



# 2022

# Annual Report

**Consolidating Gains,  
Expanding Reach**

January - December 2022

**2022 Annual Report**

# **MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT PHASE II**

Consolidating Gains, Expanding Reach

**REPORTING PERIOD**

January - December 2022

**Acknowledgements:**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement	PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
AfDB	African Development Bank		
ANSD	Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie (National Agency of Statistics and Demography, Senegal)	RGA	Rapid gender assessment
		SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
APGS	Africa Programme on Gender Statistics	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
AUD	Australian dollars	SEK	Swedish krona
CEGS	Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics	SIAP	Statistical Institute of Asia-Pacific
CGD	Citizen-generated data	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
COP	Community of practice	SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
CSO	Civil society organization	TUS	Time-use survey
DANE	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (National Administrative Department of Statistics, Colombia)	UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
		UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
DEK	Data, Evidence and Knowledge	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
EUR	Euros	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
GRB	Gender-responsive budgeting	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
HCP	Haut Commissariat au Plan (High Commission for Planning, Morocco)	UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
IAEG-GS	Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Mexico)	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ISWGHS	Inter-secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys	UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
LNOB	Leave No One Behind	USD	United States Dollars
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation	VAW	Violence against women
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	VNR	Voluntary National Review
NSO	National statistical office	WHO	World Health Organization
NSS	National statistical system	Women Count	Making Every Woman and Girl Count
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister	XAF	Central African Francs

## CONTENTS

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<b>AT A GLANCE: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT PHASE II</b>	<b>2</b>
--	----------

---

<b>1. REINVIGORATING PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY WITH GENDER DATA</b>	<b>6</b>
--	----------

<b>Using data for impact</b>	<b>8</b>
------------------------------	----------

<b>2022 Key highlights</b>	<b>10</b>
----------------------------	-----------

<b>Women Count progress dashboard: Measuring results in 2022</b>	<b>12</b>
--	-----------

---

<b>2. RESULTS</b>	<b>16</b>
-------------------	-----------

<b>Outcome 1: Creating an enabling environment</b>	<b>16</b>
--	-----------

<b>Outcome 2: Increasing data production</b>	<b>19</b>
--	-----------

<b>Outcome 3: Improving data use</b>	<b>23</b>
--------------------------------------	-----------

---

<b>3. STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR GENDER DATA</b>	<b>26</b>
--	-----------

---

<b>4. MONITORING, LEARNING AND EVALUATION</b>	<b>29</b>
---	-----------

---

<b>5. PLANS FOR 2023</b>	<b>30</b>
--------------------------	-----------

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<b>ANNEX I: BUDGET 2022</b>	<b>31</b>
-----------------------------	-----------

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<b>ENDNOTES</b>	<b>31</b>
-----------------	-----------

# AT A GLANCE: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT (WOMEN COUNT) PHASE II

## THE ISSUE

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

Progress on national and international gender equality commitments will depend on the world’s ability to implement effective evidence-based policies that respond to the needs of all women and girls. With 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators (of which 51 are gender-specific), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a historic global commitment to achieving gender equality by 2030. Localization and adequate monitoring of SDG targets are critical to ensure that policies and programmes are implemented, and progress is tracked. The [SDGs Gender Snapshot 2022](#) reveals that globally only 1 of the 18 indicators under Goal 5 is close to the 2030 target. Only 3 of the 18 indicators have sufficient data to assess progress over time across all regions and in 5 out of 18 indicators, global data remain insufficient to assess current levels.

The challenges for gender-responsive monitoring of the SDGs are daunting and significant barriers to collecting and using timely and reliable gender data remain:

- **Weak policy space, legal and financial environments pose barriers to progress.** Gender statistics still suffer from chronic underfunding. The [2022 Partner Report on Support to Statistics](#) found that funding for gender statistics has declined significantly despite the increase in funding for gender equality.
- **Several critical data gaps remain that limit our understanding of key issues.** These include women’s economic empowerment, violence against women and the gender and environment nexus, along with disaggregated gender statistics for the most marginalized groups. [Research](#) from UN Women has found that it will take

11 years to close SDG gender data gaps. Without bold commitments to fill these gaps, our ability to measure progress towards achieving the gender equality commitments of the 2030 Agenda will remain impaired.

Without significant technical and financial investments to support national statistical systems (NSSs) to produce and use gender data, there will be substantial gaps in our ability to adequately inform and monitor the implementation of the SDGs.

- **Lack of access and limited use of gender data pose challenges.** Data need to inform policymaking, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality and women’s empowerment results. The limited use of gender data hampers their potential to inform progress towards gender equality.

## UN WOMEN’S STRATEGY FOR CHANGE

Building on UN Women’s unique normative, operational and coordination mandates, the “Making Every Woman and Girl Count” programme (hereafter referred to as “Women Count”) is a multi-stakeholder global programme that aims to create a radical shift in how gender statistics are used, produced and promoted to inform policy and advocacy on gender equality.

Interventions 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 planning, coordination, 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 technical and financial support for data collection to monitor the SDGs and other national and international commitments.



**Improving data accessibility and use:**

Expanding access to data to inform policies, programmes, research and advocacy through solutions such as open access, dissemination tools, increasing data literacy and dialogues between users and producers to improve the ability of gender statistics to inform research, policies, programmes and advocacy.

Some progress has been made but bold action is needed to fill gender data gaps

51%

of gender-specific SDG indicators can be reliably monitored at the global level.

20%

of the data needed to measure gender-environment related SDGs are available.

45%

of the data needed to measure women’s unpaid care work are currently available (up from 31% in 2019).\*\*

80%

of the data needed to measure VAW by an intimate partner (SDG indicator 5.2.1) are available but no data are available on sexual violence.\*\*\*

Source: Figures are updated based on UN Women’s calculations as of December 2022, using the [United Nations Statistics Division’s latest estimates](#)

Note: \*\* This only pertains to data availability for SDG indicator 5.2.1.

\*\*\*Data availability was calculated using new modeled estimates.

## HOW WOMEN COUNT WORKS

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

In Phase II, a coordinated approach at national, regional and global levels through multi-stakeholder partnerships will be deepened to achieve even greater impact across all areas of work. This joined-up approach fully leverages UN Women's tripartite mandate, not only preventing duplication but also ensuring that the UN system's support to countries on gender statistics is fully coordinated, cost-effective and provided when and where it is needed:

- **Targeted country support:** Strengthening coordination and partnerships with national statistics offices (NSOs), ministries of women and other key stakeholders is pivotal for Phase II. In all countries where Women Count is implemented, coordination with UN and other global actors will be deepened, partnerships within the NSS will be bolstered, and sustainable institutional capacities on gender data will be strengthened.
- **Regional coordination:** Fostering coordination and collaboration with regional bodies and institutions, including UN regional commissions and other relevant subregional institutions, will serve to promote

advocacy and data use. In Phase II, six regional projects – in Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, East and Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa and Western Asia, and West and Central Africa – will provide on-demand targeted technical and financial support to countries to implement gender data activities.

- **Global policy support and SDGs monitoring:** Expanding inter-agency collaboration to improve gender statistics' production and SDG monitoring at the global level, Women Count will collaborate with existing and new partners in the global statistical community – such as PARIS21, the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – to fill gender data gaps. Women Count will also work through global statistical coordination bodies, such as the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (ISWGHS), to influence other important actors to do more in their respective areas of work.

