

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

MID-TERM REVIEW



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REPORTING PERIOD

January – December 2019

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community	PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal	RGA	Rapid gender assessment
CEGS	Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
		SIAP	Statistical Institute of Asia-Pacific
DANE	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Colombia	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
HCP	High Commission for Planning of Morocco		
IAGSTC	Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
		UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ILO	International Labour Organization		
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, Mexico	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ISWGHS	Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
MLE	Monitoring, learning and evaluation		
MTR	Mid-term Review	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NPGEI	National Priority Gender Equality	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
Indicators		UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics	UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
		VAW	Violence against women
NSO	National Statistical Office	WHO	World Health Organization
NSS	National Statistical System		
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century	Women Count	Making Every Woman and Girl Count

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AT A GLANCE: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

THE ISSUE

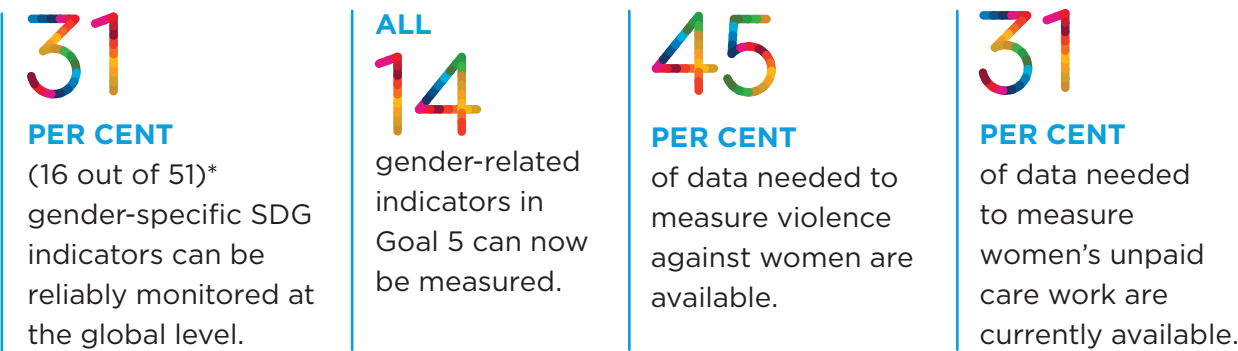
Data and statistics are indispensable tools for devising evidence-based policies and programmes to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment, assessing their impact, and promoting accountability.

With 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators¹ (of which 51 are gender specific), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a historic global commitment to achieving gender equality by 2030. The challenges for gender-responsive monitoring of the SDGs are daunting; however, there has been some progress since last year’s report. At the time of writing this report, the SDG indicator framework had undergone a comprehensive review that resulted in the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) proposing 36 major adjustments to the framework. Among them, several modifications were made to gender-related indicators. This resulted in one new indicator to improve measurement of women’s health and access to education. Four indicators have been removed and/or revised to no longer explicitly call for disaggregating data by sex, therefore bringing the total number of gender-related indicators to 51 (a decrease of 3 since 2017).²

Currently, 16 of the 51 indicators can be reliably monitored at the global level (an increase of 6 since 2017). Established methodologies exist for another 33 indicators (an increase of 9 since 2017) but country coverage is insufficient to allow for global monitoring. Out of the remaining two indicators, one is pending tier classification, and one indicator³ (a decrease of 2 since 2017) has different components with regards to the availability of established methodologies and/or data (i.e., it is multitiered).

In the 2030 Agenda, localization and adequate monitoring of SDG targets will be critical to ensure that policies and programmes are implemented, and progress is tracked. Targets that are not monitored due to a lack of data are likely to receive less priority. Without significant technical and financial investments to support national statistical systems to tackle these challenges, there will be substantial gaps in our ability to adequately monitor gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs.

Some progress has been made since 2017, yet gender data gaps remain:




Source: Figures are updated based on UN Women’s calculations as of June 2020, using the United Nations Statistics Division’s latest estimates available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>. Note: *one indicator is pending tier review.


UN WOMEN’S STRATEGY FOR CHANGE


Building on UN Women’s unique normative, policy, programmatic and coordination mandates, the “Making Every Woman and Girl Count” programme (hereafter referred to as “Women Count”) aims to address three distinct but interrelated challenges:

- Weak policy space, and legal and financial environment to produce and use gender statistics at the national level;
- Technical challenges within national statistics systems that limit the production of gender data and statistics; and
- Lack of access and limited capacity among users to analyse gender statistics to inform policies.

Actions needed to address these challenges are country specific but fall under three broad categories:

 **Creating an enabling environment:** Promoting a supportive policy environment to address institutional and financial constraints, and to strengthen policies and practices governing the production and use of gender statistics.

 **Increasing data production:** Supporting efforts to improve the regular production of gender statistics, including building the technical capacity of the national statistics system, and providing financial support for data collection to monitor the SDGs and other national and international commitments.

 **Improving data accessibility and use:** Promoting greater access to and analysis of data by users, including through open access platforms, dissemination tools, user-producer dialogues, and strengthened capacities of all relevant actors to use gender statistics in policy, programmes and advocacy.

HOW WOMEN COUNT WORKS

Key to the success of Women Count is coordination among international agencies and other actors at all levels, including through joint programming and active knowledge-sharing.

- A joined-up approach at national, regional and global levels not only prevents duplication but ensures that support is cost-effective, and provided when and where it is needed. Between 2016 and 2021, activities include:
- **Partnerships at the country level:** Following an independent country selection exercise in 2017, 12 pathfinder countries⁴ were selected, in partnership with national statistics offices and in coordination with other actors.

- **Regional technical support:** Regional projects provide policy and programmatic support to pathfinder countries to implement Women Count and on-demand technical and financial support to other countries. These projects also help dismantle barriers to the regular production of gender statistics; support national plans to monitor the SDGs; and promote South-South cooperation and sharing of best practices. As of 2019, regional projects are being implemented in Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, East and Southern Africa, and West and Central Africa.
- **Global policy support and SDG monitoring:** The global project provides programmatic and technical advice to national and regional Women Count

projects; develops guidance on the production of more relevant and disaggregated gender statistics; monitors the SDGs through methodological work, data compilation and dissemination; and works to improve data on unpaid care and domestic work, among other thematic areas.

Additional projects, under the scope of the Women Count programme, include the Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics in partnership with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI). The Joint Programme on Strengthening Methodologies and Measurement and Building National Capacities for Violence against Women Data (Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data) is implemented in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO).

PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHANGE

Strengthening statistical capacity to effectively monitor the SDGs requires well-coordinated and well-funded actions at national, regional and global levels.

- **Country level:** Activities in pathfinder countries focus on strengthening institutional mechanisms, supporting data production, promoting greater access to data, and fostering a strong culture of user-producer dialogue and collaboration. UN Women partners with all stakeholders to support the development, financing and implementation of participatory plans for monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective.
- **Regional level:** Regional dialogue and coordination are supported by establishing partnerships with United Nations regional commissions, and other relevant regional and subregional institutions.
- **Global level:** Work takes place through existing mechanisms to improve coordination and strengthen relationships with important players to integrate gender perspectives in global statistics programmes, national statistics strategies and other relevant policies. Global advocacy, outreach and communication also help generate support for gender statistics.

Current donors

Women Count is a USD 40.5 million multistakeholder comprehensive global strategy. As of 31 December 2019, the programme has been generously supported by the Governments of Australia (AUD 6.5 million),

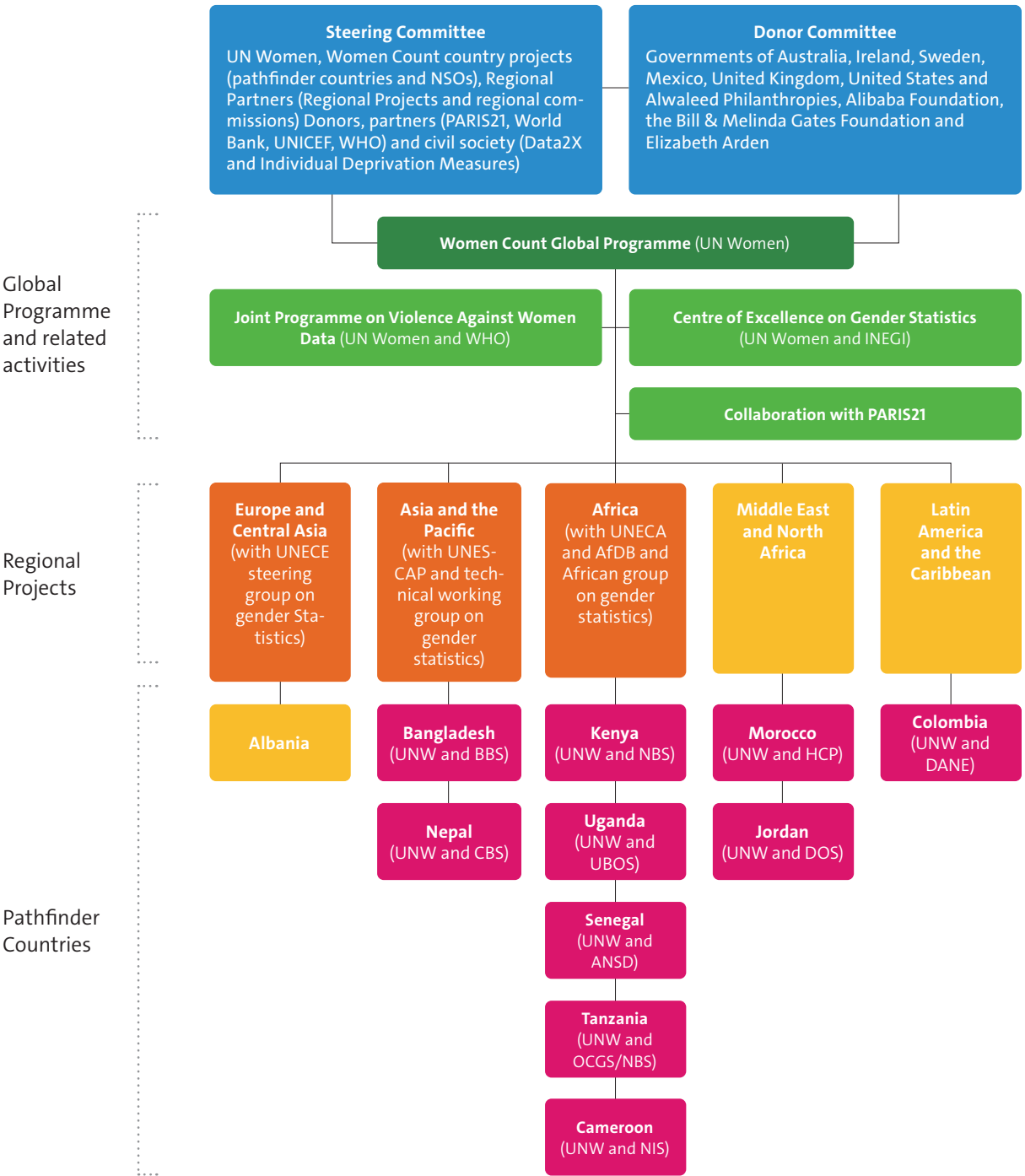
Ireland (€ 1,400,000), Mexico (USD 1.3 million), Sweden (SEK 80 million), the United Kingdom (£6 million) and the United States (USD 2.5 million). It also benefits from the support of Alwaleed Philanthropies (USD 1.75 million), the Alibaba Foundation (USD 760,000), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (USD 10 million) and Elizabeth Arden (USD 700,000).

As key partners of Women Count, each donor is a member of the Donor Committee and the Steering Committee (see Figure 1). As the executive mechanism, the Donor Committee reviews and approves budgets, endorses all major changes to the programme, and promotes the programme more broadly to encourage new partners to join. As a coordination and monitoring mechanism, the Steering Committee's role is to help review progress, guide implementation and ensure coordination with other actors. An additional way that UN Women works with current partners is through open lines of communication and cross-fertilization with relevant projects and programmes they support.

Opportunities for engagement

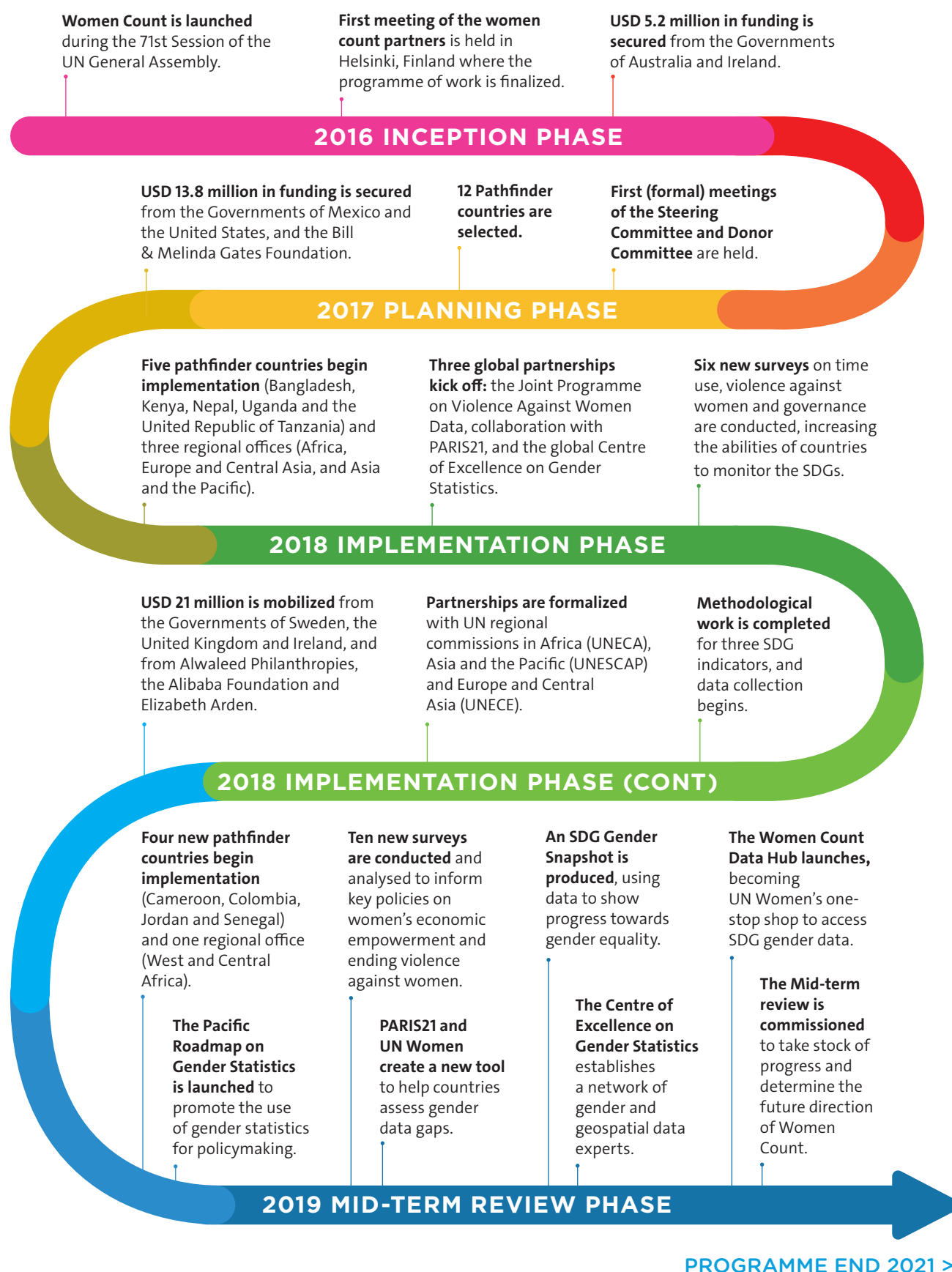
Interested in getting involved? Contact gender.data@unwomen.org or visit www.data.unwomen.org to learn more.

FIGURE 1.
Governance structure of Women Count (as of 2019)



Note: The Albania country project is being supported through the regional project for Europe and Central Asia. The Sierra Leone project has been dropped as a result of UN reform. Two regional projects in yellow is where Women Count project does not exist.

PROGRAMME START (2016) >



1 HOW FAR HAVE WE COME?

With three years down for Women Count, 2019 was a year to reflect and chart the way forward. The programme is built on the premise that sustainable improvements in how gender data are demanded, created and used require more than just supporting data production. Adequate resources and planning, good coordination and well-capacitated producers and users are also essential. Since the programme's launch, there have been significant achievements along these lines.



Statistical systems have become more responsive to the gender data requirements of national development plans

Institutional mechanisms governing the production and use of gender statistics have been strengthened, with over 11 countries integrating gender statistics in their national strategies for statistics and seven countries improving coordination mechanisms. In Kenya, gender statistics is now a national priority and stakeholder engagement has resulted in several policy advances. In Cameroon more domestic resources are being invested to improve gender statistics. The Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics, with its clear set of plans and shared objectives, was truly unprecedented in its scale, scope and ambition, and will guide the transformation of gender statistics in the region.



SDG monitoring has improved as a result of methodological work and data collection and analysis

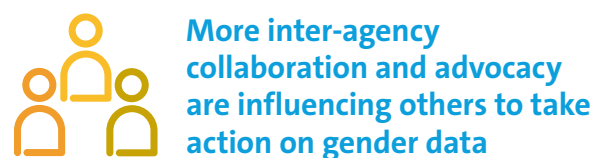
Between 2016 and 2019, data to monitor the gender-responsive SDG indicators increased from 26 per cent to 31 per cent of data required. Through the Women Count programme, 14 surveys were supported; three Tier III SDG5 indicators for which UN Women is responsible were reclassified to Tier I and II, and data were collected. New data on poverty (SDG 1), labour

force participation (SDG 8), and gender and slums (SDG 11) have been generated as a result of forging key partnerships with the World Bank, International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat). A global toolkit being developed in partnership with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to improve data disaggregation will further guide SDG monitoring of the leave-no-one-behind principle. Following the launch of the Women Count Data Hub, all gender-related SDG indicators are now accessible to the public.



Improved data availability and use of gender data are informing evidence-based policies

The capacities of 1,735 data producers and 1,171 users have been strengthened, and increased collaboration between producers and users has led to policy advances. In Colombia, analysis of time use data is informing the design of the national care policy. In Georgia, the 2018 violence against women survey has resulted in a new law on sexual harassment. In Kenya, a survey on women in agriculture has led to the redesign of workspaces to make them more gender-responsive and a pledge to financially support women farmers. In Morocco, new data on violence against women are strengthening the advocacy efforts of civil society organizations calling for reforms to protect women from violence.



More inter-agency collaboration and advocacy are influencing others to take action on gender data

UN Women has engaged more substantively in inter-agency mechanisms and forged new partnerships to improve gender statistics. As a member of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System, the Committee for the Coordination

of Statistical Activities⁵ and now co-chair of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys, UN Women is strategically positioned to integrate gender perspective in global statistical activities, including through advocacy.⁶ As a result of catalytic collaborations with the ILO and UN-Habitat, both organizations will continue to regularly produce data on the labour force participation of married women (SDG 8) and gender and slums (SDG 11).

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2020 AND 2021

To inform the future direction of Women Count, the Mid-term Review (MTR) conducted in 2019 revealed several positive results of Women Count as well as areas where improvements are needed to achieve UN Women's strategic goals.

As documented in the MTR, Women Count has been instrumental in deepening UN Women's work on gender statistics. As a result of the programme, UN Women is increasingly perceived as a trusted partner with sought-after gender expertise, a reputation forged through a variety of technical and financial engagements to support countries' data production, sharing and use. Internally, UN Women has increased the resources devoted to this area from USD 8.9 million in 2018 to USD 14.3 million in 2019. It has strengthened its own technical capacity to deliver on its mandate, and successfully promoted inter-agency coordination.

The MTR highlighted some areas where improvements are needed. These include: 1) refining reporting, learning, monitoring and evaluation tools to better capture and demonstrate the programme's impact; 2) streamlining internal communications; and 3) improving knowledge management to facilitate greater collaboration across the programme. To respond, UN Women is commissioning country case studies to document the impact of interventions, and rolling out new internal communication tools and the knowledge management action plan developed in 2019.⁷ The MTR also resulted in a one-year extension of Women Count to allow for better implementation of activities and results across the programme.

The impact of COVID-19 on Women Count

As this report is being written,⁸ countries worldwide are grappling with the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic which has put the importance of data into sharp relief. In response, Women Count's planned

activities have been adjusted to support COVID-19 gender data collection and dissemination. As countries start to emerge from the crisis, integrating a gender perspective in the statistical operations of national statistics offices will be more important than ever – particularly amid resource constraints caused by COVID-19, which pose risks of declining investment.⁹

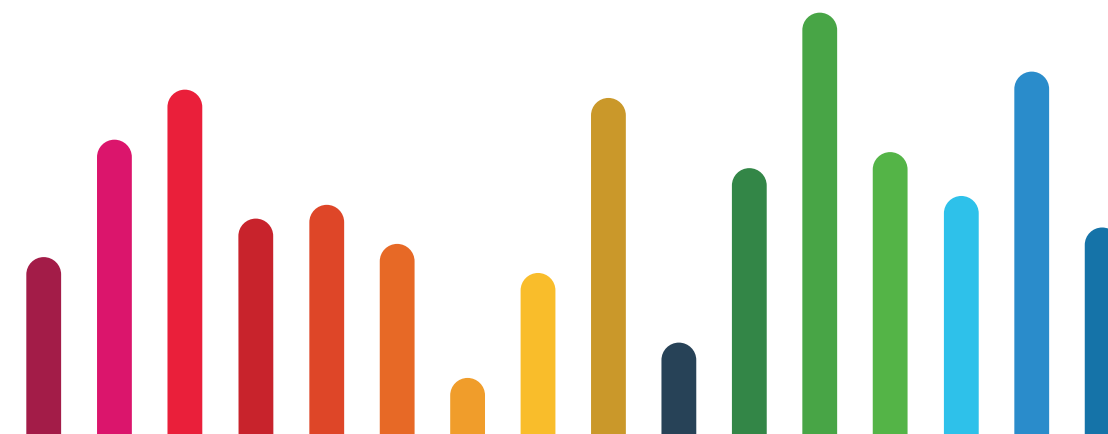
The initial results are encouraging. UN Women's strategy to strengthen partnerships and secure government buy-in is bearing fruits. In Pakistan, the Ministry of Women is using the results of the Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) survey supported by UN Women to design the country's COVID-19 policy response. In Ukraine, following the RGA conducted in the first half of April 2020,¹⁰ the Canadian International Development Agency extended its financial support to UN Women by USD 1 million to integrate a COVID-19 response to the project "Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment through Decentralization Reform of Ukraine". In the Maldives, the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the UN Country Team used the results of the RGA to inform the country's socio-economic impact assessment, which forms the basis of integrated policy responses to COVID-19 and is used for designing mitigation strategies. In Samoa, the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development worked with UN Women both to design the COVID-19 data collection plan and to promote responses to our survey, including from rural communities. Through partnership with the Ministry, recommendations based on the data will be used to guide the country's recovery activities. As a result, the Ministry has already requested a second round of data collection with a longer questionnaire to capture some of the long-term consequences of the pandemic.

Plans for 2020 will continue to adapt to these new realities and respond to the emerging need for gender data on COVID-19.



RESULTS

This section presents an analysis of results across country, regional and global projects during the reporting period from January - December 2019. Key highlights and a progress dashboard are also included.



2019 KEY HIGHLIGHTS

COUNTRY

4 **NEW PATHFINDER COUNTRIES** conducted national gender statistics assessments, developed detailed strategies and began implementation of activities.

6 **COUNTRIES** were supported to reprocess existing data to report on the SDGs and national gender equality priorities.

10 **COUNTRIES** integrated gender in national statistical strategies, improving the capacity of the national statistical systems to coordinate, produce and use gender statistics.


10 **NEW SURVEYS** were conducted and/or analysed, and informed critical policies on women's economic empowerment and ending violence against women.

Training and capacity-building strengthened the technical skills of

1141 **DATA PRODUCERS** and

961 **DATA USERS**

REGIONAL

 **GENDER STATISTICS TRAINING CURRICULA** was developed in partnership with the Statistical Institute of Asia and Pacific (SIAP) and is being used by national statistical training institutes across the region. Tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China), Mongolia and the Kyrgyz Republic have already committed to incorporate these materials in their regular training and educational programmes in 2020-2021.

11 **PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES** have been supported to develop national strategies to enhance the production and use of gender statistics in their countries through a Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics developed in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.



