



# Gender Data Outlook 2024

## At a Glance

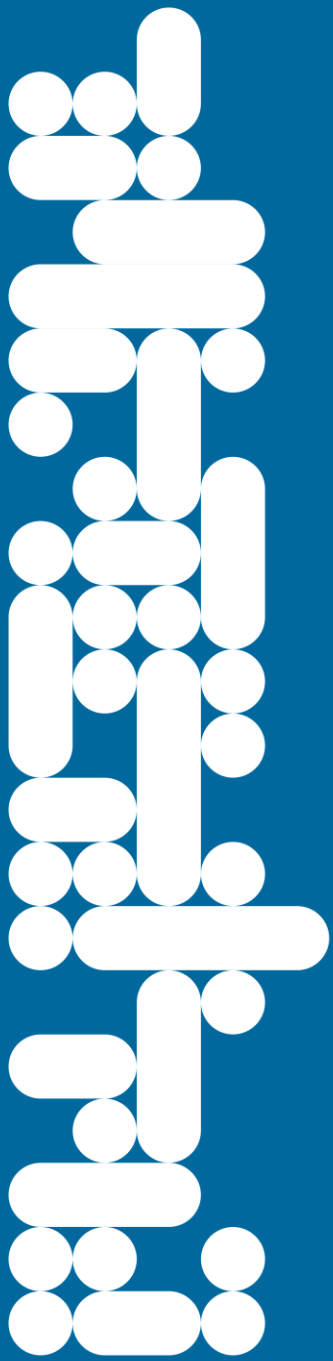
At a Glance Webinar, 4 September 2024

PARIS21

UN WOMEN

WOMEN COUNT



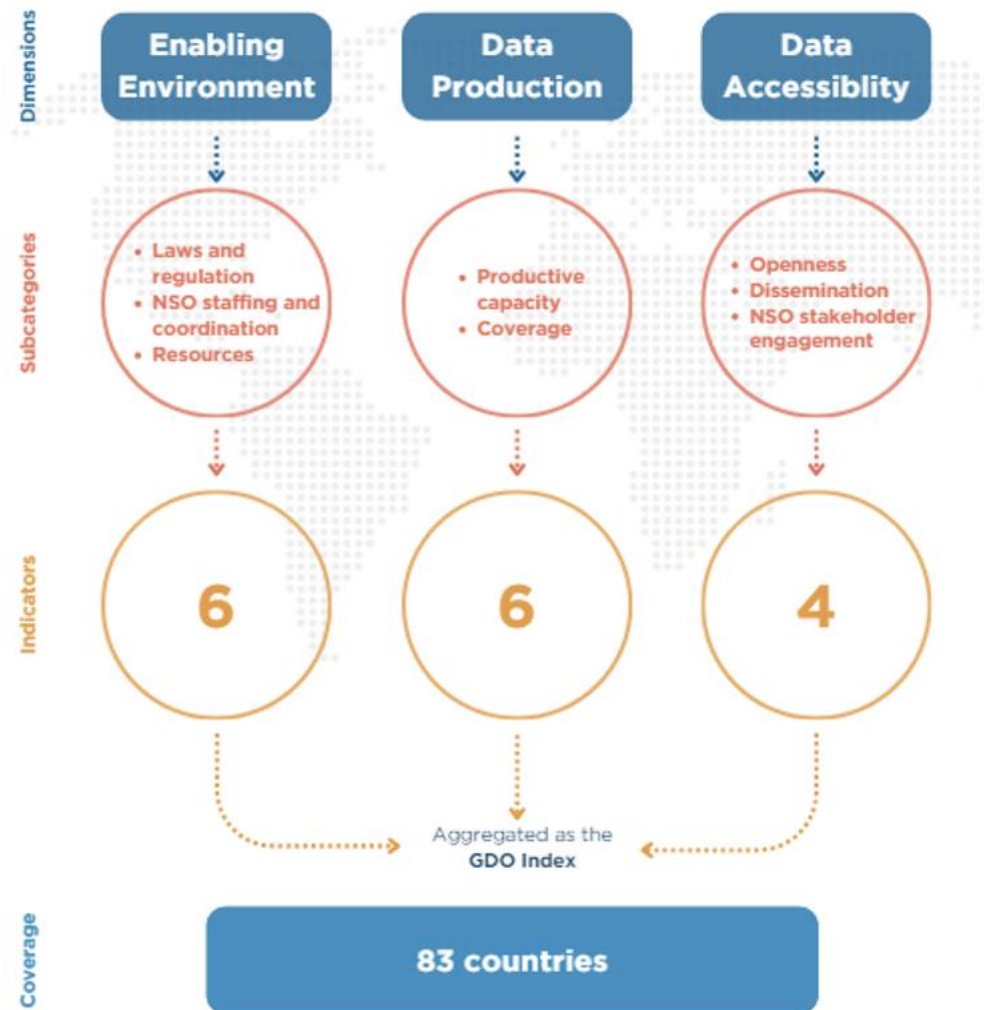


