

WOMEN COUNT:

USING
GENDER DATA
FOR IMPACT

JUNE 2025

ABOUT THE DATA USE CASES

WHY DATA USE?

The commitment to gender data is rooted in the belief that these data will be used to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This requires ensuring that gender data that are collected are not just informative but actionable. Reliable gender data are essential for informed decision-making, including policy and legislative changes, planning, programming, budgeting, and advocacy to promote gender equality.

This compilation highlights key use cases where gender data, collected with UN Women's support, has driven meaningful change — concrete examples where gender data have directly informed policies, legislation, programmes, advocacy, or awareness campaigns. These use cases span multiple regions and sectors, including gender-based violence, unpaid care work, women's economic empowerment, and the gender-environment nexus. They showcase how evidence from time-use surveys, violence against women survey, and rapid gender assessments have led to real-world change—from legislative reforms and new policies to improved public services and increased community awareness. By demonstrating the tangible value of data in driving progress on gender equality, Women Count reinforces the importance of investing in and using gender data to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women.

METHODOLOGY

The use cases were gathered through country offices' monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including qualitative interviews with key government officials, providing direct perspectives on data-driven decision-making. Source materials included internal reporting mechanisms, the programme's annual reports, as well as impact stories published on [UN Women's Data Hub](#).

ENABLING FACTORS

Across diverse country contexts, the case studies reveal that enabling change for gender equality depends on a combination of robust gender data, institutional commitment, and strategic partnerships. Where **policy reform** has occurred, it was often underpinned by multi-stakeholder involvement and political will, along with high-quality, disaggregated data generated with the support of Women Count. For example, Ecuador's improved femicide data informed new legal definitions and victim compensation frameworks. In the realm of **planning and programming**, success hinged on timely data being integrated into strategic frameworks and budgets. In Uruguay, gender data directly reshaped employment programmes. Finally, **advocacy and awareness raising** was most effective when data were made accessible and compelling through media and civil society. In Kyrgyzstan, gender data fueled media engagement and community dialogue, shifting public perceptions and encouraging action.

These examples collectively highlight that the most transformative outcomes occur when gender data is not only produced but also translated into action through pro-active governance, policy influence, and multi-stakeholder engagement.

ABOUT WOMEN COUNT

Women Count, the gender data programme of UN Women, aims to close the gender data gap by strengthening the production, accessibility, and use of gender data for policymaking and accountability. Women Count is being generously supported by the Governments of Australia, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, Republic of Korea, and Nielsen. Operating since 2016, the programme is preparing to embark on its third phase of implementation in 2026.

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WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

POLICY REFORM

BANGLADESH

First time-use survey informs policy and recognizes the economic contributions of unpaid labour

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In 2021, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with technical/financial support from UN Women under the Women Count programme, executed the country's first nationwide Time-Use Survey (TUS), covering about 24,000 respondents across 8,000 households in 64 districts. The survey measures time spent on unpaid domestic and care work—vital for tracking SDG 5.4.1 (unpaid care/distribution) and addressing the COVID-19 “care crisis”.



**Summary brief:
Bangladesh Time-Use
Survey 2021**

[READ THE BRIEF](#)

KEY FINDINGS

Compared to men,
women spend

7.3x
as much time on
unpaid care and
domestic work



Women are

6x
as involved in
caregiving roles
as men

Men spend



5x
as many
hours as
women on
paid work



**Hours spent on
paid work daily**

Women: **1.2**

Men: **6.1**

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Satellite account & policy baseline:** The Parliamentary Standing Committee requested integrating TUS data into a satellite account to officially recognize and value women's unpaid work.
- **Policy uptake:** The 8th Five-Year Plan now includes SDG 5.4.1 and dedicated targets on unpaid care.
- A **Child Daycare Centre Bill** (2021) was updated to reflect increased care burdens.
- UN Women supports a **national programme on unpaid care**, in collaboration with ILO and the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs.
- **Advocacy:** Civil society groups are leveraging the data to shift narratives, making women's unpaid work visible and linking it to broader gender equality issues, such as domestic violence.

Just giving the data is not enough.
That data has to be used and
conveyed in a way that makes a
connection between what women
do and their status in the family

*Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health
Wing of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

[Read the story.](#)

POLICY REFORM

CHILE

Data on women's work prompt subsidy for working caregivers and inform upcoming national care policy

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In September 2020, UN Women, Chile's Ministry of Women and Gender Equity (MWGE), and telecommunications partner ENTEL conducted a Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) via text messages. The survey, spanning from September 15 to October 4, 2020, garnered 1,526 responses, aiming to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on women's paid and unpaid work in Chile.



Regional Report on gender and the SDGs during COVID-19

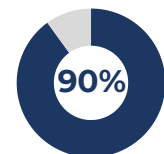
[READ THE REPORT](#)

KEY FINDINGS


3 in 4

women reported psychological, mental, or emotional impacts due to the pandemic, compared to 60% of men

Women aged 18-29 were the most affected


1 in 2

women increased time spent on unpaid care and domestic work



DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Policy Integration:** RGA findings led to the inclusion of gender resources into Chile's existing mental health platform, "Saludable Mente," and a dedicated section on women's mental health and resources for survivors of gender-based violence.
- **Support for Working Caregivers:** Data prompted the creation of a subsidy to support working caregivers of young children, acknowledging the increased burden of unpaid care work on women during the pandemic.
- **Entrepreneurship and Digital Skills Programs:** A new program was established to support women entrepreneurs and enhance women's digital skills, aiming to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic on women.

Today, people will acknowledge the care crisis more easily than before, and having data has been key to communicating the magnitude of the crisis

Claudia González, Ministry of Women and Gender Equity


[Read the story.](#)

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

COLOMBIA

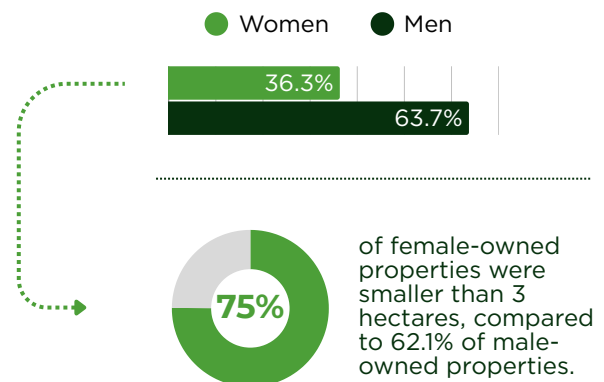
Baseline data reveals growing women's land ownership thanks to the gender-sensitive multipurpose cadastre

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In Colombia, despite women constituting nearly half of the rural population, a few own the land they cultivate. This disparity stems from historical land tenure inequities, patriarchal inheritance practices, and the legacy of armed conflict that displaced over 6 million people, 58% of whom were women. The 2016 peace agreement recognized these challenges and emphasized the need for gender-sensitive land reforms, including the formalization of land ownership and the integration of sex-disaggregated data into the national cadastral system.

KEY FINDINGS

Rural properties with a single owner



Propiedad rural en Colombia

[READ THE REPORT](#)

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Informed the **National Development Plan 2022-2026**, which integrates gender equality across various sectors.
- Contributed to **increase in women's land registration** from 39.1% in 2019 to 42.1% in 2022.
- Led to the **design of training programmes**, such as the Intercultural School of Geography for Life on implementing the Multipurpose Cadastre with a gender perspective.

The national Government is using these data to convert them into goals that allow us to reduce [gender] gaps

Johan Andrés Avendaño, Research Director at the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute

[Read the story](#)

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

COLOMBIA

Gender data help justify women-targeted economic support programmes and shape a new care policy

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In November 2020, the Gender Affairs Observatory of the Presidential Council for Women's Equity and UN Women conducted a rapid gender assessment (RGA) in Colombia, funded by the Women Count programme. The survey was conducted via phone and mobile interviews, receiving 1,647 responses. It aimed to assess the impact of COVID-19 on various aspects of life, with a focus on gender disparities.