In collaboration with UN entities, UN Women in Europe and Central Asia is leading the **REDESIGN OF THE UNITED NATIONS ISSUE-BASED COALITION ON DATA FOR THE SDGs** to promote better coherence and system-wide action on data. Better production and use of gender statistics is at the core of the agenda.

GLOBAL



THE WOMEN COUNT DATA HUB WAS LAUNCHED, providing a one-stop-shop for all gender data.

DATA TO MONITOR SDG 5 ARE IMPROVING: 60 per cent of data are now available to measure women's political participation; 36 per cent on gender-responsive budgeting and 27 per cent on legal frameworks.

NEW DATA ON THE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF MARRIED WOMEN AND GENDER AND SLUMS were produced as a result of UN Women's catalytic collaboration with the ILO, UN-Habitat and the World Bank.

THE PARTNERSHIP IN STATISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY (PARIS21) and UN Women launched a new tool to help countries assess gender data gaps.

THE MTR WAS CONDUCTED to take stock of progress and determine the future direction of Women Count.



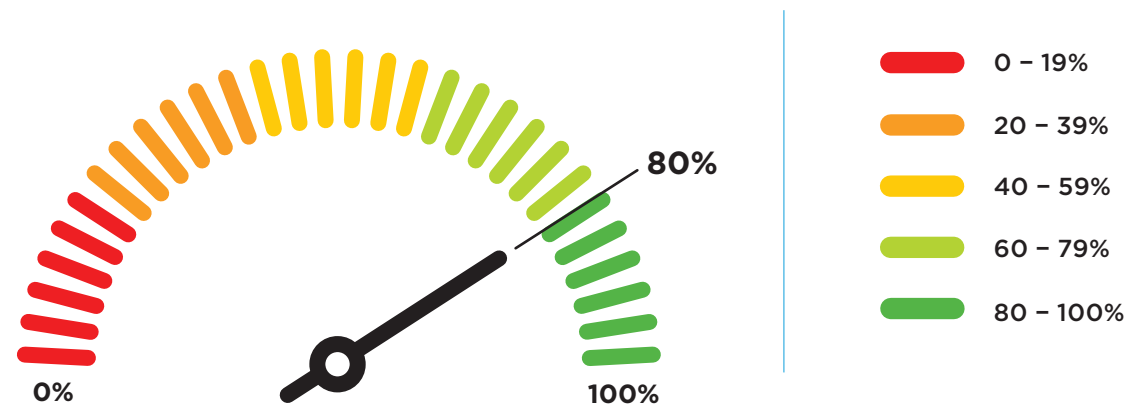
A MINIMUM SET OF GENDER STATISTICS IN AFRICA WAS DEVELOPED resulting in greater harmonization of gender statistics across the continent. This will strengthen SDG monitoring from a gender perspective.



COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Moldova) have produced and published data on at least 50 per cent of gender-related SDG indicators, more than any other region.

WOMEN COUNT PROGRESS DASHBOARD: MEASURING RESULTS IN 2019

OVERALL PROGRESS OF WOMEN COUNT



Programme implementation across Women Count countries accelerated in 2019. Overall, 80 per cent of all targets were achieved or are on track to be achieved, with 84 per cent of all outcomes and 78 per cent of all outputs met (see Annex XVI).

GLOBAL PROJECT



Progress was driven by strong technical support to all Women Count projects, and by building partnerships with UN-Habitat, ILO and the World Bank to improve SDG monitoring and launch the Women Count Data Hub (see Annex II).

ABOUT THE PROGRESS DASHBOARD

The Women Count Progress Dashboard shows achievements against each outcome and output indicator for global, regional and country projects in 2019. **To determine levels of achievements, the following methodology is used:**

A (achieved): If a positive 2019 target exists (i.e. 2019 is different than the 2017 baseline) and is achieved

B (not achieved): If a positive 2019 target exists (i.e. 2019 is different than the 2017 baseline) but the target is NOT achieved

C (on track/some progress): If a positive 2019 target does not exist, but work has started in 2019 and significant progress towards the target is reported

D (not started/applicable): If a positive 2019 target does not exist, and work has NOT started in 2019 (excluded from the final calculation of 2019 achievements)

$$\text{Percentage of outcome and output targets achieved or on track in 2019} = \frac{100 \times (A + B)}{A + B + C}$$

A full detailed list of indicators, baselines and targets for global, regional, and country projects are provided in a separate attachment (Annex XVI).

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Asia and the Pacific



Progress was made in Asia and the Pacific as a result of supporting Pacific Island countries and territories to develop the Pacific Roadmap, training and capacity-building and improving data availability on gender and the environment (see Annex III).

Europe and Central Asia



Significant progress was made in Europe and Central Asia as a result of capacity-building on time use and SDG monitoring, regional coordination on gender statistics and strong country support (see Annex V).

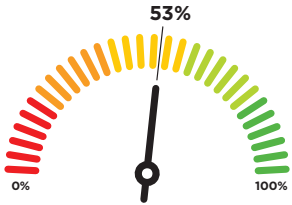
Africa



Progress in Africa was a result of strong engagement and coordination with regional partners to develop a minimum set of gender indicators, and improved coordination and technical support provided to countries (see Annex IV).

COUNTRY PROJECTS

Bangladesh



Administrative delays hampered the project. However, there has been some progress towards improving coordination on gender statistics and capacity-building activities on time use (see Annex X).

Cameroon



Progress was driven by building diverse partnerships, contributing to a strong foundation for the project's success (see Annex XIII).

Colombia



Significant progress was achieved as a result of building strong partnerships with the national statistical office and the gender ministry (see Annex XII).

Kenya



Progress in Kenya is the result of a strong coordination mechanism, leading to substantial overall programmatic impact (see Annex VI).

Morocco



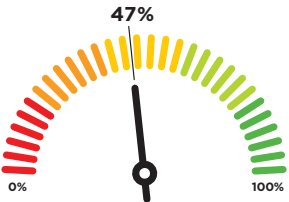
Progress is due to increased appreciation of the need to improve the system of gender statistics in the country, as well as critical statistical activities such as the violence against women survey (see Annex XI).

Nepal



A Memorandum of Understanding was only finalized with the Central Bureau of Statistics in December 2019, resulting in significant administrative delays in implementation of activities in Nepal (see Annex IX).

Senegal



Some progress has been achieved as a result of successfully integrating gender in the national statistical development strategy (NSDS). However, administrative delays in project implementation is due to finalization of the letter of agreement with the NSO (see Annex XIV).

Uganda



Significant progress in Uganda is due to successfully integrating gender in major initiatives in the coordination, production, dissemination and use of gender statistics (see Annex VII).

United Republic of Tanzania



Progress in the United Republic of Tanzania was driven by strengthening coordination mechanisms, and successfully integrating gender in national development plans in the mainland and Zanzibar (see Annex VIII).

21

OUTCOME 1:
CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Outcome 1 aims to help countries put in place a supportive and well-coordinated policy environment to ensure that gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs take place. During the reporting period, UN Women developed and started implementing projects in new pathfinder countries. Through partnerships, particularly with PARIS21, increasing demands by governments to strengthen gender statistical planning are being met. Stronger partnerships between NSOs and Ministries of Women and efforts to strengthen/establish institutional mechanisms resulted in greater coordination on gender statistics within national statistical systems (NSS).

Women Count projects continued to respond to national priorities and strengthen country ownership

At the national level, **Cameroon, Colombia, Jordan and Senegal** conducted assessments of how gender statistics are coordinated, produced, disseminated and used, bringing the total number of Women Count pathfinder countries to ten.¹¹ Through inclusive multistakeholder consultations, assessments served as a basis for developing Women Count action plans.

Inclusive approaches to developing Women Count projects in Colombia and Jordan strengthened stakeholder collaboration. In **Colombia**, the national assessment led to greater collaboration between the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), the Presidential Council for Women's Equity and the National Planning Department (see Box 1 for a partner perspective). In **Jordan**, the participatory national assessment resulted in strong commitment from both the Department of Statistics and the Jordanian National Commission for Women to address pervasive gender data gaps. In all countries, this approach, led by NSOs with technical and financial support from UN Women, brought together stakeholders in the national data ecosystem, ensuring broad ownership and alignment with national priorities.

Demand for UN Women's support for improving gender statistics continued to grow. Support was provided to 28 more countries, bringing the total to 30 since 2018. This strong demand demonstrates an increased recognition of the importance of gender statistics but is also the result of greater awareness of UN Women's growing capacity.

More countries are prioritizing gender in national planning and policies

Ten countries integrated gender statistics in national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS), contributing to strengthening statistical planning. The case study on "Integrating gender in NSDS in Africa" demonstrates that the right approach and partnerships can help build technical capacity and ownership, and achieve sustainable improvements in how gender statistics are planned, produced and used (see Case Study 1). UN Women's collaboration with PARIS21 has been catalytic in this regard (see Partner Spotlight on PARIS21).

Senegal and Uzbekistan incorporated a gender perspective into their NSDS for the first time. In **Senegal**, the national assessment coincided with the development of the third NSDS (2019-2023) and provided a unique opportunity to promote co-operation between

Note: The Jordan project did not have established targets in 2019, so results for that project were not included in the calculation (see Annex XV for further details).

BOX 1:**Partner perspective: the importance of gender data in Colombia – Juan Daniel Oviedo, Director-General, DANE**

“For the Colombian government, gender statistics are a key tool to guarantee inclusiveness in our society. For over 50 years, Colombia has been in a situation of violence and inequality, but now, Government and society have decided to redefine its social norms and change the dimensions of inclusiveness. Thus, it is necessary to know what is happening with gender gaps in Colombia and facilitate it by mainstreaming gender statistics in our country. As the statistics office of Colombia, we are strongly committed to producing statistics about gender gaps to show what is happening with women in our country and inform the design of public policies to reduce gender gaps in our society.

Consequently, through the Women Count project, UN Women has made it possible for DANE to build a strategic alliance with [the Presidential Council for Women’s Equity] to ensure that the gender statistics produced are used to inform the design of inclusive policies. For example, new data and analysis produced on women’s time spent on unpaid care in Colombia is already being used by [the National Planning Department] and [the Council] to inform the design of the Government’s new care policy.”

producers and users and for the first time to integrate a gender perspective in statistical plans.¹² As a result, the NSDS designates gender statistics as its first strategic pillar, and forthcoming action plans will be designed to improve the collection of gender data through surveys and administrative systems, and to expand the thematic coverage of gender statistics in areas such as climate change, governance, and peace and security (see Case Study 1). Similarly, **Uzbekistan** produced its first-ever NSDS 2020-2025, which sets its strategic direction in gender statistics, including priorities for strengthening the coordination, production and use of gender data.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Statistics Act was amended to remove restrictive provisions on data production. Provisions introduced in 2018 required non-governmental entities to request permission to produce data and imposed significant fines and/or jail time for anyone questioning official statistics or producing contradicting figures. Working with the United Nations system and the international community to lobby against these provisions, UN Women contacted decision-makers bilaterally and provided technical feedback on clauses where amendments were necessary. This led to their removal from the Statistics Act in June 2019. The law now allows anyone to produce and disseminate statistics without criminal consequences.

Uganda is scaling up gender responsiveness in public procurement through evidence-based

decision-making. Following the revision of the National Gender Policy 2017 and of the integration of National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) indicators in the National Standard Indicators framework, a revision of Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets policy has been initiated to improve the level of women’s participation in and benefits from public procurement.

Institutional mechanisms were strengthened resulting in increased collaboration to produce gender data

In 2019, five countries created and/or strengthened the coordination of gender statistics (an increase of three since 2018). Given the decentralized nature of a gender statistical system, regular consultations, including through meetings, are indispensable elements for a well-coordinated system. A total of 46 meetings of interagency coordination mechanisms were supported in 2019, providing important opportunities to discuss and agree on priorities and promote collaboration.

In Cameroon, improved coordination resulted in increased investments in gender data. The creation of the high-level Inter-ministerial Committee on Gender Statistics, co-chaired by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family and the National Institute of Statistics, provided the building blocks to strengthen coordination and advance technical leadership in the production, dissemination and use of gender statistics. As a result, for the first time, the Government included

BOX 2:**Promising Practice: A regional strategy for gender statistics in the Pacific is improving data availability.**

The Roadmap to Enhance the Production and Use of Gender Statistics in the Pacific was developed as an important planning and advocacy tool that will be used to promote the use of gender statistics for policy-making. Through partnerships with 11 NSOs and women’s machineries across the Pacific together with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Roadmap was developed as a region-wide strategy that will strengthen gender data production in priority areas such as gender and the environment, economic empowerment and violence against women. As the Pacific is the region with the lowest availability of gender data, the Roadmap is critical to improve the comparability, accessibility and sustainability of gender statistics across the region. Some governments, such as **Fiji** and **Palau**, have already set up coordination groups to implement the Roadmap. In **Palau**, the NSO is using the Roadmap to assess gender data availability by looking at national priorities as stated in the National Master Plan for Development and identify gender data gaps. Following the NSO’s request, UN Women will support reprocessing of existing data to be used for annual reporting on Palau’s Development Plan. Support will also be provided to the **Federated States of Micronesia** to develop a national gender data action plan.

gender statistics in its 2020 budget, granting USD 700,000 to the ministry to improve the M&E framework of the National Gender Policy.

In Kenya, coordination on gender statistics continued to improve through the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC). Meetings of the committee set the stage for the development of the roadmap to undertake a time-use survey in 2020, and provided a space for discussing the Kenya Census of Population and Housing 2019, which included for the first time the enumeration of the intersex population. Collaboration through the IAGSTC also facilitated other high impact results such as the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Survey, County Data Sheets (see Outcome 2), Students’ Grants (see Outcome 3) and the upcoming launch of the National Gender Sector Plan in 2020 as a chapter in the NSDS. The key to the success of coordination in Kenya has been the leadership of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the State Department of Gender Affairs as co-chairs and the inclusion of different stakeholders, including line ministries, civil society organizations and academic institutions (see Case Study 2).

In the United Republic of Tanzania, two Gender Statistics Technical Working Groups are improving reporting on gender statistics in mainland and Zanzibar. With support from UN Women, these

committees provided technical guidance on quality assurance for gender statistical activities and contributed to improved coordination of the NSS. As a result, members of different ministries, departments and agencies helped generate sex-disaggregated indicators on poverty and hunger, health, education, and decent work to inform Zanzibar’s Progress Report on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. The report is being used to inform the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and the next five-year development plan.

Improving coordination at the regional level led to better coherence and system-wide action on gender data

Strengthened partnerships in Asia and the Pacific spurred action on gender and environment data. As the world’s worst affected region by climate change, it is important that gender issues are accurately captured in statistics to inform mitigation and response policies. UN Women in partnership with UN Environment, IUCN and ESCAP developed a regional Gender-Environment Indicator Set. An Expert Group on Gender-Environment Statistics will be established as a result to further guide the production of related comparable data across the region.

CASE STUDY 1:

INTEGRATING A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN THE NSDS, THE PROCESS IS AS IMPORTANT AS THE FINAL PRODUCT¹³

A national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS) is the statistical blueprint that addresses the data requirements of the national development plan and provides a country's vision of the development of their NSS. Because gender data cut across all sectors, it is critical to integrate them into all stages of the development of official statistics. Countries employ different approaches to develop their NSDS, including using their own resources, leveraging the support of development partners, and knowledge transfer and sharing between countries. In supporting Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to integrate a gender perspective in their NSDS, UN Women built on each country's specific approach. This case study shows that irrespective of stage of development or mode of implementation of the NSDS, active UN Women engagement has been critical to ensure positive outcomes.

In **Uganda**, UN Women started supporting gender statistics midway through the implementation of the second Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD). UN Women's advocacy, technical and financial support, including to develop the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEI), and mainstream gender in statistical programmes in ministries, departments and agencies, resulted in a stronger mainstreaming of gender statistics in the Extended PNSD II. In addition, the current evaluation of the PNSD II implementation supported by UN Women is informing the preparation of the PNSD III.

When **Senegal** started the development of its NSDS III, the Women Count national assessment had already taken place. Using the assessment, UN Women teamed-up with PARIS21 and the African Development Bank to support the NSDS development, including using tools developed by PARIS21 (e.g., ADAPT) to assess gender data gaps. As a result, national authorities decided to make gender statistics development the first strategic pillar in the new NSDS, with the Senegal Women Count project being the main implementation vehicle.

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, UN Women supported the development of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) by using the national assessment conducted in 2018 and extending Uganda's experience. As a result, gender statistics were mainstreamed not only in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar but also in the latter's NSO strategic plan. In addition, ministries, departments and agencies are putting more gender targets in the upcoming five-year development plan knowing that the TSMP will deliver gender data.

In conclusion, the success of Women Count's engagement in the NSDS has been predicated on strong engagement to improve gender statistics, including a commitment to foster national ownership, bring stakeholders together and provide solid technical and financial support.

While it is too early to tell in terms of sustainability, the fact that the process of developing the NSDS in these countries has spurred demand to produce data to monitor national development plans and other national commitments related to gender equality bodes well for the future.

Improved coordination in Africa reduced fragmentation and harmonize gender statistics. Under the leadership of UN Women and working with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank, the Africa Group on Gender Statistics was re-established and a regional Minimum Set of Gender Indicators set for adoption next year by the Africa Statistical Commission is being developed. This initiative will lead to uniform monitoring for the region and contribute to the implementation of the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa.

Collaborating with UN Agencies is strengthening technical support in Europe and Central Asia. As part of its role in the Issue-based Coalition on Data for the SDGs, UN Women is working with other UN Agencies to develop a guidance/recommendation paper for UN Country Teams on integrating SDG target 17.8 (on strengthening national capacities to generate statistics) into cooperation frameworks between governments and UN agencies. The guidance note will be used to strengthen country teams capacities to integrate gender statistics in the UN Sustainable Development Assistance framework in 2020.

Global inter-agency coordination and advocacy are influencing others to take action on gender data

UN Women contributed to various interagency initiatives, including the Interagency and Expert Groups on Gender Statistics and SDG Indicators, the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the UN System, the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities and the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (ISWGHS), all of which are mandated by the UN Statistical Commission to increase coordination of international statistical activities. Additionally, UN Women gained official membership in the UN Geospatial Network, presenting an important opportunity to explore innovations in gender statistics and to maximize the potential of geospatial data to improve monitoring of the SDGs from a gender perspective, with important links to the Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS).

PARTNER SPOTLIGHT:

COLLABORATING WITH PARIS21 TO MAINSTREAM GENDER IN NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS)

The collaboration between PARIS21 and UN Women aims to strengthen statistical systems to produce high-quality gender statistics that are timely and aligned with national priorities and the 2030 Agenda. PARIS21 has implemented four major activities between 2018 and 2020:

- **Improving the coordination and planning of gender statistics** by developing an assessment framework to identify gaps and integrating a gender perspective in national strategies to develop statistics.
- **Improving the dissemination and communication of gender statistics** through media engagement, data visualization trainings and user-producer dialogues.
- **Reporting use of gender data (and its value)** by analysing citizens' use in national newspaper archives, and policymakers' use.
- **Reporting financial resources for gender statistics** through a special issue of the 2018 Partner Report on Support to Statistics, and annual updates for 2019 and beyond.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019

Improvement in coordination and planning of gender statistics

- **Gender Statistics Assessment Framework launched.** Building on work done in 2018, PARIS21 developed the Assessment Framework and Guidelines to Assess Data and Capacity Gaps in Gender Statistics. This holistic approach to gender statistics planning leverages PARIS21's tools and expertise to analyse data and capacity gaps.
- **Five countries (Dominican Republic, Egypt, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Maldives and Senegal) were supported to conduct gender statistics assessments.** In Senegal, building on findings from the PARIS21 assessment, the five-year strategy (2019-2023) designates gender statistics as its first strategic pillar. In Maldives, an Inter-agency Group on Gender Statistics composed of the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services was created to coordinate and streamline national priorities for gender data collection in the

national statistical system as well as to increase dialogue between the two agencies and other key stakeholders.

- **Regional training on implementation of national assessments of gender statistics systems.** In November 2019, PARIS21 and the UN Women Regional Offices for the West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa organized a workshop for six African countries, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi and Mozambique. Using the newly launched Framework and Guidelines, the workshop guided participants – covering and benefitting countries beyond the PARIS21-UN Women pilot countries – through the steps to involve gender statistics assessments in the process of creating an NSDS and addressed key issues in data governance, strategic planning, and resource mobilization. Participant feedback highlighted peer learning and knowledge exchange as important to advancing gender mainstreaming in national statistics systems.

Improving communication and dissemination of gender statistics

- **An e-learning course on communicating gender statistics is being developed:** PARIS21 developed a course to improve awareness and dissemination of gender statistics through media, including through deeper collaboration between journalists and media. The course which covers key concepts in gender statistics, crosscutting resources on gender data journalism, and women's economic empowerment, will be launch in 2020 on PARIS21 Academy, a new free online platform for users globally. PARIS21 will also embed the course in forthcoming training programmes, and it will be available as a resource for the UN SIAP and UN Women AP Training Curriculum on Gender Statistics, increasing take-up.

Monitoring of financial resources for gender statistics

- **New research revealed investments in gender data are increasing:** PARIS21's Partner Report on Support to Statistics provided an in-depth look at global donor support to gender statistics. The report found that compared to the 2010-2012 period, commitments to gender statistics by bilateral donors from 2015 to 2017 increased fourfold but still remain at 11 per cent of commitments to statistics.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- **Improving the coordination and planning of gender statistics:** PARIS21 will continue providing technical support to countries to implement current assessments, and launch pilots in four additional countries: El Salvador, Cambodia, Jordan and Lesotho. Insights and recommendations from assessments will inform gender mainstreaming in the design and implementation of NSDS in the pilot countries. Based on pilot findings, PARIS21 will integrate gender in its updated guidelines on the strategies.
- **Improving the dissemination and communication of gender statistics:** National trainings on data visualization for statisticians and local journalists will take place, along with a regional training of trainers on communicating gender statistics.
- **Reporting the use of gender data (and its value):** Analysis of gender statistics in national policy documents and media will measure citizen access and policy use.
- **Reporting of financial resources for gender statistics:** PARIS21 will produce the 2020 Partner Report on Support to Statistics with updates on global support to gender statistics, based on collecting and analysing official development assistance data.

* PARIS21 is taking steps to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 containment on ongoing workplans, continuing implementation through remote engagement and technical guidance.



OUTCOME 2:

INCREASING DATA PRODUCTION

Outcome 2 aims to increase the production of quality and comparable gender data and statistics to address data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments. During the reporting period, ten new surveys were conducted or analysed (a total of 15 since 2018).¹⁴ The technical capacities of 1141 data producers were strengthened through training and capacity building (increase of 587 since 2018), and partnerships continued to be strengthened to generate new data to monitor the SDGs.

New data collection and analysis is influencing evidence-based policies

In Colombia, data on unpaid care work is informing the design of the national care policy. UN Women supported the analysis of the 2016-17 Time Use Survey to produce indicators on unpaid care, time poverty, care-givers, and estimates of care needs, which was initiated by DANE and the Gender Ministry to inform development of national care policy, an essential component of Colombia's fight against poverty and gender inequality.

In Kenya, new data on women's access to finance led to the revision of Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) gender policy. The Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC), with support from UN Women, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the European Union, conducted a baseline survey on Women in Agriculture Access Window to better understand women's access to agriculture finance. One of the results of this partnership was the revision of AFC's gender mainstreaming policy to include enabling workspaces such as lactation rooms in all AFC branches. Importantly, the survey's findings led AFC to pledge to mobilize one billion Kenyan Shillings (USD 10 million) to support women farmers. The findings will also inform the women's economic empowerment annual work plan 2020 strategy on women in agricultural sector financing.

Country Gender Data Sheets provide baseline data that has informed legislation. Through the support of UN Women, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and the Council of Governors developed a

set of County Gender Data Sheets for 10 counties, providing baseline data for the first time that can be used to track progress on gender equality. In Kitui County, Kenya, the data has triggered three concrete legislations, specifically, a County gender policy, an Empowerment Bill and a Mainstreaming Bill, ensuring that the county takes gender into consideration, including in the allocation of resources. Building on the success of the County Data Sheets, they will be expanded to the remaining counties, using the Census (see Case Study 2).