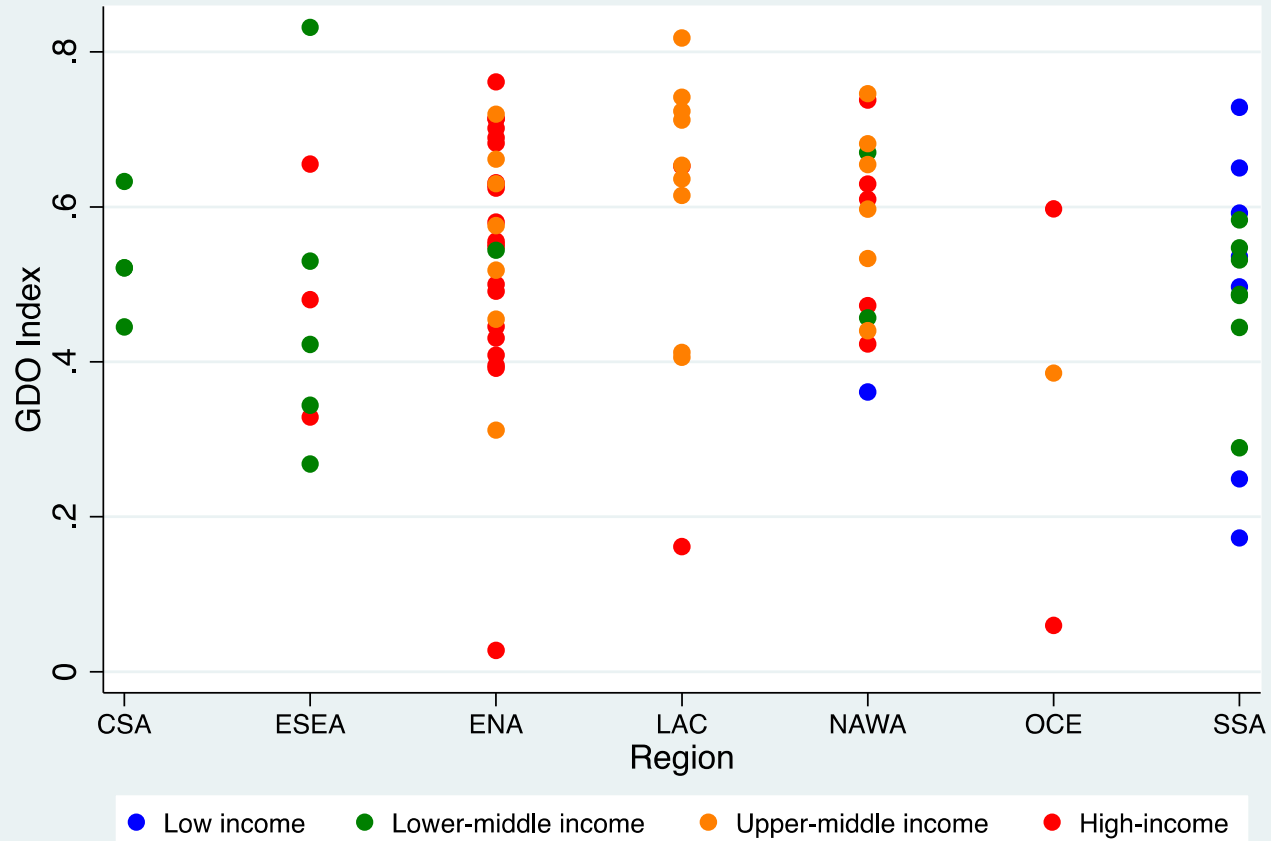
# Key messages from the GDO Index

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# Introducing the GDO Index, a new measure of gender data capacity