Regional Report on gender and the SDGs during COVID-19

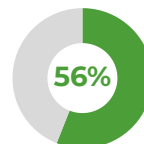
[READ THE REPORT](#)

KEY FINDINGS



76%

of women lost income, compared to 72% of men



of women lost their jobs, compared to 48% of men

61%

of women took on more unpaid care compared to 40% of men



women spent

2x

more time on unpaid domestic work than men



45%

of women reported worsened mental health, compared to 37% of men

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- The RGA findings informed the extension of the **Formal Employment Support Programme**, which offers differential wage subsidies—50% for women and 40% for men—to mitigate the economic impact on women.
- Data supported the **Public Employment Service** in placing approximately 300,000 women in formal employment.
- RGA insights contributed to the creation of a **Fund for Women's Entrepreneurship**, ensuring resources effectively reach women, especially in rural areas.
- RGA findings were instrumental in shaping a new **national care policy**, to address the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work on women.

This experience helped us show how an Observatory can generate a gender-sensitive instrument in a context as adverse as a pandemic. It's a best practice!

César Pinzón-Medina, Director, Gender Affairs Observatory

[Read the story](#)

POLICY REFORM

ETHIOPIA

Gender data inform gender equality and migration policies and agricultural programmes

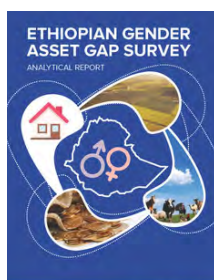
WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

The 2024 Country Gender Equality Profile, produced by UN Women and partners, significantly informed the priorities of the draft 2024 National Gender Equality and Women Empowerment's Policy.

In addition, the 2022 Gender Asset Gap Survey highlighted gaps in women's wealth relative to men's and noted other structural barriers faced by female-headed households and influenced a draft law to secure women's land rights (2024).



COUNTRY GENDER
EQUALITY PROFILE



GENDER ASSET
GAP SURVEY

KEY FINDINGS

Gender Equality Profile

40.3%

of young women
aged 20-24 were
married before 18

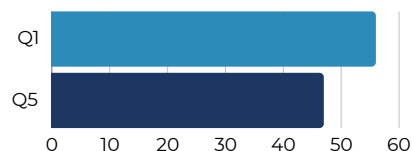


14.1%

of young women
were married
before the age of 15

Gender Asset Gap Survey

Women's share of
wealth in the poorest
quintile is higher
than at the richest



● First quintile (poorest)

● Fifth quintile (richest)

DATA USE AND IMPACT

Gender data from the Gender Equality Profile informed the priorities of the draft 2024 National Gender Equality and Women Empowerment's Policy.

The 2022 Gender Asset Gap Survey highlighted gaps in women's wealth relative to men's, influencing a draft law to secure women's land rights.

The Asset Gap Survey also informed agricultural programmes targeting women for extension services, promoting women's cooperatives, adjusting training schedules, and providing childcare.

Gender data are getting increased attention in various sectors.

Fekade Asrat, Senior National Statistics Data Quality and Standards Expert at Ethiopia Statistical Service

POLICY REFORM

GEORGIA

Time-use data helped spur more fathers to take paternity leave and informed national policies and plans

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In Georgia, traditional gender roles have limited men's participation in caregiving. The 2020–2021 UN Women and GEOSTAT Time-Use Survey (TUS) produced under the Women Count programme highlighted major gender gaps in paid and unpaid work. In 2021, TBC Bank became a signatory of the [Women's Empowerment Principles](#) and, in partnership with UN Women Georgia, started using gender data to promote equal parental leave, and implemented gender-focused training and awareness campaigns. TUS data also informed national policies and plans.

KEY FINDINGS

Compared to men, women spend



DATA USE AND IMPACT

TBC Bank:

- Used TUS findings in staff communications and training.
- Developed mandatory training modules on gender equality and time poverty and trained 8,000+ staff annually.
- First male employees took paternity leave in 2023.

Other Private Sector:

- Terabank encouraged male employees to take 4-month paid paternity leave; and planned awareness campaign.

Policy Influence:

- TUS informed Georgia's Public Service Law, with a Gender Impact Assessment (GIA), published by UN Women and Georgia's Civil Service Bureau in 2023.
- Led to a 2024 working group to draft amendments to introduce paid paternity leave for public servants.
- GIA findings embedded in the 2024–2026 Human Rights Action Plan and upcoming Gender Equality Action Plan.



Georgia time-use survey

[READ THE REPORT](#)

When you have time with your baby, it gives you such a huge pleasure that I had never experienced before, and I could not have imagined

Avtandil Tsereteli

[Read the story](#)

POLICY REFORM

KENYA

Time-use survey is a catalyst for social and economic policy

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In 2021, with the technical and financial support of UN Women through the Women Count programme, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) conducted its first ever time-use survey (KTUS) by including a module in Kenya's Continuous Household Survey (KCHS). The 2023 Kenya Time-Use Report represents an important milestone towards measuring the challenge posed by women's and girls' unpaid care and domestic work and devising policies to address it.

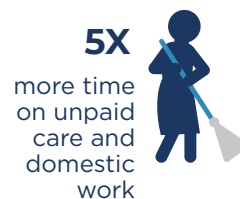


Summary brief: Kenya's time-use survey and care assessment

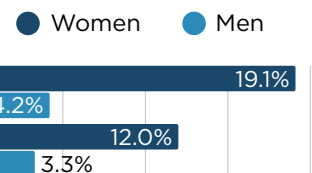
[READ THE BRIEF](#)

KEY FINDINGS

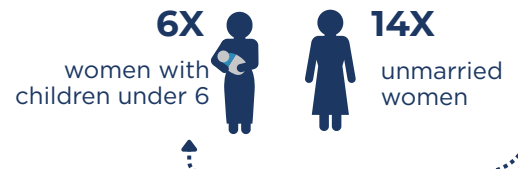
Compared to men, women spend



The burden is pervasive regardless of age



.....→ The gap is widest for



DATA USE AND IMPACT

Integration into Planning: TUS data were used to integrate gender-responsive policies into the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (2023–2027) aimed at reducing unpaid care work, promoting gender equality, and ensuring more equitable economic participation.

National Care Work Needs Assessment: TUS data were used to conduct a National Care Work Needs Assessment that showed the benefits of investing in care services, such as early childhood education, elder care, and healthcare.

National Care Policy: TUS data directly influenced the development of the National Care Policy being developed, outlining strategic interventions to address the care economy.

“[The time-use survey] brings into focus the unpaid domestic and care work, which is “work” that largely remains invisible, unrecognized and unaccounted for in decision-making

James Muhati, Principal Secretary for Economic Planning

POLICY REFORM

KENYA

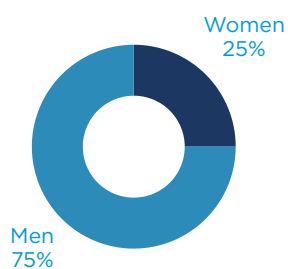
County gender data sheets are ushering in new subnational policy reform

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In 2019, the Council of Governors, with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and UN Women, developed a set of County Gender Data Sheets for 10 counties.

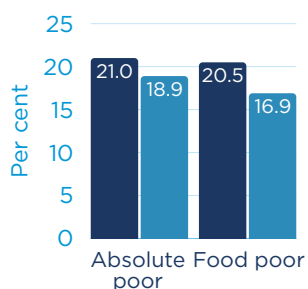
These data sheets provide baseline data to track progress on gender equality and women's empowerment indicators.

Kitui County: Women in Parliament, 2017



● Women

Kirinyaga County: Population by type of Poverty and sex, 2015/16



● Men

KEY FINDINGS

Education: Lower enrollment and completion rates for girls in secondary and tertiary education compared to boys.

Health: Limited access to reproductive health services for women, especially in rural areas.

Economic participation: Women were underrepresented in formal employment and faced barriers to accessing financial resources and assets.

Lack of sex-disaggregated data: Many sectors lacked sufficient sex-disaggregated data, hindering effective policy-making and programme implementation.

DATA USE/IMPACT

Policy Development: In Kitui County, the data informed three key legislations:

- A County Gender Policy to address gender disparities.
- An Empowerment Bill targeting income-generating activities for women.
- A Mainstreaming Bill to ensure the integration of gender considerations into all county actions.

Improved Service Delivery: In Kirinyaga County, the data guided contraceptive supply decisions, ensuring better reproductive health services for women.

Enhanced Awareness: The data sheets increased awareness among county officials about the importance of collecting and utilizing sex-disaggregated data for informed decision-making.

“Our ability to measure what we do and what milestones we are gaining ... is purely based on data that is appropriately disaggregated.