In Morocco, results of the national violence against women survey are being used by advocates to call for policy reform. The survey, conducted in 2019 with the support of UN Women, was the first in the country since 2009. It shows that while there is an overall decline of violence against women from 63 to 57 per cent in 10 years, economic and sexual violence are on the rise. The findings also reveal that poverty and deprivation are key causes of violence, and that most women are unaware of the laws in place to protect them. As a result of their active participation in the survey's design, civil society organizations use the data for national and regional awareness raising, advocacy, and guidance in service delivery to victims, targeting areas where victimization levels are high but few report cases to authorities (see Case Study 3). The data has also been used by over 30 Moroccan civil society organizations to argue for measures to protect women against violence, particularly in the context of the COVID-19.¹⁵

Gender data collection and analysis were supported to fill critical gender data gaps to monitor the SDGs

Three countries (Georgia, Rwanda and Senegal) developed survey plans and conducted analysis. In Rwanda, data on violence against women was collected through the inclusion of a domestic violence module in the Demographic and Health Survey. Building the capacity of enumerators in interviewing female and male respondents, particularly about the ethical considerations and confidentiality, helped to ensure accurate reporting. The survey is expected to provide information on two Tier II SDG indicators, namely indicators

5.2.1 and 5.2.2 and will be used to inform violence against women policy formulation in Rwanda.

In the Caribbean, six countries are integrating questions on unpaid care and domestic work in their upcoming censuses. As member of the CARICOM Regional Advisory Group on the Measurement of SDG 5.4.1, UN Women provided technical guidance and advice on the Guidance for Caribbean Countries for Producing SDG Indicator 5.4.1 and the Time Use Survey Manual for NSOs. This initiative would be a first for the region, not only providing much needed baseline data and information on this important topic, but also opening the door for further data collection and critical policy debates in future.

BOX 3:

Partner perspective: Importance of gender data in Uganda – Imelda Magdalene Atai, Former Acting Executive Director, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

"Working with UN Women has helped us develop the second version of the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEI). [Working on] these indicators, has brought together all the people who produce statistics and mainstreamed statistics in their strategic plans and were able to know which ministry, department, agency is responsible for a given type of statistics. We have also developed a capacity building plan, with support from UN Women, on how we are going to train not just people working in government, but also with the civil society organizations on how they can best produce gender statistics. This is now manifesting itself from the statistics of enrolment in primary and school, secondary school where there is almost parity in boys and girls."

Harnessing the potential of administrative sources and citizen generated data to fill gender data gaps in Africa. As the source of many SDGs indicators, administrative data sources are critical for monitoring the 2030 Agenda. UN Women produced a study to examine the potential of administrative systems in Africa to filling gender-specific SDG data gaps looking at the experiences in East and Southern Africa. The findings pointed to varied quality concerns and capacity challenges (i.e. fragmentation of gender data production across sectors, weak communication and coordination of gender statistics) that need to be addressed. The recommendations are informing UN Women's approach to supporting countries to overcome challenges in producing relevant gender SDGs indicators. In Ethiopia, the recommendations are being used to develop a targeted action plan to address administrative challenges. To further promote a continent-wide approach, UN Women also developed regional guidelines on how NSOs can harness the potential of citizen-generated

data to improve the quality of the statistics to track progress on the SDGs. The guidelines will contribute to strengthening the capacity of national statistical systems to utilize non-official data sources for SDG monitoring and will be used to strengthen collaboration between NSOs and civil society organizations in the region to develop country specific citizen-generated data plans.

Global SDG monitoring is improving as a result of inter-agency collaboration to produce new data

More data is now available to monitor how countries are doing on SDG 5. Building on the completion of the methodological work and successful reclassification of SDG indicators 5.1.1 (whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex), 5.5.1b (women's representation in local governments) and

indicator 5.c.1 (gender-responsive budgeting) in 2017-2018, data was collected for the first time and used to inform the UN Secretary-General's 2019 annual [SDG report](#). As a result of data collection efforts, 53 countries have data on legal frameworks (5.1.1); 70 countries have data on gender responsive budgeting (5.c.1); and 130 countries have data on women's representation (5.5.1b). Given data availability, the latter was reclassified to Tier I by the IAEG-SDGs in October. Women Count regional projects supported the data collection and capacity development of NSSs in compiling these indicators through workshops on the methodological approach (ECA¹⁶, ESA¹⁷), support in getting data from select countries, and inclusion of training materials on the three indicators in the Gender Statistics Training Curriculum.

Partnerships with ILO, World Bank and UN-Habitat strengthened data and analysis on women's economic empowerment. Global SDG monitoring continued to be strengthened through data compilation to monitor indicator 5.4.1 (time spent on unpaid care and domestic work) and to improve data on women's economic empowerment. UN Women partnered with ILO and UN-Habitat to produce two new global databases on women's labour force participation by marital status (SDG 8) and gender and slums (SDG 11). The data on women in the labour force was used to inform UN Women's flagship report [Progress of the World's Women](#). As a result of this catalytic collaboration, ILO and UN-Habitat will continue to regularly update the databases as part of their regular work. Furthermore, updates to gender and poverty analysis produced with the World Bank in 2018, have been used to inform the UN Secretary-General's report on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development.

Data disaggregation was improved to monitor the 'leave no one behind' principle. In collaboration with the ISWGHS, UN Women is using existing household survey data in six pilot countries¹⁸ where Women Count is being implemented to provide more disaggregated gender statistics on key policy priorities such as poverty eradication, food insecurity and health, education, access to economic resources and decent work for all, and/or impacts of climate change. Learning from the experiences of the pilot countries, a global toolkit will be developed. This work will contribute to the ISWGHS' proposed actions on Achieving the Full Potential of Household Surveys in the SDG Era.

Training on gender data increasingly institutionalized, strengthening the capacities of data producers

The lack of capacity to produce and use gender data is commonly identified as a key challenge. Without adequate training, producers will not have the requisite skills to produce and analyse quality data and gender specialists will continue to face challenges to use data to inform evidence-based policies. Building the capacity of producers and users and putting in place important measures to ensure continuous learning are therefore important parts of the Women Count programme. As a result of training, 1141 data producers improved their skills to collect gender data, including on violence against women and unpaid care and domestic work, an increase of 587 from 2018.

In Asia and the Pacific, the Training Curriculum on Gender Statistics was launched to standardize statistical training. The Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training, established in 2018 by UN Women and SIAP, rolled out a training curriculum on gender statistics which has already been used to train 153 statisticians and more than 70 data users to enhance the production and use of gender statistics. Going forward, national statistical training institutes and tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China), Mongolia and the Kyrgyz Republic have committed to incorporate these materials in their regular training and educational programmes in 2020–2021.

In Europe and Central Asia, training has led to increased commitment and improved skills to conduct time use surveys in Bangladesh, Georgia and Armenia. Through a [regional workshop on time-use surveys](#), UN Women built the capacities of 40 representatives of NSOs and National Women's Machineries from 13 countries to produce statistics on unpaid domestic and care work from time use surveys. The Regional Workshop also promoted South-South cooperation and inter-regional support among Women Count projects across regions. Building on the workshop, UN Women will support Bangladesh, Georgia and Armenia to conduct time-use surveys in 2020–21 and assist the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan to develop policy briefs based on time-use statistics.

CASE STUDY 2:

BRINGING TOGETHER THE DATA USERS AND PRODUCERS ARE IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF GENDER DATA PRODUCTION IN KENYA

The Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC) is an invaluable mechanism for improving coordination on the production, dissemination and use of gender statistics in Kenya. Through its direct actions as well as partnerships built, the Committee is making a substantial contribution towards creating an enabling environment to address local policy, planning and advocacy issues and localization and effective gender-responsive monitoring of the SDGs.

Co-chaired by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the State Department of Gender Affairs, with membership from the Council of Governors, National Gender and Equality Commission, civil society representatives, academia and development partners, the IAGSTC has fostered strong engagement, ownership and appreciation of the national and sub-national gender statistics system and strengthened collaboration between data producers and users, resulting in a more strategic approach to gender statistics in Kenya. The Committee has also helped ensure accountability and assure quality in the NSS by providing a platform for members to make technical contributions and provide monitoring support. It also provides a platform for partners to ensure that the data produced responds to their needs, therefore promoting use and stimulating demand for quality and relevant gender statistics.

As a result, the IAGSTC has been instrumental in improving the production and use of quality gender data, with a number of innovations, including: i) the first-ever gender chapter in the 2020 Kenya Economic Survey which effectively positions gender data squarely in Kenya's economic planning processes; ii) the forthcoming Gender Sector Statistics Plan, which is both a valuable sustainability and resource mobilization tool and provides a roadmap for gender statistics in the medium-term; and the County Gender Data Sheets, which have not only stimulated demand for production of similar quality gender data from other counties but have also brought about new legislation in Kitui County towards gender equality.

On sustainability, stakeholders interviewed for this Case Study expressed high confidence on the likelihood of the IAGSTC continuing in terms of funding and activities well after the life of the Women Count project in Kenya due to the high level of commitment and ownership demonstrated by members over the past two years, the Committee being Government-led, and the Gender Sector Statistics Plan as an operational sustainability tool. Current evident goodwill from the KNBS Director General's office, senior management of the State Department of Gender Affairs and the Ministry of Public Service and Gender and their hands-on participation are also deemed critical drivers of the Committee's sustainability.

IMPROVING DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND USE

Outcome 3 aims to make gender data and statistics accessible and to promote their use by governments, civil society, academia and the private sector to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes and promote accountability. A total of 961 data users were trained in 2019 on topics related to the basics of gender statistics, how to assess gender data quality and using gender data in reporting (increase of 751 since 2018) and over 24 user-producer dialogues took place (increase of 14 since 2018) resulting in increased awareness of the importance of gender statistics and greater use of data to inform policies (see Case Study 3).

Robust gender data analysis is informing global normative processes

Beijing+25 national reviews were gender data driven as a result of inclusive partnerships. In preparation for the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, Women Count projects supported the preparation of Beijing +25 reviews and brought together partners to contribute to the process. A review of country reports conducted by UN Women highlighted the catalytic nature of Women Count, with several countries noting its alignment with their national priorities. In **Cameroon**, for the first time, the National Institute of Statistics, Central Bureau of Censuses and Population Studies worked together with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family to ensure that the report was informed by the most recent data available. A similar process was observed in **Jordan**, where as a result of strengthened partnerships between the Department of Statistics and Jordanian National Commission for Women facilitated by UN Women, SDG indicators formed the basis for data collection and analysis to inform Jordan's Beijing+25 report.

A Gender Snapshot on the SDGs made available the latest data on progress on the SDGs. Produced in partnership with the UN Statistics Division, this publication brings together the latest available evidence on gender equality across all 17 Goals, underscoring the progress made as well as the actions still needed to accelerate progress. The concise publication takes a spotlight

approach, and selected one indicator per goal to illustrate progress, gaps and challenges to date, including in usually neglected areas such as gender and the environment and leave-no-one-behind. The report demonstrated that across key dimensions of well-being women fare worse than men. The report was downloaded and visualized 4,275 times on the UN Women website from its launch in September until the end of 2019.

Producers and users worked together to improve gender data use at the national level

Nepal's 2021 Census will now collect data on gender identity and sexual orientation. Lack of specific questions and a method to collect data on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) persons, rendered the LGBTIQ population invisible in official national statistics in Nepal. To overcome this challenge, UN Women facilitated several user-producer dialogues between the Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal (CBS), civil society organizations representatives of LGBTIQ groups and UN Agencies to ensure that Nepal's LGBTIQ persons are properly counted in the 2021 population census. The discussions resulted in a development of a statistical definition of LGBTIQ people, the identification of data collection methods, and agreement to include a question on gender identity and sexual orientation in the upcoming Census 2021 questionnaire.

More students are becoming users and producers of gender statistics in Kenya. UN Women supported student's research grants to promote access to and use of gender statistics for analysis related to gender and the SDGs. Sixteen students were selected after a competitive process led by UN Women, KNBS, the University of Nairobi and the State Department of Gender Affairs. The grants facilitated a body of socially transformative research on some of the most pressing issues for women and girls in Kenya: women's autonomy in family planning, gender pay gaps, media reporting on femicide, women's access to financial inclusion, and factors affecting reporting of sexual violence (see Box 4). All but one of the students were able to use this research to fulfil their academic requirements and graduated as a result.

A network of journalists was established to improve the communication of gender data in Cameroon. The network's 37 members – which include national journalists from 18 media organizations and communications staff from several line ministries – are improving

how gender statistics are communicated through various media, including recently creating a YouTube channel. Videos have already been created in English and French, including to encourage people to participate in the recently launched COVID-19 rapid gender assessment.

Data journalism is changing how gender data are reported in the Kyrgyz Republic. In **Europe and Central Asia**, in collaboration with the School of Data in the Kyrgyz Republic, five human stories were developed combining narrative context with interactive elements, including infographics and short videos. As a result of this collaboration, UN Women, American University of Central Asia and the NSO of the Kyrgyz Republic will work together to develop integrate a gender data training into journalism curriculum. The pilot e-learning course on gender data use for media will be informed by the Gender Statistics Training Curriculum developed by UN Women and SIAP.

BOX 4:

Promising practice: Student research grants bolster gender analysis in Kenya

When 30-year-old Nicole Wasuna began working on her Masters' thesis on the portrayal of femicide in Kenyan media, she discovered how difficult it was going to be to find the data she needed, as national statistics did not report the gender of people killed, and what little data was available was very outdated. She was selected as one of 16 students recipients of a research grant under the Women Count project in Kenya, which provided her with the opportunity to access the data needed for her research. "[The gender data research grant] made a huge difference," says Wasuna, because obtaining data "costs money, in terms of transport and logistics and even facilitation, so having a little money goes a long way. ... It has also given me access to the actual people who deal with this data ... to help me get data that has not been posted online or made available in their various libraries or archives." So far, Wasuna's research has found that in many cases of women killed by their husbands, there was a history of domestic violence. She hopes her research will help identify risk factors and influence policies or legislation to prevent femicide. Her research further prompted commitments from KNBS to filling data gaps identified through their analysis, such as on femicide. Kenya's grants initiative demonstrates the added value of bringing data users and data producers together to bolster research on some of the most pressing issues for women and girls in Kenya.

Trainings are strengthening the statistical literacy skills of data users and producers to improve how gender data are communicated

In Uganda, statisticians are being mentored to improve their data analysis skills. UN Women and EPRC organized a customized mentorship training in partnership with the Makerere University for 17 Uganda Bureau of Statistics staff to improve their capacity for in-depth analysis of existing data in order to increase the availability of gender data to inform programming, budgeting, research and advocacy on gender equality and women’s empowerment and the SDGs. As part of the mentoring process, EPRC will continue to support the trainees to develop and produce five policy papers on how gender statistics can be used to inform policy and programming in the agricultural sector; sustainable modern energy; gender-based violence; women’s empowerment in the land sector; information and communication technologies.

In Asia and the Pacific, a regional workshop on communicating gender data builds bridges between data users and producers. Organized by UN Women and UNESCAP in June 2019, the workshop brought together over 30 participants from NSOs, line ministries, civil society, media and academia to building dialogue between users and producers of data to better understand each other’s needs and challenges, and together advocate for more and better gender data. Data users learned the basics of statistical literacy, and how to use gender data in advocacy but also to advocate for better gender data. In turn, data producers received training on media messaging and techniques to make gender statistics appealing to the general public, learned about gender data visualization techniques and how to better communicate their data products. Going forward, UN Women will develop of a set of guidelines for communicating gender data, which will also set up standards for replicating this workshop in other regions.

A Data Hackathon encouraged youth to develop innovative ways to visualize gender data to raise awareness on gender inequality in Georgia. On the sidelines of the UN Women-organized Regional Conference on Gender Statistics in July in Tbilisi, Georgia. The winners of the Hackathon developed advocacy tools aimed at presenting gender

data in an innovative manner to help raise awareness on issues such as child marriage, distribution of housework in the family, and women’s activity in rural areas. Hackathon contestant Mariam Lomtadze noted “presenting gender data in an innovative, easily understood manner helps us raise people’s awareness of important issues like gender inequality. As more people are exposed to gender equality problems, it makes it easier to find lasting solutions.”

The Women Count Data Hub was launched as a one-stop-shop for gender data

The Women Count Data Hub was developed to improve access to gender data to inform policy and advocacy and to enhance UN Women’s position as a knowledge hub on gender data. Launched at the 2019 SDG Summit (24-25 September), the Hub’s main features includes:

- Interactive data dashboards - The Data Hub is the only place where you can find all the gender-related SDG indicators consolidated for visualization in one dashboard. Country fact sheets also highlight country-level progress towards achieving the SDGs.
- Content – A key defining principle of the Data Hub is that data should always be put in context, and so the features section publishes gender data stories by internal authors as well as guest contributors. From the time of launch to year-end, nine stories had been published. Resource pages provide additional content, and publications produced by the Women Count programme are also available.
- Women Count online – The hub also serves as the online presence of Women Count, highlighting key achievements across country, regional and global projects.

Following the launch of the Women Count Data Hub, all the gender-related SDGs indicators for which data are available, are accessible to the public through the SDG Indicator Dashboard. Country fact sheets have also been produced and made available on the Hub for over 247 countries and territories as a key resource to measure country performance on the status of women and girls and assess gender data availability needed to improve SDG monitoring. In the last three months of 2019, over 13,000 users from over 192 countries have visited the Data Hub since its launch, with a total of over 44,400 page views.

CASE STUDY 3:

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN DATA PRODUCTION AND USE IN STATISTICS ON ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN ALBANIA AND MOROCCO

Since 2016, the Women Count programme has made deliberate efforts to ensure that the data generated gets used to inform policies. In addition to capacity building, one of the key strategies used by the programme has been to bring together data users and producers, at all stages – from the planning, design, conduct, analysis and use of violence against women survey data – to foster an environment of learning, collaboration and communication, leading to greater uptake of survey results.

While the 2018 survey in **Albania** is the third of its kind, Albania’s Institute of Statistics reported that this was the first time they had an open and wide consultation at each stage of the process. Aside from creating advisory bodies for the overall implementation of the survey, there were also targeted efforts to engage with local governments and main service providers to victims of violence at the municipal level. These local-level workshops revealed that, “local NGOs do not [even know] that the surveys and these data exist.” With increased and more comprehensive understanding of the prevalence of violence, users at the local level are now better equipped to participate and engage in the finalization of the framework defining standards of services to be provided by the emergency municipal facilities for gender-based violence victims.

In **Morocco**, in an important innovation, Women Count funded the participation of 35 civil society service providers to serve as listeners and work with enumerators of the High Commission for Planning (HCP) to conduct the survey. This innovative approach resulted in learning from each other’s areas of expertise, more sensitive survey tools, and as importantly, increased trust in the violence against women data.

As a result of these user-engagement efforts, users in these countries are now serving as agents of change in the process of disseminating and using the data. Since the release of the Albania violence against women Survey in March 2019, civil society organizations have advocated for additional changes to the legal framework on violence against women so that Albanian legislation could be inclusive of all forms of violence, not just domestic violence. In Morocco, civil society organizations use the data for national and regional awareness raising, advocacy, and guidance in service delivery to victims, targeting areas where victimization levels are high but few report cases to authorities. More recently, the data has also been used by Moroccan civil society organizations to argue for measures to protect women against violence, particularly in the context of the COVID-19.

PARTNER SPOTLIGHT:

JOINT PROGRAMME ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DATA

UN Women and the World Health Organization (WHO) are implementing the five-year (2018-2022) global Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data with funding from the Department for International Development.

The programme seeks to ensure that quality, comparable data on different forms of violence against women are collected over time to address national data gaps, and meet policy and reporting commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action and the SDGs. The programme focuses on three areas:

- **Methodological developments:** Strengthening and dissemination of standards for violence against women data collection, in particular on psychological intimate partner violence, violence against older women, non-partner sexual violence and violence against women with disabilities; developing guidelines for the collection, analysis and use of administrative data on violence against women; updating country, regional and global estimates on the prevalence of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence; and coordinating a United Nations inter-agency working group on violence against women data for monitoring and reporting on SDG target 5.2 indicators.
- **Capacity building:** Strengthening the ability of national institutions, particularly in the Arab States, and East and Southern Africa, to collect, analyse and use population-based prevalence data on violence against women in line with globally agreed methodological, ethical and safety standards. The programme also contributes to institutionalizing prevalence surveys in national statistical systems.
- **Data use:** Ensuring data on violence against women are readily accessible for advocacy, policymaking and programming, including through strategic data literacy and data dissemination initiatives such as data producer and user dialogues.

LINKAGES WITH WOMEN COUNT

- The programme has engaged with Women Count in providing technical assistance and quality assurance on data collection, primarily through prevalence surveys implemented in pathfinder countries, including Morocco, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.
- The programme contributed data on five indicators included in the Women Count Data Hub.
- Close collaboration with Women Count to advocate for national partners to commit resources to prevalence studies and other data work (i.e., strengthening administrative data systems).
- The programme is also working closely with the CEGS to develop an operational definition of femicide for statistical purposes.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019

In 2019, its second year, the programme advanced research and data on violence against women by spearheading updated research instruments and standards to improve measurement of different forms of violence. It updated estimates on the prevalence of intimate partner and non-partner sexual violence, and addressed data-related policy and programmatic gaps, particularly in administrative data. The joint programme helped institutionalize national capacities to conduct prevalence surveys, specifically in the Arab States and East and Southern Africa. Strategic global, regional and national fora were opportunities to advocate for producing and using data on violence against women in alignment with globally agreed methodological and ethical standards.

Methodological developments

- To help build consensus and consistency in defining, measuring and analysing psychological intimate partner violence, **methodological work was undertaken**, resulting in a revision of the WHO multi-country study instrument. Similar revisions were suggested to the Demographic and Health Survey module on domestic violence.
- **A quantitative and qualitative systematic review of prevalence studies**, measures and survey instruments on intimate partner violence among older women was undertaken. An expert group meeting proposed core questions for women over 50 for existing surveys or survey modules. Questions will be finalized in 2020.
- **An expert group meeting** was held to discuss strategic and feasible approaches to collecting and using administrative data on violence against women. A set of recommendations will help finalize a technical paper and inform new global guidance in 2020.
- **The WHO global database** on physical and/or sexual and emotional/psychological intimate partner and/or non-partner sexual violence for 154 countries for surveys conducted between 2000 and 2018 was updated. The database is the most up-to-date and reliable repository of intimate partner and non-partner sexual violence data, and will contribute to more rigorous, comparable and standardized global monitoring of violence against women, including reporting on SDG target 5.2 indicators.
- The Joint Programme brought agencies and partners together around SDG reporting, estimation methods, methodological work, administrative data and capacity-building in measuring the prevalence of violence against women.

Capacity Building

- **Regional capacities in East and Southern Africa and the Arab States were strengthened to measure and collect violence against women data.** In the **Arab States**, UN Women, the WHO and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) jointly organized a regional workshop in Egypt with 35 officers from national statistical offices and women's machineries in 12 countries.

They discussed measurement strategies and regional capacity development. The programme assisted UNESCWA to finalize its regional toolkit on violence against women as a protocol for prevalence surveys. In **East and Southern Africa**, UN Women partnered with the WHO and UNFPA to host a capacity-building workshop in the United Republic of Tanzania. National statistics offices and women's machineries from nine countries strategized on ways to measure violence against women in line with global methodological and ethical standards.

Data Use

- **Six countries were supported to collect data on violence against women**, the programme provided technical support and quality assurance in Albania, Grenada, Guyana, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Suriname.
- **Partnerships were strengthened to improve dissemination and use of data**, including with the European Institute for Gender Equality, the Gender-based Violence Management Information System, UNESCWA, UNECA, the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention, the Demographic and Health Survey programme, academicians and other experts.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Launch of country, regional and global estimates on intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence.
- Develop global guidance on administrative data.
- Launch of the regional capacity development initiative in the Arab States and East and Southern Africa.
- Selection of institutes/consortia to lead capacity development on prevalence measurement in both regions.
- Development of training on conducting prevalence surveys in both regions.
- Launch of an initiative for policymakers on using data and evidence to inform policies.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. For a copy of the Joint Programme's Annual Report please contact gender.data@unwomen.org

PARTNER SPOTLIGHT:

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE ON GENDER STATISTICS

“We believe that without data, many of the gender problems cannot be really seen so we need to make them visible through producing gender data. We have undertaken a close partnership with UN Women regarding the establishment of the CEGS. We hope this is just a seed that will eventually grow to promote gender statistics within the context of the SDGs”

— Julio Santaella, President, INEGI

The Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS), based in Mexico City, is an innovative first-of-its kind initiative, that contributes to the strategic efforts of UN Women and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) to strengthen the production, availability, analysis and use of internationally comparable data and statistics in key emerging aspects of gender equality and women’s empowerment. Launched in 2018, the CEGS aims to strengthen gender statistics through collaboration, knowledge sharing, research and innovation in key thematic areas such as unpaid care work, extreme forms of violence against women, and geospatial analysis. The CEGS operates under three programmatic strategies:

- Facilitating **access to technical expertise** through establishing multidisciplinary networks, connecting producers and users of gender statistics in areas such as violence against women data and geospatial analysis.
- Serve as a **Knowledge Hub** to facilitate access to best practices and innovations in gender statistics, through the development of a digital repository.
- Act as an **Innovation lab** to conduct research on emerging and cutting-edge issues related to gender statistics, such as geospatial analysis.