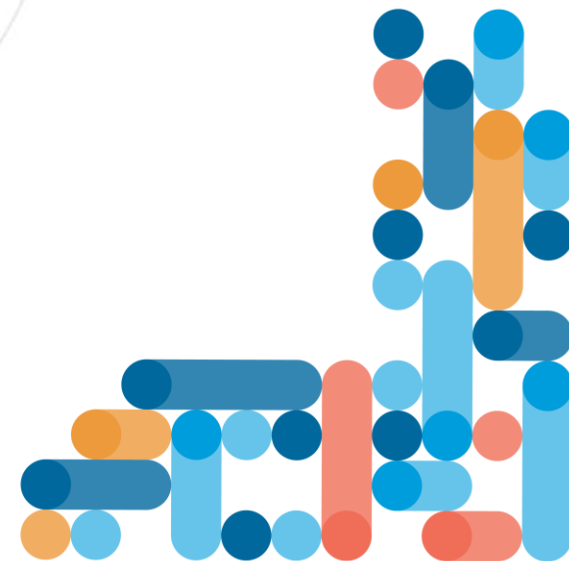
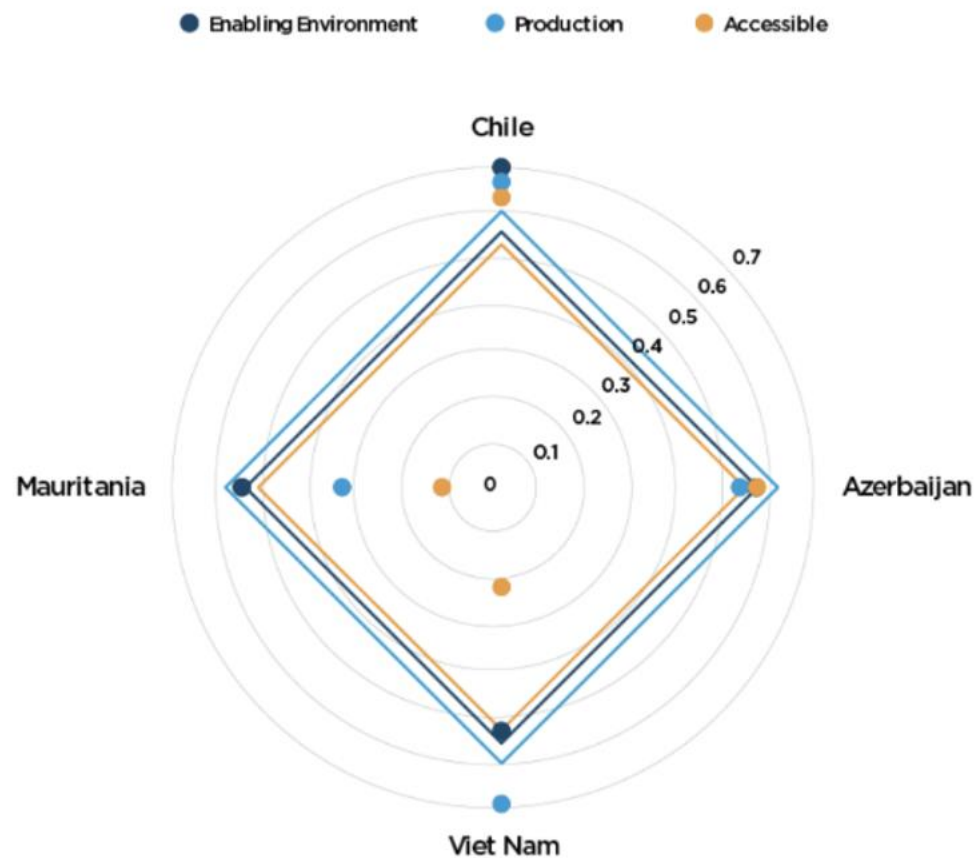