## SCALING UP DATA-DRIVEN ACTION: WOMEN COUNT PHASE II

The approach in Women Count Phase II is to sustain the important gains achieved under [Phase I](#) and continue to strengthen investments in gender data that contribute to global efforts to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by 2030 in key areas such as:



### Women's economic empowerment:

Catalytic partnerships with the FAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNDP and the World Bank will be strengthened to support countries to fill critical data gaps on unpaid care and domestic work, asset ownership, poverty and women's land ownership. UN Women will also continue to conduct rapid gender assessments across countries to collect timely data on the socioeconomic impacts of crises such as COVID-19 and the rising cost-of-living.



### Violence against women:

Countries will be supported to conduct violence against women (VAW) surveys and improve the use of administrative data to provide the timely evidence needed to inform policy and programmatic responses. Building on the existing partnership with WHO, UN Women will develop new standards to facilitate the measurement of technology-facilitated violence against women and femicide (with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC).



**Gender and the environment:** This work will initially be spearheaded under the Women Count regional project in Asia and the Pacific to generate good data and evidence on gender and the environment. This work will support other regions to produce such data, including by: strengthening the capacities of data users and producers through training to measure the gender-environment nexus; supporting countries to conduct specialized gender-environment surveys; and improving the use of non-conventional data (e.g. big data, geo-spatial information) to expand analysis on the impacts of climate change and disasters on women and men.



**Governance and participation:** UN Women will continue its role as the custodian agency for several SDG 5 indicators to increase data availability on key areas of women's leadership and gender-responsive governance for SDG monitoring. UN Women will support governments to collect and use these data to improve policy and budgetary decision-making.

Key interventions to improve measuring 'leave no one behind', fill data gaps and expand efforts through innovation will cut across all thematic areas to enable gender-responsive SDG monitoring.

## Current donors

Women Count Phase II is a USD 58 million multi-stakeholder comprehensive global strategy. As of writing, the programme has been generously supported by the Governments of Australia (AUD 7 million), Ireland (EUR 790,000), Sweden (SEK 90 million), France (EUR 125,000), Italy (EUR 1 million) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (USD 9.8 million).

As key partners of Women Count Phase II, each donor is a member of both the Donor Committee and the Steering Committee. 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.

OVERVIEW OF PHASE II	
STRATEGY FOR CHANGE	Create an enabling environment, improve data production, increase data access and use
THEMATIC AND CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES	VAW, women's economic empowerment, gender and the environment, governance and participation, innovation, leave-no-one behind
WHERE WE WORK	Up to 74 countries, 6 regions, 1 global policy support project*
DURATION	January 2022 – December 2025
BUDGET	USD 58 million

\*Phase II is presently being implemented in eight countries (Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, Uganda and Tanzania); five regions (Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, East and Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West and Central Africa); and one global project. Women Count will expand to more countries subject to funding availability.



# 1 REINVIGORATING PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY WITH GENDER DATA

## PROGRESS ON THE SDGS IS STAGNATING, BUT GENDER DATA ARE PROVIDING NEW IMPETUS FOR ACTION

The recent multiple and overlapping crises facing the world, including climate change, COVID-19 and natural disasters are profoundly disrupting economies and societies and creating political instability. A common thread in these crises is that they disproportionately impact women and girls, particularly those who are most vulnerable. Along with the pervasive and growing backlash against gender equality, these are factors that seriously threaten women's rights.

These challenges were well encapsulated in the [2022 Gender and SDGs Snapshot report](#), which revealed that more than 25% of the SDGs' gender indicators are "far or very far" from 2030 targets. At this rate, the world is

likely to miss many of these targets by a long shot. So, as we approach the SDG Summit in September 2023, it is critical to take stock of where we are and take appropriate actions to accelerate progress on the SDGs.

The results achieved by the Women Count programme show the immense potential of gender data to contribute to broad and large-scale change (see Chapter 2). However, despite this potential, we only have just over half of the data needed to monitor the SDGs. At the current rate, it will take 11 years to close SDG gender data gaps – past the 2030 deadline. Unfortunately, where these data are missing, women and girls are often invisible in policies and resource allocation.

## DECLINING FUNDING FOR GENDER DATA IS A KEY BARRIER TO PROGRESS

One of the persistent challenges that limits the production and use of gender data is the declining level of financing in this area. The [2022 Partner Report on Support to Statistics](#) found that funding for data and statistics fell by nearly 16% in 2020, a record-breaking decline in the SDG era. Even more concerning, the report also found that despite increased overall funding for gender equality in 2020, funding for gender data dropped by more than 50% from 2019. One of the reasons highlighted by the report is the fact that funding for gender data is concentrated among few bilateral donors and philanthropic organizations (see Chapter 3). One of the obvious risks of this divergence is that even as programmes and policies to

achieve gender equality increase around the world, they may not be informed by evidence and data, or be able to sufficiently assess whether they are achieving their objectives to increase gender equality and empower women and girls. This should be a wake-up call for the international community, with the upcoming SDG Summit providing a window of opportunity for commitments to increase funding for gender data and to leverage its power to accelerate progress towards gender equality.

## RISING TO THE MOMENT – THE ROLE OF WOMEN COUNT PHASE II

In 2022, the first year of implementation of Phase II largely focused on transitioning Phase I projects, including the global project, five regional projects (e.g. Asia and the Pacific, East and Southern Africa, Europe and Central Asia, West and Central Africa, and a new regional project in Latin America and the Caribbean) and eight country projects (e.g. Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania). Additionally, a subregional project in Pacific Island Countries and a country project in Palestine, will begin implementation in 2023.

### The investments from Phase I have continued to bear fruit.

In **Africa**, increased coordination and established partnerships with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) paved the way for the third [Africa Programme on Gender Statistics](#), which will be instrumental for strengthening coordinated action on gender statistics across the continent. For the first time, we have crossed the symbolic 50% mark in terms of gender data availability, with 51% of SDG gender data now available (up from 26% in 2016).<sup>2</sup> More countries than ever now have data on key indicators, such as SDG 5.a.1 on women's land ownership, thanks to partnerships such as with the FAO. Gender data have been used to inform 11 policies and programmes to spur action on gender equality, including to develop a national policy to combat gender-based violence in **Rwanda** and assess how the Public Service Law in **Georgia** can better promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the public service. Data from violence against women and time-use surveys completed in Phase I are fuelling advocacy and resulting in policy changes in multiple countries, including **Colombia**, **Senegal** and **Uganda**. Another five countries are prioritizing gender data to address gaps in national plans and policies, coordination and budgeting, and methodological advances on measuring the gender-environment nexus spearheaded in **Asia and the Pacific** are producing new nationally comparable data, including in **Tonga** (see Chapter 2). The results again show how investing in transforming gender data ecosystems to address gaps in the availability, accessibility and use of gender data can drive effective policy change and improve monitoring of the SDGs.

### Women Count will continue to reinvigorate global momentum around gender data.

The midpoint review at the upcoming 2023 SDG Summit and the 2024 Summit of the Future are both key moments where Women Count will play a leading role in advocating for increased investments in more and better gender data to spearhead progress on gender equality. UN Women will deepen its support to countries, through Women Count, to build robust gender data ecosystems using our new flagship report "the Gender Data Outlook" with PARIS21, to further guide countries on how to translate gender data investments into policy action (see Box 1). The UN system-wide effort on [Beyond GDP](#) measurement is another opportunity to advocate for ensuring that gender equality is taken into account as the global community rethinks how to measure sustainable development. To navigate the complex global environment of overlapping crises and rapid technological innovation, including issues around data governance, Women Count will expand its efforts in the coming years to drive methodological advancements and fill data gaps on key issues such as technology facilitated violence against women, to enable gender-responsive SDG monitoring.