The CEGS is governed by an Executive Board and Technical Advisory Board to oversee decision-making and providing strategic guidance to its operations. The Executive Board, established in September 2018, composed of UN Women and INEGI oversee the implementation of the CEGS work programme. The Technical Advisory Board, established in May 2019, comprises four permanent members, namely, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations Statistics Division and the World Bank, all of which provide strategic technical advice on statistical activities.

LINKAGES WITH WOMEN COUNT

- The CEGS worked closely with the Women Count programme to commission cutting-edge research on time use that will serve as an important resource for Women Count countries undertaking a time use surveys.
- The CEGS collaborates with Women Count to promote gender and geospatial work, in particular through convening a network a gender and geospatial experts and facilitating south-south collaboration between INEGI and DANE, Women Count Colombia project to develop geospatial tools on women’s economic empowerment.
- The Joint Programme on Violence Against Women Data has supported CEGS in its work to develop an operational definition of femicide from a statistical perspective.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019

Access to technical expertise

- **The CEGS convened a network of experts on geospatial and gender data.** The CEGS, in partnership with INEGI, convened two expert group meetings “Gender and Geospatial Research and Analysis” on the margins of the ninth session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) and “territorial approach with a gender perspective, innovation and new tools” during the XX International Meeting on Gender Statistics.
- **The CEGS and UNODC’s Centre of Excellence partnered to improve the measurement of femicide.** In June 2019, the CEGS in coordination with the Centre of Excellence of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (CoE of UNODC) and UN Women, organized an “Inter-Agency Meeting to Discuss Technical Aspects of Statistics on Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls (Femicide/Feminicide).” As a result, an outcome report was developed and used to strengthen a gender perspective in the International Classification of Crime Statistical Purposes.

Knowledge Hub

- **The CEGS partnered with El Colegio de Mexico to develop a digital repository of best practices on gender data.** Completion of the first and second phase of the repository systematizes knowledge, resources, best practices, and experiences with emerging topics and methodological tools. Innovation Lab
- **The CEGS facilitated collaboration between Mexico and Colombia to share experiences on geospatial data tools.** At the XX International Meeting on Gender Statistics, the CEGS organized a bilateral meeting between INEGI and the president of

Colombia’s National Statistical Office (DANE), to share experiences on using geospatial analysis and tools to measure women’s economic and empowerment. In 2020, the CEGS will continue to provide a platform to facilitate collaboration between DANE and INEGI, to inform the development of a Gender Atlas.

- **New research on the measurement of unpaid care commissioned** - As a result of the First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work organized by the CEGS in 2018, research was fostered and commissioned on time-use surveys in developing countries. The CEGS in coordination with UN Women, commissioned research papers from leading experts, on "Measuring Time Use: An assessment of issues and challenges in conducting time-use surveys"; and on "Quantifying Care: Design and Harmonization Issues in Time-Use Surveys." The goal is to enable more countries to conduct time-use surveys with a systematic approach.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Organize and participate in global events and webinars around the measurement of femicide, unpaid care work and geospatial and gender analysis;
- Launch a dedicated CEGS web platform with access to the digital repository and geospatial web tool;
- Commission geospatial and gender research on public policies focused on women’s economic empowerment and the care system.
- Develop a rapid assessment to measure changes in the lives of women and girls after COVID-19, in coordination with Women Count and UN Women’s Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office.

* Plans for 2020 may be further impacted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic



3 STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND ADVOCACY FOR GENDER DATA

Strong, consistent and diversified financial commitments enable the Women Count programme

Women Count continued to grow as a result of sustained contributions from existing partners, an increased allocation of core (regular) resources, and greater mobilization of resources at the country and regional levels.

Predictable funding is the backbone of Women Count as it allows UN Women to plan adequately and operate more efficiently and strengthens the organizations credibility to meet its commitments with partners. In 2019, thanks to the continued support from current Women Count donors, USD 11.1 million was contributed, bringing the total to USD 37 million since 2016. In addition, a new grant from the Government of Ireland was secured in November 2019, bringing Ireland's total contribution to USD 1.5 million to date (see Table 1).

Core funding is another important source of funds. With core funding sources for UN entities generally on the decline, however, it is increasingly challenging to secure such resources in a predictable fashion. In 2019, the Women Count programme benefitted from core contributions, including the **Asia and the Pacific and East** and **Southern Africa** regional projects securing USD 120,000 and USD 110,000, respectively. The funds were used to support several planned Women Count activities.

At the country level, in the **United Republic of Tanzania**, UN Women secured USD 52,000 from the Tanzania One UN Fund to support the gender analysis of data on the local government election. In **Uganda**, UN Women secured an additional USD 70,000 from the European Union and the Government of Sweden to strengthen data collection tools and to conduct training to enhance the skills of justice, law and order officials to produce and analyse administrative gender-based violence data. In **Kenya**, UN Women secured USD 80,000 from the Joint Programme on

Devolution that UN Women, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF used help update the Standard Chart of Accounts to ensure the country's public finance management system adequately tracks resources dedicated to gender equality.

Going forward, additional core and non-core resources will be essential to strengthen the institutional fabric of UN Women on gender data and ensure that the critical gains of Women Count are sustained beyond the life of the programme. Predictable multi-year funding will be necessary to retain current technical expertise and continue to build the technical capacities of UN Women offices to meet rising demand for support on gender statistics.

A call for sustainable financing for gender data

The 2019 Partner Report on Support to Statistics found that compared to 2010-2012, commitments to gender statistics from bilateral donors increased almost fourfold by 2015-2017, from 3 per cent to 11 per cent respectively, largely driven by the adoption of the SDG framework. Of the top five bilateral donors in gender statistics, four are Women Count partners - the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation (28 per cent), Sweden (23 per cent), Australia (4 per cent) and the United Kingdom (7 per cent).¹⁹

However, international funding for data and statistics is only around half the level it needs to be, as established in the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. With regards to gender equality, only 5 per cent of all statistical projects financed by bilateral donors have gender equality as the main objective. As part of the programme committee of the 3rd UN World Data Forum, UN Women will continue to advocate together with the Swiss Federal Statistics Authority on ways to promote the financing of gender data as part of the Road to Bern discussions to increase financing for gender statistics.

TABLE 1:
Summary of contributions received and expected, by donors, per year

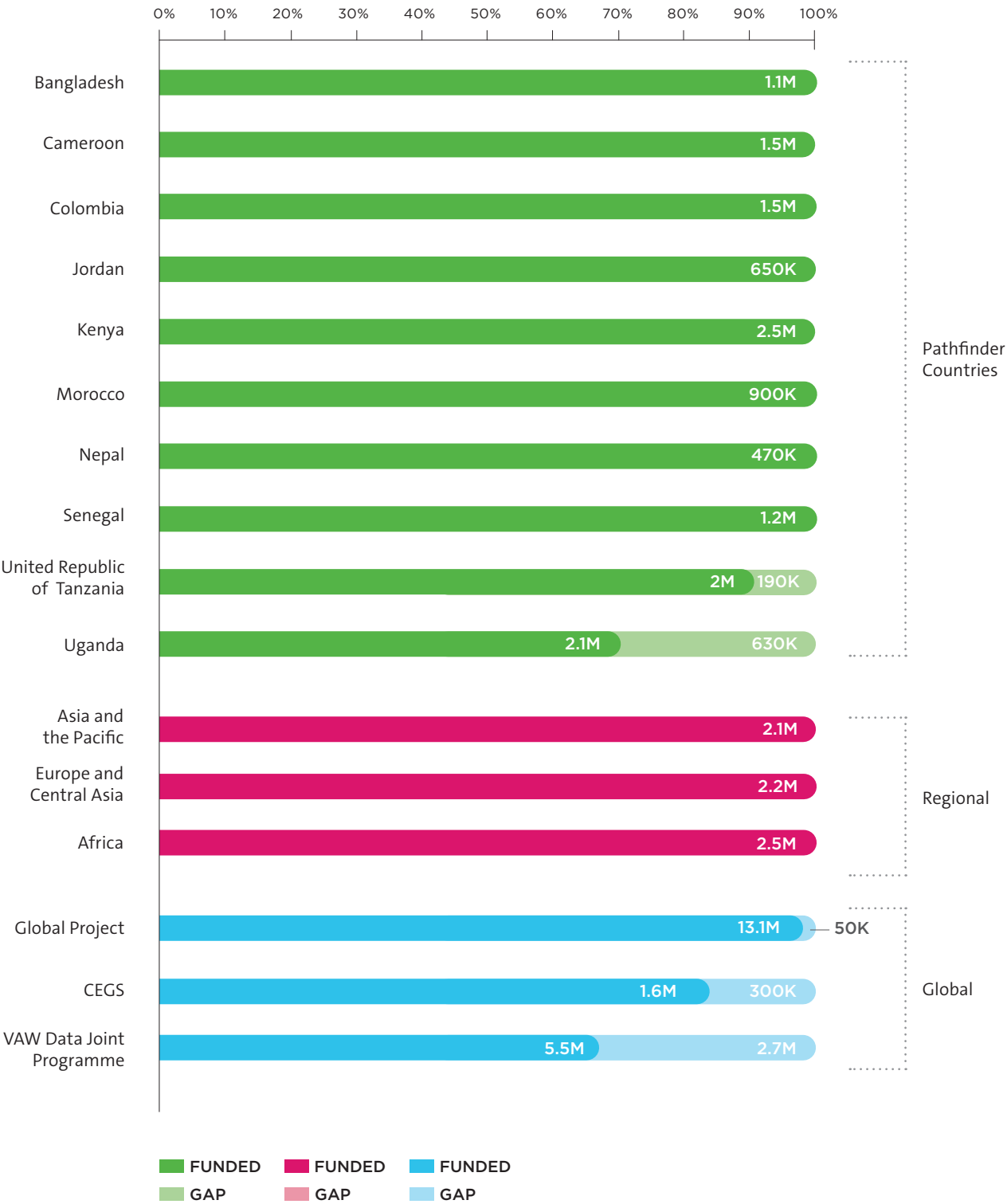
Donor	Value of contributions as per agreement*	Percentage of total contributions	Contributions received from 2016 - 2018	Contributions received in 2019	Total contributions received (as of 31 December 2019)	Expected contribution in 2020	Main area of work supported
Australia	4,835,485	12%	4,835,485	-	4,835,485	-	Non-earmarked, fully flexible (with strategic interests in Asia and the Pacific)
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	10,000,728	25%	7,000,728	3,000,000	10,000,728	-	Global Policy Support project, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Nepal project
Ireland	1,484,355	4%	1,212,050	272,305	1,484,355	-	Non-earmarked
Mexico	1,300,000	3%	440,000	430,000	870,000	430,000	Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS).
United States	2,500,000	6%	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	-	Global policy support project
United Kingdom	7,876,817	20%	4,047,581	1,930,502	5,978,083	1,898,734	65 per cent to the Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data and remaining 35 per cent non-earmarked
Sweden	8,499,077	21%	4,412,089	3,075,661	7,487,750	1,011,327	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Elizabeth Arden	700,000	2%	375,000	325,000	700,000	-	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Alwaleed Philanthropies**	1,750,000	4%	500,000	1,250,000	1,750,000	-	Non-earmarked (with strategic interests to support Jordan, Morocco and Senegal projects, and some support for the Global Policy Support project)
Alibaba Foundation	760,000	2%	380,000	380,000	760,000	-	Non-earmarked, fully flexible)
Core Resources	230,000	1%	-	230,000	230,000	-	Asia and the Pacific project and East and Southern Africa project
Other***	200,000	0%	-	200,000	200,000	-	Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda
Total	40,136,462	100%	25,702,933	11,093,468	36,796,401	3,340,061	

*values are in USD

**Total value of contribution agreement reduced by USD 750,000 per donor's request

***Other includes resources secured from other programmes and pooled funding sources.

FIGURE 1.
Approved budgets per project*



Note: Figures are in USD. Total budget for each project has been updated as a result of the Mid-term Review.

Awareness-raising and advocacy to keep gender data in the spotlight

In 2019, UN Women developed advocacy materials such as infographics and promotional materials for Women Count, formalized new partnerships with media to expand outreach, and organized and participated in over 80 advocacy events, workshops and roundtable discussions worldwide including during key global events.

Global leaders on statistics shared solutions to close gender data gaps and achieve the SDGs at the United Nations Statistical Commission. On the margins of the 50th Session of the UN Statistical Commission, UN Women hosted an event, “[Effecting a Radical Shift in Gender Statistics Development: What Roles Can Chief Statisticians Play?](#)”. It brought together over 60 global leaders on gender statistics to discuss actions needed to close gender data gaps to fulfil the promise of the SDGs to achieve gender equality by 2030. Heads of national statistics offices from several pathfinder countries reinforced their commitment to implementing Women Count. A series of videos were produced highlighting the commitment of the director generals of national statistical offices in Albania, Colombia, Mexico, and Uganda, and UN Chief Statisticians to improve gender data.

UN Women and Sweden called on civil society to use gender data in the lead-up to Beijing+25. On the margins of the Tunis Forum on Gender Equality, held 24-26 April 2019, UN Women in partnership with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) organized an official session on “Better Gender Data for Better Decisions.” The session aimed to share experiences, review lessons learned and to further encourage civil society groups to use gender data as a key accountability tool for the Beijing +25 review process. The recommendations informed substantive preparations of the report of the Secretary-General on the Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which was submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2020.

Partnerships with media and social media outreach increased the visibility of Women Count

Partnership with Devex yielded important insights on how media can be used to communicate the impact of gender data. During 2019, UN Women pursued a

partnership with Devex as the leading media platform for the development community. The purpose was to:

- **Showcase** how gender statistics are critical to development outcomes;
- **Engage key stakeholders** to use gender statistics in their programmes;
- **Encourage governments** to strengthen their policies to invest in the collection of gender statistics, and to fast-track the harmonization, comparability and dissemination of gender statistics; and
- **Promote the Women Count Data Hub** and share knowledge on gender statistics with a global audience of highly targeted professionals.

One result of the partnership was the creation of a new [Focus Area on Gender Data](#) on the Devex site. A focus area elevates Devex’s coverage of an important topic in global development and engages the audience around that topic. The Focus Area on Gender Data enables Devex to produce more content on the issue and further position UN Women as a leader in this field. Devex-produced stories are also cross-featured on the Women Count Data Hub and a monthly newsletter on gender data is produced, with targeted content from UN Women. The partnership went into effect in January 2020; content was produced from February onwards. Since then, at least five articles have been produced that directly referenced UN Women’s work, and five newsletters have been issued with content and data from the Women Count Data Hub.

UN Women developed infographics to engage users on social media to raise awareness on who is being left behind. In 2019, UN Women developed a social media outreach strategy for the launch of the SDG Gender Snapshot publication. The strategy included targeted outreach across social media platforms and data dissemination on the importance of ‘leaving no one behind.’ Data cards visualized and communicated the ways in which marginalization and exclusion are experienced among the most disadvantaged women and girls in Colombia, Nigeria and Pakistan. Differences related to wealth, location and ethnicity, for instance, combine to create deep pockets of deprivation across a range of SDGs—from access to education and health care to clean water and decent work. The data cards have generated engagement with over 20,000 users on Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn, and indirect engagement of 272,500 users on Twitter. The assets were also produced in Spanish and French to increase the dissemination.



MONITORING, LEARNING AND EVALUATING RESULTS

Monitoring, learning and evaluation (MLE) is a key component of the programme. The MLE plan includes three key objectives: (1) measuring effectiveness of the approach, (2) learning through diversity of experiences and (3) monitoring sustainability.

UN Women-led consultations with partners improved Donor and Steering Committee meetings

Building on the recommendations of the 2018 meetings of the Donor Committee and Steering Committee, UN Women consulted members for feedback on ways to ensure the meetings are more dynamic and informative, and maximize the use of members' time and expertise. Members expressed the need to reduce the redundancy of content and have a more consistent approach in what is shared in each meeting to dedicate more time to interactive discussions and less to lengthy presentations, and to use the Steering Committee meetings to showcase more country experiences.

As a result, UN Women took steps to adjust the 2019 meetings to distinguish the two. While the Donor Committee meetings focused on monitoring and reporting (i.e., upcoming donor reports), resource mobilization and strategic issues, the Steering Committee meetings allowed for more technical conversation around country progress, lessons learned and challenges, and highlighted new opportunities for collaboration. During the March 2019 Steering Committee meeting, UN Women invited its country representatives from Colombia, Jordan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania along with programme partners from the DANE and the Presidential Council for Women's Equity of Colombia to discuss their individual experiences, which was highly appreciated by all members.

The Mid-term review revealed a positive future direction of Women Count

In the fall of 2019, Women Count conducted a comprehensive mid-term review of the programme. Nearly 50 participants, including donors, partners and Women Count staff came together in November for a two-day workshop to discuss the successes, challenges and future of the programme. The review showed that the programme has delivered good results, despite some challenges along the way.

The mid-term review was designed to be an internally driven qualitative process based on a mixed approach comprising interviews and a desk study review of key programme documents. The review was based on seven overarching areas: approach and strategy; programme performance and results; programme management; partnerships and stakeholder engagement; communications, outreach and advocacy; resource mobilization; and knowledge management.

Some conclusions from the review included the following²⁰:

- The Women Count programme impacted and informed UN Women's work in general, and the work on gender statistics in particular.
- Programme delivery was on track as planned, although progress in some countries and regions is more advanced than in others.

- UN Women, through the programme, has established a wide spectrum of partnerships (in terms of reach and diversity) at the global, regional and national levels. Strategic partners come from civil society, governments, the United Nations system, foundations, academia, media, celebrities, etc. The programme benefits from and builds on corporate partnerships.
- In terms of knowledge management, the review identified quality research, lessons learned and promising practices, but challenges remain in turning knowledge into programming guidance, and programming into capacity development at all programme levels (in particular at the country level).

Following the mid-term review, UN Women prepared a programme management response to the key findings and recommendations. Key adjustments proposed by UN Women included: improving reporting by revising the Results Framework and regularly commissioning qualitative case studies to document the impact of Women Count interventions; and improving knowledge management through the recruitment of dedicated staff and rolling out new internal communication tools. The review also resulted in a one-year extension of the Women Count programme until 31 December 2021, to allow for better implementation of activities and results.

Mid-term review of UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 provides an important opportunity to strengthen its work on gender data

Coinciding with Women Count's Mid-term Review, UN Women's Mid-term Review of its Strategic Plan also began in 2019. The Women Count review was a key input into the UN Women's review, resulting in a strong integration of gender in the final report. In particular, UN Women's Annual Report presented²¹ to - and later adopted by - the UN Women Executive Board, highlighted better data, evidence and knowledge management as one of four key areas that needs leverage to further enhance programmatic results.

Planning for UN Women's new 2022-2026 Strategic Plan will start in July 2020, with the process of developing and submitting the Strategic Plan to the Executive Board for approval culminating in September 2021. The development of the Strategic Plan presents an important opportunity to further strengthen how data is integrated in the institutional fabric of UN Women. The Women Count programme will continue its engagement to drive strong results in this regard.

5 PLANS FOR 2020

In response to the mid-term review and no-cost extension, all Women Count projects will make necessary adjustments to 2020-2021 workplans to account for the new programme end date of 31 December 2021. However, with the COVID-19 pandemic underway, several planned activities have been adjusted to support COVID-19 gender data collection and dissemination.

At the country level, over 40 rapid gender assessment surveys of COVID-19 will be conducted. While 16 population-based surveys are planned to be conducted or analysed, including on violence against women and time use, the outlook will depend on the pandemic's trajectory in each country to determine the possibility of conducting face-to-face data collection. Similarly, several planned activities to increase data use, including 14 national reports, user-producer dialogues and capacity building will be adjusted as needed, in consultation with the Donor Committee.

At the regional level, the offices for Asia and the Pacific, East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and Europe and Central Asia, will lead efforts to roll out

gender statistics assessments on COVID-19, continue to provide direct technical and financial support to pathfinder and non-pathfinder countries, support data production for SDG monitoring, and continue working with regional commissions and relevant agencies to improve coordination.

At the global level, in addition to regular technical support for countries and regional offices, activities will include developing guidance to conduct regional gender assessments on COVID-19, building new features of the Women Count Data Hub including a COVID-19 and gender dashboard; and continued advocacy, and monitoring and reporting of programme implementation.

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Detailed Budget 2019

Budget Women Count Programme ²²	2019 Total	Percentage (%)
Budget by outcome		
Creating an enabling environment	\$4,270,718	48%
Increasing data production	\$2,513,935	28%
Improving data availability and use	\$1,896,038	21%
Learning, monitoring and evaluation	\$208,353	2%
Total Direct Costs	\$8,889,043	100%
Total Support Costs	\$919,679	
TOTAL	\$9,808,723	

Budget by category		
Salary Costs – National Programme Staff	\$55,495	1%
Salary Costs – General Service Staff	\$101,362	1%
Salary Costs – International Professional Staff	\$2,250,516	23%
International Consultants	\$886,513	9%
Local Consultants	\$603,518	6%
Contractual Services - Individuals	\$655,552	7%
UN Volunteers	\$14,400	0%
Travel	\$849,290	9%
Contractual Services- Companies	\$801,587	8%
Equipment and Furniture	\$29,945	0%
Communications & Audio Visual Equipment	\$35,629	0%
Grants	\$730,080	7%
Information Technology Equipment	\$31,039	0%
Professional Services	\$104,909	1%
Audio Visual & Printing Costs	\$183,458	2%
Facilities & Administration	\$910,678	9%
Training, Workshops and Conferences	\$904,815	9%
Salary costs –Temporary Appointment/IP	\$316,221	3%
Other Costs	\$343,716	4%
TOTALS	\$9,808,723	100%



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IN BRIEF: GLOBAL
MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL
COUNT

THE ISSUE

The Women Count global policy support project aims to address three-interrelated challenges:

- A weak policy space, and legal and financial environments, are barriers to progress. In many countries, the production of gender statistics is not specified in statistics laws and policies, and as a result the sector is underprioritized and underfunded in national budgets.
- Technical and financial challenges limit the production of gender statistics. Areas such as violence against women, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and unpaid care and domestic work, are important to measure but are under-resourced. Also at-risk are emerging areas, such as gender and poverty, gender pay gaps and women’s participation in decision-making, where a lot more methodological work is needed.
- Lack of access to data and limited user capacity to make use of gender statistics to inform polices. Where data are available, they are not accessible or shared in user-friendly formats, impeding their analysis or use to inform evidence-based advocacy in decision-making. When data are not used to inform policy and advocacy, this leads to low demand, which in turn reduces the incentive to produce gender statistics.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** In response to these challenges, UN Women developed guidance to integrate gender statistics in National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), in collaboration with PARIS21. Programmatic and technical guidance to pathfinder and non-pathfinder countries to implement gender statistics activities. .
- **Increasing data production:** Global monitoring of the SDGs is improving as a result of finalization methodological work and data compilation of gender-related SDG indicators and partnering with World Bank, ILO and UN Habitat – is generating new data on data on women’s economic empowerment.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** The Women Count Data Hub was launched and used as a one-stop shop for gender data. Knowledge products, statistical briefs and brochures on gender and the SDGs are being produced and are being widely disseminated; and global advocacy on gender data is improving through UN Women’s participation and organization of major global and regional events.
- **Monitoring, learning and evaluation:** The mid-term review and annual review meetings were held providing an opportunity to take stock of progress, lessons learned and inform the future direction of the programme.

RESULTS

In 2019, progress was driven by increasing demand for UN Women's support to advise on gender statistics activities; strengthening partnerships with ILO, World Bank and UN Habitat to improve data on women's economic empowerment, launching of the Women Count Data Hub as a one stop shop for all gender data. It was also an important year of reflection, as the Mid-term Review of the programme was held to assess progress and inform the future direction of Women Count, which resulted in a new programme end date of December 2021. Results include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **UN Women met increasing demand for technical support to conduct gender statistics activities.** UN Women provided technical support to five pathfinder countries (Colombia, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Jordan) conducted gender statistics assessments, developed detailed strategies. In addition, UN Women provided technical and financial support to three non-pathfinder countries (Egypt, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates) to develop national gender statistics projects inspired by the Women Count programme approach. Technical support provided to UN Women's Multi-Country Office in the Caribbean resulted in six countries agreeing to integrate questions about unpaid care and domestic work in upcoming censuses.
- **PARIS21 and UN Women launched a new tool to support countries to assess gender data gaps in a more unified way.** As there have been many different assessments prepared by international organizations and other countries over time, this tool provides a more unified way to support NSOs to assess gender statistics for the purpose of the NSDS. The framework has been used to support the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives and Senegal to conduct national assessments and develop National Strategies for the Development of Gender Statistics.