Jaqueline Mogeni. CEO, Council of Governors

[Read the story](#)

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

SENEGAL

Time use data call for urgent policy reforms

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Despite the importance of unpaid work to the economy, Senegal had never been able to measure its value or scope through a proper statistical survey. In 2021, technical and financial support from the Women Count programme made it possible for Senegal's National Statistical Office (ANSO) to conduct its first-ever Time-Use Survey (TUS), becoming one of the few countries in Africa to have done so. Its findings have since galvanized advocacy by women's groups, prompted revisions of government policies and programmes, and enabled the value of women's unpaid work to be estimated for the first time.



National Time-Use Survey of Senegal

[READ THE REPORT](#)

“We’ve had a women’s empowerment policy for a long time. But the TUS results made us see that aspects of the policy need to be improved

Astou Diouf Gueye, Director of Equity and Gender Equality, Ministry of Women, Family and Child Protection

[Read the story](#)

KEY FINDINGS



women spend
2.5x
more time on unpaid care and domestic work than men



this amounts to
5
hours/day



men spend
2x
more time on paid work than women



women are
9x
more involved in caregiving than men

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Established Women’s Empowerment Directorate** as part of the government’s response to the survey findings, to enhance women’s empowerment through targeted programmes and initiatives that reduce the burden of unpaid care work and improve women’s socio-economic status.
- **Strengthened UN Women’s ‘3R Programme’** on recognizing, reducing, and redistributing unpaid care work among rural women. Innovative solution like providing adapted and affordable health insurance models help redistribute unpaid care.
- **Enhanced policy discussions** have underscored the critical economic contribution of women’s unpaid labor and pushed for its recognition in national economic planning. For example, the National Network of Working Women of Senegal used TUS data at an advocacy event to argue for a Law on the Protection of Pregnant and Breastfeeding Working Women.

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

SENEGAL

A Gender Index for the extractive sector is shaping industry policies and evaluations

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Since 2020, women's participation in Senegal's extractive sector has increased, supported by the advocacy, training, and gender-disaggregated data provided by Women in Mining (WIM). In 2024, WIM and the Women Count programme published a Gender Index that is now informing national and local policy decisions.



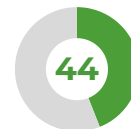
[Read the Gender Index](#)

“The support of the Women Count project has allowed us, after having carried out a feasibility study and a pilot phase, to be able to test or start scaling it up in mining areas

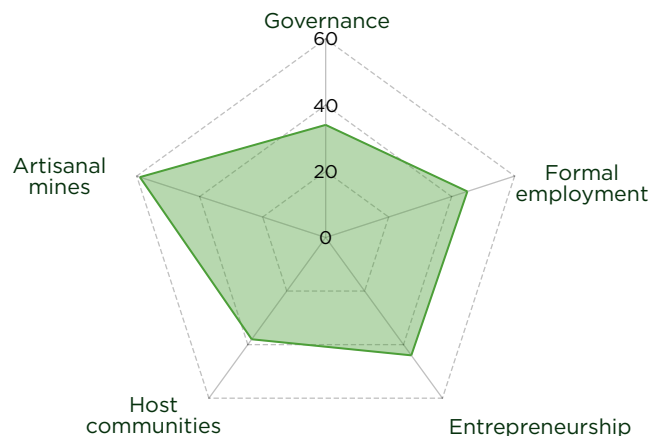
Aida Diop, WIM Senegal President

KEY FINDINGS

Senegal's overall score on the Gender Index



Senegal's score across the 5 dimensions:



DATA USE AND IMPACT

Policy influence: The Gender Index is being used by the Ministry of Energy, Petroleum and Mines as a benchmark for its integration of gender in the extractive sector. WIM used the Index to advocate for a gender lens in policymaking and inform the Bill on Women's Empowerment.

Mainstreaming gender: The Sectoral Development Policy Letter now includes a gender lens and formally recommends use of the Gender Index for sector diagnostics.

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

TANZANIA

Household Budget Survey 2019/2020 findings informed gender-responsive plans

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

UN Women supported the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2019/2020 in Zanzibar. The survey collected detailed sex-disaggregated data on income, consumption, labor, and time use at the household level. The survey data highlighted economic disparities, particularly affecting women in lower-level positions, and identified poorer women as most recipients under the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). Finally, the data informed policy planning and decisions.



Zanzibar 2019/20 Household Budget Survey

[READ THE REPORT](#)

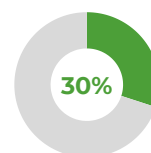
Continuing affirmative actions have to be employed to ensure that equal and unimpeded access is being offered to women and girls to enjoy their educational, health care and resource utilization rights

Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein, President of Zanzibar

KEY FINDINGS



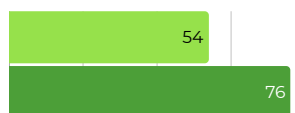
women spend **4.5 hours/day** on unpaid care and domestic work, compared to 1.2 hours for men



of women report being involved in major household financial decisions

Significant gender gap in access to paid employment

● Female ● Male



Labour force participation (%)

Only 17% of women own land, compared to 48% of men



DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Data led to the revision of the minimum salary of government employees, benefiting women in lower-level positions
- HBS findings targeted the allocation of the TASAF, a government poverty reduction strategy where beneficiaries receive cash transfers to increase their income and livelihood. Data helped identify poorer women who are most recipients covered under the Fund.
- Data informed the design of Zanzibar's 3rd National Poverty Reduction Plan (MKUZA III) and the Five-Year Development Plan, ensuring that gender issues were mainstreamed across priority sectors like agriculture, health, and education.

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING



Employment programmes are being reshaped with a gender perspective

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In 2024, UN Women released a report on Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) scenarios in Uruguay, supported by the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office. The report analyzed barriers to women's employment through three concepts: sticky floors, broken stairs, and glass ceilings. The report influenced decision-making across different Uruguayan government administrations.

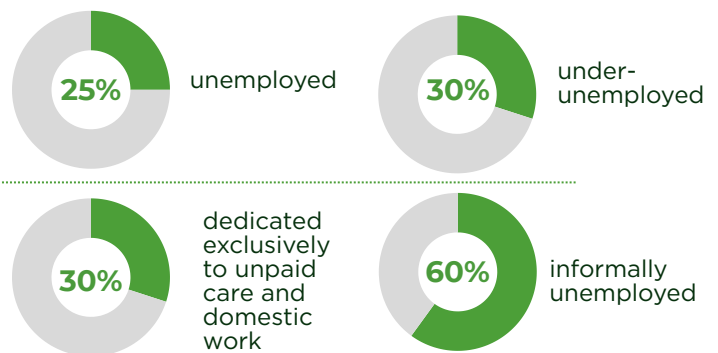


Women's economic empowerment scenarios in Uruguay

[READ THE REPORT](#)

KEY FINDINGS

employment barriers faced by women



DATA USE AND IMPACT

The study was used to recommend adjustments to the existing DINA/MTSS employment programmes and reframe employment initiatives with a gender perspective.

The data helped inform:

- Reorientation of the Ministry's Productive Investment Programme to include a gender focus.
- Planned policies to support caregivers, enhance skills training, and promote non-traditional employment for women.
- Potential reforms in labour policy and the national care system, aiming to improve working conditions and social security inclusion for women caregivers.

“It resonated and I found it very impactful and necessary.”

Isabel Pérez de Sierra, Professor at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences

[Read the report](#)

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS RAISING

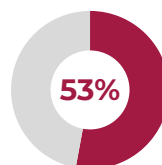
ALBANIA

Violence against women data catalyzes legal change

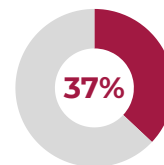
WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

The 2018 National Population Survey on Violence Against Women and Girls in Albania was the third of its kind, following studies in 2007 and 2013. For the first time, the survey involved stakeholders right from inception. As a result, 'new' types of violence were added: dating violence, non-partner violence, child sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and stalking. The survey was led by the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) with financial and technical support from UN Women and UNDP.