# USING DATA FOR IMPACT

## Time-use data spur policy and programme revisions in Senegal

Senegal's [first-ever time-use survey](#) (TUS), conducted by ANSD with technical and financial support from UN Women in 2021, was published and disseminated among policymakers in 2022. Its key findings include that 90% of women devote their time to unpaid care and domestic work compared to only 54% of men, while 50% of men engage in paid work versus just 31% of women. On average, women spend 5 hours a day on unpaid work, compared to 2 hours for men – 2.5 times more time.

Such data have since [prompted civil servants](#) from at least two different ministries to revisit the country's existing policies and reexamine related programming, for example to integrate modern time-saving tools and other interventions to reduce the burden of women's unpaid care and domestic work.

ANSD was also asked to create a household satellite account based on the TUS data, to estimate the value on

women's unpaid work as a proportion of the country's GDP. To this end, Senegal's Women Count project provided technical assistance and supported three related workshops in 2022, with the account to be ready in 2023.

Thanks to the TUS, Senegal's [2022 Voluntary National Review](#) (VNR) also included data on the proportion of unpaid work (SDG indicator 5.4) for the first time.

## Fuelling legal and policy change to end violence against women in Uganda

Uganda's first-ever National Survey on Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) has informed several pieces of legislation, including a Marriage Bill reintroduced in 2022, an Employment Amendment Bill that includes anti-sexual harassment policies, a revised Sexual Offences Bill, Penal Code amendments, and revisions to the Domestic Violence Act, Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, and Female Genital Mutilation Act.

Among the survey's shocking findings were that 95% of Ugandan women and girls had experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, by partners or non-partners since age 15, and 86% had experienced sexual harassment in the workplace in the past 12 months.

The survey has also contributed to: strengthening data management systems to collect timely and disaggregated VAWG data and track cases from entry to exit; the creation

of a Gender Unit within the Uganda Police Force; the use of VAWG forms in the Health Management Information System; improved access for survivors of sexual violence to VAWG services, and their recognition as essential services; increased punishments for perpetrators; and a call from the Minister of Finance for a zero-tolerance policy on VAWG. UBOS has also committed to conduct the VAWG survey every five years to inform policymaking.

## Putting a spotlight on women and girls to shape Ukraine crisis responses

UN Women has worked tirelessly with partners to gather, analyse and disseminate data to illustrate the differential and disproportionate impacts of Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine on women and girls. At least five publications were produced, revealing the grim effects of war, particularly on the most vulnerable women and girls. A year later, this evidence has been used to ensure that women and girls' needs are central in the response to the humanitarian crisis.

An [RGA](#) conducted in March 2022 revealed that the war is exacerbating pre-existing inequalities, including related to refugees. The analysis also quantifies the gendered flow of migrants (90% of whom are women and children as men aged 18–60 cannot leave) and outlined emerging concerns around VAW and unequal access to services and resources for those left behind. It also included recommendations for humanitarian actors and donors to consider the gendered dimensions of risk and vulnerability, and to ensure that data and women's voices inform responses, budgets, programming and service-delivery.

The [Gender Data on Refugees at a Glance](#) factsheet, developed by UN Women together with the Border Police of the **Republic of Moldova**, presented the first national estimates on the share of women and girls among Ukrainian refugees (two-thirds) and revealed that there are 77 children under 11 years for every 100 women. These data were widely used by various stakeholders including to integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in refugee response and to establish the Gender Task Force within the Refugee Coordination Structure.

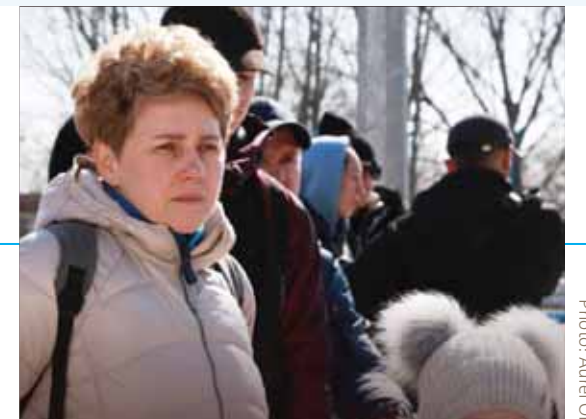


Photo: Aureli Obreja, UN Women Moldova

**“I am confident that the partnership between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and UN Women will help our country in promoting gender equality at all levels, in particular with mainstreaming gender equality perspective in all policies, so that we can advance with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.”**

Dumitru Udrea, Secretary-General of the Government (at a visit to Moldova by UN Women Executive Director Sima Bahous)

[READ THE STORY](#)

And a [Displacement Survey](#), initiated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in partnership with UN Women, tracked displacement and population mobility, and assessed the needs and vulnerabilities of refugees and third-country nationals fleeing into Moldova. The findings were used to inform refugee response programming and make gender equality a priority in Multi-Sectoral Response Plans, guiding the designing of projects. The findings also helped mobilize additional resources from various donors, including USD \$300,000 from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and USD \$884,000 from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), for a project entitled “Women Supporting Women: Enhance Leadership and Resilience of Crisis Affected Women Through Community-Based Initiatives”, among others.



Photo: Vincent Tremeau / World Bank

**“We believe that if women are more liberated in their homes, this will allow them to obtain levels of political leadership, but also to contribute more to the economy .”**

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

[READ THE STORY](#)



Photo: UN Women/Martin Ninsima

**“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, Ugandan Women's Parliamentary Association

[READ THE STORY](#)

# 2022 KEY HIGHLIGHTS



## ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Governing the production and use of gender statistics is now more efficient and participatory across countries



## INCREASING DATA PRODUCTION

More and better gender data are now available to monitor the SDGs

**9** **COUNTRIES** integrated gender in national statistical

development strategies (NSDSs), improving the capacity of their NSS to coordinate, produce and use gender statistics.

**6**

**COUNTRIES** have improved coordination within their NSS.

**1,915**

**DATA PRODUCERS AND USERS** are now equipped with skills needed to produce and use gender data as a result of training.

**25**

**SURVEYS** have been supported to fill critical gender data gaps, including two on violence against women, two on time use and one on gender and the environment.

**51%**

**OF THE DATA** required to monitor progress on gender in the SDGs are now available, almost double the amount of 26% in 2016.



## IMPROVING DATA ACCESS AND USE

Gender data are now more accessible and used to inform policies, programmes and advocacy globally

**GENDER DATA** has been used to inform

**11**

policies and/or programmes to spur action on ending violence against women or on women's economic empowerment.

**THE UN WOMEN DATA HUB** continues to expand access to gender data globally, with over

**487,000**

views from countries and 235 territories in 2022.

**MORE THAN**

**50**

**KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS** were produced, building a strong evidence and knowledge base on using and producing gender data to highlight gaps in achieving gender equality.