2. Increasing data production

- **Data is increasingly available to monitor how countries are doing on SDG 5.** Building on the completion of the methodological work and successful reclassification of SDG indicators 5.1.1 (whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex), 5.5.1b (women's representation in local governments) and indicator 5.c.1 (gender-responsive budgeting) in 2017-2018, data was collected for the

FIGURE 1
Measuring Progress in 2019



Progress was driven by strong technical support to all Women Count projects, and by building partnerships with UN-Habitat, ILO and the World Bank to improve SDG monitoring and launch the Women Count Data Hub.

- first time and used to inform the UN Secretary-General's 2019 annual SDG report. As a result of data collection efforts, 53 countries have data on legal frameworks (5.1.1); 70 countries have data on gender responsive budgeting (5.c.1); and 130 countries have data on women's representation (5.5.1b).
- **Improved data disaggregation to measure 'leave no one behind'.** In collaboration with the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (ISWGHS), UN Women is using existing household survey data in six pilot countries¹ where the Women Count programme is being implemented to provide more disaggregated gender statistics on key policy priorities such as: poverty eradication; food insecurity and health; education; access to economic resources and decent work for all; and impacts of climate change. Learning from the experiences of the pilot countries, a global toolkit will be formulated, which other countries and the broader statistical community can adapt and implement to meet their specific gender data priorities. This work will contribute to the ISWGHS' proposed actions on Achieving the Full Potential of Household Surveys in the SDG Era during the 50th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in 2020.
- **Partnerships with ILO, World Bank and UN Habitat strengthened data and analysis on women's economic empowerment.** UN Women partnered with ILO and UN Habitat to produce two new global databases on women's labour force participation by marital status (SDG 8) and gender and slums (SDG 11), shedding additional light on key topics and as a result, both organizations will continue to regularly update the data as part of their regular work.

- In collaboration with the World Bank, UN Women updated the Gender Data Navigator assessment framework with SDG questions and implemented it in six of the twelve pathfinder countries (Bangladesh, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Tanzania and Uganda). The Navigator is a searchable inventory of gender-related questions that helps users identify household surveys and censuses which contain gender relevant topics or indicators.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **The Women Count Gender Data Hub was launched as a one-stop shop for all gender-related SDG indicators.** Following the launch of the Women Count Data Hub, all the gender-related SDGs indicators for which data are available, are accessible to the public through the SDG Indicator Dashboard. Country fact sheets have also been produced and made available on the Hub for over 247 countries and territories, as a key resource to measure country performance on the status of women and girls and assess gender data availability needed to improve SDG monitoring. In the last three months of 2019, over 13,000 users from over 192 countries have visited the Data Hub since its launch, with a total of over 44,400 page views.
- **UN Women and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) launched the 2019 Gender Snapshot: Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.** Released in September, the gender snapshot publication presents the latest available evidence on gender equality across all 17 SDGs, underscoring progress made and action still needed to accelerate progress. To date, the report has been widely disseminated, downloaded over 4,300 times and generating engagement with over 20,000+ users on Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn, and indirect engagement of 272,500 users on Twitter alone. UN Women and UNSD will aim to produce this publication on an annual basis.
- **UN Women continued to strengthen awareness of the importance of gender data through participating in global advocacy events.** This was achieved through organizing or participating in over 6 global events, regional workshops and trainings to present the Women Count programme and promoting work on gender data at global fora including Commission of the Status of Women, UN Statistical Commission, Tunis Forum on Gender Equality etc.²

- **Partnership with Devex yields important insights how media can be used to communicate the impact of gender data.** The result of the partnership is the creation of a new Focus Area on Gender Data on the Devex site. A focus area elevates Devex's coverage of an important topic in global development and engages the audience around that topic. This focus area is enabling Devex to produce more content on gender data and further position UN Women as a leader in this field. Devex-produced stories are also cross-featured on the Women Count Data Hub.

4. Monitoring, learning and evaluation

- **The first Annual Review Meeting (ARM) and Mid-term Review (MTR) promoted greater learning to inform the future direction of Women Count.** The ARM and MTR, organized by UN Women, brought together all Women Count staff and programme partners to share experiences, lessons learned and identify the necessary programmatic shifts needed to inform the final years of implementation (for more information see Chapter 4).

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Providing technical, programmatic and operational support to pathfinder and non-pathfinder countries and regions implementing Women Count projects;
- Collaborating with international agencies, including the UNSD, World Bank, ILO and UNICEF to improve analysis and disaggregation of existing gender data to address the "Leave no one behind" (LNOB) principle of the 2030 Agenda;
- Developing global guidance on conducting COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessments and provide technical support to countries and regions to collect data and produce analysis;
- Developing a COVID19 and gender data dashboard on the Women Count Data Hub;
- Organizing and participating in user-producer events, including: the UN World Data Forum, Generation Equality Forum, Global Conference on LNOB data, among others.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

¹ Asia and the Pacific: Mongolia and Vietnam; East and Southern Africa: Tanzania; Europe and Central Asia: Georgia; West and Central Africa: Cameroon and Senegal.

² <https://data.unwomen.org/news/data-producers-users-and-partners-discuss-how-navigate-politics-open-data>; <https://data.unwomen.org/news/papa-seck-underscores-need-sex-disaggregated-data-apec-workshop>; <https://data.unwomen.org/news/global-leaders-statistics-share-solutions-close-gender-data-gaps-and-achieve-sdgs>



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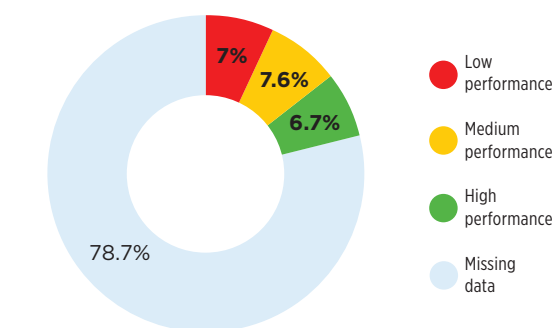
MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

THE ISSUE

A regional assessment on gender statistics in Asia-Pacific, conducted in 2018, revealed three inter-related challenges:

- Only a quarter of countries in the region have a law on gender statistics or explicitly cover gender data in a general statistics law. The subregion with the lowest availability of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) gender data is the Pacific, which lacks data for more than half of gender indicators.
- Specialized surveys in important areas, such as time use, are not carried out regularly in most countries, either due to limited financial resources, lack of technical skills or both.
- National statistical systems often have limited capacity to disseminate and communicate data. This limits the ability of media, governments, women's organizations and other stakeholders to use gender

FIGURE 1
How is the Pacific doing on gender data?



Source: Women Count Data Hub

statistics to inform decisions, research, advocacy, policies and programmes.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Regional coordination is being improved, working with organizations such as the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the Pacific Community (SPC) and Pacific Island countries are being supported to mainstream gender in national plans through the Roadmap on Gender Statistics.
- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of national statistical systems are being strengthened and quality data on the gender and environment nexus, climate change, and women's land ownership to improve SDG monitoring and the leave no one behind.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** Training on gender statistics is being standardized across the region, working with UN SIAP. Capacities of users are being strengthened to conduct gender data analysis, accessibility of gender statistics to all users is increased through better reporting, capacities to communicate gender data are increased through training, and data and metadata sharing encouraged to facilitate data flows, including to regional and global SDG-related databases.

RESULTS

Building on progress achieved in 2018, more countries are being supported to include gender in national development strategies in the Pacific; strengthening existing and forging new partnerships are leading to addressing critical gender data gaps in the region on environment, climate change and women's land ownership; training on gender statistics is increasingly being standardized as a result of a training curriculum developed in partnership with SIAP; and user-producer dialogues are facilitating greater collaboration on using gender data for advocacy and communication. Key results in 2019 include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **A 'Roadmap to Enhance the Production and Use of Gender Statistics in the Pacific' was developed and is expected to influence national strategies.** Developed in collaboration with SPC (the Pacific Community), representatives of National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and women's machineries in the Pacific, the Roadmap was finalized and endorsed in September. Through the development of the Roadmap, 11 Pacific Island Countries and Territories have been supported jointly

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



Progress was made in Asia and the Pacific as a result of supporting Pacific Island countries and territories to develop the Pacific Roadmap, training and capacity-building and improving data availability on gender and the environment.

with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) to develop strategies to enhance the production and use of gender statistics in their countries. Some governments, such as Fiji and Palau have set up coordination groups to implement the Roadmap. Being the region with the lowest availability of gender data, the Roadmap is an important advocacy and planning tool to promote the use of gender statistics for policymaking in the Pacific.

- **Over 15 countries were supported to implement gender statistics initiatives.** In Viet Nam, UN Women and ESCAP provided training to the national statistical office to develop a priority set of gender indicators, which was endorsed by the Prime Minister of Viet Nam to provide a credible evidence base to inform policies, promote accountability on gender equality and improve SDG monitoring. In Mongolia, UN Women formalized an agreement with the National Statistical Office to fill gender data gaps on environment issues, such as measuring women's vulnerability in times of disasters. In Maldives, UN Women organized user-producer dialogues which identified national gender data needs including on women living in slums and female genital mutilation. Following the development of the Pacific Roadmap, technical support for the development of national implementation plans is being provided to interested countries, including Fiji and Palau.
- **Regional coordination spurred action on gender and the environment data.** As the region is the world's worst affected by the effects of climate change, it is most important that gender issues are accurately

captured in statistics to inform mitigation and response policies. UN Women in partnership with UN Environment, IUCN, and ESCAP, developed a [study](#) on how to measure the gender-environment nexus, identifies priorities and takes stock of related data and capacity gaps in the Asia-Pacific region, while proposing a regional Gender-Environment Indicator Set, with indicators from the SDGs and beyond. The results of the study were presented at a workshop where there was a formal call to establish an Expert Group on Gender-Environment Statistics to further coordinate these efforts to guide the production of related comparable data in more countries across the region.

- **Women Count is strengthening UN Women’s Asia and the Pacific Regional Office work on gender data.** Before Women Count, no statistical work took place at the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Data analysis were outsourced to consultants, and most projects did not have data components. Now, several UN Women projects have data components included with technical support provided to project managers. For instance, support has been provided to the EmPower project (on Climate Change and Disasters) to design indicators on gender and disasters in partnership with NSOs in Vietnam, Bangladesh and Cambodia.

2. Increasing data production

- **A Training Curriculum on Gender Statistics was produced to standardize statistical training across the region.** The Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training, established in 2018 by UN Women and UN SIAP, rolled out a training curriculum on gender statistics which has already been used to train 158 statisticians and more than 70 data users to enhance the production and use of gender statistics. As a result of the trainings, national statistical training institutes and tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong, Mongolia and the Kyrgyz Republic have committed to incorporate these materials in their regular training and educational programmes in 2020–2021.
- **Countries are generating new data to measure “leave no one behind”.** UN Women provided technical support to Timor Leste, Mongolia and the Philippines to reprocess existing data to generate estimates to measure ‘leave no one behind.’ These estimates are important because they offer a glimpse into the lives of the most disadvantaged women and can be used to inform intersectional and inclusive

polycymaking. The Government of Mongolia has committed to produce and disseminate these estimates through its database regularly. To ensure more Asia-Pacific countries generate similar estimates, UN Women guidelines will be published in 2020.

- **UN Women and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) partnered to support countries to fill data gaps on women’s ownership of agricultural land.** UN Women and FAO are working jointly to integrate a land ownership related module in planned surveys and agricultural censuses in 5 countries in the region (Bhutan, Lao, Mongolia, Nepal, Indonesia) to improve monitoring of SDG indicator 5.a.1 (women’s ownership or secure rights over agricultural land). The methodological work through survey and census questions were developed and training and rollout will be carried in 2020.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **An e-training programme on using SDMX for gender data was launched together with EUROSTAT.** Developed by UN Women and EUROSTAT, this technical course was designed for statisticians, ICT specialists and any other data producers who wish to exchange data and metadata between databases seamlessly using Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX). To promote continuous learning, UN Women invited participants from 18 countries that have completed the online course for a follow-up face-to-face training. As a result of the trainings, Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Cambodia began implementing SDMX for data exchanges.
- **A regional workshop on communicating gender data builds bridge between data users and producers.** Organized by UN Women and ESCAP in June, the workshop brought together over 30 participants from NSOs, line ministries, civil society, media and academia to building dialogue between users and producers of data to better understand each other’s needs and challenges, and together advocate for more and better gender data. One of the key outcomes of this workshop will be the development of a set of guidelines for communicating gender data, which will also set up standards for replicating this workshop in other regions.
- **“Using Gender Data Series” strengthened the skills of students to use gender data in journalism.** The “Using Gender Data Series” developed by UN Women is a series of events conducted in partnership with Universities and NSOs, for data and

journalism students to train them on how to find the right data, interpret it, and use it in innovative ways in their future careers. Over 150 students from the Universities of Hong Kong Baptist University, Mongolia’s National University and National University of East Timor have benefited from the trainings so far.

- **Improved advocacy to put a spotlight on gender data for Beijing+25 Review.** UN Women developed [advocacy tools](#) that visualize progress made and challenged faced in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action in Asia and the Pacific 25 years after its adoption. It was used as an advocacy tool during the Beijing+25 Ministerial Conference to advocate the importance of gender statistics to measure progress. These materials are being used to inform the regional report being produced by UN Women and ESCAP that will be launched in 2020.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Implementing the Roadmap on Gender Statistics in select Pacific Island Countries;
- Continue technical support to countries on microdata reprocessing, to generate “Leave No One Behind” estimates;
- Conducting regional rapid gender assessments on COVID-19;
- Supporting countries in the rollout of specialized surveys, such as Mongolia on gender-environment surveys;
- Conducting advanced training on SDMX for candidates completing the online training modules;
- Organizing user-producer dialogues to improve gender data dissemination and use.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN AFRICA

THE ISSUE

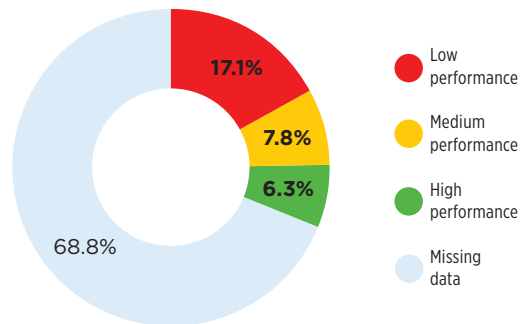
A regional assessment on gender statistics in Africa was conducted in 2018, revealing three inter-related challenges:

- Despite regular censuses and surveys conducted by National Statistical Offices (NSOs), there are huge gaps in data to track gender-related SDG indicators across Africa. Regional stakeholders acknowledge that lack of coordination and poor communication has been a major drawback, leading to duplication of efforts and missed opportunities to leverage resources.
- Technical challenges limit the production of gender statistics and the ability to inform regional and country-level interventions – on economic empowerment, violence against women and girls, political participation, and peace and security.
- NSOs and other producers of statistics are still using outdated or ineffective methods of dissemination and communication, which results in the limited use of gender-sensitive data to influence policy dialogue, planning and budgeting.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Regional coordination is being improved, working with organizations

FIGURE 1
How is Africa doing on gender data?



Source: Women Count Data Hub

such as the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), and countries are being supported to identify and address institutional, legal and financial constraints to mainstream gender into national statistical systems and establish an efficient monitoring and evaluation system for the SDGs.

- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of national statistical systems are being strengthened and quality data on violence against women, unpaid care work, gaps in access to decent work and pay,

participation in public life and decision-making, and access to/use of information and communications technologies produced to improve SDG monitoring.

- **Improving data accessibility and use:** Capacities of users are being strengthened to conduct gender data analysis, accessibility of gender statistics to all users is increased through better reporting, capacities to communicate gender data are increased through training, and data and metadata sharing encouraged to facilitate data flows, including to regional and global SDG-related databases.

RESULTS

The full Africa regional project began in 2019, as funding became available. In 2019, a joint regional project document was developed to ensure that regional activities were complementary and two regional gender statistics advisors were recruited to begin implementation of the regional projects in coordination with a continent-wide approach. Key results in 2019 include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **A Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA) was developed – an important step towards harmonizing gender statistics in the continent.** In collaboration with UNECA and AfDB, UN Women led a continent-wide consultative process with NSOs, Gender Machineries, UN Agencies, Civil Society Organizations to inform the development of the MSGIA. The consultation resulted in the identification of 52 indicators across six domains, aligned with the global Minimum Set of gender indicators agreed by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013. The MSGIA, which will be submitted in 2020 to the Africa Statistical Commission for formal adoption, will make a significant contribution towards the harmonization of gender statistics and indicators across the continent.
- **African Group on Gender Statistics (AGGeS) was strengthened, providing a platform for regional action on gender statistics.** Since 2012, the AGGeS has been inactive due to technical and financial constraints. UN Women supported UNECA in facilitating coordination and kickstarting the work in organizing meetings of the AGGeS. Improving the functioning of the AGGeS will ultimately result in greater coordination on gender statistics across the continent and strengthen advocacy efforts in the Africa Statistical Commission.

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



Progress in Africa was a result of strong engagement and coordination with regional partners to develop a minimum set of gender indicators, and improved coordination and technical support provided to countries.

- **Six non-pathfinder countries were supported to undertake national assessments of gender statistics.** A review of the status of gender statistics in six non-pathfinder countries – Mozambique, Malawi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire – was carried out during a November 2019 training workshop in Dakar, Senegal, organized by UN Women and PARIS21. All six countries are conducting gender-sensitive national assessments as a result to inform their upcoming National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and strengthen the production and use gender statistics.

2. Increasing data production

- **Training strengthened the capacities data producers in Malawi and Rwanda to collect and analyse gender data.** In Malawi, UN Women trained 70 representatives from the Malawi National Statistics Office on how to analyse household survey data from a gender perspective to inform reporting on SDGs indicators. Rwanda was supported to collect data on VAW, through the inclusion of a domestic violence module in the Demographic and Health Survey. Building the capacity of the DHS enumerators in interviewing female and male respondents, particularly about the ethical considerations and confidentiality, significantly improved the reporting of domestic violence. The survey will provide information on two Tier II SDG indicators, namely indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. The data collected will also be used to inform policy and strategy formulation in Rwanda related to violence against women.

- **UN Women study shows how administrative data can be used to produce gender statistics for monitoring SDGs.** UN Women produced a study to examine the potential of administrative systems in Africa to filling gender-specific SDG data gaps looking at the experiences of three pathfinder countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) and three non-pathfinder countries (Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda) in East and Southern Africa. The findings will inform UN Women's support to countries to overcome challenges in producing relevant gender indicators in SDG monitoring framework from administrative data.
- **Guidelines on citizen-generated data developed to encourage use of alternative data sources to fill gender data gaps.** UN Women developed regional guidelines on how NSOs can harness the potential of citizen-generated data (CGD) to improve the quality of the statistics to track progress on the SDGs. The guidelines will contribute to strengthening the capacity of National Statistical Systems to utilize non-official data sources for SDGs monitoring and will be used to strengthen collaboration between NSOs and civil society organizations in the region to develop country specific CGD plans. As a result of the inclusive process of developing the guidelines, UN Women is partnering with Data4SDGs to further expand on these guidelines.
- **A regional roster of experts on gender statistics was established and is being used by countries to source specialists to carry out gender statistics activities.** UN Women developed a vetted roster of experts on gender statistics as an important resource for countries seeking technical support for gender statistics activities. Currently, the roster consists of 25 experts across 14 different countries in ESA and 13 experts in WCA. The roster has been used to recruit experts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Côte d'Ivoire to conduct national gender statistics assessments.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **Regional workshop on gender statistics identified solutions to improve the availability of gender statistics in Africa.** UN Women, in partnership with UNECA, AfDB and Data2X, organized a regional workshop on 18-23 November in Accra, Ghana which brought together National Statistics Offices of 23 countries discuss how to improve capacity and strengthen gender data including the development of a minimal set of gender statistics in Africa. A result of the workshop is commitment to standardize

gender statistics across the continent through the MSGIA led by UN Women.

- **Training data users resulted in increased capacity to disseminate gender data.** The Dakar training equipped 6 UN Women statistics focal points and 6 Ministry of Women delegates to do an assessment of the gender statistics systems in their countries. The training increased the appreciation of the participants of the importance of knowing the gender data ecosystems, gender data gaps and forging relationships with stakeholder groups in their countries as the basis for the successful dissemination and uptake of gender statistics.
- **Data competition encouraged students to use gender data to raise awareness on gender equality for Africa Statistics Day.** UN Women in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) organized an infographic competition to commemorate Africa Statistics Day where over 258 students from 15 universities participated to design infographics using gender data as a tool to increase awareness around the role of statistics in economic and social development. The winning infographics have now been made public on the NISR website and will be used as advocacy and dissemination tools to promote increased data use.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Providing direct technical support to countries promote and implement plans to localize and monitor the SDGs and ensure adequate implementation of the Women Count programme;
- Conducting regional rapid gender assessment surveys to measure the impact of COVID-19;
- In collaboration with UNECA, supporting annual technical meetings of the AGGeS, and organize regional and national workshops on strengthening coordination within the NSS to improve gender statistics;
- Training data producers, in partnership with UNECA, on specific gender statistics domains that are of priority to the African region;
- Preparing national and regional gender factsheets, policy briefs and other publications on the status of women and men, and compile gender thematic reports from surveys, including on COVID-19.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANNEX V.



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IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

THE ISSUE

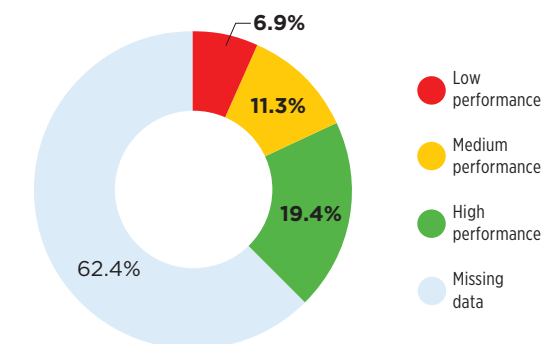
A regional assessment on gender statistics, conducted in 2017, in Europe and Central Asia (ECA) revealed three inter-related challenges:

- The low priority given to gender within national statistical systems (NSSs) is evident in organizational structures, budget allocation, and the absence of a strong commitment to gender monitoring and reporting in national statistical strategies and plans. Together, weak policy space, limited resources, and a lack of coordination, mean gender statistics are not adequately mainstreamed in statistical production.
- Technical challenges limit the effective and efficient production of gender statistics. Although data production is relatively strong in the ECA region, ongoing issues related to data sensitivity and transparency result in data either not being collected or not being released.
- Ineffective use of gender statistics is the most problematic issue in the region. The demand for support to improve dissemination, communication and use of data seems to outweigh the supply of funding and technical assistance.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Regional coordination is being improved, working with organizations such as the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and participating in inter-agency mechanisms such as the Issue-Based Coalition on Data for the SDGs and countries are supported to identify

FIGURE 1
How is Europe doing on gender data?



Source: Women Count Data Hub. Note: Central Asian countries are not included in this calculation.

and address institutional, legal and financial constraints to gender mainstreaming in their national statistical systems and to establish an efficient monitoring and evaluation system for the SDGs.

- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of national statistical systems are being strengthened and quality data on violence against women and unpaid care work is being produced to improve SDG monitoring.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** Capacities of users are being strengthened to conduct gender data analysis and to improve how gender data are communicated through training and accessibility of gender statistics to all users is increased through better reporting.