KEY FINDINGS



of women reported experiencing one or more forms of violence in their lifetime



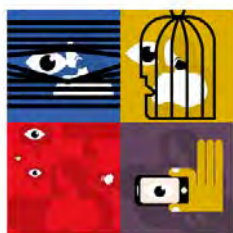
of women were experiencing violence at the time of the survey

Types of Violence Experienced:

Dating Violence: **65.8%**
Intimate Partner Violence: **47%**
Non-Partner Violence: **18.2%**

Sexual Harassment: **18.1%**
Stalking: **12.6%**
Child Sexual Abuse: **3.1%**

NATIONAL POPULATION SURVEY
Violence Against Women
and Girls in Albania



National Population Survey:
Violence Against Women
and Girls in Albania

[READ THE REPORT](#)

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- The data contributed to **tailoring the framework defining standards of services** provided by emergency municipal facilities for survivors of violence to better meet the needs of victims.
- The findings informed subsequent **amendments to the Criminal Code** which added psychological violence and dating violence as forms of GBV, as well as increased prison sentences for perpetrators.
- The data were instrumental in advocacy efforts to **expand services available for victims of domestic violence** to cover other forms of violence and resulted in the establishment of the first rape crisis centre in Albania.
- CSOs cited the survey findings in their **advocacy for changes** to policies, laws and programmes.
- The increased awareness supported CSOs in asking for additional changes to make legal frameworks more inclusive of all forms of violence.

“If they believe in the statistics, they will use these statistics; or else, it will remain just another study like many others

Delina Ibrahimaj, former Director, National Institute of Statistics, Albania

[Read the story.](#)

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

COLOMBIA

COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment on violence against women informed interventions

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

The COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment on Violence Against Women (VAW) in Colombia, led by UN Women in 2021, aimed to understand the impact of the pandemic on gender-based violence. The findings revealed increases in violence and perceptions of insecurity for women. They highlighted the need for disaggregated, localized data, which were then used to inform interventions, particularly in the Department of Nariño and the Municipality of Pasto.



Shadow Pandemic: Violence against women during COVID-19 in Colombia

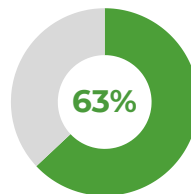
[READ THE REPORT](#)

“These figures allowed us to make our mayor understand the importance of the issue and include things in the Municipal Development Plan to obtain unassigned resources

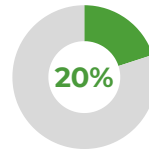
Elena Pantoja, Secretary of Women, Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities for the Municipality of Pasto

[Read the story](#)

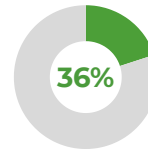
KEY FINDINGS



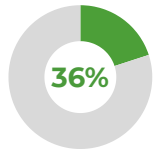
63% of women said that they or other women they know have experienced a form of violence.



20% believed domestic conflicts increased during the pandemic



36% said harassment in public spaces was common



36% said domestic abuse became more common

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Gender-related funding** in Pasto tripled, from COP 400 million (USD 83,000) in 2020 to COP 1.2 billion (USD 250,000) in 2021.
- Data influenced the **Municipal Development Plan**, helping to secure resources for gender-based initiatives and develop an economic autonomy project in 2022. 147 women directly benefited from entrepreneurial ventures under the project, and 435 family members benefited indirectly.
- 10-15 **civil society organizations** were strengthened through the economic autonomy project.
- The **Support Unit for Women Victims of Violence** was reopened, offering legal and psychological help to an average 20 survivors per month.
- **Police response time** reduced to under 3 minutes.
- Data fostered a cultural shift within local governments towards **action-oriented planning**.

POLICY REFORM

ECUADOR

Better femicide data collection strengthens policies

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Femicide in Ecuador is often underreported or misclassified, with many gender-based killings not officially recognized as such due to narrow legal definitions and gaps in data collection.

In 2024, Ecuador participated in a Women Count pilot programme to implement the UN Women-UNODC Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls. The initiative was a collaboration between UN Women's Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office, UNODC, and Ecuador's National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), with a goal to improve the accuracy, visibility, and utilization of femicide data in the country.



Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killings of women and girls

[READ THE REPORT](#)

“(An) important result of the pilot is to put on the table the importance and urgency for the country to implement the framework to be able to measure this indicator, because... we really need to have this indicator reported, now!”

Veronica Cuzco, INEC

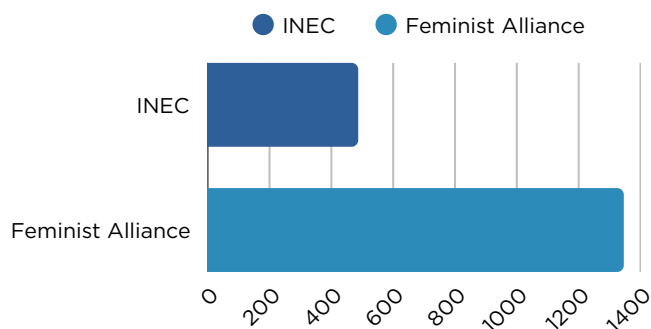
KEY FINDINGS

Underreported and misclassified femicide cases leave many murders invisible.

Data gaps: variables such as the victim-perpetrator relationship or signs of sexual assaults were not measured.

Lack of data impedes governments from providing compensation to victims' families as required by a new law

Disparities in numbers between femicides reported by INEC and the Feminist Alliance, 2019-2024



DATA USE AND IMPACT

Improved data now enables the Ministry of Women and Human Rights to identify the family members of femicide victims, who are entitled to compensation under a new 2024 Organic Law on Support and Reparation for Families of Victims of Femicide and Gender-Based Violence Deaths.

A **harmonized data registry** facilitates transparency and accessibility for policymakers.

More accurate data now **strengthens legal frameworks**

The initiative has **bridged gaps** between official and unofficial data.

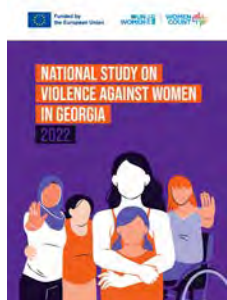
PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

GEORGIA

Survey on violence against women boosts private sector awareness and shelter donations

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Following Georgia's second Violence against Women Survey, a Meeting on the economic rehabilitation of violence survivors was organized by UN Women in March 2024. The Survey findings were shared by UN Women. As a result, Liberty Bank decided to donate USD \$6,500 as well as food and childcare items to a local women's shelter in Tbilisi.



National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia 2022

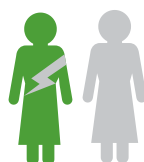
[READ THE REPORT](#)

“This is just the beginning and we've had good feedback from our employees. They talk about it in their free time and their coffee breaks. We have very powerful men here and this information is also very important for them because we need to work with men and boys to change their minds

Nina Chikhladze, Head of HR, Liberty Bank

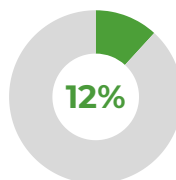
[Read the story](#)

KEY FINDINGS



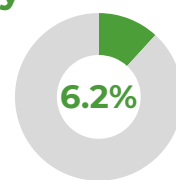
1 in 2
women

aged 15-69
experience
violence in
their lifetime



seek help
from the
police

only



access
services
such as
shelters

The data also highlighted significant gaps in help-seeking behavior and access to support systems for survivors of violence.

DATA USE AND IMPACT

Informed by the VAW Survey findings, Liberty Bank:

- **Donated USD \$6,500**, food, and childcare supplies to the Tbilisi women's shelter.
- **Integrated VAW data** into internal communications, raising staff awareness.
- **Created informational posters** based on the data and launched a **confidential reporting channel** for sexual harassment.
- **Distributed newsletters** to all 5,000 employees on topics including economic violence and the work of the shelter.
- **Reinforced its commitment** to the Women's Empowerment Principles and corporate social responsibility.

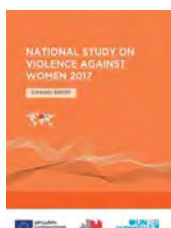
POLICY REFORM

GEORGIA

Violence against women study ushers in country's first sexual harassment law

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In 2017, UN Women and Georgia's National Statistics Office (GEOSTAT), supported by the European Union, conducted the first comprehensive National Study on Violence against Women since 2009. The study examined domestic violence, non-partner physical and sexual violence, and surveyed both women's and men's perceptions and awareness of gender-based violence. Notably, it was the first collection of data on sexual harassment and stalking.



National study on Violence against Women in Georgia 2017

[READ THE REPORT](#)

“In advocacy, it's very important to show numbers and the extent of the problem... This research helped us lobby, raise awareness and show the extent.

Ekaterine Skhiladze, Deputy Public Defender of Georgia

[Read the story](#)

KEY FINDINGS



1 in 5

women experienced sexual harassment in their lifetime



1 in 7

women experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime



Many women facing violence were unaware of the services available to them, or faced social or logistical barriers to access.