**MORE DATA IS NOW AVAILABLE IN**

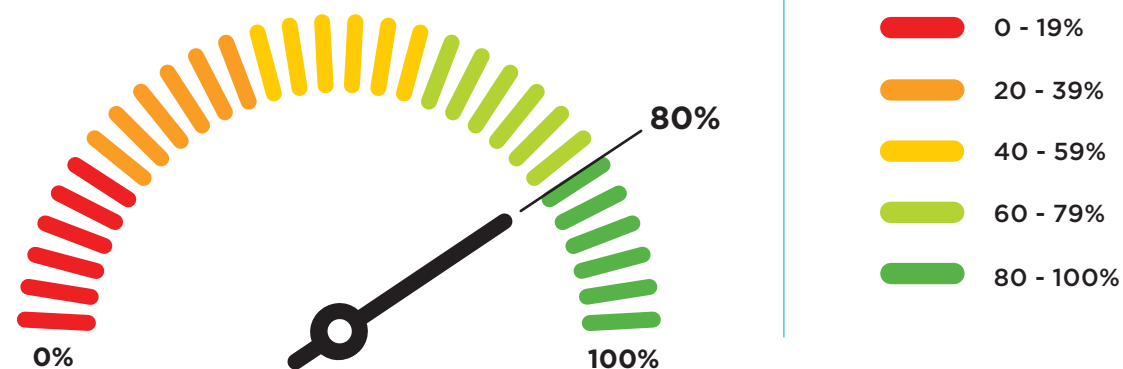
**42**

countries, to measure women's land ownership as a result of forging key partnerships with UN agencies, such as FAO.



# WOMEN COUNT PROGRESS DASHBOARD: MEASURING RESULTS IN 2022

## OVERALL PROGRESS OF WOMEN COUNT



There has been significant progress on the implementation of the Women Count II programme, despite the slow start and transition to Phase II, with 80% of all outcome and output targets achieved.

## GLOBAL PROJECT



Progress was driven by strong global technical support to facilitate a smooth transition to Phase II and engagement in global advocacy and partnerships around financing for gender statistics.

## REGIONAL PROJECTS



### Asia and the Pacific

Progress has been driven by producing valuable statistics in areas where gender data are lacking, including on gender and the environment and women in displacement.



### Europe and Central Asia

Progress was due to continued efforts to address gaps in planning, coordination and the production of gender statistics for effectively monitoring and reporting on the SDGs in the region.



### East and Southern Africa

Progress was driven by continued efforts to address gaps in planning, coordination and production of gender statistics through effective coordination including the development of gender sensitive policies and indicators for effectively monitoring and reporting on the SDGs in the region.



### Latin America and the Caribbean

Progress was due to establishing collaborative inter-agency partnerships, with UN Women serving as the co-technical secretariat for gender mainstreaming in statistical production, alongside the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI).



### West and Central Africa

Progress was due to increased awareness and capacities in the prioritization, collection and use of gender statistics in the region and to promoting South-South collaboration on the same.

## ABOUT THE PROGRESS DASHBOARD

The Women Count progress dashboard shows achievements against each outcome and output indicator for global, regional and country projects in 2022.

To determine levels of achievement, the following methodology is used:

**A (achieved):** If a positive 2022 target exists (i.e. 2022 actual is different than the 2022 target) and is achieved

**B (not achieved):** If a positive 2022 target exists (i.e. 2022 actual is different than the 2022 target) but the target is NOT achieved

**C (on track/some progress):** If a positive 2022 target does not exist, but work has started in 2022 and significant progress towards the target is reported

**D (not started/applicable):** If a target was achieved previously or a positive 2022 target does not exist, and work has NOT started in 2022 (excluded from the final calculation of 2022 achievements)

Hence, the computation for project performance is calculated as:

$$\text{Percentage of outcome and output targets achieved or on track in 2022} = \frac{100 \times (A + B)}{A + B + C}$$

A full detailed list of indicators, baselines and targets for global, regional and country projects is provided in Annex II.

## COUNTRY PROJECTS



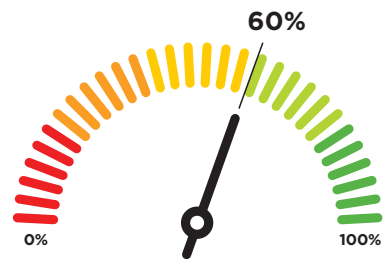
### Bangladesh

Progress was steered by a transformative shift towards gender statistics, which has fostered inter-agency collaboration, enabled the successful launch of the time-use survey and informed the development of a satellite account and design of a programme on the care economy.



### Morocco

The High Commission for Planning (HCP)'s commitment to gender equality and advancing gender data in Morocco has spurred progress in Morocco, specifically on making gender data accessible to the general public and enhancing data utilization.



### Cameroon

Progress was driven by cultivating national ownership increased use of gender statistics, with specific on improving communication and dissemination of gender data.



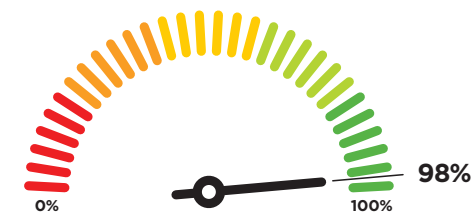
### Senegal

Progress was driven by strengthening governance and coordination frameworks for the production and use of gender statistics, leading to the institutionalization of key processes, such as national dialogues on data.



### Colombia

Progress in Colombia was driven by the sustained collection of gender data, which was geared towards meeting critical data gaps, informing national plans and shaping key policies.



### Tanzania

Progress was due to the improved planning and implementation of the two statistics strategies in Tanzania and Zanzibar, leading to improved data availability for SDG indicators.



### Kenya

In Kenya, relevant data production and its use in policy development have yielded significant progress, with the production and dissemination of the 2021 Time-Use Survey Report, the 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) Key Indicator Report, and the 2022 Economic Survey report.



### Uganda

Progress was due to the improved technical capacity of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), domesticating the NSDS into sectoral and local plans, ensuring the generation of gender data from the grass-roots.

# 2 RESULTS

## OUTCOME 1: CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Outcome 1 aims to help countries instil a supportive and well-coordinated policy, legal and financial environment for gender statistics. In 2022, efforts sought to strengthen the critical foundations built in Phase I to support a strong and sustainable enabling environment for the production and use of gender data, by engendering nine national strategies and plans, building the institutional capacities of 1,915 data users and producers through training, and deepening and expanding partnerships, which resulted in greater coordination on gender statistics globally.

### More countries are prioritizing gender data to address gaps in national plans and policies, coordination and budgeting

**National assessments on how gender statistics are coordinated, produced, disseminated and used were conducted in four countries and are informing new plans and strategies.** As a nascent statistical system, **South Sudan** faces numerous challenges in terms of gender data availability and capacity. The country's [assessment](#) conducted in 2022 with UN Women's support, is the first of its kind. It brought together the National Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and other key actors within the NSS and will serve as an input to the gender statistics sectoral plan now being developed as part of its second National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS).

The **Namibia** Statistics Agency and Ministry of Gender Equality strengthened their partnership by conducting and using the country's [assessment](#) findings to develop an action plan to increase the availability and accessibility of gender statistics. **Niger's** [assessment](#) recommends developing a [gender statistics strategy](#), which was accepted by the NSO and will be annexed to its new NSDS. At the subregional level, the Southern Africa

Development Community (SADC) completed its first-ever gender statistics strategy, to be adopted in 2023, drawing on inputs from the assessments conducted in **Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe**. As the first regional economic community to develop a gender statistics strategy, this can contribute to improving the harmonization of gender statistics' production across the continent and influence others to follow suit.

**At least nine countries integrated gender statistics into their national gender equality policies, national strategies for the development of statistics or in other plans and policies.** With UN Women support, 23 ministries and 52 agencies in **Uganda** prepared localized statistical plans that integrate gender statistics as an objective. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is providing quality assurance to strengthen statistical capacity and facilitate systematic tracking of gender statistics production and use to support policy formulation, programming and reporting. In Cameroon, UN Women supported the National Gender Policy to make it more data-oriented and integrate an objective on gender statistics, using the [Country Gender Equality Profile](#) produced under Women Count as a key input. **Kyrgyzstan** finalized its [National Gender Equality Strategy](#) and its first [National Action Plan](#) for 2022–2024, both of which specify priorities for strengthening and harmonizing gender statistics, based on emerging needs as a result of the gender statistics assessment conducted by UN Women in 2020.