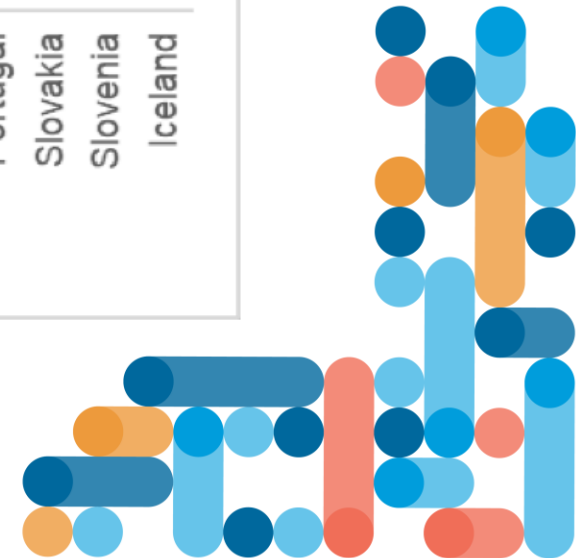
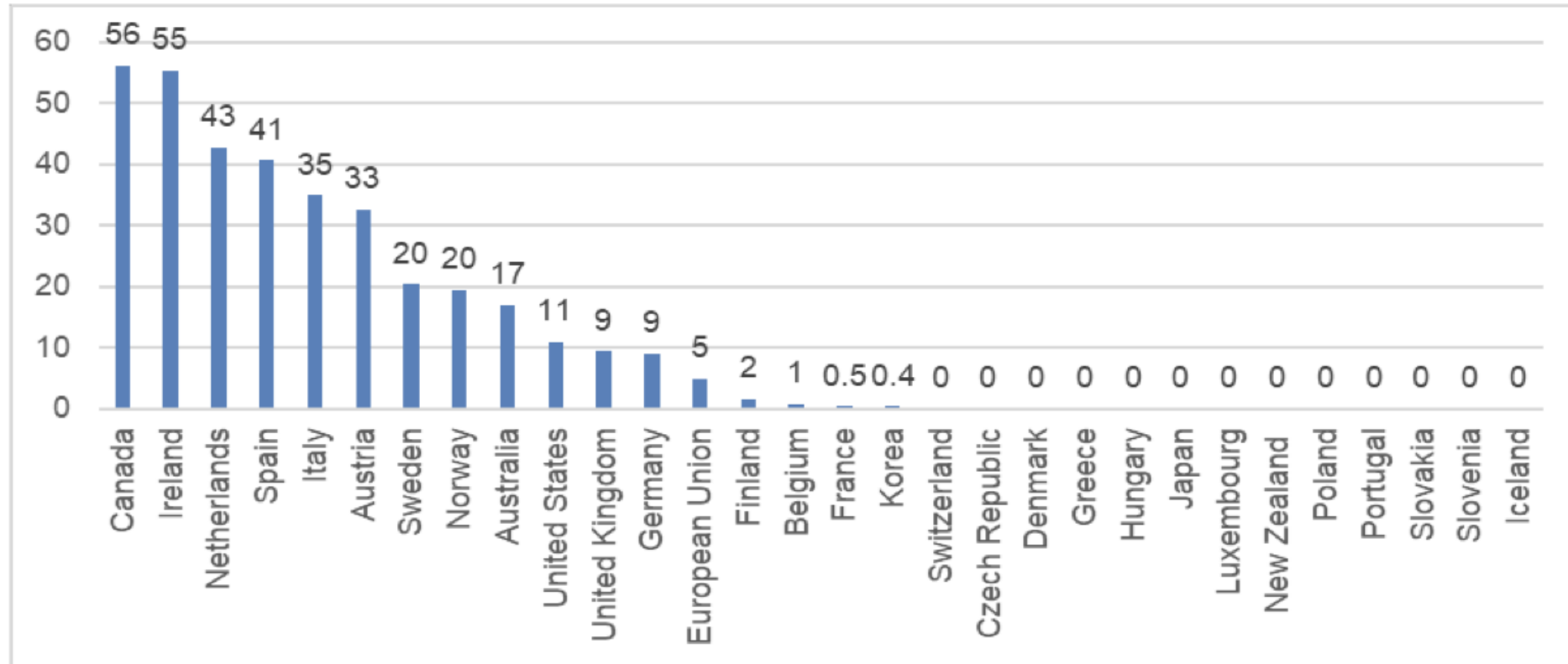
Countries are on average at the halfway point... but experiences are diverse