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- The findings led to the **drafting of legislative amendments** by the Gender Equality Council of the Parliament of Georgia, fuelled by public debate and strategic advocacy.
- In May 2019, Georgia adopted its **first sexual harassment law**, addressing harassment in both public spaces and workplaces, and specifying fines for offenders.
- Within the first year of the law's enactment, the Public Defender's Office received **seven workplace sexual harassment complaints**, resulting in accountability for perpetrators in four cases.
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs received **15 complaints from public places**, with 13 perpetrators held accountable.

POLICY REFORM



Violence against women data helped address gender-based violence

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

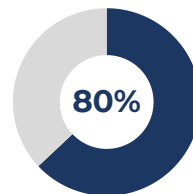
In 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Violence Against Women Rapid Gender Assessment (VAW RGA) was conducted to assess the prevalence and impact of gender-based violence (GBV) in Kenya. The assessment revealed a significant increase in GBV, particularly sexual violence, child marriage, and physical abuse. The findings underscored the urgent need for comprehensive policy and legal reforms to prevent and address GBV.



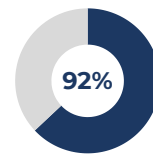
Shadow Pandemic: Violence against women during COVID-19 in Kenya

[READ THE REPORT](#)

KEY FINDINGS



of women said that they or other women they know have experienced a form of violence.



believed domestic conflicts increased during the pandemic



56%
of women think that it is common for women to be harassed in public



60%
of women feel unsafe walking alone at night

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Data contributed to the establishment of the **POLICARE Center**, a multi-agency, one-stop center model designed to provide comprehensive services to GBV survivors, including medical care, psychosocial support, and legal assistance.
- Data were used by the National GBV Working Group to submit a **Memorandum on policy** and legal recommendations aimed at enhancing the prevention and response to GBV, with a focus on ending femicide and securing justice for survivors.

“Every woman and girl deserves to live free from fear. These recommendations represent our collective promise to make Kenya safer for every daughter, sister, and mother.

Faith Achieng (name changed), a GBV survivor and advocate from Nairobi

[Read the story](#)

POLICY REFORM

MOROCCO

Civil society “listeners” work with enumerators to track violence against women

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Following the adoption of a national law to combat violence against women and girls (VAWG) in 2018, the High Commission for Planning (HCP) partnered with UN Women to conduct a second national prevalence survey in 2019. This effort aimed to provide updated data to inform the law’s implementation and guide policy and services. CSOs played a central role throughout the process – from shaping survey tools to participating in data collection as trained “listeners” – helping ensure the approach was ethical, inclusive, and reflective of women’s lived experiences.



Violence against women survey report

[READ THE REPORT](#)

KEY FINDINGS

Prevalence



57% of women and girls reported experiencing at least one act of violence in the past 12 months

Reporting



Only 10.5% of survivors reported the violence they experienced, though this is an improvement from 2009

● 2019

● 2009

Awareness

Only **58%** of women and **57%** of men had heard of Law 103-13 which criminalizes gender discrimination. Awareness of public services was only 41% among women

DATA USE AND IMPACT

CSOs have used data to:

- **Advocate for policy change**, citing the data to call for measures to protect women against violence.
- **Target services effectively**: Survey findings have guided local service-delivery for survivors.
- **Raise awareness** in public education campaigns and local advocacy efforts to combat stigma around VAWG.
- **Respond to emergencies**: During the COVID-19 pandemic, CSOs used the survey data to prove their rising needs and to advocate for protective measures. A follow-up survey showed that over 66% of service providers noted an increase in women seeking help, while over 91% reported facing new challenges in providing support.

Working with civil society improved data quality through the ways they conducted interviews, the tools, and the words chosen

Oussama Marseli, HCP's Director of Statistics

[Read the story](#)

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING



TANZANIA

Community radio stations use data to help address gender-based violence in Zanzibar

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Since 2021, Zanzibar's Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), in collaboration with the Women Count programme, has produced and disseminated monthly gender-based violence (GBV) data. This initiative was launched to improve the understanding of GBV trends, inform targeted responses, and enhance community awareness and reporting.

Community radio stations like Tumbatu FM and Kati Radio (a youth-led station) have integrated GBV data into their programming.



Uptake and use of gender data - the case of Tanzania

[READ THE BRIEF](#)

The partnership between OCGS and UN Women has contributed to this increase (of gender data) and also helped members of the Police Service to have a broader understanding of GBV

Inspector Said. Zanzibar Police Headquarters' Statistics Unit

[Read the story](#)

KEY FINDINGS

1,809

GBV cases were reported in Zanzibar in 2024

28%

Increase in reporting since 2020

The GBV data are disaggregated by district, age group, type of violence, and from 2024, by disability status, prosecution rates, and convictions.



DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Media Engagement:** Community radio stations like Tumbatu FM and Kati Radio (a youth-led station) have integrated GBV data into their programming, increasing public awareness and encouraging survivors to report.
- **Public Awareness:** Radio call-ins show increased community knowledge on where and how to report GBV.
- **Policy & Planning:** Data inform the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children, budget motions in Parliament, and specialized police training.
- **Policy & Planning:** Data inform the National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children; community sensitization led by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elders, and Children; budget motions in Parliament advocating for more resources for the police to combat GBV; and specialized police training.

POLICY REFORM

THAILAND

Rapid gender assessment on violence against women inform policy and programmatic responses

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

The Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) on violence against women in Thailand, led by UN Women, revealed a sharp rise in violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Lockdowns, economic stress, and limited access to services intensified risks, especially for vulnerable groups. The findings informed national policies and programs aimed at improving protection and support for survivors



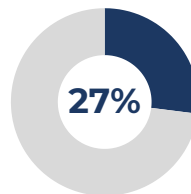
Measuring the Shadow Pandemic: Violence against women during COVID-19 in Thailand

[READ THE REPORT](#)

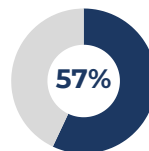
Learn more about the RGA on violence against women



KEY FINDINGS



of women said that they or other women they know have experienced a form of violence



believed intimate partner violence increased during the pandemic



of women feel unsafe walking alone at night

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Informed the National Action Plan** for Preventing and Addressing Violence against Children, Women, and Family Members (2023–2027).
- Informed the development of **awareness-raising campaigns** aimed at preventing violence against women and promoting gender equality.
- Led to the integration of gender-responsive measures in national COVID-19 response and recovery plans.

POLICY REFORM



UGANDA

Violence against women data fuels wide-ranging policy changes

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

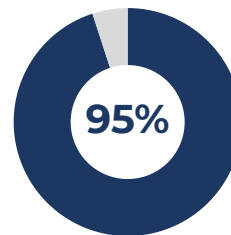
The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), with support from UN Women, conducted the country's first-ever stand-alone national survey on violence against women and girls (VAWG), in 2020. The survey found that nearly all women and girls had experienced violence since the age of 15. It also found that workplace violence was high, but help-seeking behaviour was low, as most women never reported violence to the authorities.



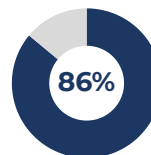
National Survey on Violence in Uganda - Module 1: Violence Against Women and Girls

[READ THE REPORT](#)

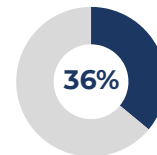
KEY FINDINGS



of women experienced physical or sexual violence since age 15



of women experienced violence in their workplace



of women had ever experienced intimate partner violence



Gender gaps persist in access to services for survivors

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- To improve access to services, specialized police units were established, focused on handling gender-based violence cases, and one-stop centers provide integrated services to survivors, including medical, legal, and psychosocial support.
- The findings led to the development and strengthening of workplace sexual harassment policies establishing clear mechanisms for reporting and addressing harassment to ensure a safer work environment for all employees.
- The evidence led to legal reforms, including the reintroduction of the Sexual Offences Bill.

These data have informed policies and draft legislation... And we've seen progress on these laws on the floor of Parliament.

Sandra Heather, Programme Officer for the Ugandan Women's Parliamentary Association

[Read the story](#)

GOVERNANCE

POLICY REFORM

CAMEROON

Gender data informed the local governance strategy to elevate women leaders

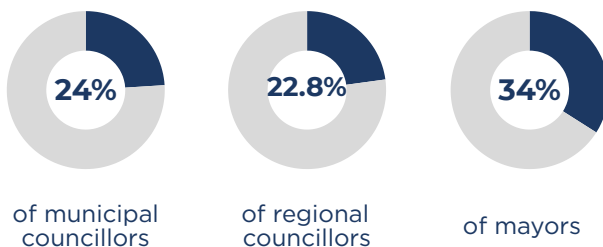
WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Since 2024, the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (MINDDEVEL) now has a Local Governance Strategy based on a gender statistics diagnosis supported by Women Count.