**Improved coordination harmonizes efforts on gender data in the Pacific.** In **Asia and the Pacific**, to implement the Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics, UN Women co-chairs the Pacific Gender Statistics Coordination Group with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) since 2020. The group brings together representatives from NSOs and various national ministries, to discuss key statistical needs in countries and to find

common solutions to gender statistics challenges. In 2022, through the group, UN Women led the [development of methodology](#) to measure the role of cultural industries in the Pacific and how they were affected by climate change and disasters. These efforts will contribute to more systematically scaling-up gender data production and use within countries.

**More countries are advancing on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB).** Following a GRB workshop in July, **Senegal's** Multipartite Gender Statistics Committee mobilized NSS actors to review and update its Gender Statistics Action Plan, which will serve as an advocacy document for domestic and international financing for gender statistics. In **Kenya**, in 2022, UN Women and UNICEF supported the development of a Controller of Budget Management Information System as a disaggregated monitoring and reporting tool linked to the review of the Standard Chart of Accounts, which will be rolled out to enable national and county governments to track expenditures and resources allocated towards gender subprogrammes. Following a 2022 government decision to institutionalize GRB in all State budgets in **Cameroon** – cemented in a budget circular that for the first time obliges all government bodies to collect and share gender data – the country developed its first-gender sensitive budget. To this end, UN Women supported training on gender data for officials of the planning and budgetary chains of 10 GRB pilot ministries and workshops on improving budget documents and tailoring monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks to fit Cameroon's Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, developed through Women Count in 2019.

### Training and capacity-building are strengthening how gender data are produced and used for advocacy and decision-making

**The skills of 1,915 data users and producers in at least 16 countries have been strengthened, particularly in emerging areas.** In **Niger**, a training on communicating gender data for policymaking resulted in the National Employment Agency of Niger redesigning its monthly bulletin on unemployment to make it more accessible and oriented to the general public, especially for youth and women. An evaluation of 524 participants in 33 gender statistics trainings organized by Women Count in **Senegal** found that 90.5% of participants use the tools and skills gained on collecting, analysing and communicating gender data in their work. In particular, the National Office for Parity has used the training materials to support the capacity-building of local

actors to monitor and evaluate the extent to which gender is mainstreamed in public policies and by Senegal's National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) to train its staff to improve the production of official gender statistics. Meanwhile, Colombia's National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) continues to deliver trainings for data users and producers on how to collect and present data on differences and intersectionality, using the guide on the [intersectional approach courses](#) began in 2022, with more than 150 participants from academia, government and civil society who have since produced several dedicated and disaggregated gender data reports that have garnered policy attention. In **Tanzania**, trainings on gender-based violence data collection and use in policymaking benefited 35 participants at the Muhimbili University of Health and Applied Sciences. And in **East and Southern Africa**, UN Women produced a new [Gender Analysis Toolkit for Prioritizing SDG Goals](#) that was used to train 32 participants from nine African countries to integrate gender perspectives in their methodological approaches used for analysing and interlinking the SDGs for effective implementation strategies.

**Partnering with training institutes resulted in the increased use of UN Women's training curricula on gender data to institutionalize capacity-building.** In 2022, the Sub-Group on Gender Statistics Training, chaired by UN Women and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), assessed the impact and use of the [Gender Statistics Training Curriculum](#) developed in 2018, finding that it is being used by several statistical training and academic institutions to deliver trainings to students on gender data. It has been used to develop an e-learning course together with SIAP and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) that is now publicly accessible. It is also being increasingly adapted in other regions, including Africa, where it has been used to deliver trainings to data users and producers in **Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan and Uganda** to improve understanding of the role of statistics in programme design, monitoring and evaluation. UN Women deepened its partnership with Statistics Sweden, though its International Training Programme on gender statistics, to deliver trainings on citizen-generated data and communicating gender statistics for data producers and users from **Ethiopia, Liberia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia** and contributed to standardizing capacity-building. UN Women lecturers also taught the first course of a new module on gender statistics introduced into the Advanced School for Applied Statistics and Economy in **Cameroon**.



## UN system-wide coordination and partnerships are driving collective action on gender data

A United Nations Joint Programme on Data in Uganda was inspired by Women Count, which will shape the country's data landscape for years to come. Inspired by the results and model of the Women Count programme, UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNDP and the Resident Coordinator's Office worked with UBOS to develop the programme, which has fully integrated gender and Women Count interventions in its specific outputs and activities and recognizes data as an integral part of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. It will further ensure harmonization across agencies and aim to meet the data requirements of the country's third National Development Plan.

Across regions, deepening partnerships with UN regional commissions and subregional partners on gender data are bearing fruit. In Africa, together with the UNECA and AfDB, UN Women supported the development and launch of the Africa Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS) [Phase III Strategic Plan](#), which was launched in 2022 during the [Africa Gender Statistics Conference](#), attended by nearly 200 delegates from more than 32 African countries. Currently in its third phase, the APGS will guide gender statistics work and coordination for the next five years and aims to ensure that the scarce resources allocated are used efficiently to avoid duplication of efforts across the continent. In Asia and the Pacific, increased advocacy and collaboration with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) resulted in gender statistics being formally included as a priority workstream within the ASEAN-UN Plan of Action. To implement this Plan, UN Women together with the

ASEAN Secretariat and Committee on Women will establish a South-South Cooperation Group to promote the production of quality gender data and promote triangular cooperation in the region. In Latin America and the Caribbean, together with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), UN Women served as the co-technical secretariat for gender mainstreaming in statistical production, and alongside the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI), which is informing the creation of a forthcoming Guide for Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Statistical Production in Latin America and the Caribbean. The guide, that is expected to be released and adopted by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC in 2023, will be used to support countries to prioritize gender within data collection efforts and ultimately support the bridging of gender data gaps across the region.

UN Women continues to position gender as a key priority within the global statistical community. As one of the co-chairs of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (ISWGHS), UN Women has contributed to several key results achieved through the group, including by developing a paper on "[Positioning Household Surveys for the Next Decade](#)." Presented at the 53rd Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), it outlines several of the Group's priorities, including on enhancing data interoperability, to be carried out under UN Women's role as co-chair, and the establishment of a [Task Force on Respondent-Centred Design](#), which will contribute to creating more gender-sensitive and inclusive household surveys. UN Women will now also serve on a new Advisory Group on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into the work of the UNSC, created by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), which will build on the work done in Latin America and the

Caribbean. Additionally, UN Women now serves as a co-chair of the Core Group of members of the Global Technical Working Group on Disaster Statistics and as a result, the group is working towards better integrating gender issues in the production of disaster statistics. UN Women is also partnering with the ILO to

mainstream gender in informality statistics, which should contribute to improving global methodological guidelines and result in new standards for informality statistics, to be presented during the 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 2023.

## OUTCOME 2: INCREASING DATA PRODUCTION

In Phase II, Outcome 2 seeks to ensure that quality, comparable gender statistics are regularly produced to address national data gaps and meet the policy and reporting commitments of the 2030 Agenda and Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In 2022, Women Count continued supporting countries to collect timely data on violence against women (VAW), time-use and the gender-environment nexus, while deepening partnerships to generate more data to advance SDG monitoring from a gender perspective.