RESULTS

Building on the progress achieved 2018, regional coordination continues to be strengthened as a result of UN Women's participation in inter-agency mechanisms and strong partnership with UNECE; the technical capacities of data producers in over 5 countries (Albania, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) are being strengthened to integrate gender in national planning and conduct time use and violence against women surveys, and capacities of users are being strengthened to invest in gender data literacy to improve the way gender data are communicated. Key results in 2019 include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **Gender is mainstreamed in National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan.** In 2019, UN Women supported Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic to integrate gender in their NSDS, forms the basis for national commitment of these countries not only to improve gender statistics production and use, but also to integrate the gender perspective into user-producers dialogue and to ensure data driven policies. As a member of the UN SDG Data Group, UN Women actively revised Uzbekistan's first-ever NSDS 2020–2025, which sets its strategic direction in gender statistics, including priorities for strengthening the coordination, production and use of gender data, demonstrating the importance of regional coordination.
- **Regional monitoring of the SDGs is better coordinated, resulting in gender statistics being prioritized in country level UN Support.** Through participation in the Issue-Based Coalition on Data for the SDGs (IBC–SDGs Data), UN Women and four other UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNCTAD, UNESCO) developed a guidance/recommendation paper for UN Country Teams on how to integrate SDG 17.8 (on strengthening national capacities to generate data/statistics) into cooperation frameworks between governments and UN agencies. Results of the national gender statistics assessments led by UN Women were used to inform the development of the guidance note. The guidance will strengthen UN Country Teams' capacities to integrate results of national gender statistics assessments data in the new UN Development Assistance Framework Process in 2020. The guidance will be piloted in Albania and Kazakhstan. Additionally, UN Women lead the design of the new Regional UN Coordination Group on Data and

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



Significant progress was made in Europe and Central Asia as a result of capacity-building on time use and SDG monitoring, regional coordination on gender statistics and strong country support.

Statistics that will replace the IBC-SDGs in 2020, to promote better coherence and system wide action on data.

2. Increasing data production

- **Skills of over 40 data producers in 13 countries were strengthened to better measure women's unpaid care.** UN Women organized a regional workshop on time-use surveys, held in Istanbul in November, was attended by 40 representatives of NSOs and National Women's Machineries from 13 countries to strengthen national capacity to produce time use statistics on unpaid domestic and care work and enhance monitoring and reporting of relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators. Building on the workshop, UN Women will now support Georgia and Armenia to conduct time-use surveys in 2020–21 and assist the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan to develop policy briefs based on time-use statistics.
- **UN Women and UNICEF partnered to fill gender data gaps in Kosovo.** UN Women in partnership with UNICEF supported the Kosovo Agency of Statistics to implement the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS6), to improve the availability of sex-disaggregated data, including gender related SDGs indicators. Once completed in 2020, for the first time statistically sound and internationally comparable data for the main social indicators for women, children and vulnerable and marginalized groups of population in Kosovo will be available.
- **Gender data production is increasing in 5 countries to monitor the SDGs.** As a result of UN Women's support, Albania, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Belarus produced and published over 50 per cent of SDG gender-specific indicators, more than any other

region. UN Women is also supporting Albania and Georgia's NSOs to pilot the IAEG-SDGs recommendations on data disaggregation.

- **National Statistics Offices pledged greater cooperation to improve SDGs monitoring.** UN Women in partnership with Georgia's NSO (GEOSTAT) organized a regional conference on gender statistics in July, that brought together over 60 representatives of NSOs, policy makers and civil society, to share the best practices and experiences on improving data and evidence for gender policies. A concrete outcome of the workshop, Director-Generals of NSOs of 7 countries issued a joint statement supporting the development of a national statistical system to report on the implementation of Agenda 2030, and are open to greater cooperation among their national statistics agencies. This will continue to inform UN Women's support to the region to strengthen coordination between NSOs.
 - **Kyrgyzstan's NSO committed to improving communicating gender data as a result of UN Women-led training.** As a result of a three-day national workshop (29 November – 1 December), organized by UN Women and the National Statistical Committee, 21 statisticians improved their skills to communicate and present gender statistics in a user-friendly way targeting needs of different users groups. To promote continuous learning, a mentoring and coaching plan were developed for at least five statisticians involved in producing and disseminating gender-related data. UN Women will also offer support to the NSO to develop a media action plan on gender statistics. This initiative will be further documented for possible replication in other countries.
- ### 3. Improving data accessibility and use
- **Statisticians called for gender data to be widely used to realize the SDGs.** In cooperation with the UNECE and the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland, UN Women co-organized a Workshop on Gender Statistics: Finding and Filling Gaps in Gender Statistics for SDG Monitoring, held in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in 13-14 May 2019, where over 30 participants from NSOs and UN agencies in 13 countries gained new skills in assessing the needs for gender statistics. The workshop underscored the crucial need for regular, two-way, targeted communication tailored specifically with policymakers to improve the availability and use of gender statistics. UN Women aims to fulfill this need through facilitating more user-producer dialogues in the region.

- **Increasing commitment to improving statistical literacy in the region.** As a member of the UNECE Task Force on Communicating Gender Statistics, UN Women is supporting the development of a guidance note on "Maintaining the impartiality when communicating gender statistics." As a result of UN Women's engagement in this process, it was agreed that UN Women will lead a session on statistical literacy for the 2020 Work Session providing an important opportunity to showcase support to countries.
- **Data Hackathon encouraged Georgian youth to actively raised awareness on gender data.** UN Women organized a Data Hackathon on the sidelines of the Regional Conference on Gender Statistics in July in Tbilisi, Georgia. The winners of the Hackathon developed advocacy tools aimed at presenting gender data in an innovative manner to help raise awareness on issues such as child marriage, distribution of housework in the family, and women's activity in rural areas.
- **UN Women partnered with American University in Central Asia to improve statistical literacy of media students in the Kyrgyz Republic.** This partnership resulted from UN Women's participation at DataCon 2019 -the first Central Asian regional conference on open data, organized by the CSO School of Data and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in May 2019. UN Women, AUCA and the NSO of the Kyrgyz Republic will integrate a gender data training into journalism curriculum, piloting an e-learning course on gender data use for media informed by the Gender Statistics Curriculum developed by SIAP.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Conducting regional gender assessment on the impact of COVID-19;
- Providing technical support to Georgia and Albania to conduct time-use surveys;
- Partnering with regional coordination mechanisms on data for the SDGs, namely the UNECE Steering Committee on Gender Statistics, to organize joint events and develop guidance notes on communicating gender statistics.
- Supporting non-pathfinder countries to modernize their access and dissemination of gender statistics through tools such as data portals, e-publications, social media infographics, etc.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN KENYA

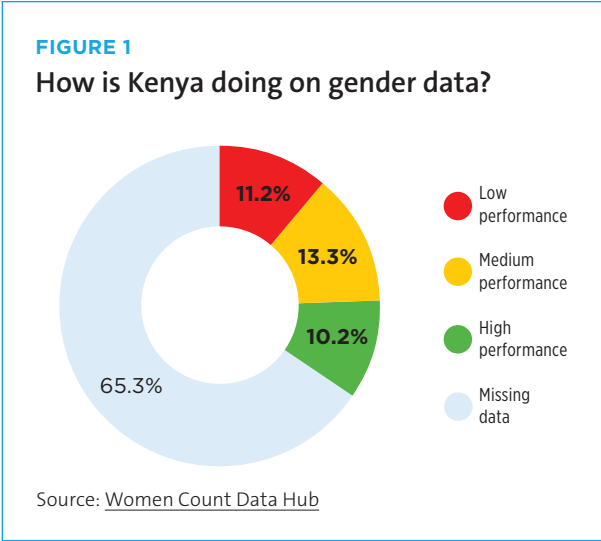
THE ISSUE

A national assessment on gender statistics in Kenya, conducted in 2018, revealed three inter-related challenges:

- Lack of trust, siloed data communities and limited push for data-driven decision-making have hampered the generation of gender statistics in Kenya.
- Very few data are disaggregated by sex, age, wealth quintile, region, among others, which undermines the extent to which data can inform implementation and monitoring of gender-related SDGs.
- Insufficient training and awareness are the main factors behind inadequate demand for and use of gender statistics in Kenya.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Coordination within the national statistics system is being improved through the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics and ministries, departments, agencies and selected counties will be supported to systematically integrate gender statistics into national and county planning documents.



- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) are being strengthened and quality data on unpaid care work, access to decent work, census data is produced to improve SDG monitoring. Existing data will be reprocessed to produce gender-related SDG indicators, and routine data collection tools will be reviewed and improved.

- **Improving data accessibility and use:** County gender data sheets, a women's empowerment index and other gender statistics knowledge products have been developed and disseminated. Research grants have bolstered student research on gender data and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are supported to engage in gender statistics dialogues with data producers.

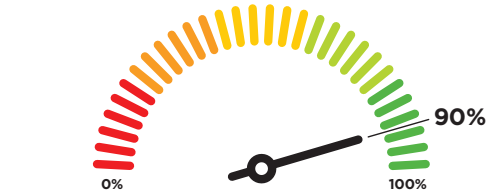
RESULTS

Since 2018, UN Women has made significant strides in building a strong foundation formalizing strategic partnerships with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). In 2019, results were focused on strengthening coordination through the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC), advocating for the inclusion and mainstreaming of gender in key policies and national development plans. Key results include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **Gender statistics is now included as a key priority in Kenya's national development plans, including Kenya's third Medium-Term Plan (MTP III).** During the drafting process, the Monitoring and Evaluation Department within the State Department of Planning received technical guidance from UN Women, which resulted in gender being mainstreamed within the National and County Reporting Indicators Handbook 2018–2022 (MTP III). Launched in 2019, the handbook is designed to increase accountability and transparency and tracking the economic, social, and political performance indicators. This accountability includes tracking progress on gender equality and women's empowerment commitments in Kenya's Vision 2030 and key flagship projects under its social pillar.
- **Government spending on gender equality can now be regularly monitored.** The National Treasury updated the Standard Chart of Accounts and government officers were trained to track and make public allocations for gender equality and produce data for SDG indicator 5.c.1, after technical assistance from UN Women and UNICEF. The National Treasury convened a workshop to finalize both the Standard Chart of Accounts Manual and its Codes. An extended reporting segment was added and approved, and gender will be one of the areas to be reported on, as well as climate change and HIV/AIDS.

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



Progress in Kenya is the result of a strong coordination mechanism, leading to substantial overall programmatic impact.

- **Coordination on gender statistics continued to be strengthened through the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC).** Meetings of IAGSTC resulted in the review and approval of the biannual workplan for the activities implemented by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), including the institutional arrangements and road-map required to undertake a time-use survey in 2020. The IAGSTC also provided a space for discussion of the Kenya Census of Population and Housing 2019 which included for the first time the enumeration of intersex population. The key to the success of coordination in Kenya has been the leadership of KNBS and the inclusion of different stakeholders, including line ministries such as the State Department of Gender Affairs (SDGA), CSOs and academic institutions (see Case Study 2, Chapter 2).

2. Increasing data production

- **County Gender Data Sheets ushered in new laws.** The Council of Governors, in collaboration with the KNBS and UN Women, developed and launched 10 County Gender Data Sheets providing new baseline data to track progress on gender equality at the county level. The data has been used so far in Kitui county to inform the design of its gender policy, an empowerment bill on women's economic empowerment and a bill that will ensure that all development actions by the county take into account gender including resource allocation. The Data Sheets will also allow counties to incorporate considerations in commitment and opportunities to integrate a gender focus when designing the County Integrated Development Plans.

- **New data on women’s access to finance leads to revision of the Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) gender policy.** In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the European Union, the baseline survey, covering 24 out of 47 counties, sought to better understand women’s access to agriculture finance through the Governments’ Women Affirmative Access Window (WAAW) project. As a result of this partnership, the AFC revised its gender mainstreaming policy to include enabling workspaces, with lactation rooms in all branches. The survey findings led AFC to pledge to mobilize 1 billion Kenyan Shillings (USD 10 million) to support women farmers in the country.
- **Reprocessing existing data is resulting in new data on women’s economic empowerment to improve SDGs monitoring.** UN Women supported KNBS, in partnership with UNICEF, to reprocess existing data from different sources including Demographic and Household Survey and Integrated Household Budget Survey, which will be used to produce the first-ever Women Empowerment Index and Women Poverty Profiles at National and County Levels and will be used to inform monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective.
- **The Kenya Population and Housing Census was carried out in 2019, from a gender perspective.** At both preparatory and actual enumeration stages, UN Women provided technical assistance on integrating gender within the Census monitoring guide, specifically ensuring gender balance of enumerators, sensitive delivery of trainings, and raising gender issues related to heads-of-household, reproductive health issues and wealth. The Census Volume I report was published by KNBS, detailing population distribution by sex, number of households and average household size, at national, county and sub-county levels. A specific gender dimensions monograph will be produced in 2020.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **Student research grants bolster gender data analysis.** Implemented by the University of Nairobi in collaboration with KNBS, SDGA and UN Women, the student research grant seeks to promote access to and use of

gender statistics for analysis related to gender and the SDGs. The 17 student grantees showcased their data-driven analysis of some of Kenya’s most pressing gender equality issues at an ICPD 25 summit side event and at the Kenya Institute of Public Policy, Research and Analysis Annual Regional Conference. Their research further prompted commitments from KNBS to filling data gaps identified through their analysis, such as on femicide.

- **GROOTS Kenya and UN Women team up to encourage civil society organizations to use gender data for advocacy.** To commemorate Africa Statistics Week in November, UN Women in collaboration with GROOTS Kenya convened 35 women’s rights organizations data used for advocacy to accelerate gender equality and women’s empowerment. As a result, the organizations will produce and use citizen-generated data to monitor SDG 5 and contribute to Kenya’s Voluntary National Report on the SDGs in 2020.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Providing technical support to the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Gender Statistics to strengthen coordination on gender statistics;
- Finalize, publish and launching the Gender Sector Plan in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics;
- Provide technical assistance to integrate gender in the Statistics Act;
- Strengthening the capacities of KNBS to conduct a time-use survey, finalize the women empowerment index and poverty profiles;
- Partnering with UNFPA to produce gender dimensions monograph from the 2019 Census;
- Strengthening engagement with civil society by convening user-producer dialogues;
- Conducting a rapid gender assessment of the impact of COVID-19 and supporting the KNBS to conduct a COVID-19 economic impact survey.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANNEX VII.



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IN BRIEF:

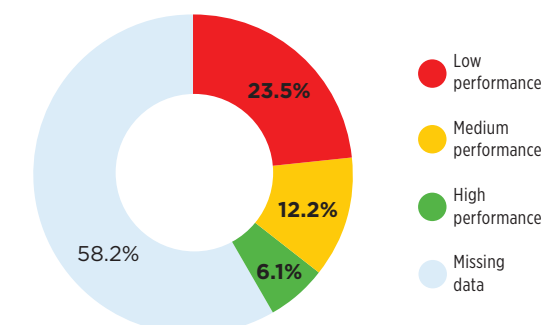
MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN UGANDA

THE ISSUE

A national assessment on gender statistics was conducted in 2016, revealing three inter-related challenges:

- There has been inconsistent and unpredictable financial and technical support for gender data, and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) lacks specialized staff to liaise with or validate gender data produced by ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs).
- Gender data is quite limited, with baseline information available for only half of the indicators in Tier I. Even where it can be obtained from surveys, data is not disaggregated at district level, limiting its usability.
- Despite improvements in Uganda’s data dissemination, significant barriers to accessing gender data

FIGURE 1
How is Uganda doing on gender data?



Source: [Women Count Data Hub](#)

remain. Statistics are not processed and shared in a user-friendly manner, and there is a lack of institutional, financial and technical capacity to validate and widely disseminate data online.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** National coordination on gender statistics is improving as a result of establishing technical working groups; gender is mainstreamed in national development plans and statistical development plans to improve monitor progress on gender equality.
- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of the UBOS were strengthened to produce and analyse quality data on time-use, violence against women and girls, and governance, peace and security, sectors with key data gaps.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** Partnerships with the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) is resulting in increased dissemination of data, policy briefs and research, and analytic reports on gender equality. User-producer dialogues are being institutionalized, including the Annual Gender Statistics Forum and tailor-made trainings on gender statistics are being provided for data users and producers.

RESULTS

Building on progress in 2018, UN Women has been actively supporting the UBOS to strengthen capacity of the National Statistical System (NSS) to produce and make available quality, comparable and regular gender statistics to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs, CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action. Technical assistance was provided by UN Women to the UBOS to update the gender statistics strategy and integrate it into plans for national statistical development. Key results in 2019 include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **Review of national development plans reveals gender mainstreaming needs to be strengthened.** UN Women provided technical and financial support to the UBOS to commission the end Evaluation of the PNSD II and Mid-term review of the Extended PNSD II. The review established key achievements, challenges and emerging issues in the production of gender-responsive data, such as the need for more capacity-building efforts to strengthen the production

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



Significant progress in Uganda is due to successfully integrating gender in major initiatives in the coordination, production, dissemination and use of gender statistics.

of gender data across the NSS. The results will be used to inform the design of the third Statistical Plan (PNSD III) and align it with the third National Development Plan (NDP III), to be developed in 2020.

- **Coordination on gender statistics continues to be strengthened through the Technical Working Groups.** Meetings of the Technical working group resulted in improving the production of the national SDG progress report to ensure evidence based reporting and timely data was used to measure Uganda’s progress on the SDGs from a gender perspective. Additionally, UN Women seconded an SDGs monitoring and evaluation officer to the Office of the Prime Minister to strengthen the Governments capacity to improve SDGs monitoring and reporting.
 - **Gender data informed the revision of Uganda’s public procurement policy.** Following the revision of the National Gender Policy 2017 and of the integration of National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) indicators in the National Standard Indicators framework, a revision of Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets policy has been initiated to improve the level of women’s participation and benefits from public procurement.
- 2. Increasing data production**
- **140 National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) were adopted to improve to measure progress on gender equality.** The indicators are anchored on the NDP II and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and have been integrated within the Government’s National Standard Indicator Framework. UN Women supported the Government to compile the indicators to address SDG 5

monitoring requirements and emerging issues on Uganda’s progress towards achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment. The NPGEIs increased gender data coverage from 6 to 12 sectors (out of 19) and the total number of indicators from 114 to 140.

- **Training strengthened the capacities of data producers to improve production of violence against women data.** UN Women supported the participation of members of the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, UBOS Director and Senior Statistician in charge of VAW and Social statistics, to attend a Regional workshop on the Planning and Implementation of Prevalence Surveys on Violence against Women held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 16-19 July 2019. The workshop provided participants greater technical and conceptual clarity around planning, designing, and implementing VAW surveys. As a result, a country action plan for undertaking a VAW survey pilot was developed and data collection is expected to begin in 2020.
 - **Uganda’s first time use survey launched and the results are influencing national development plans.** The 2017–18 Time-Use Survey revealed that women spend more time on unpaid work, spending 6 hours on average compared to 4 hours by men, pointing to the need of policies and plans that improve women’s economic empowerment. As a result, the UBOS and the National Planning Authority (NPA) have since integrated time use gender indicators in the NDP III, with support received from UN Women.
- 3. Improving data accessibility and use**
- **UN Women and Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) teamed up to mentor statisticians to improve their data analysis skills.** UN Women and EPRC organized a customized mentorship training in partnership with the Makerere University for 17 UBOS staff to improve their capacity for in-depth analysis of existing data, in order to increase the availability of gender data to inform programming, budgeting, research and advocacy on gender equality and women’s empowerment and the SDGs. As a result of the mentoring process, the trainees developed and published five policy papers on how gender statistics

can be used to inform policy and programming in the agricultural sector; sustainable modern energy; gender-based violence; women’s empowerment in the land sector; information and communication technologies.

- **User-producer dialogues at the 3rd Annual Gender Statistics Forum (AGSF III) raise awareness on women’s unpaid care work.** UN Women in partnership with UBOS and EPRC, organized the AGSF III on 28th November, which brought together over 220 participants from civil society organizations, ministries, academia and statisticians. Results of the time-use survey were disseminated, and policy implications of women’s unpaid domestic and care work were discussed by an interdisciplinary panel. Three gender analytical papers based on the time-use survey, 2017 NGPSS and 2016 Uganda National Household Survey data were also presented revealing women’s disproportionate share of unpaid care work and the extent of disempowerment among women and the simultaneous gaps or inadequacies experienced by the disempowered women at individual level.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Informing the design of national development plans, PNSD III and NDP III ensuring gender is mainstreamed;
- Conducting national violence against women and girls survey;
- Improving the gender analysis and disaggregation of existing survey and administrative data to contribute to SDGs monitoring;
- Producing gender sector profiles and analysis of national priority gender equality indicators;
- Conducting a rapid gender assessment on the impact of COVID-19;
- Organizing user-producer dialogues during the Annual Gender Statistics Forum to increase dissemination and use of gender data.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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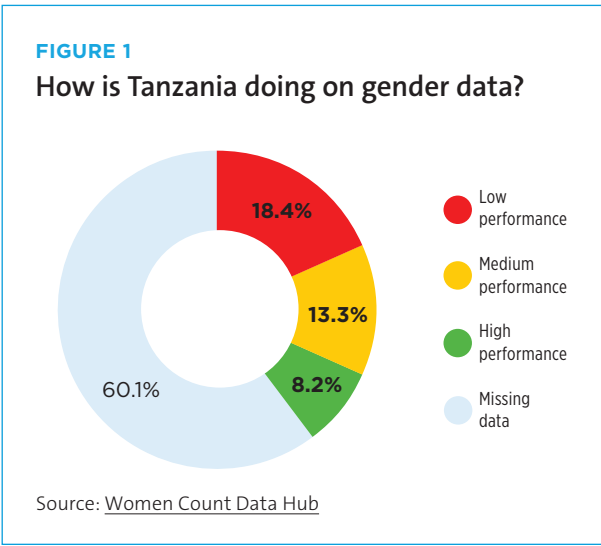
IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN TANZANIA

THE ISSUE

A national assessment on gender statistics in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania hereafter) was conducted in 2018, revealing three inter-related challenges:

- Neither Tanzania’s national gender and development strategies nor its statistical plans explicitly seek to improve the production and use of gender data.
- Despite existing capacity within the National Statistical System (NSS) to generate gender data to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other gender equality commitments, fewer than 30% of the gender-specific SDG indicators are fully available, and few have additional disaggregation, beyond sex.



- There is no one-stop-shop or comprehensive source for Tanzania’s latest gender data, featuring both quantitative and qualitative information. User-producer forums on gender statistics are not regularly or systematically organized.

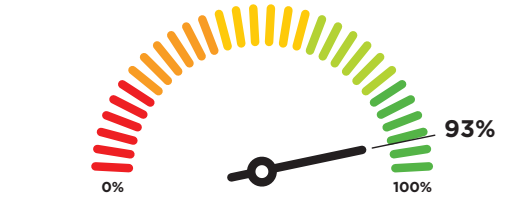
WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Gender statistics are being integrated in monitoring of national and sectoral strategies and plans. The institutional capacities of key statistical actors and inter-agency coordination mechanisms are being strengthened as a result of the establishment of gender statistics working groups.
- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) are being strengthened and quality data on unpaid care work, social norms and institutions are being produced and existing gender data in censuses, surveys and routine data systems is being reprocessed to fill gender data gaps to improve SDG monitoring.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** Access to data improved through supporting the OCGS and the NBS to develop a centralized and responsive online database hosting national-level gender statistics to monitor global and national commitments, including on social norms and institutions. Capacities of users are being strengthened to conduct gender data analysis, regular publication of reports, profiles and booklets on gender across the SDGs is being produced to improve the use of gender statistics.

RESULTS

Building on progress achieved last year, UN Women has made significant strides in Mainland and Zanzibar, including significant structural improvement in the National Statistical System (NSS) to produce gender statistics by constituting the statistics units in the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) and establishing coordination mechanism to bring together users and producers on gender statistics; greater availability of gender related SDG indicators has improved Tanzania’s scope and quality of reporting on progress made with regards to global and national commitments; and strengthening of institutional capacities of key actors in the gender statistics system. Key achievements in 2019 include:

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



Progress in the United Republic of Tanzania was driven by strengthening coordination mechanisms, and successfully integrating gender in national development plans in the mainland and on Zanzibar.

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **The Statistics Act was amended to remove restrictive provisions on data production.** Provisions introduced in 2018 required non-governmental entities to request permission to produce data and imposed significant fines and/or jail time for anyone questioning official statistics or producing contradicting figures. Working with the UN system and the international community, to lobby against these provisions, UN Women also contacted decision-makers bilaterally and provided technical feedback on clauses where amendments were necessary. This all contributed to their ultimate removal from the Statistics Act, which was amended in June 2019. The law now allows anyone to produce and disseminate statistics without criminal consequences.
- **Two Gender Statistics Technical Working Groups (GS-TWGs) are improving reporting on gender statistics in Mainland and Zanzibar.** With support from UN Women, these committees provided technical guidance on quality assurance for gender statistical activities and contributed to improving coordination within the NSS and advocated for gender statistics to be produced in sectoral ministries. As a result, members of different ministries, departments and agencies helped generate sex-disaggregated data on poverty and hunger, health, education, and decent work to inform Zanzibar’s Progress Report on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. The Report is presently being used to facilitate reporting on the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty’s as well as to inform the next five-year development plan.