The strategy details actions ranging from capacity-building to gender mainstreaming in planning, budgeting and social services, to awareness-raising campaigns to confront obstacles such as harmful cultural practices.

KEY FINDINGS

In local government, women make up only:



No women serve as presidents of regional councils.

Barriers to women's participation: discriminatory practices and harmful cultural norms; gender-based violence and marginalization, including for women with disabilities.

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- A recent assessment indicated an **increase in women accessing leadership roles**, attributed to the new Local Governance Strategy.
- The Local Governance Strategy was developed based on a **gender statistics diagnosis** supported by the Women Count project, which provided a baseline for identifying gaps and setting goals for women's political participation.
- **Gender mainstreaming** in local planning, budgeting, and services has been prioritized. A Gender Budgeting Strategy and more disaggregated statistics were introduced in 2024 targeting vulnerable groups, including women and women with disabilities.
- **Collaborations with a network of local elected women** of Africa (REFELA-Cameroon section) and the Ministry for Women and Family supports women's leadership development. Awareness campaigns are challenging cultural barriers and increase public support for women leaders.
- A local **statistical information system** is being developed to track equitable access to public facilities and social services by sex and other demographic indicators.

With Women Count ... it's really something we've capitalized on to go beyond simple statistics

Lydie Ella Meye, Minister Plenipotentiary and Head of the Studies, Statistics, Planning and Cooperation Division of MINDDEVEL

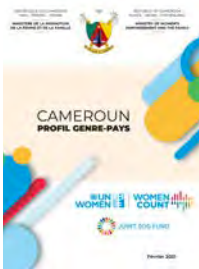
PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

CAMEROON

Country Gender Equality Profile advanced gender equality policies and plans

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

UN Women provided critical technical and financial support in the development of Cameroon's first Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP) which generated a comprehensive analytical assessment of the status of gender equality and women's empowerment. It served as a key evidence base for advancing gender equality across national policies and planning processes.



Cameroon gender equality profile

[READ THE REPORT](#)

“The aim is to consolidate the uniqueness of the budget cycle, to introduce the gender perspective in the preparatory phase, to integrate the gender prism in the medium-term macro-budgetary programming and to prepare a budget with guaranteed gender sensitivity.

Sophie Boumsong, Head, Budgetary Reform Division

KEY FINDINGS

The CGEP identified key gender disparities and areas needing policy intervention to promote gender equality.



Women are underrepresented in formal employment sectors and often engaged in informal or vulnerable employment, limiting their economic empowerment.

Women's participation in political and decision-making positions remains low, with cultural norms and systemic barriers impeding their involvement.



DATA USE AND IMPACT

- CGEP was used by the Ministry of Economy and Planning to **inform the 2022 Finance Bill** adopted by Parliament in 2021, which includes an annex highlighting gender challenges to be addressed by the Finance Bill.
- CGEP was the **core tool used in advocacy** for national reform on gender-responsive budgeting as part of the 2022 Finance Bill. As a result, between 2021 and 2022, there was an **8.9% increase in budget allocations for the health, education, and social development** sub-sectors, reflecting a shift towards more gender-responsive budgeting.
- A **presidential circular** was issued to guide budget preparation with a gender perspective, reinforcing the government's commitment to GRB.

POLICY REFORM

GEORGIA

Gender data drive bold step toward gender equality in the public service

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

UN Women, in collaboration with the Civil Service Bureau of Georgia and the ISET Policy Institute, conducted a gender impact assessment (GIA) of the Law of Georgia on Public Service, aimed at fostering gender equality within the public service.

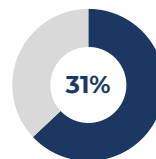


GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE LAW OF GEORGIA ON PUBLIC SERVICE

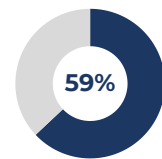
[READ THE REPORT \(GEORGIAN\)](#)

KEY FINDINGS

Women 's share of total public service workforce



including the Ministry of Internal Affairs



excluding the Ministry of Internal Affairs

43%
Rank I and II managerial positions, an increase from 39% in 2018



9%
of heads of public entities and 15% of deputy heads were women

15%
↓
9%

15% of heads of public entities were women in 2019 and 9% in 2022

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Legislative amendments were introduced** to institutionalize GIAs as a standard part of law-making and policy planning with gender equality at its core.
- The GIA and subsequent legislative and policy changes led to a more **gender-sensitive legal framework**, which will influence future public service reforms.
- The GIA set a precedent for how gender considerations can be systematically integrated into policy-making processes. This approach not only benefits women but also enhances the overall effectiveness and inclusiveness of governance.

[READ THE BRIEF \(EN\)](#)

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

KENYA

Inter-agency gender statistics technical committee advanced gender statistics

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Kenya's original Gender Committee had limited representation and scope. Following the launch of UN Women's Women Count project in 2018, it evolved into the more inclusive and impactful Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC). Co-chaired by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the State Department for Gender Affairs, the IAGSTC now includes government agencies, civil society, academia, and the private sector, which work together to improve coordination, data use, and gender statistics aligned with the SDGs.



Improving coordination within Kenya's National Statistics System

[READ THE CASE STUDY](#)

[The IAGSTC is] a good case of how co-creation can bridge the gap between data producers and users and support in measuring the right things

Fridah Githuku, GROOTS Kenya Executive Director

[Read the story](#)

KEY FINDINGS

- **Limited Scope of Gender Committee:** Kenya's public sector-led and driven Gender Committee was established but its representation was limited and its scope was restricted to validating gender statistics.
- **Low production and use of gender data:** An assessment noted that despite best efforts, gender statistics were fragmented, the systems needed to produce and use them were inadequate, and there was a deluge of unused data.
- **Expanded Stakeholder Engagement:** The IAGSTC was established to enhance coordination among government agencies, civil society, academia, and development partners, to improve gender data collection and use.

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Improved coordination** among UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF, including on the Gender Dimensions Monograph based on Kenya's 2019 Census data.
- **Enhanced SDG tracking** and Kenya's 2020 Voluntary National Review, which the UN Development Coordination Office recognized as a good practice, particularly for including COVID-19 impacts on SDGs.
- **New data products**, notably the Gender and Empowerment chapter in Kenya's Economic Survey.
- **Policy influence:** (a) Developed the first-ever county gender data sheets for 10 counties, informing three new laws and shaping other policy decisions: (b) Agricultural Finance Corporation's revised gender policy and financial commitments.
- **Data use in research and advocacy:** Enabled student-led policy research using official data and equipped CSOs to advocate more effectively.

THE ENVIRONMENT

POLICY REFORM

SAMOA

Gender and environment statistics inform gender equality and climate policies

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Samoa's 2023 Gender and Environment Statistics (GES), supported by the Women Count programme, addressed critical data gaps on how climate and disaster impacts differ by gender.

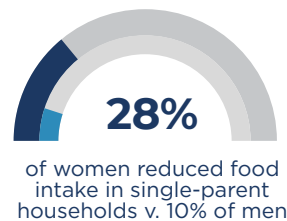
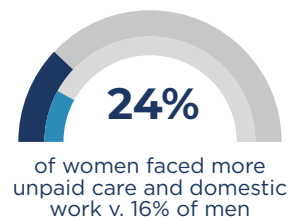
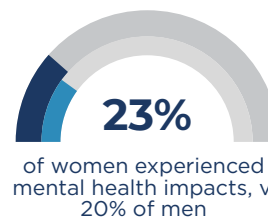
Launched at the 2024 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, the GES was recognized by Samoa's Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development as a major step toward evidence-based policymaking.



Gender and environment survey report: Samoa

[READ THE REPORT](#)

KEY FINDINGS



Displacement
5.6% of women vs. 4.9% of men.

Decreased income
19% 19% of women vs. 15% of men.

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Gender data inform **national adaptation and climate financing programmes**, particularly for rural women, to unlock opportunities.
- GES has **bridged data gaps and supported existing policies** that highlight the gender-environment nexus: Samoa 2040, 2020 Samoa Climate Change Policy, and the National Policy on Gender Equality and Rights of Women and Girls (2021-2031).
- New tools and capacity** for gender-disaggregated data collection are provided by the GES.
- In 2025, Samoa Bureau of Statistics plans a **user-producer workshop to promote data use** among policymakers and financial institutions.