### Global SDG monitoring is improving, but critical gaps remain

Half of gender-related SDG data needed to monitor progress are available, revealing a long road ahead to achieve gender equality. UN Women's recent analysis on SDG gender data availability reveal that 51% of the data needed to monitor gender-specific SDG targets are available as of December 2022 – up from 26% in 2016. This progress is noteworthy, given how severely [data collection was hampered](#) by the pandemic. Moreover, none of the 193 countries that committed to Agenda 2030 collect all gender-specific SDG data. At the current rate of increase (4% per year), it will take 11 years for countries to make all SDG gender data available – too late to meet the 2030 deadline.

At the regional level, in Europe and Central Asia, UN Women and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) latest regional [report on SDG progress](#) reveals that 47% of the data required to monitor SDG 5 are available for the UNECE region (as of January 2022), although with large regional variations across its 56 countries. Only 20% of UNECE countries have data available since 2015 on key topics such as time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (5.4.1). However, UN Women's support to countries to conduct time-use surveys (TUS), such as in [Georgia](#) in 2022, can help to increase data availability on this topic in the region.

At the national level, efforts to improve data collection and analysis have included engendering more surveys. This includes the National Population and Housing Census of [Gabon](#), [Tanzania](#) and [Uganda](#), and integrated modules on gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and women's economic empowerment in [Kenya's](#) Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) 2022. These efforts to engender more surveys will further enable more countries to improve monitoring of the SDGs from a gender perspective.

### Several efforts resulted in new data on women's economic empowerment, including on unpaid care and domestic work

Women Count supported the production of data on unpaid care and domestic work, through time-use surveys to improve progress monitoring on SDG 5.4.1 and household satellite accounts for the valuation of unpaid care and domestic work. In 2022, [Bangladesh](#), [Georgia](#), [Kenya](#) and [Senegal](#) finalized their respective TUS, which began in 2021, and Women Count has received requests for support to conduct such surveys from several countries, including [Albania](#), [Armenia](#), [Belarus](#), [Indonesia](#), [Kyrgyzstan](#), [Liberia](#), [Nigeria](#), [South Africa](#) and [Uganda](#). Cross-country comparisons reveal stark disparities in the time women spend on unpaid care and domestic work compared to men (see Figure 1). In addition, five countries ([Bangladesh](#), [Kenya](#), [Morocco](#), [Senegal](#) and [Tanzania](#)) are now using TUS data to produce household satellite accounts to measure women's contribution to national GDP, to understand the monetary value of unpaid work. Data from the surveys and satellite accounts are informing the design of national care policies and programmes in several countries (see section 3 for details). Such measures will be a critical contribution to efforts related to [Beyond GDP](#) measurement launched by the UN Secretary-General, as they show the direct contribution of women's unpaid care and domestic work, which is currently uncounted in GDP.

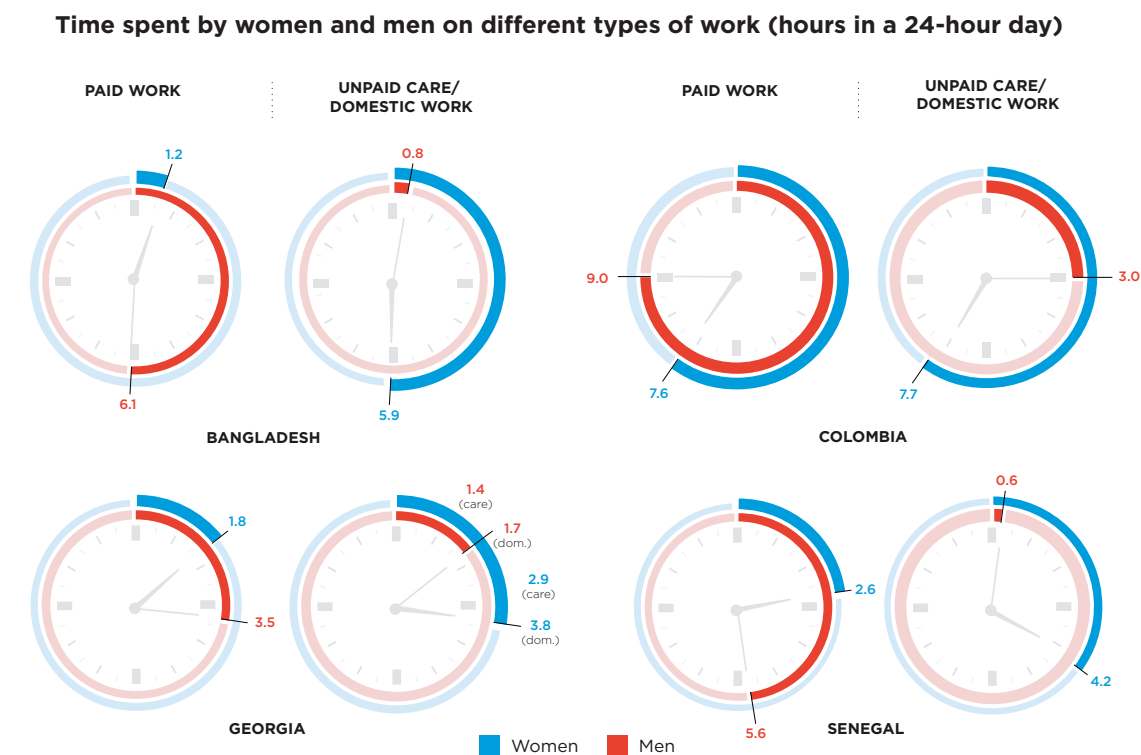
### BOX 1. A NEW RESEARCH AGENDA ON ASSESSING GENDER DATA ECOSYSTEMS

PARIS21 and UN Women have started working to develop a new flagship report series, the Gender Data Outlook, which will feature a novel measure of gender data capacity, country narratives on gender data use and impact, and a call for action to deliver more and better gender data globally. The report aims to provide a comprehensive overview of progress, gaps and challenges in gender statistics and where countries stand in their capacity to translate gender data investments into policy action. The report's objectives are three-fold: i) to guide UN Women, PARIS21 and other actors to shape capacity-building initiatives and better channel investments in gender data; ii) to provide more evidence of how gender data contributes to policy change and budgeting; and iii) to guide advocacy towards the better production and use of gender data. The report is expected to be launched in January 2024.

Sources: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. 2022. [Time Use Survey 2021: Preliminary report](#); DANE. 2021. [Encuesta Nacional de Uso de Tiempo \(ENUT\) 2020–2021](#); UN GEOSTAT and UN Women Georgia. 2022. [Time-use Survey in Georgia 2020–2021](#); République du Sénégal. 2022. [Enquête Nationale sur l'Emploi du Temps au Sénégal \(ENETS\)](#).



**FIGURE 1:**  
FINDINGS FROM TIME-USE SURVEYS REVEAL THAT WOMEN DO MOST UNPAID WORK



Note: The estimates for Georgia distinguish between time spent on domestic work versus care and are not pooled.

**FIGURE 2:**  
SURVEYS REVEAL THE EXTENT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

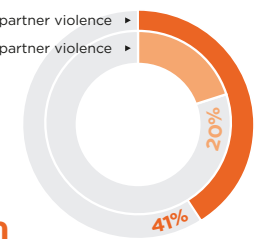
In Uganda, 95% of women over the age of 15 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by partners or non-partners



Violence can take many forms. Women in Morocco and Tanzania have experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner



In Kenya, 41% of women have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner compared to 20% by a non-partner



Note: Data are not strictly comparable as the types of violence measured and/or perpetrator may differ. For example, while some countries distinguish between intimate and non-intimate partner violence, the data from Morocco combine perpetrators. All data presented here reflect women's reporting lifetime VAW prevalence, since the age of 15.

