of Discrimination, Harassment and Hate Crimes
 - i. Public reporting, by type of authority & reasons for non-reporting & satisfaction.
 - ii. Convictions & reparations provided to victims.
4. Attitudes Towards Minority Groups
 - i. Level of hostility vs. 'acceptability' towards different social or ethnic/racial groups.
 - ii. Attitudes on equal treatment of groups, multiculturalism, and integration.
5. Promotion of Equality
 - i. Public awareness and evaluation of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate crimes.
 - ii. Effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination/harassment/hate speech.
6. Indirect Discrimination
 - i. Inequalities in outcomes, by grounds of discrimination.

- Financial resources for additional workload operations (designing sheets, transforming sheets, reports, complaints, they must be used for statistical purposes, and they must be trained);
- Capacities building of the statistical units of the administrations producing the data – gender, inequalities, discrimination, on the need for data disaggregation for statistical purposes ;
- Harmonized tools which remain manual (internet, IT equipment security, energy, etc.);
- The creation and strengthening of a Unit in charge of inequalities discrimination statistics at the NSO, which did not exist;
- The development of existing databases with the production of several thematic reports on data on discrimination and inequalities;
- Low appreciation of the importance of statistics in the process of policy and decision-making;
- Negative perceptions of completeness and reliability of data;
- Different reporting formats required by international organisations hamper productivity
- Coordination

Data Gaps Analysis (for each country): Is it possible to analyze this data according to the important disaggregates, e.g., age and sex? What are the main reasons why there are administrative data gaps? Data capacity gaps (for each country): ICT Data quality gaps (for each country):

The main reasons why there are administrative data gaps are:

- Training of staff for use for statistical purposes, the production of harmonized collection tools, and capacity building for the use of the guidelines of the National Quality Assurance Framework).

Weak collaboration and coordination in the wider NSS and inadequate statistical infrastructure in many of the sector ministries, and currently the districts, is a major constraint in producing reliable and timely statistical data for the country. Many of the districts have, thus far, been unable to establish statistical units within the districts that could effectively generate and use the required statistical data. Given the need for statistical data and their production cuts across geographical areas of the country, sectors and administrative districts, the many aspects of the production of statistical data must be well coordinated, standardized and harmonized.

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

The NBS assists government departments in producing official statistics. The data exists but is only used after publication.

Suggestions for addressing identified data gaps?

These are some suggestions for the identified gaps:

- Capacity-building for stakeholders working in different administrations, particularly on gender and inequalities
- Human resources
- Financial resources for workloads and statistical operations
- Raising awareness
- Statistics on crime, all the information required

What are the main problems with the quality of the available data in terms of compliance with the main data quality principles/dimensions (Relevance; Accuracy; Timeliness; Coherence and comparability; Accessibility and clarity; Privacy and security; Procedures)and how can it be overcome?

The main problems with the quality of the available data

- Delays in data release
- heavy reliance on household-based surveys; expensive to measure regularly
- Measuring quality
- Administrative data sets cannot be used in most cases
- Coverage.
- International organizations' requirement for several reporting formats needs to improve efficiency. Requests for impromptu surveys from non-NSDS stakeholders;

What is the potential role of the data producers/ owners and the NSO in overcoming the data quality gaps?

As the coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS) and the authoritative source of all official statistics in Ghana, the National Bureau of Statistics, herein referred to as the Bureau, ensures collaborations across all tiers of governments and civil society organizations in statistical delivery on all facets of human endeavours towards meeting the data demands of policymakers and users both within and outside the country.

Data accessibility and use:

Is the data accessible in format, open access, equal and timely access, etc.?

Data are not available in a format that allows for equal, timely, open, and other access.

There is also an insufficient knowledge of how statistics are used to inform decision-making and public policy formulation. Negative opinions on the accuracy and completeness of the data: International organizations' requirement for several reporting formats is impeding efficiency. Requests for impromptu surveys from non-NSDS stakeholders; insufficient and subpar compensation package for statisticians; inadequate and sporadic government support for statistical activity; absence of a general class for statisticians in the Civil Service; rivalry between independent statisticians; DPs' selective strategy for bolstering NSS;

Finally, there are still disparate and contradictory statistical reports from many sources, both inside and outside the NSS.

Recent and future official studies can be used to collect data on these matters.

The Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES) is the first nationally representative high-frequency panel that provides quarterly data on the labour force. It is designed to provide disaggregated labour statistics to support policy and planning in line with national development.

The Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES) is Ghana's first nationally representative high-frequency household panel survey. The AHIES is conducted to obtain quarterly and annual data on household final consumption expenditure and a broad scope of demographic, economic and welfare variables, including statistics on labour, food insecurity, multidimensional poverty, and health status for research, planning and policymaking. The 2022 first to third quarters Multidimensional Poverty Report is the first to make available quarterly statistics on various dimensions of poverty: Incidence (headcount) and intensity on different aspects of living conditions (electricity, housing, assets, overcrowding, cooking fuel, toilet facility and drinking water), education (attendance, attainment, and grade progression) and health (insurance coverage and nutrition). These statistics are presented by region and type of locality.

Which entities in the country are working towards promoting the uptake and use of this kind of data

- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP)
- Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
- Ministry of Justice and Attorney General
- Ghana Civil Society Organization (CSOS)
- Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ).
- Ghana-West Africa Program to Combat AIDS & STI (WAPCAS)
- Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG)
- Network Of African People Living With HIV/ AIDS (Nap+)
- Centre for Popular Education and Human Rights, Ghana (CEPEHRG)

Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data in a particular country (e.g., coordination, production, quality assurance, adoption of standards and definitions, publication and use)

The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit was established in the Ghana Police Service in 1998. In 2007, the Domestic Violence Act was approved by Parliament.

Limitations/ Challenges

The challenges relate to strengthening the need for more quality and quantity of data produced in several administrations. This involves:

- Political Commitment
- Weak collaboration and coordination in the wider NSS;
- Capacity
- Resources Inadequate Central Government funding to NSS;
- Delays in data release
- heavy reliance on household-based surveys; expensive to measure regularly
- Measuring quality
- Administrative data sets cannot be used in most cases
- Coverage
- Negative opinions on the accuracy and completeness of the data;
- Different reporting formats required by international organisations hamper productivity
- Requests for ad hoc surveys by stakeholders which are not part of NSDS;
- Inadequate dissemination of data;
- Limited ICT infrastructure;
- Over-reliance on surveys/ censuses rather than administrative data.

GHANA

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Annex 2: Excel sheet populated by Statistical focal point in Ghana

A detailed Excel map of the administrative data systems is available upon request.

Annex 3: List of persons interviewed

N°	Lastnames and firstnames	Organization	Function
	Omar Seidu	National Bureau of Statistics	Social Statistics Directorate, GSS



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