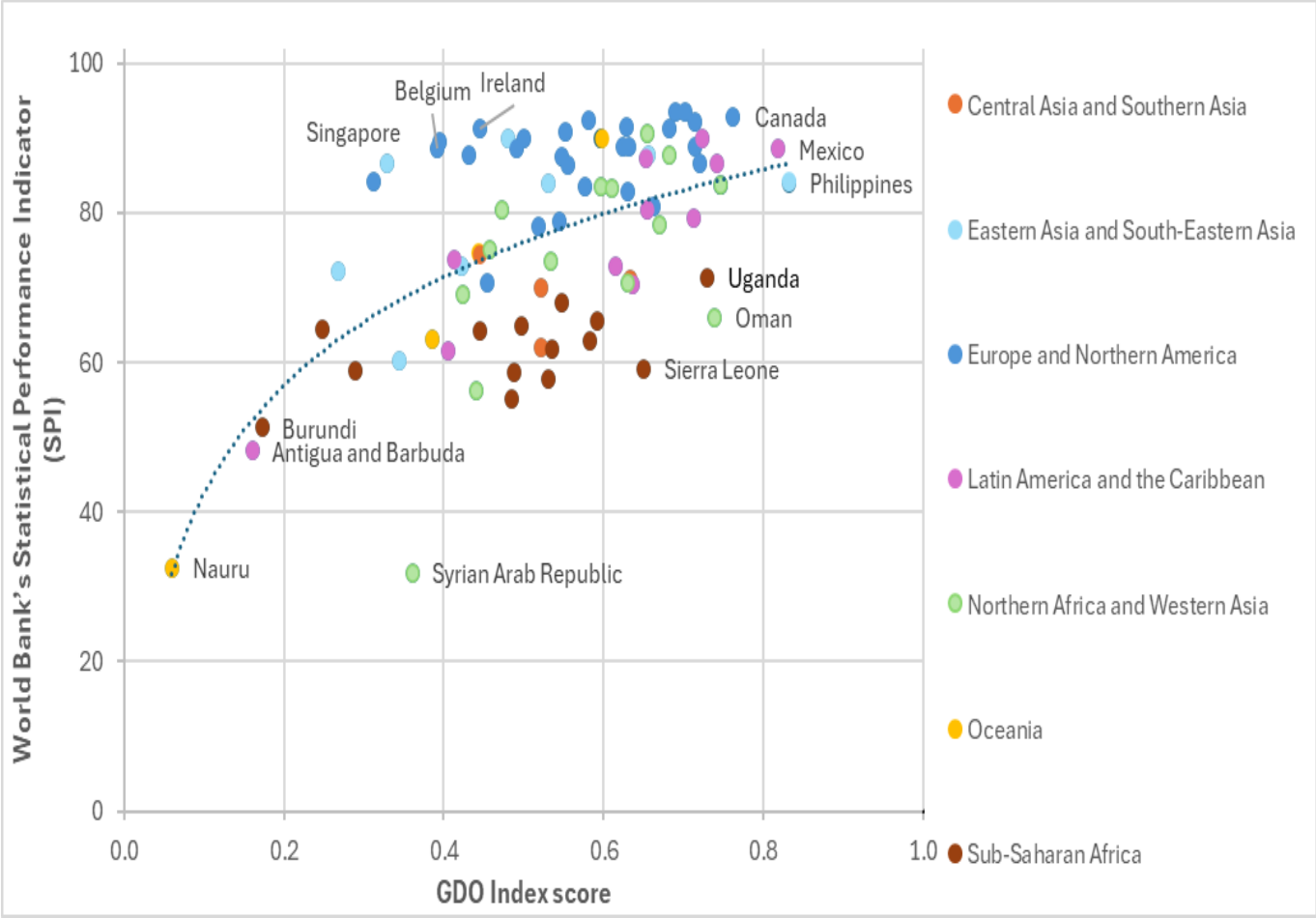
# Analysis of the Index components highlights where improvements are needed