- **Gender statistics are now fully integrated in Tanzania Statistics Master Plan (TSMP II) and for the Zanzibar Strategy for Development of Statistics (ZSDS).** The Gender Statistics Strategy marks a shift as it addresses the data revolution and ecosystem, and includes data collection from non-traditional sources (such as citizen-generated data, data from private, non-official sources, and programme data) and from non-traditional actors (civil society organizations, private sector, among others). UN Women provided training to the core working group of 15 officials from the NBS and the OCGS on how to develop a gender statistics strategy with technical guidance and advice during the modules' development. Finalized and validated by NBS and OCGS, the Strategy will ensure more sustained gender data production and ensure that the National Gender Policy, the TSMP II and the ZSDS explicitly include gender data action and financing plans. The gender module will be fully integrated in 2020.
- **Action plan for integrating gender data national development plans finalized to improve SDG monitoring in Zanzibar.** UN Women provided technical guidance to the OCGS to design an action plan for integrating gender-related SDG indicators, adopted to monitor the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZAIII) and being subsequently used to inform the development of MKUZA IV and the next five-year National Development Plan III. Including gender-related SDG indicators in national planning documents will further enable the Government to track progress and assess the results on the ground towards achieving the SDGs from a gender perspective.
- **Five-Year National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children now commits to strengthen gender data collection, analysis and reporting.** The National Action Plan has not been possible to responsively track emerging trends on violence against women and children in Tanzania. The lack of baseline data and reliable and consistent measurement systems has limited the responsiveness and impact of interventions. As a result of UN Women's advocacy efforts in Zanzibar, OCGS has mandated relevant ministries, departments and agencies, such as the police and judiciary, to start producing gender data – for example on reported cases of violence against children by district and sex, and the number of judges, court magistrates and court lawyers by sex. The Plan specifically seeks to

increase baseline and target data for informed decision-making on violence against women and children from 24% (2016 baseline) to 85% by 2020.

2. Increasing data production

- **The skills of over 60 data producers have improved to produce and analyse gender data.** Five trainings were organized by UN Women to strengthen the capacities of data producers of the OCGS and the NBS on how to analyse new time-use data from the Household and Budget Survey (HBS), on how to produce and analyse gender statistics, and on how to reprocess gender data using multi-level disaggregation. As a result, participants have since applied this knowledge to improve statistical production and reporting on the SDGs. The Zanzibar SDG gender indicators report was produced as a result of the training provided by UN Women and it was achieved by reprocessing existing survey data (see below).
- **Results of the 2017-2018 Household and Budget Survey (HBS) were launched, providing the first estimates of unpaid care work in Tanzania.** Building on UN Women's efforts in 2018 to integrate a time use module in the HBS, 30 new gender indicators in areas such as on time-use, unpaid care work, access to ICTs, asset ownership and others are now available to address key SDG data gaps. As a result, the same process is now being replicated to inform the HBS in Zanzibar, which will be completed in 2020.
- **In Zanzibar, reprocessed existing data resulted in improvements of SDGs' reporting.** Reprocessing existing surveys led to an increase on data available for 34 out of 54 gender-related SDG indicators (63%). Survey data from the HBS, the Demographic and Health Survey and the Integrated Labour Force Survey were reprocessed to generate statistics by sex, residence, region, district, age, education, disability, unavailable in previous reports. As a result, various dimensions were produced and included in Zanzibar SDG progress report which will be released in 2020.
- **Two national minimum sets of gender-related SDG indicators, one each for the mainland and Zanzibar, were developed and finalized.** The localized set of gender indicators for the mainland contained 106 indicators and the minimum set of gender indicator in Zanzibar 79 indicators. UN Women provided technical guidance to the NBS and the OCGS to develop these national minimum sets of indicators to ensure they are aligned with international gender equality commitments and national development priorities.

As a result, the minimum set of gender indicators will improve monitoring progress of the SDGs from a gender perspective and are integrated into the national results frameworks to inform gender responsive national policies and development plans.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **New web platforms help improve access to gender data in Tanzania and Zanzibar.** UN Women supported the OCGS and the NBS in designing and setting-up a user-responsive database integrated within their websites to host national-level gender statistics to monitor progress on achieving gender equality. UN Women supported in creating a dedicated Gender Statistics page on the OCGS and NBS official websites which are now fully operational. The pages will be regularly updated to improve dissemination of gender statistics to data users, having reached monthly an average of 9000 users.
- **Data publication produced to show the state of gender equality in Zanzibar.** UN Women supported OCGS to develop the Women and Men in Zanzibar: Facts and Figures, aimed to highlight gender issues; specifically inequalities between women and men, girls and boys in education, health, labor, employment, crime, good governance, and decision-making.
- **Students were supported to use data to advocate for for inclusive sustainable development.** UN Women in partnership with the Tanzania Data Lab, University

of Dar es Salaam, and the College of Information, Communication and Technology, organized a side event on the margins of the Data Tamasha, bringing together young students and raised awareness on the importance of gender statistics for evidence-based policy planning. The event led to new partnerships with the Tanzania Data Lab and the University of Dar es Salaam to explore how to further encourage young students with a background in data science to develop infographics using gender statistics.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Continuing to strengthen gender statistics coordination mechanisms in mainland and Zanzibar;
- Reviewing, updating and operationalizing the routine data-collection tools for sectoral ministries;
- Convening user-produce dialogues and organize trainings to strengthen the capacities of data producers and users;
- In partnership with OECD, supporting to collect and analyse the data relating to Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI);
- Conducting a rapid gender assessment to measure the impact of COVID-19

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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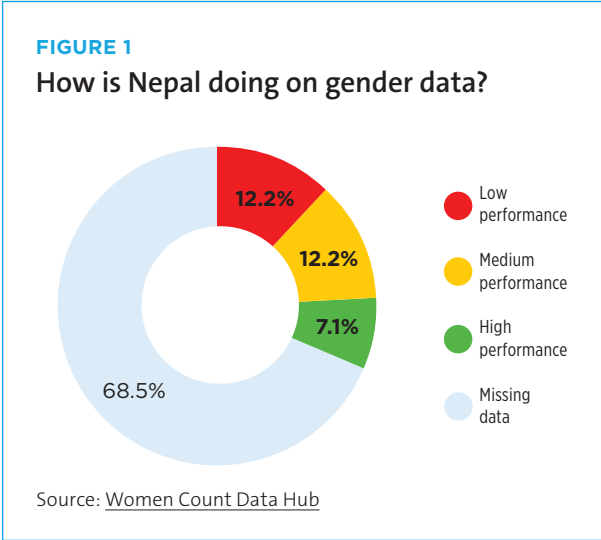
IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN NEPAL

THE ISSUE

A national assessment on gender statistics conducted in 2018, revealed three inter-related challenges:

- Despite political will to monitor gender equality commitments, gender statistics are weak or lacking in Nepal. The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) does not specifically mention gender statistics. Due to ever-increasing demands for data and recent reforms, the mandate to produce statistics has been extended to several institutions, rendering the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) less effective as a leader and coordinator.
- Nepal lacks mechanisms to monitor many SDG targets, with data available for only 37% of all gender-related global indicators. Most data are



extracted from national censuses and surveys, which are undertaken only every 5 or 10 years, limiting their effectiveness.

- Data accessibility is a key challenge for non-government users, with many stakeholders relying on personal and informal contacts to access gender data. When data is available, it is not always used effectively.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Partnership with the CBS is strengthened to improve coordination around the production and use of gender statistics in the National Statistics System.
- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of the CBS are strengthened to produce quality data on violence against women and gender identity in the 2021 Census round.
- **Improving data use accessibility and use:** User-producer dialogues are bringing together government, civil society organizations and development partners to understand the needs of data users and producers.

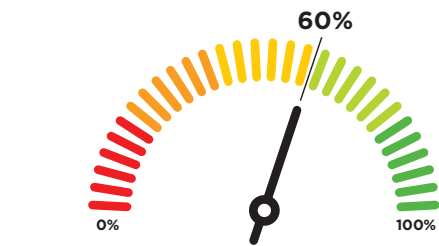
RESULTS

Since 2018, progress in implementation has been significantly delayed due to administrative delays in finalizing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CBS, only finalized in December 2019. Although the process took two years, UN Women’s continuous efforts to secure national commitment through negotiations with government counterparts, emphasizes the critical importance of having a formal partnership agreement in place, significantly impacting the pace of progress. For this reason and as a result of the Mid-term Review, the Women Count Nepal project will be phased out and concluded in December 2020. Nevertheless, several activities took place in 2019, building on efforts made during the previous year:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **Partnership with CBS was officially launched to strengthen the production and use of gender data in Nepal.** In December 2019, UN Women and CBS signed a MoU to officially launch the Women Count project. The partnership has signaled the government’s commitment in several areas, such as mapping quality gender-sensitive indicators to improve monitoring the SDGs, and engendering the

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



A Memorandum of Understanding was only finalized with the Central Bureau of Statistics in December 2019, resulting in significant administrative delays in implementation of activities in Nepal.

upcoming Census and promoting effective user-producer dialogues on areas of gender statistics including time use and violence against women.

- **A Gender Statistics Working Group (GSWG) is strengthening coordination on gender data.** The GSWG composed of the World Bank, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF and UN Women, is tasked with improving the coordination of gender-related statistical activities in Nepal and identifying and exploring synergies among different development actors. As a result of the initial meetings, members identified key issues related to gender data availability that required greater collaboration and will formally establish a working group to provide a platform for greater coordination.
- 2. Increasing data production**
- **Nepal’s 2021 Census will now collect data on gender identity and sexual orientation as a result of UN Women’s advocacy.** UN Women facilitated several user-producer dialogues between the CBS, civil society organizations, representatives of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) groups and UN Agencies to ensure that Nepal’s LGBTIQ persons are properly counted in the 2021 population census. Lack of specific questions and a method to collect data on LGBTIQ persons, rendered the LGBTIQ population invisible in official national statistics. To overcome these challenges, UN Women in partnership with UNFPA organized a dialogue with the CBS and LGBTIQ groups, involving over 150 participants and resulting in an agreement

on the definition of LGBTIQ people, the identification of data collection methods, and an agreement to include a question on gender identity and sexual orientation in the upcoming Census 2021 questionnaire. UN Women will continue to collaborate with UNFPA to support the CBS to develop the questionnaire to ensure that gender is properly mainstreamed.

- **Training strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Women to lead the design of the national violence against women prevalence survey.** A workshop was jointly organized by UN Women, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC) and UNFPA in May 2019, on how to conduct a Violence against Women Prevalence Survey. The workshop was attended by 104 participants from government, civil society organizations, development partners, UN agencies and academia to inform the planning and preparations of the survey. Following the workshop, the MoWCSC announced its commitment to lead the survey design in close collaboration and technical partnership with the CBS, UNFPA and UN Women. To strengthen MoWCSC’s capacity to lead this process, UN Women supported the participation of MoWCSC representatives to participate in a four-week kNOwVAWdata training course offered by UNFPA, to build their skills in measuring the prevalence of VAW. Learnings from the course were applied to inform the design of the VAW survey protocol.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **Using Gender Data Award encouraged students to show the power of gender data to trigger change.** UN Women developed a new award for students who use gender data to create communications products that highlight whether progress towards gender equality is being made, focusing on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The winners, developed an interactive [website](#) using data from the CBS, the Women Count Data Hub and other sources to visualize Nepal’s progress towards achieving the SDGs. The award is part of UN Women’s efforts to improve statistical literacy on gender data. The winning participants of the “[Using Gender Data Award](#)” will be invited to present their projects in 2020.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Continuing support to CBS to engender the 2021 Census;
- Supporting the development of a National Gender Profile and other gender statistics reports using the SDGs, at the national and subnational levels;
- Finalizing the national competition on statistical literacy on gender data.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANNEX X.



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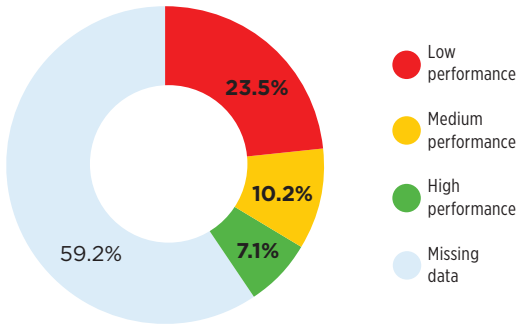
IN BRIEF:
MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL
COUNT IN BANGLADESH

THE ISSUE

A national assessment on gender statistics, conducted in 2018, revealed three inter-related challenges:

- The availability of gender data and statistics are uneven in several aspects – across sectors and topics, as well as in regularity and timeliness. While there are numerous laws, policies and plans to address gender equality and women’s empowerment, the gender data and statistics needed for monitoring and reporting are not available for many areas, and those statistics that are available are not updated.
- Surveys and censuses are not conducted regularly. Moreover, the national statistical system (NSS) does not have designated statistics – meaning there is no assurance that data collection will be resourced and done on a regular basis.

FIGURE 1
How is Bangladesh doing on gender data?



Source: [Women Count Data Hub](#)

- Systems to facilitate efficient access and dissemination are virtually non-existent. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and the statistical system in general do not have a dissemination policy or advance-release calendar. Access to statistics is complicated for non-government users.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

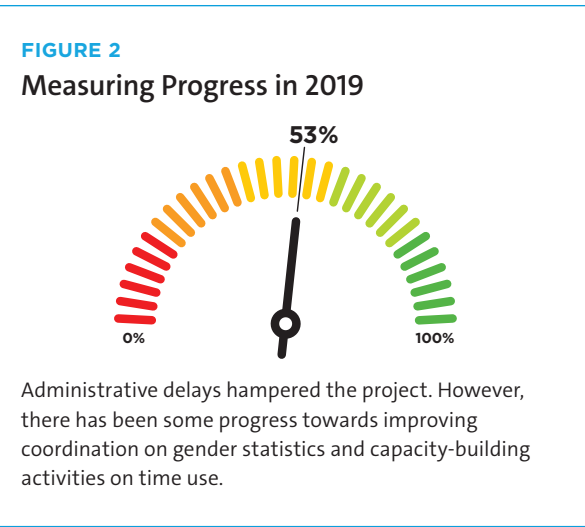
- **Creating an enabling environment:** Coordination mechanisms were established to strengthen coordination gender statistics activities in the NSS.
- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacity of the national statistical system is being strengthened to collect data on unpaid care work to improve monitoring of the SDGs.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** User-producer dialogues will be organized to improve gender statistics analysis and use in planning, budgeting, policy-making and decision-making.

RESULTS

Since 2018, progress in implementing planned activities has been relatively slow due to significant delays in formalizing a letter of agreement with BBS, finalized and approved in the first quarter of 2019. Given the pace of implementation, as a result of the Mid-term Review, the Bangladesh project will be phased out and concluded at the end of 2020. Nevertheless, several activities took place in 2019:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **A Letter of Agreement was finalized with the BBS resulting in increased collaboration with UN Women on gender statistics.** The Letter of Agreement between UN Women and BBS was signed in March 2019 and announced at the UN Statistical Commission. The agreement aims to strengthen institutional mechanisms governing the production, dissemination and use of gender statistics in the country. Having the Women Count Letter of Agreement signed has enabled the Bangladesh country office to increase collaboration with BBS on climate change and disaster risk-reduction statistics.
- **Four coordination committees were established to improve decision-making on gender statistics.** The committee include: a i) Steering Committee chaired by Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) to serve as a forum to improve coordination within the NSS; ii)



a Technical Committee chaired by BBS, to guide the overall institutional decisions of BBS; iii) a Monitoring Committee chaired by SID, to monitor gender statistics activities and the Women Count project and iv) a Working Committee chaired by BBS, discusses current methodological and technical issues as the counterpart of the Women Count project and prepares issues for consideration at higher-level committees. The Committees have an important role to informing to decisions on key institutional and methodological issues related to production, use and dissemination of gender statistics. UN Women representatives are members of Steering, Monitoring and Working Committees and provides technical and financial support to their functioning.

- **Coordination was strengthened to advocate for the inclusion of gender indicators in Bangladesh’s Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEFSDG) for the SDGs.** UN Women provided technical support to the General Economics Division (GED), SID and BBS to formulate recommendations and a costed action plan for addressing the gaps in gender-specific indicators in the MEFSDG-Bangladesh and corresponding data requirements based on systematic review and assessment. UN Women provided technical support to the Ministry of Planning to conduct a gender statistics assessment to identify gender data gaps, held consultations with GED, Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs, BBS and SID to propose a series of gender-related indicators on health, education, employment, unpaid care work, violence, for instance, that can be included in Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the SDGs. Inclusion of gender-related indicators will further strengthen

gender-responsive monitoring of the SDGs and will further enable the Government to measure progress on achieving gender equality commitments in the preparation of the next Five-Year National Plan

2. Increasing data production

- **Training strengthened the capacities of BBS to conduct the first national time-use survey.** UN Women organized, in collaboration with BBS, a one-week national workshop to initiate planning and design phase of the time-use survey. An international expert recruited by UN Women, led consultations on designing the time-use methodology and key survey design issues (such as sampling scheme, questionnaire composition, fieldwork organization, data collection methods and frequency). UN Women also supported BBS and SID representatives to attend the regional workshop on time-use survey methods organized by UN Women’s Europe and Central Asia office, to further inform BBS’s preparatory activities drawing on other countries’ experiences. Data collection is expected to begin in 2020, however, continuing plans will depend on government response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3. Improving data accessibility and use**
- **Gender data identified as a key priority in Beijing+25 review as a result of UN Women’s advocacy.** UN Women provided technical support to the

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to prepare the national comprehensive review of Beijing+25, through advocating for the inclusion of a set of gender-related indicators that can measure progress towards achieving gender equality and emphasizing the importance of the need for the Government to invest in production and use of gender data.. It is expected that the proposed gender-related set included in the report, can be used to inform the next 5-year plan to ensure it is gender-responsive.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Providing technical support to the functions of the four-coordination mechanism;
- Supporting data collection activities, including conducting a time-use survey and COVID-19 rapid assessment;
- Preparing three policy briefs using gender statistics data, on gender inequalities in the labour force, higher education and political participation in Bangladesh;
- Organizing user-producer dialogues with involving national and local government representatives, CSOs and researchers.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.



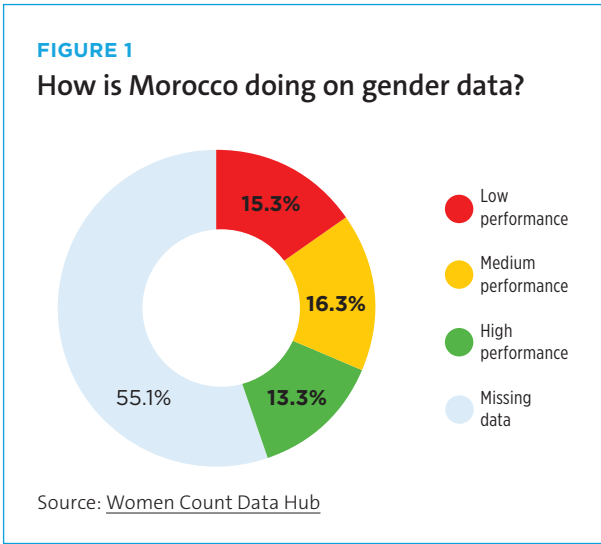
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IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN MOROCCO

THE ISSUE

- A national assessment of gender statistics in Morocco, conducted in 2019, revealed three inter-related challenges:
- Morocco’s fragmented statistical system lacks coordination, as several institutions are in charge of producing gender-disaggregated statistics and sensitive data – including the High Commissioner of Planning (HCP), ministries, independent observatories and the national bank.
 - Irregular production of gender data, including related to violence against women and girls (VAWG) and women’s economic empowerment, are particular challenges that are partly the result of the HCP’s lack of financial capacity.



- Gender statistics producers and users lack skills and human resources, while vocational training and capacities-building remain limited.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Efforts include engaging and training to advocate for reform and develop recommendations to improve the legal, political and institutional environment for the production and use of gender statistics.
- **Increasing data production:** Trainings are being delivered to increase the capacities of national and regional statistics producers to generate gender-sensitive statistics, in keeping with international norms and standards. Financial and technical support is being provided for the production and analysis of gender statistics, particularly on violence against women and girls and women’s economic empowerment.
- **Improving data use accessibility and use:** User-producer dialogues are being held to increase accessibility, quality and demand for gender statistics. The national statistical office is also being supported to produce infographics and user-friendly gender-data-related documents.

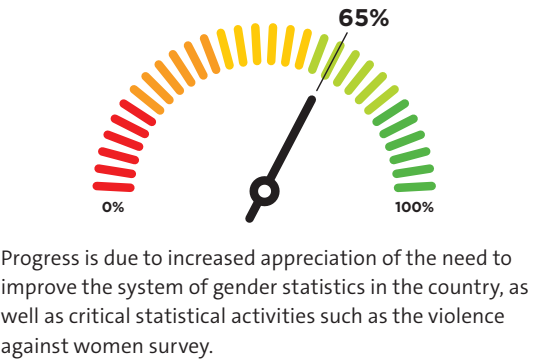
RESULTS

Since 2018, UN Women has been supporting the High Commissioner for Planning (HCP) to conduct a detailed national assessment of the production and use of gender statistics at both national and regional levels and support capacity building efforts to improve the production and use of VAW data. Administrative delays led to challenges in implementing activities, prolonging the planning phase. Nonetheless, several key activities took place:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **HCP reaffirmed its commitment to improving coordination on gender data.** Findings from the national assessment conducted in partnership with UN Women and HCP pointed to the critical need to strengthen coordination within the National Statistics System in order to strengthen the production and use of gender data in Morocco. Following a [press conference](#), organized by UN Women and HCP to present the recommendations of the national assessment, the High Commissioner committed to taking critical steps to amend the Statistics Act to include a gender perspective and establishing a

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



mechanism to facilitate greater collaboration on gender data with UN Women.

2. Increasing data production

- **Capacities of data producers were strengthened to generate estimates on economic impact of VAW.** In preparation for the VAWG survey, HCP statisticians, executives, engineers and regional managers increased their knowledge of definitions, violence typologies, methodologies for data collection and international ethical principles through a two-day Training-of-Trainers organized from 14-15 January by UN Women in partnership with the Moroccan Association for Women’s Rights (AMDF). As a result of the training, trained regional managers later in shared and replicated the training for their surveyors at the regional level. UN Women also supported five HCP statisticians to attend a training at the National University of Ireland (NUI) Centre for Global Women’s Studies on methodological approaches for estimating the economic costs of violence against women and girls. Skills attained from the training were applied to integrate in the methodological design of the second national prevalence survey on VAW ways in which to measure the economic impact of VAW.
- **New data on violence against women reveals that violence continues to be widespread.** The national VAW survey, conducted in 2019 with the support of UN Women was the first in the country since 2009. The survey shows that while there is an overall decline of VAW from 63 to 57 per cent in 10 years, economic and sexual violence are on the rise. The findings also reveal that poverty and deprivation are

key causes of violence, and that most women are unaware of the laws in place to protect them. HCP published preliminary results of the national VAWG survey, during the 16 days of activism against gender based violence in November. The data has since been used by over 30 Moroccan civil society organizations to argue for measures to protect women against violence, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (see Case Study 3 in Chapter 2).

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **User-producer dialogues stressed the need to improve access to gender data in Morocco.** UN Women held a user-producer workshop, bringing together over 30 data producers and users from key ministries, civil society organizations to validate the results of the national assessment. The workshop particularly highlighted the need to improve the accessibility and use of gender data. As a result, UN Women will support HCP to develop a user-friendly platform online platform to improve dissemination of gender statistics.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Providing technical support to advocacy and awareness-raising initiatives for the amendment of the Statistics Bill to support legal reform aiming at improving the coordination and financing of the production, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics;
- Institutionalizing user-producer dialogues to strengthen communication, identify needs, promote knowledge-sharing on gender-sensitive statistics, and build capacity;
- Supporting the HCP in developing of a user-friendly online platform for key gender statistics;
- Conducting a rapid gender assessment to measure the impact of COVID-19;

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANNEX XII.