“I think this data will actually boost the support from the Government as well as our NGOs in making sure that opportunities are available for all women.

Lewis Sinclair, Principal, Census & Survey Operations, Samoa Bureau of Statistics

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

TANZANIA

Gender data inform policy reform and fuel-efficient technologies

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

UN Women supported Tanzania's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) survey, conducted in 2021. This comprehensive study, executed in partnership with the OECD Development Centre, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician of Zanzibar, aimed to assess and understand the extent of gender-based discrimination in Tanzania's social institutions. The findings have been instrumental in informing policy decisions and advocating for gender equality across the nation.



SIGI Country Report for Tanzania

[READ THE REPORT](#)

KEY FINDINGS

UNPAID WORK



women spend **3.1X** more time on unpaid care and domestic work than men

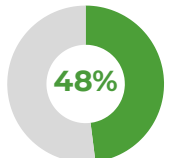
this amounts to **4.5 hours/day**

CHILD MARRIAGE



16% of women aged 20–24 were married before the age of 18

VIOLENCE



experienced intimate partner violence at least once in their lifetime

LAND OWNERSHIP



Women are significantly less likely to own agricultural land compared to men

DATA USE AND IMPACT

Findings from the SIGI survey were used to

- Advocate for the passage of the pending **Marriage and Divorce Bill**, to address legal gaps related to women's rights in marriage and divorce.
- Influence the rollout of an initiative on **fuel-efficient cooking stoves**, reducing the time women spend on cooking and fuel collection, thereby improving their quality of life and economic opportunities

“The results from the SIGI Tanzania country study depict an encouraging situation... Our hope is that the findings from the study... will continue to inform policy formulation and review in the future

Dorothy Gwajima, Minister of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups

POLICY REFORM

TONGA

Photo: UN Women/Montira Narkvichien

First gender and environment survey sparks action on family protection and disaster risk reduction

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

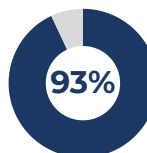
In 2022, Tonga conducted its inaugural Gender and Environment Survey (GES), marking a significant milestone in understanding the interplay between gender dynamics and environmental challenges. Implemented by the Tonga Statistics Department (TSD) with support from UN Women and funding from the Australian Government, the survey reached over 5,000 participants across Tonga's diverse islands. The GES aimed to capture the nuanced experiences of both women and men concerning environmental stressors, disaster impacts, and climate change effects.



Gender and Environment Survey Report: Kingdom of Tonga

[READ THE REPORT](#)

KEY FINDINGS



93% of people reported experiencing three or more disasters in the past 12 months

92%

of women were impacted by mental health issues, compared to 85% of men



63%

of women were impacted by income loss, compared to 60% of men



77%

of women increased unpaid care and domestic work, compared to 74% of men



DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Informed the review of Tonga's National Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Policy.
- Increased accountability mechanisms to implement the Disaster Risk Management Policy.
- Generated advocacy and debate on the linkages between climate change, disasters, and rising cases of domestic violence.

“This will help us better coordinate some of the policy work here in Tonga, so this survey is wonderful!”

Uieta Kaufusi, Gender Policy Advisor, Women's Affairs and Gender Equality Division of Tonga's Ministry of Internal Affairs

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HUMANITARIAN AND RAPID RESPONSE

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

ALBANIA

Rapid gender assessment helps target government programmes and budgeting

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In April 2020, UN Women Albania conducted a Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) to evaluate the gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Partnering with IDRA Research & Consulting, the survey utilized computer-assisted phone interviews, reaching 1,300 respondents nationwide between 17–26 April 2020.



The impact of COVID-19 on women's and men's lives and livelihoods in Europe and Central Asia

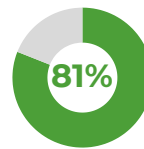
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“The rapid gender assessment was really the best tool to make people aware – not only policymakers but also other people – of the gendered impacts of the pandemic

Eglantina Gjermeni, Subcommittee Chair

[Read the story](#)

KEY FINDINGS



81% of women reported an increase in unpaid care work during the pandemic



1 in 2

self-employed women with children reduced their working hours due to increased unpaid work



2 in 3

people reported a decline in farming income

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- **Policy Adjustments:** The RGA findings prompted the Ministry of Finance and Economy to adjust support packages for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), ensuring increased attention to women-led businesses. Performance indicators were introduced to monitor the number of supported women-headed businesses.
- **Agricultural Subsidies:** Based on the assessment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development increased the number of women beneficiaries in existing subsidy schemes and committed to reviewing and enhancing funding to better support women in agriculture.

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

JORDAN

Rapid gender assessment influences national plans and prompt programmatic responses

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

UN Women supported Rapid Gender Assessments (RGAs) in Jordan, that evaluated the gendered impacts of COVID-19, focusing on vulnerable groups, including Syrian refugees.

The first RGA in April 2020 was conducted among 850 respondents; the second RGA (May 2020), in partnership with Jordan's Economic and Social Council, reached 1,300 respondents via telephone; the third RGA (May 2021) was a follow-up vulnerability assessment.



Jordan's rapid gender assessment

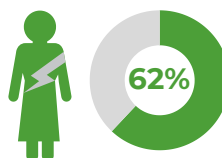
[READ THE REPORT](#)

“When it's an international document, it really has impact ... that's why rapid assessments with analysis are so important, with recommendations and looking at the structural reasons behind them that will really impact change

Salma Nims, Secretary General of the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW)

[Read the story](#)

KEY FINDINGS



of already vulnerable women reported a heightened risk of physical or psychological violence



Women in low-wage, informal, or temporary sectors were more affected, facing significant material and psychological challenges

1 in 2

women in the informal sector lost their jobs due to COVID-19 restrictions

women spent

3-4 more hours

per day on unpaid care work compared to men

DATA USE AND IMPACT

Policy Integration:

- Findings contributed to an addendum to the 2020 National Strategy on Women in Jordan, aligned with the Government's Executive Programme for 2021-2024.

Programmatic Responses:

- Informed targeted cash assistance and online service delivery.
- Prompted support for children's online learning and remote gender-based violence services.

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

MALDIVES

Rapid Gender Assessment data shape pandemic response

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

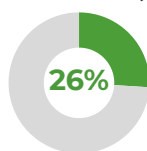
UN Women supported the Maldives National Bureau of Statistics (MNBS) to conduct a Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) survey in April 2020 to assess the impacts of COVID-19 on gender equality and women's empowerment. The data collected included information on employment, income levels, food security, access to health services, and the overall well-being of different population groups, with a focus on women and vulnerable communities.

DATA USE AND IMPACT

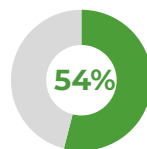
- Survey data were used to design the **Income Support Allowance programme** to reach the self-employed and the informal sector. As of February 2021, about \$19 million of income support allowance had been disbursed to some 22,946 workers who had either been laid off or whose income had been impacted by COVID-19.
- Data also supported advocacy to maintain essential health services including sexual and reproductive health services, during the pandemic:
 - The government implemented policies to prioritize sexual and reproductive health services, maternal and child health services, and mental health support.
 - The government expanded telemedicine and digital health services to allow individuals, especially those in remote areas or under lockdown, to access medical consultations, prescriptions, and follow-up care without the need to visit healthcare facilities in person.

KEY FINDINGS

Of women informal workers,



reported losing their jobs



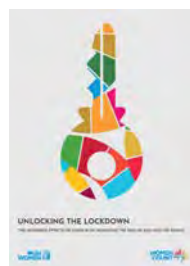
reported losing income, compared to 40% of men



68%

of women experienced mental health issues versus 56% of men

Women of reproductive age living in households with children and older women without children needed more help but received less.



Unlocking the lockdown: The gendered effects of COVID-19 on achieving the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific

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“The Minister has reinforced the use of data for implementing programmes, especially under the social programmes mandate

Fathimath Yumna, Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services

[Read the story](#)

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

PALESTINE

In Gaza, gender data help humanitarian response reach women and girls

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In the wake of the conflict that erupted in Gaza in October 2023, UN Women responded swiftly by producing a Rapid Gender Assessment.

Following that, the regional data team issued three Gender Alerts, one analysing the gendered impact of the crisis in Gaza, a subsequent one on water, sanitation and hygiene, and a third one on the contributions of Palestinian women led organizations on the humanitarian response.