Sources: Royaume du Maroc, HCP. 2019. [Rapport sur les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles](#); Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2022. [Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2022: Key indicators report](#); Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. (forthcoming). [Report on violence against women survey in Tanzania 2022: Five regions](#); UBOS. 2021. [National Survey on Violence in Uganda](#).

Furthermore, global efforts to [develop a harmonized instrument for TUS data collection](#) to define and measure 'supervisory care' have been advanced through the Centre of Excellence for Gender Statistics (CEGS) and as a member of the UNSC's Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics.

**More data are available to measure women's land ownership.** At a global level, UN Women's partnership with the FAO has steadily improved data availability for SDG indicator 5.a.1 (women's land ownership) through reprocessing existing household surveys. As a result of these efforts, 42 countries now have data (up from 10 in 2019 and 33 in 2021). Eight more countries were trained to produce and report this indicator in 2022, with their results validated through webinars attended by representatives from 30 countries. The DHS Program and FAO are now working together to include SDG 5.a.1 among the list of

SDG indicators that can be generated through DHS data, which has the potential to further increase the availability of data on women's land ownership in more countries.

### New surveys and methodological advancements are driving progress to fill VAW data gaps

**Women Count supported dedicated VAW prevalence surveys in seven countries in 2022, with notable policy impacts.** NSOs in **Kazakhstan** (KazStat), **Georgia** (GEOSTAT) and **Tanzania** (NBS) were supported to design and test survey methodology and have completed full-scale data collection. The Tanzania survey was specifically commissioned to inform the revision of the country's National Action Plan on ending VAW. **Kenya** was supported to process and reprocess data from the [domestic violence module of the 2022 KDHS](#), which was finalized

and disseminated in 2022, with findings informing the Country Gender Equality Profile. In **Bangladesh**, **Colombia** and **Senegal**, preparatory technical meetings defined plans and tools for a stand-alone VAW survey in 2023. Specialized surveys were also supported in an additional 14 countries to fill some VAW data gaps, such as violence against migrant women in **Niger**, gender-based violence against LGBTQI+ persons in **Nepal** and a multi-country study on online violence in 12 countries of the **Central Asia and Western Balkans** region. The results of this ground-breaking research will be disseminated in 2023 and will inform upcoming methodological briefs on VAW and "Leave no one behind" (LNOB) research.

**With 2022 as the final year of implementation of the UN Women-WHO Global Joint Programme on VAW data, significant results were achieved following this five-year close partnership, including on new standards and guidelines to address data gaps on VAW.** [Global](#)

[technical guidance on the collection and use of administrative data on VAW](#) was released and concepts and text from the guidance have already been directly incorporated into national technical guidance on VAW administrative data in both the Caribbean and the Pacific. UN Women also initiated work to fill global methodological gaps in the measurement of TF VAW by convening an expert group to develop [a common definition](#) for statistical purposes. In addition, the first-ever [Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killings of women and girls](#), developed together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the UN Women CEGS, was endorsed by the UNSC at its 53rd session. A joint UNODC/UN Women [report on femicide](#), noting that some 45,000 women and girls had been killed by intimate partners or family in 2021, was also launched in 2022 on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

The framework will be piloted in **Ecuador, Honduras** and the **Dominican Republic** in 2023. In **Europe and Central Asia**, UN Women, UNECE and UNODC organized a session on the new femicide framework, highlighting alternative data-collection methods in **Kyrgyzstan**, after which **Serbia** and **Albania** also expressed interest in piloting the new framework in 2023. The first-ever regionally tailored courses on VAW prevalence data were developed in partnership with regional consortia in the **Arab States** and **East and Southern Africa**. The first cohort included 46 researchers, national statistics authorities, and government and civil society representatives in 18 countries on collecting and using data on VAW. The courses will be institutionalized in research and training centres.

**Emerging innovations and methodological advancements are being explored to improve ethical VAW data collection and use.** UN Women's **VAW RGAs during COVID-19** in 13 countries provided an opportunity to test existing guidance on remote data collection for VAW, which resulted in the production of new **technical guidance on collecting VAW data through telephone interviews**. This guidance, in turn, informed a 2022 update of the WHO's **2001 ethical and safety guidelines for VAW research**.

### More data are being generated on the connections between gender and the environment

**Methodological work on gender and the environment progressed, with the first dedicated national survey in the Pacific.** UN Women has been working with the Expert Group on Environment Statistics and the IAEG-GS to mainstream gender across the Global Set on Climate Change Indicators, as well as with ESCAP, the Gender+ Environment Data Alliance, ENVIRONET and other bodies to mainstream gender in environment statistics, economic statistics, civil registration and vital statistics. In addition, guidelines for enumerators on how to implement gender-environment surveys were finalized and used for the first of its kind nationally representative survey on gender and the environment in **Tonga**. With more than 4,000 interviews completed and a 99% response rate, the findings are expected to inform the country's disaster strategy. There are also plans or discussions to conduct similar surveys in several other countries including **Cambodia, Kiribati, Maldives, Peru, Samoa** and **Tanzania** in 2023–2024. UN Women produced data on 17 indicators, largely as a result of data reprocessing, published in **"Women and the Environment: An Asia-Pacific Snapshot"** (see Figure 3).

### Filling gender data gaps through the use of administrative and non-conventional data

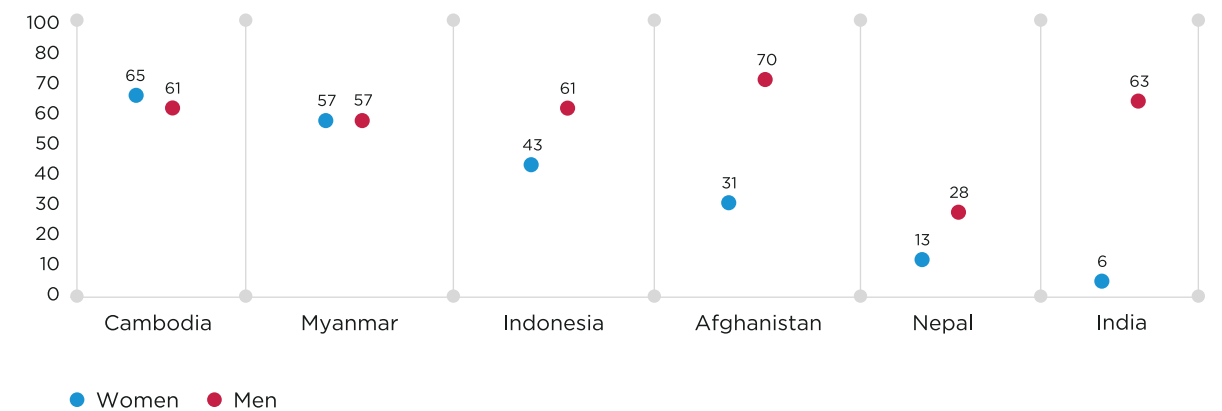
**UN Women is rapidly expanding its work on using administrative data sources to fill data gaps.** Building on the work done in **Uganda to improve criminal justice statistics** in Phase I, in Tanzania, the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar was supported to collect administrative data on gender-based violence from the police that are disaggregated by sex, residence and district. OCGS now **publishes these data** every month in tables with brief narrative explanations at launch events attended by key stakeholders and media. The Ministry of Gender is using such data for case management at the community level; police use it to identify 'red zones' for VAW; and media have used the data for stories and community radio talk shows. In addition, with support from the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), UN Women has developed e-learning materials to bolster its **guidelines and toolkit** on producing administrative data and began assessments of the administrative data systems of both **Namibia** and **Pakistan**.