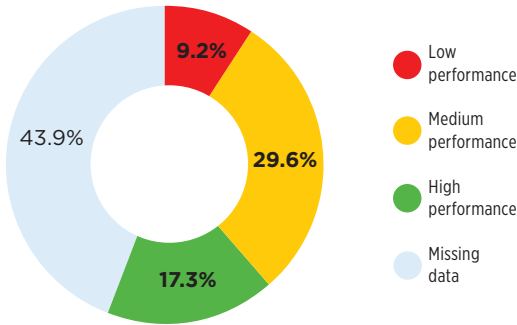
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IN BRIEF:
MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN COLOMBIA

THE ISSUE

- A national assessment on gender statistics conducted in 2019 in Colombia revealed three inter-related challenges:
- The National Statistical System (NSS) has multiple entities producing statistical information, which can lead to duplication and inconsistency.
 - There is limited information and evidence to inform local policymaking and weak capacity to produce gender data on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the subnational level. There is limited training on gender perspectives or intersectional approaches for staff that produce and disseminate statistics.

FIGURE 1
How is Colombia doing on gender data?



Source: Women Count Data Hub

- Gender statistics are not concentrated in a single place and there is limited availability of survey and census microdata. There are also few feedback mechanisms to detect unsatisfied needs from users – with half of the country’s institutions lacking such mechanisms.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Coordination between the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) and the Presidential Advisor for Women’s Equality (CPEM) is being improved; a coordination mechanism will be established to facilitate exchanges between key actors in the NSS to better mainstream gender in national policies and legal frameworks.
- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of DANE are being strengthened and quality data on time-use, political culture and security is being produced to improve SDG monitoring.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** Partnerships with national and regional Gender Observatories are being strengthened to improve data accessibility and use; publications on the status of women and men in Colombia to track progress towards gender equality will be produced and widely disseminated.

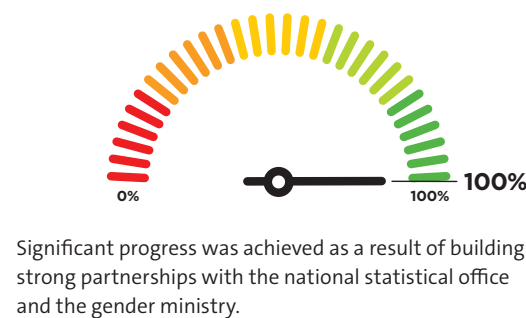
RESULTS

The Women Count project in Colombia officially kicked off in September 2019, through the finalization of a national assessment and project document, several activities took place including:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **Inclusive and participatory process of designing national assessment resulted in improved coordination on gender statistics.** Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed in September with DANE and CPEM to on strengthening production, access and use of gender statistics for policy-making, promoting accountability on gender equality and women’s empowerment. Based on these bilateral agreements, DANE and CPEM also agreed to share knowledge and jointly present statistical information related to the National Development Plan and the SDGs, and reduce gaps in gender data, improving the creation of evidence on the situation of women and the existing gender gaps in the country and supported by UN Women through technical assistance.

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



2. Increasing data production

- **Data on unpaid care work is informing the design of the national care policy.** UN Women supported the analysis of the 2016-17 Time Use Survey to produce indicators on unpaid care, time poverty, caregivers, and estimates of care needs, which was initiated by DANE and the Gender Ministry to inform development of national care policy, an essential component of Colombia’s fight against poverty and gender inequality. The results revealed 60 per cent of women contribute to unpaid care and domestic work activities and women face higher poverty rates due to insufficient income and lack of employment, aggravated by higher time poverty. Based on these findings, a series of evidence-based recommendations were developed and submitted to the National Department of Planning to inform the design of the care policy.
- **National SDG Subgroup is improving the production gender data for monitoring SDG 5 as a result of UN Women’s advocacy.** The SDG Subgroup is chaired by DANE to facilitate coordination of UN custodian agencies on measuring and monitoring SDG indicators. As a result of participating in the SDG Subgroup, UN Women will lead in partnership with UNFPA and UNICEF to develop methodologies for 5 SDG indicators measuring prevalence of violence against women, women’s political participation and women’s land ownership. Additionally, UN Women supported the design of a barometer to measure data availability across SDG indicators in SDG 5, to be developed and used to measure progress on achieving the SDGs in 2020.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **Data users and producers were brought together to improve access to data on women’s land tenure.** UN Women organized a workshop with DANE and four civil society organizations with expertise on gender and land tenure, to identify the barriers rural women face to access land tenure which will be used to inform the revision of the Decree that governs the implementation of the Multipurpose Cadastre – a tool that contains data and information on the physical, legal, and economic aspects properties. These efforts are critical to ensure the Multipurpose Cadastre is gender responsive and informed by timely data.
- **Statistical bulletin produced and disseminated new data on women’s economic empowerment.** In partnership with DANE, UN Women published a statistical newsletter on “Women’s Economic Empowerment in Colombia,” informed by the gender data analysis conducted by UN Women of data from three national surveys. It presents an overview of the discrimination against women and inequality gaps in the context of the economy and highlights the importance of having timely and quality statistical information for evidence-based policy action. Used to strengthen advocacy to put in place measures to improving women’s economic empowerment, including social protection.
- **UN Women partnered with national and regional Gender Observatories to promote greater access to gender data.** Gender observatories are institutional mechanisms that promote access to national and sub-national gender data for researchers, academics

and civil society organizations. UN Women established a partnership with Universidad de Nariño, aimed at strengthening the department’s gender observatory, preparing the first departmental gender profile, designing research and advocacy agendas to improve the dissemination of gender data, and create an observatories network. Partnerships with the gender observatories in Universities of Antioquia, Meta and Cauca will be pursued in 2020.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Establishing a Gender Statistics Technical Committee to improve coordination on gender statistics in the national statistics system;
- Conducting a rapid assessment survey on the impact of COVID-19;
- Designing and implement training modules for producers and users on gender statistics;
- Strengthening gender mainstreaming in the conceptual and methodological design of national surveys, including the Economic Census 2021, Multipurpose Cadastre and Integrated Information System on Gender Violence (SIVIGE);
- Establishing a network of national and regional gender observatories to improve dissemination and use of gender statistics;
- Developing publications to promote the access, analysis and use of gender statistics.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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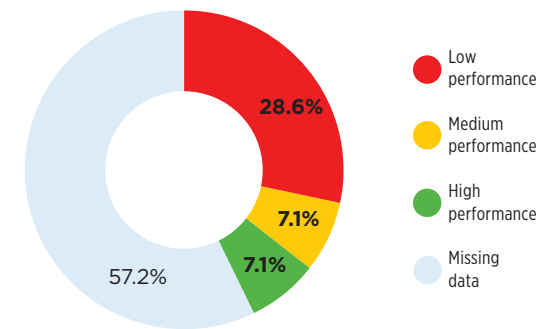
MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN CAMEROON

THE ISSUE

A national assessment of gender statistics, conducted in 2018, revealed three inter-related challenges:

- Gender is insufficiently integrated into Cameroon’s National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Within the National Statistical System (NSS), there are no specific laws or regulations governing gender statistics, although general references are made by many statistical regulations and laws on gender.
- Few financial resources are allocated to gender statistics within Cameroon’s NSS. There is little understanding of gender-related issues by national statisticians, and poor collaboration between the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family (MINPROFF).

FIGURE 1
How is Cameroon doing on gender data?



Source: [Women Count Data Hub](#)

- There is poor dissemination of gender statistics, at both national and local levels, as a result of: limited dialogue between statistics users and producers, the absence of a mechanism to facilitate coordination, and an overall misunderstanding of gender statistics and their importance.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Coordination mechanisms were established to improve coordination on gender statistics, and to improve the normative framework through the adoption of a minimum set of gender indicators.
- **Increasing data production:** Technical capacities of the NIS are strengthened to produce gender data in the General Census of Agriculture and Livestock, and the General Population and Housing Census.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** MINPROFF is being supported to establish a gender information system with a central online database for storing and sharing gender-related SDG indicators, while parliamentarians, media, civil society organizations, academics, ministries, and the private sector are being trained to use and analyse gender statistics in decision-making.

RESULTS

During the first full year of implementation in Cameroon in 2019, progress was driven by strengthening collaboration between key actors in the NSS, mainstreaming gender in data collection and strengthening the capacities of data producers and users through training. Key achievements include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **Improved coordination resulted in increased investments in gender data.** A high-level Inter-ministerial Committee on Gender Statistics, composed of statistics directors from all 12 social ministries, statistical institutions and university statistics schools, as well as a Technical Committee on Gender Statistics, were established with UN Women’s support. Co-chaired by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family (MINPROFF) and by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), these mechanisms provide the building blocks to strengthen coordination and to advance technical leadership in the production, dissemination and use of gender statistics. As a result, the Government included gender statistics in its 2020 Budget for the

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



Progress was driven by building diverse partnerships, contributing to a strong foundation for the project’s success.

first time, resulting in USD 700,000 being granted to the MINPROFF to strengthen monitoring of the M&E framework of the National Gender Policy.

- **National assessment on gender data will be used to strengthen monitoring of the National Gender Policy.** UN Women and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family (MINPROFF), which is in charge of piloting the national gender policy, conducted an assessment on the gender statistics gaps for the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework of the National Gender Policy and its Multi-sector action plan. The final validation is expected for next year. This assessment will be the base for the development of the next National Gender Policy which is to begin by next year. Moreover, it will become an advocacy document for the Ministry and other development partners on the use of gender statistics and the need for the National Statistical System to pay a key attention to their production.

2. Increasing data production

- **UN Women trained over 141 data producers, strengthening their capacities to mainstream gender in key census and surveys.** Covering topics such as: gender statistics production (including from administrative data), communicating gender statistics, using gender data to plan and monitor public policies, and computing gender-related SDG indicators, these trainings contributed to build the capacity of national statisticians on gender statistics. Since then, they have been using the acquired skills to improve the quality of gender data produced in surveys and national censuses, including the General Census of Population and Housing, the General Census on Agriculture and Livestock and the Survey on

employment and informal sector. As a result, special volumes on gender from the General Population and Housing Census and the General Census of Agriculture and Livestock will be produced.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **Strengthened collaboration improved the quality of national reporting on gender equality commitments.** For the first time, core statistical institutions – such as the NIS and the Central Bureau of Census and Population Studies (BUCREP) – were involved in preparing the Voluntary National Review and Beijing+25 report, led by the MINPROFF. As a result, relevant data and analysis were a key part of the reports. UN Women facilitated the coordination between MINPROFF and the NIS, which yielded an MoU between the two to expand their collaboration.
- **A network of journalists was established to improve how gender data are communicated in Cameroon.** The network’s 37 members – which includes national journalists from 18 media organizations and communications staff from MINPROFF, NIS and BUCREP – are improving how gender statistics are communicated through various media, and one of the initiatives was the creation of a [YouTube channel](#). Videos have been created in English and French, including to encourage people to participate in the recently launched COVID-19 rapid gender assessment.
- **User-producer dialogues strengthened government’s commitment to engage more data users.** During the African Statistics Week, UN Women convened data users and producers from 29 civil society organizations, government bodies and UN agencies to discuss

key areas where there are pervasive gender data gaps, including employment, violence and time use and challenges related to accessing data. As a result of the discussions, two civil society working groups were established: the Civil Society Organizations Working Group on gender and public policies in Cameroon (GTOG) and the Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG), which will support the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment in advocacy efforts to ensure data is mainstreamed in policies and national plans.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Continuing advocacy for gender mainstreaming within the next National Strategy for the Development of Statistics;
- Continuing advocacy for the final adoption and dissemination of the normative framework on gender statistics and the minimum set of gender indicators;
- Producing gender indexes to monitor gender equality objectives within national strategies and plans;
- Continue facilitating user-producer dialogue on gender statistics, and collaboration between MINPROFF and other data producers;
- Supporting the production and dissemination of knowledge products highlighting gender data and gaps;
- Conducting a rapid gender assessment to measure the impact of COVID-19.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANNEX XIV.



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IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN SENEGAL

THE ISSUE

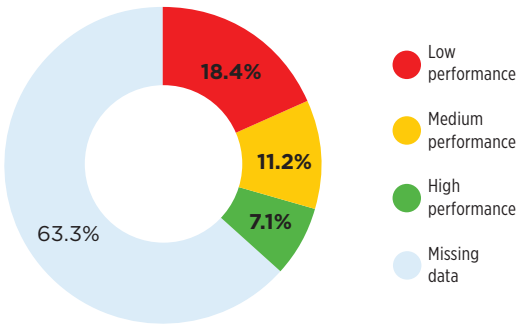
A national assessment on gender statistics was conducted in 2019 and revealed three inter-related challenges:

- There is no dedicated budget for gender statistics in Senegal and no component of the National Statistical System (NSS) has a specific entity in charge of gender statistics. Although all NSS structures have a gender focal point or specialist, this is often a single staff member reporting to the head of that entity.
- Several data gaps – including how often gender data is produced and in which domains – are undetermined by the absence or poor quality of gender data. Data on wealth, income, expenditures and time-use of household members are generally not disaggregated by sex.
- There is no regular consultation, dialogue or cooperation between data producers and users, and no unified framework for disseminating gender indicators.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Gender was successfully integrated third National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019–2023, setting the foundation for improving the production of gender data.

FIGURE 1
How is Senegal doing on gender data?



Source: [Women Count Data Hub](#)

- **Increasing data production:** The capacity of the NSS is being improved to compile Tier I and Tier II indicators for the SDGs and the minimum set of gender indicators to monitor commitments under CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and other national priorities. New data collection activities seek to address gender data gaps.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** The regular publication of reports, fact sheets and other tools on gender equality data is being supported in all sectors, along with gender statistics literacy plans

and in-depth research and analysis of Tier I, Tier II and Tier III gender indicators in the minimum set and the SDGs. User-producer dialogues are also being institutionalized.

RESULTS

The Women Count project officially kicked off at the end of 2019 with the finalization of a national gender statistics assessment and project document. Results focused on planning and preparatory activities to lay the foundation of full implementation of the project to take place in 2020. Nonetheless, a few key activities from 2019 include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **Gender statistics are now a top priority in Senegal’s national development strategy.** The national assessment coincided with the development of Senegal’s third NSDS (2019-2023) and provided a unique opportunity to integrate a gender perspective in long-term statistics plans. As a result, the NSDS now designates gender statistics as its first strategic pillar, and forthcoming action plans will aim to improve the collection of gender data through surveys and administrative systems, including civil registration, expanding thematic coverage of gender statistics in areas such as climate change, governance, and peace and security (see Case Study 1, Chapter 2).

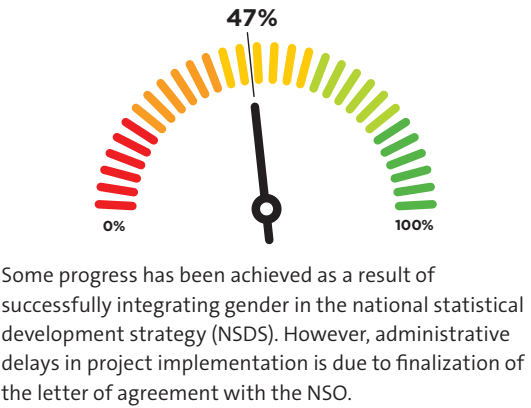
2. Increasing data production

- **UN Women is partnering with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to conduct the first Violence against Women Survey.** Within this partnership, UN Women is acting as the technical and financial partner for this survey, with UNDP as the lead manager. Planning and preparatory work began, including development of the methodological note and terms of reference. The survey will produce the first violence against women data collected at the household level; mapping of survivors and service-providers; and the first administrative data collection on support for survivors at police stations, courts and health services for the country.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **Training strengthened national planning capacities of data producers and users.** UN Women, in collaboration with PARIS21, organized a [training session](#) on the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT), a free cloud-based planning tool developed by PARIS21 to help National Statistical Offices and other data

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2019



producers respond to policy-related data needs. About 40 participants discussed how to integrate a gender perspective into Senegal’s third NSDS, providing an opportunity to promote co-operation between producers and users, including civil society organisations and the research community. As a result, more data users and producers are equipped to identify data gaps and to map gender data demand from global and national policies.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Monitoring the implementation of the new National Statistical Development Strategy 2019-2023;
- Improving the capacity of the National Statistical System (NSS) to compile Tier I and Tier II indicators on the SDGs and the minimum set of gender indicators to monitor commitments under CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and other national priorities;
- Organizing training sessions for NSS data-producers at central and district levels to produce, collect and analyse Tier I and Tier II gender-related SDG indicators;
- Institutionalizing a gender statistics curriculum within the National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis (ENSAE);
- Conducting regular training on gender statistics for statisticians and non-statistical users;
- Conducting a rapid gender assessment of the impact of COVID-19.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANNEX XV.



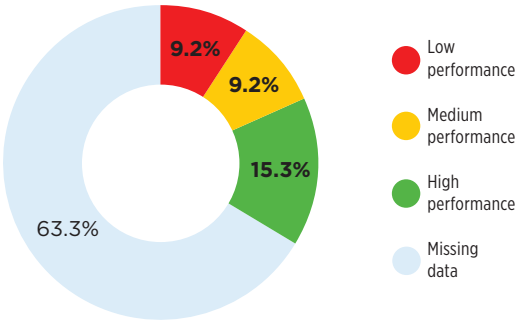
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IN BRIEF:
MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL
COUNT IN JORDAN

THE ISSUE

- A national assessment on gender statistics in Jordan was conducted in 2019, revealing three inter-related challenges:
- Gender statistics have not been included in Jordan’s national statistics legislation, or in a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). There is a lack of coordination between government institutions on statistical data production, in particular when it comes to gender statistics and sex- and age-disaggregated data.
 - There is also limited institutional capacity for production, research and training on gender statistics in both the national statistics office as well as line ministries. Jordan faces challenges in technically demanding areas such as measuring time-use on unpaid care and domestic work, and costing a gender-based violence survey.

FIGURE 1
How is Jorddan doing on gender data?



Source: [Women Count Data Hub](#)

- There is limited analysis of statistical data, limited use of statistics by most policymakers and decision-makers and there are limited means used to disseminate data in a timely way.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** technical assistance is being provided to national stakeholders on gender statistics and ensuring data and analysis are integrated in planning documents (including the NSDS).
- **Increasing data production:** technical capacities of the Department of Statistics (DOS) will be strengthened to map gender-related SDG indicators and analyse data on women’s economic empowerment.
- **Improving data accessibility and use:** production and dissemination of gender statistics knowledge products, including country gender equality profile and training for subnational stakeholders on how to use and disseminate gender statistics data will be organized.

RESULTS

Activities in 2019 focused on planning, including conducting a national assessment and finalizing project document. Some key results include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **Government commitment to improve gender statistics was strengthened as a result of improving collaboration between DOS and JNCW.** The national assessment, developed in partnership with UN Women and DOS, identified the main gaps to the availability, accessibility and use of gender data in Jordan and highlighted key opportunities for institutional capacity-development and gender-responsive policymaking. The assessment was presented at a validation workshop in October, which brought together 45 representatives – from DOS, government ministries, the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) and institutions supporting policy research and formulation on gender issues, international stakeholders, relevant Civil Society Organizations and private sector entities. As a result, there was a strong commitment from both the Department of Statistics and the Jordanian National Commission for Women to address pervasive gender data gaps.
- **Jordan began implementing an Institutional Capacity-Development (ICD) Framework for gender mainstreaming across 12 different government institutions.** With coordination and technical expertise

from UN Women, it is the guiding framework that lays the foundation to enhance the organizational environment to support national partners to mainstream gender through training and capacity building activities. UN Women is working with the Ministry of Institutional Performance Development (MOIPD) to implement the framework, link it with official policies and procedures on mainstreaming gender. DOS is among the national entities UN Women has worked with on the ICD, which will help to create a suitable infrastructure and enabling environment to support mainstreaming gender and reporting on SDGs at the institutional level. The support to different line ministries focuses on building strong capacity to enable proper data production and analysis.

2. Increasing data production

- **UN Women’s support resulted in improved monitoring and reporting on the SDGs.** As a result of strengthened partnerships between the Department of Statistics and the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), facilitated by UN Women, SDG indicators formed the basis for data collection and analysis to inform Jordan’s Beijing+25 report.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- As 2019 marked the first year of the Women Count project in Jordan, these activities will begin in 2020.

PLANS FOR 2020*

- Providing technical assistance to national stakeholders on gender statistics and ensure integration in national and subnational level planning documents, including the NSDS in partnership with PARIS21;
- Strengthening capacities of DOS to improve coordination on the production and use of gender statistics;
- Producing and disseminating country gender equality profile;
- Conducting rapid gender assessment on the impact of COVID-19;
- Organizing trainings to strengthen the capacities of data users to analyze gender statistics.

* Plans for 2020 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ENDNOTES

1

As part of the 2020 comprehensive review of the SDG indicator framework, the IAEG-SDGs proposed 36 major changes to the framework, which were subsequently approved by the 51st Statistical Commission in March 2020. For the latest list, please see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>.

2

Note that out of the 51 gender-related indicators, the new indicator, 2.2.3, on the prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49, by pregnancy status, is pending tier classification. Also note that 8.9.2 has been deleted, and indicators 1.b.1, 13.b.1 and 17.18.1 have been revised and no longer have a gender lens.

3

Indicator 4.5.1.

4

Bangladesh, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania began implementation in 2018, while Cameroon, Colombia, Jordan and Senegal started in 2019. Albania is being supported through the Europe and Central Asia regional project. The project in Sierra Leone has been dropped as a result of UN reform.

5

UN Statistics Division. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/ccsa/>, accessed on 8 June 2020.

6

UN Women has been a member of the ISWGHS since 2018 and has been the co-chair of the group (with the World Bank) since May 2020. <https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/>.

7

Mosnega, Cristina. 2020. Making Every Woman and Girl Count Mid-term Review: Final Report. UN Women

8

This section would normally be covered in the 2020 report but given the extraordinary situation, we are including a discussion in this report.

9

UN Statistics Division and World Bank. 2020. Monitoring the state of statistical operations under the COVID-19 Pandemic: Highlights from a global COVID-19 survey of National Statistical Offices.

10

UN Women Country Office in Ukraine. Rapid Gender Assessment of the Situation and Needs of Women in the Context of COVID-19 in Ukraine. May 2020. https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eca/attachments/publications/2020/06/rapid%20gender%20assessment_eng-min.pdf?la=en&vs=3646, accessed on 10 June 2020.

11

Morocco's national assessment began in 2018 but was finalized in the beginning of 2019.

12

<https://paris21.org/news-center/news/making-gender-statistics-top-priority-senegalese-national-strategy-development>

13

Benefitted from PARIS21's NSDS Guidelines update process and the Guidelines 2.3 (<https://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/>, accessed on 17 June 2020).

14

The surveys include: Baseline study on Women in Agriculture Access Window, and analysis of the Kenya Comprehensive Poverty Analyses in Kenya; Analysis of time use surveys was conducted in Uganda, Colombia and Cameroon; Analysis of violence against women survey in Morocco; Analysis of the Household Budget Survey in the United Republic of Tanzania; violence against women prevalence survey in Senegal. Demographic and Health Survey design in Rwanda, and Time Use Survey design in Georgia. In addition to the 5 in 2018 (2 Violence Against Women surveys in Albania and Georgia, Time Use and Governance Peace and Security survey in Uganda, Household Budget Survey in the United Republic of Tanzania (with a module on time use), and analysis and publication of National Survey on Violence Against Women in Georgia).

15

Maroc/coronavirus : des ONG s'inquiètent des violences conjugales durant le confinement. 10 April 2020. <https://www.lorientlejour.com/article/1214102/maroc-coronavirus-des-ong-sinquietent-des-violences-conjugales-durant-le-confinement.html>

16

UN Women/UNECE Workshop on Gender Statistics: Finding and Filling Gaps in Gender Statistics for SDG Monitoring. Neuchatel, Switzerland. 13-14 May 2019.

17

Regional Workshop and Meeting on Improving Availability and Coordination Mechanism of Gender Statistics in Africa through: Improved capacity and Strong Gender Data Network and the Development of a minimal Set of Gender Statistics in Africa, Accra, Ghana. 18-23 November 2019.

18

Asia and the Pacific: Mongolia and Vietnam; East and Southern Africa: United Republic of Tanzania; Europe and Central Asia: Georgia; West and Central Africa: Cameroon and Senegal

19

See page 22, https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/UNV002_Press%202019%2011.pdf

20

Mosnega, C. 2020. Making Every Woman and Girl Count Mid-term Review: Final Report. New York: UN Women

21

Report presented to the Executive Board on 22 June 2020. https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/executive%20board/2020/annual%20session/docs/final%20presentations/exb%20annual%20session%20mtr_22june2020.pdf?la=en&vs=3654

22

Includes budgets for the following projects: Bangladesh, Colombia, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and the global project (including funding for activities in Egypt and the recruitment of a P4 staff member at CEGS).

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