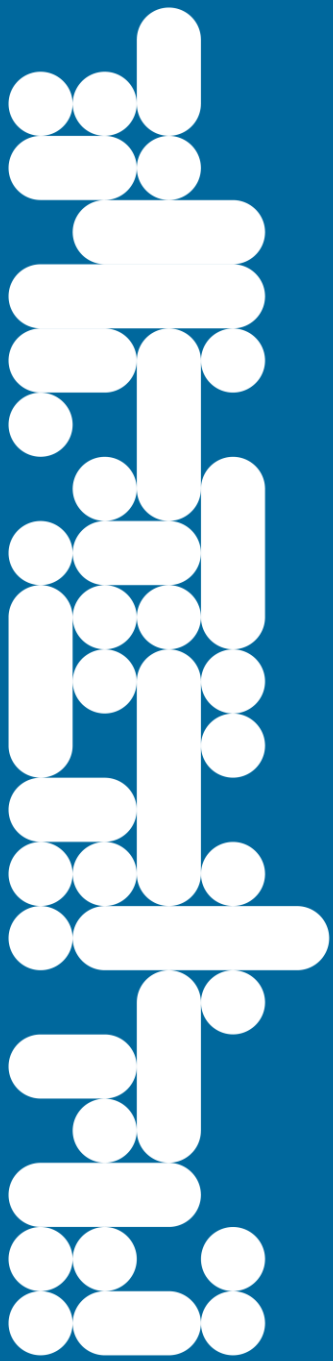


# Sustained financing– from domestic and external sources – is essential



Overall statistical capacity may not translate into gender data capacity





# Insights on gender data use

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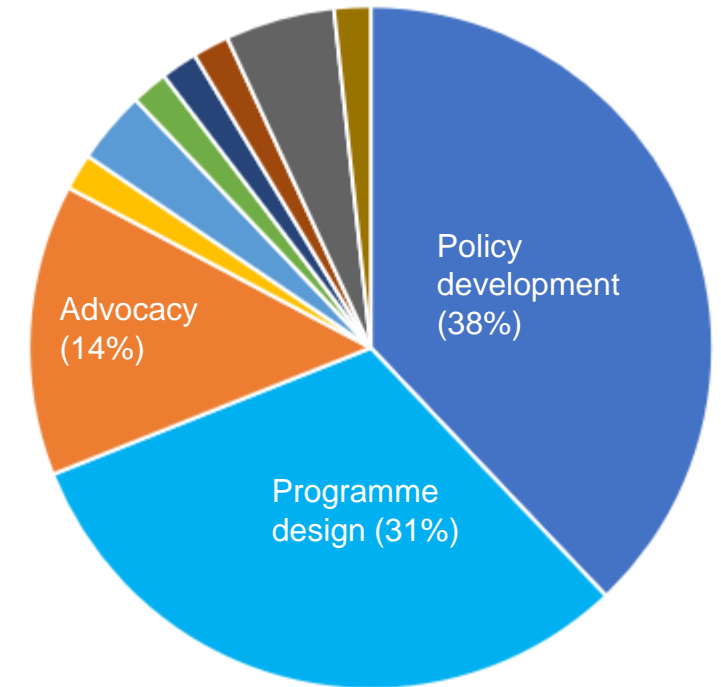




# *‘...gender data are likely undervalued in their potential to support GEWE.’*

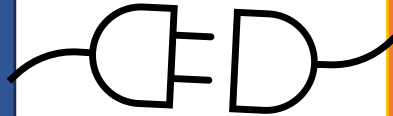
- Across 58 cases analysed, the GDO identified examples of 10 distinct purposes of gender data use
- Yet the number of cases used for just two purposes (**policy development (38%)** and **programme design (31%)**) far outweighed those used for other purposes.
- This could reflect priorities, expectations and biases in how gender data is used and how use is reported, but it also points towards how gender data is perhaps undervalued in how it can be used to advance GEWE.

Number of use cases by purpose of use



*‘The sheer availability of gender data is not enough.’*

Gender data availability is high across a wide range of issue areas



Yet use appears more concentrated in priority areas for GEWE.