Gender Alert on water, sanitation, and hygiene

[READ THE ALERT](#)

KEY FINDINGS



493,000

women and girls, including **3,000 widows**, displaced and at risk of food insecurity

1 million+

women and girls facing catastrophic hunger and limited access to water and sanitation



690,000

women and girls of reproductive age requiring 10 million menstrual hygiene products per month

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Data informed a **gender-responsive food distribution partnership** between UN Women and the World Food Programme, prioritizing **14,716 women-headed households** starting in November 2023.
- Shaped UN Women's **6-month humanitarian response plan**, reaching one-third of all women-headed households and supporting the distribution of clothing, sanitary products, and baby formula.
- Guided **media engagement and advocacy**, raising awareness and influencing broader humanitarian efforts.

“It really does translate into an impact on the ground for the women because we have that analysis and conversation with cooperating partners ...Data-driven advocacy helps us to design and focus the response on the data that we have.”

Marika Guderian, Deputy Country Director for WFP in Gaza

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PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

SENEGAL

COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment informed resilience programme

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

UN Women Senegal, in collaboration with UN Human Rights, UNICEF, the National Statistics Agency (ANSD) and the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection, conducted a Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) in July–August 2020 to identify the impact of COVID-19 on women, particularly those in the informal sector. The Assessment, funded by the Women Count programme, covered 2,742 respondents and the findings were shared with government agencies, academia, and civil society.



Rapid Gender Assessment on the Effects of COVID-19

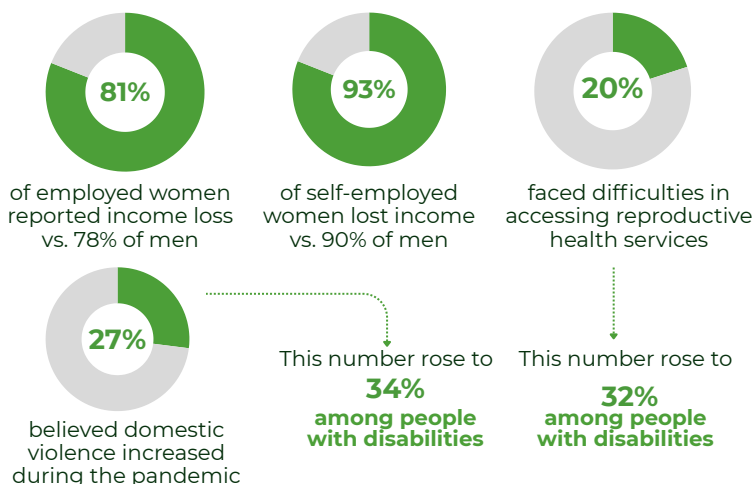
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“These results have allowed us to appreciate the perceptions of the population on the impact of COVID-19 on daily life

Papa Ibrahima Silmang Sene, Technical Advisor to the Director General of ANSD

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KEY FINDINGS



DATA USE AND IMPACT

- RGA data supported the **Resilience-Building Programme** for Households and Vulnerable Groups (PAREM) proposal, securing USD 1.7 million (CFA 900 million) from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation to support economic resilience for women in the informal sector.
- ANSD used the RGA findings to guide **follow-up impact studies** and shape institutional plans and household surveys.
- Data were shared with the UN Country Team and included in **Senegal's Socioeconomic Impact Assessment** on COVID-19.
- The Ministry worked with UNFPA to **integrate findings on gender-based violence** into programming and expand interventions into specific areas of concern.

RESEARCH AND DATA LITERACY

POLICY REFORM

KENYA

Student research grants bolstered gender analysis stimulating policy dialogue and action

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

The student research grant initiative in Kenya is part of the Women Count programme. The University of Nairobi (UoN), in collaboration with UN Women, the State Department of Gender Affairs (SDGA), and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), selected 16 students to receive grants. The initiative responded to a lack of up-to-date and gender-disaggregated data, which has historically hindered research efforts on gender-based issues. The research was later compiled and published in a publication on Gender Statistics for Evidence-based Policies.



Gender Statistics for Evidence-Based Policies

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[The gender data research grant] made a huge difference... 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

Nicole Wasuna, researcher

[Read the story.](#)

KEY FINDINGS

Nicole Wasuna's research on femicide revealed a pattern of domestic violence in cases where women were killed by their husbands.

Barnabas Abok found that community-level factors may influence women's autonomy in family planning, beyond just individual attributes like age or education.

Noel Wanjia identified gaps in how sexual violence data is collected, including unclear definitions like what constitutes a "partner."

Jane Maina examined persistent gender wage gaps despite improvements in human capital factors such as education and experience.

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Grants provided students with the **financial resources and access to data holders** necessary to carry out in-depth gender-focused research.
- Research **informed policy and legislation**. For example, Wasuna's work on femicide helped identify risk factors and lead to preventive policies.
- Project fostered **collaboration between data producers and users**: KNBS provided data, UoN supervised research, and UN Women and SDGA offered technical expertise.
- Results were disseminated with stakeholders and policymakers, at forums like the ICPD+25 Summit, to stimulate policy dialogue and action on gender equality issues.

ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS RAISING



Data journalism advances gender data accessibility and use

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

Since 2019, data journalism has become a powerful tool in Kyrgyzstan to expose gender inequalities and promote gender data literacy.

Supported by the Women Count programme, organizations like School of Data and Kloop Media have led innovative multimedia projects using gender-disaggregated data to inform public discourse and shift narratives around gender issues.

KEY FINDINGS

- Data journalism influences change, shaping public opinion and informing policy.
- Widespread impact: Multimedia stories on gender issues reached tens of thousands and drove significant engagement.
- Creative formats boost awareness: Videos, infographics, and interactive quizzes made gender data more accessible.
- Training builds capacity: More than 100 journalism students were involved and developed compelling content and gained critical gender data skills.



**WATCH
VIDEO**

DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Strategic partnerships with Kloop Media generated 5 compelling stories on key gender issues, enhancing public understanding.
- Stories received up to 25,000 views and 4,000 engagements each on social media helping shape public opinion on gender inequalities.
- Enhanced data literacy: UN Women in partnership with the School of Data and the American University of Central Asia developed a training module on communicating gender statistics under the Women Count regional programme.
- Lasting media change: Ongoing support has embedded gender data journalism into Kyrgyzstan's media landscape.
- The efforts have reached over 190,000 people, underscoring the value of data-driven storytelling in advocating for gender equality.

Working with data helped journalists see the scale and systemic nature of the problem. When we look at the trends over the years, we often see that patterns do not change, or they worsen, as is happening with domestic violence.

Anna Kapushenko, Editor-in-Chief of Kloop Media

[Read the story](#)

ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS RAISING



NORTH MACEDONIA

Making the invisible visible through data literacy initiatives in North Macedonia

WOMEN COUNT IN ACTION

In 2023, the Women Count project organized a Gender Data Bootcamp bringing together 50 researchers, journalists, and public officials from North Macedonia, to build their skills in gender-disaggregated data analysis and storytelling.

The Bootcamp became a catalyst for both individual and institutional transformation — inspiring new research directions, articles and campaigns, and changes in public audit practices.

A selection of standout products was chosen for dissemination.

DATA MINERS

The “Data Miners” team, consisting of State Audit Office (SAO) government officials and civil society activists, analysed gender data and produced an infographic to unveil the stark realities of domestic violence and access to justice in North Macedonia.

7 DAYS

The “7 Days” team of civil society activists and researchers developed an infographic on the impact of childcare responsibilities on women’s labour force participation and offers data-driven solutions to advocate for investing in redistributing care and reconfiguring work.

INTERSECTIONAL FEMINISTS

The “Intersectional Feminists” – a team of gender advocates and journalists – analysed messages of gender norms and other data, and launched the #FlipThePage campaign to challenge traditional gender roles and stereotypes conveyed through North Macedonia’s education system.

**#FLIPTHEPAGE
CAMPAIGN**



DATA USE AND IMPACT

- Gender data were used to prepare audit findings, drive public engagement, and institutional change. In 2024, the SAO completed two gender-focused audits – on social services and on empowering rural women in the labour market – with another audit of gender-based violence services underway.
- SAO is also developing internal guidelines on integrating gender into auditing practices to standardize the approach
- The data products have been reaching more than 41,000 people, are being picked up by media outlets, and are influencing research and policy discussions.



[Read the story](#)