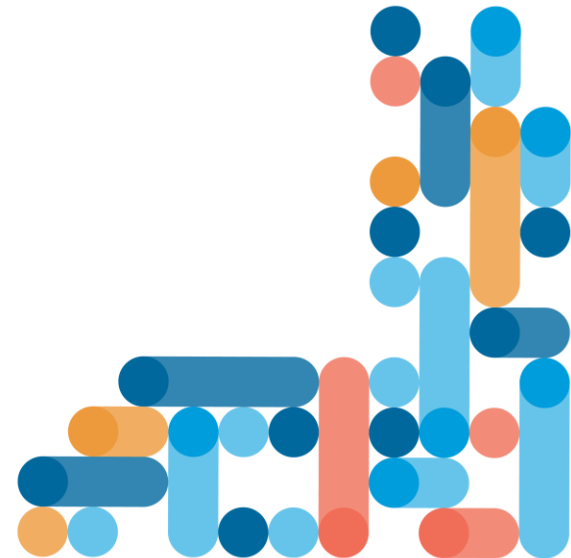
Existing data provide opportunities for more, and more diverse, gender data use.

But its **sheer availability is not enough** to ensure use; capacity development is needed to increase uptake among users across sectors.



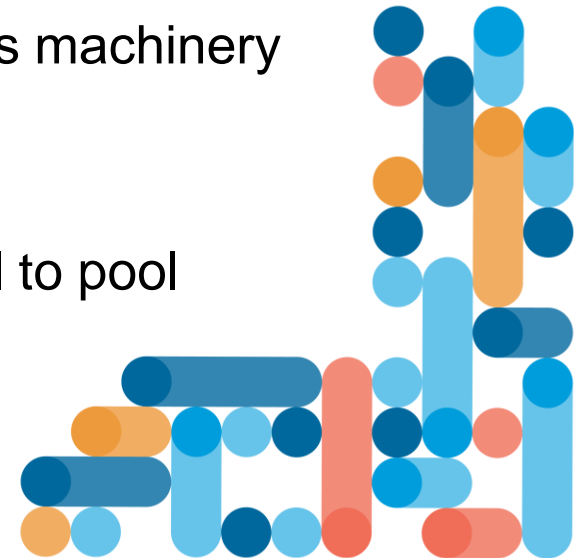
*‘...how gender data are communicated may not only influence if they are used, but also how, by whom, and for what purpose’*

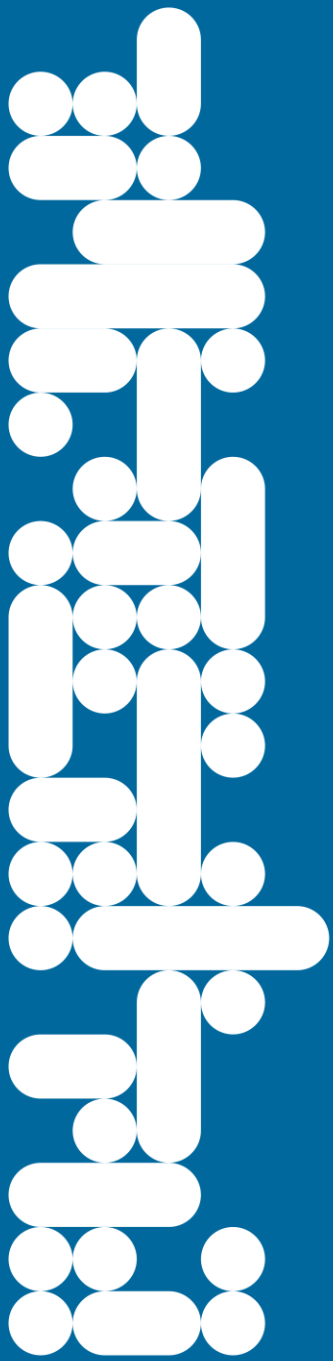
- Different potential users have different priorities, needs, and preferences when it comes to receiving gender data
- Yet diversity in dissemination is not commonplace.



*‘...there is often an assumption that data are the concern of NSOs and that gender is solely the concern of the women’s machinery.’*

- In almost all cases, successful gender data uptake and use built on co-operation and engagement across two or more stakeholder groups
- While the most prevalent forms of co-operation were between women’s machinery and the NSO or development partners and the NSO.
- Activating partnerships and collaboration around gender data is critical to pool together skills and expertise.





# Key takeaways

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**Partnerships & communication** are key to linking gender data production and availability to use

**Intent to use** from the outset and **targeted approach** in addressing capacity needs are essential

## Improving Gender Data Capacity

Strengthening gender data systems requires a **holistic and comprehensive** approach

Sustainable domestic and external **funding** is needed

Gender data should be **used in diverse ways** to effect change and prioritize investments