**New evidence generated through big data fills existing gaps on the connections between gender and climate change.** Where conventional data sources are insufficient, too expensive, or untimely to provide gender-environment data, big data has proven useful to fill data gaps in a timely manner and will thus be further explored during Phase II. For example, **new research** integrating geospatial, DHS data and social media analysis revealed that violence-related online searches increased during environmental crisis. In addition, a **big data analysis** of 201 speeches at the three most recent Conferences of Parties to the UN Convention on Climate Change found only 32 speeches making references to gender.

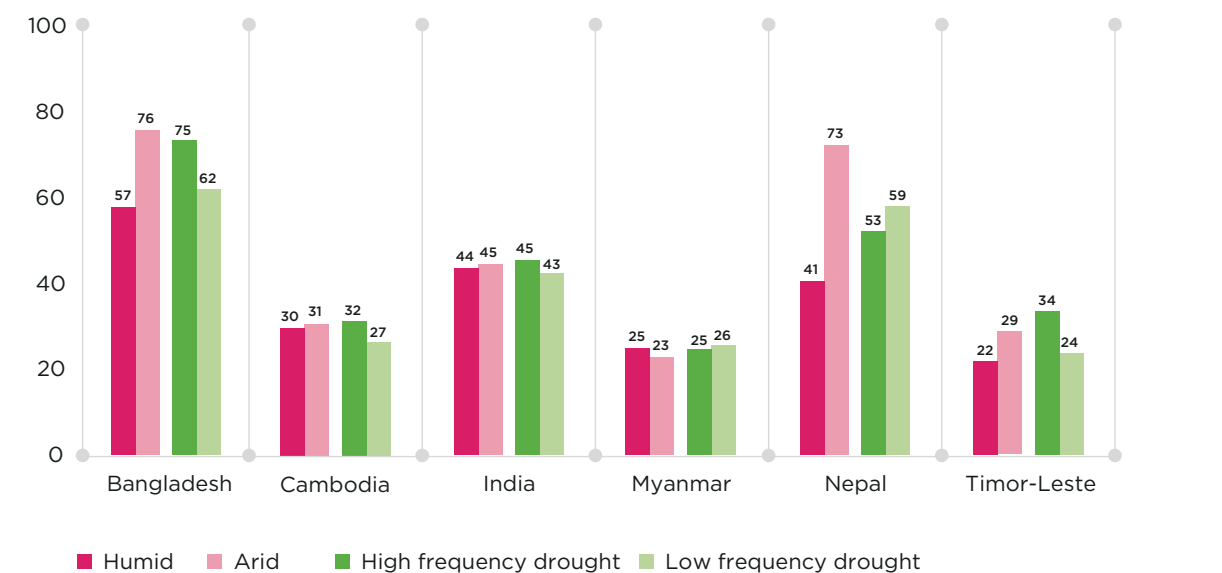
**Advocacy put citizen-generated data (CGD) in the spotlight in East and Southern Africa and cemented UN Women's leadership in this area.** In **Uganda**, UBOS organized a CGD event in June, attended by participants from government, CSOs, development partners and donors, where its **CGD toolkit** was launched by the Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development. At least 14 participating CSOs are now in various stages of developing CGD, planning related trainings and UN Women is supporting the development of a Gender Research and Data Hub to showcase CGD in partnership with nine CSOs. A virtual regional peer-learning workshop on the reuse of CGD for gender equality policies and programmes was held in January and attended by 53 participants from NSOs, CSOs and gender ministries in **Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania** and **Uganda**.

**FIGURE 3:**  
**WOMEN ARE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES**

**Proportion of agricultural population with ownership/rights to agricultural land (percentage)**



**Proportion of women married before age 18, in areas with a high frequency of drought episodes/aridity index (percentage)**



Source: UN Women. 2022. [Women and the Environment: An Asia-Pacific Snapshot](#) (figures 9 and 10).

As a result of a [UN Expert Group Meeting](#) organized by UNSD and UN Women and a proposal submitted on harnessing data by citizens for public policy and SDG monitoring, the [UN Statistical Commission](#) called for the establishment of a Collaborative on Citizen Data launched in 2023, co-lead by UNSD and UN Women.

**Rapid gender assessments (RGAs) are increasingly being viewed as a valuable alternative to traditional surveys, especially in conflict settings.** While nationally representative surveys continue to be the tool of choice for most

data-collection activities, during emergencies, these may not be possible or quick enough to respond to data and policy demands. Hence, RGAs continue to be used to generate timely data, such as on internally displaced persons and refugees in **Niger**, to assess the needs of rural women in **Türkiye**, to understand the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic across 11 countries in **Asia and the Pacific** and **Morocco**, as well as to understand the gender consequences of the ongoing war in [Ukraine](#).

## OUTCOME 3: IMPROVING DATA USE

Outcome 3 seeks to ensure that gender statistics are accessible to all users and can be analysed, communicated and used to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes, as well as to promote accountability. In 2022, UN Women improved access to gender data by supporting the dissemination of data, evidence and research through knowledge products, data portals and events. Knowledge exchange on gender data has improved through increased South-South collaboration, user-producer dialogues and communities of practice.

### Women Count is scaling up data-driven policy action for women and girls globally

In 2022, Women Count enabled more countries to collect and use timely gender data to inform 11 policies and programmes to recognize unpaid care work, prevent VAW and inform emergency response plans. Tanzania's TUS supported by Women Count in 2018, is now informing the design of a national care policy and a modern cooking fuel programme by the Ministry of Local Government to alleviate women's care work burden. Findings from Senegal's TUS prompted calls for a satellite account and have spurred the Government to revise its programming. In Georgia, TUS data were extensively used in a Gender Impact Assessment to understand the gendered impact of the current Public Service Law and to determine how the law can better promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Kenya's TUS informed the Fourth Medium-Term Plan for 2023–2027, which now recognizes unpaid care and domestic work as a key priority and, together with the State Department for Gender, a [National Care Work Needs Assessment](#) was commissioned to map out the economic benefits of investing in care services. The findings will also inform the new National Care Policy Roadmap, which is expected to be designed and adopted in 2023.

Following Rwanda's inclusion of a VAW module in its [DHS published in 2021](#), the data were used by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion to update the National Gender Policy, to draft a policy on combatting gender-based violence, to develop a national MenEngage strategy, and to develop guidelines for the community reintegration of VAW survivors. In [Colombia](#), findings from the 2021 VAW RGA continue to be used to improve access to services for survivors of violence, such as through a comprehensive care unit, while spurring a series of local-level changes, such as improved street lighting, increased budgetary allocations and projects to boost women's empowerment. Meanwhile, [Kenya's VAW RGA](#) findings have been used in revising the country's VAW policy, and [Uganda's first-ever National Survey on Violence against Women and Girls](#) has [informed several pieces of legislation](#).

### Gender data are now more accessible through dedicated portals and knowledge products

The UN Women Data Hub is one of UN Women's most-used knowledge platforms. According to a [2022 corporate evaluation](#), the Data Hub has become the most frequently used knowledge platform among UN Women's headquarters and field office staff and is an effective means of influencing policy dialogues and advocacy. In 2022, the [Hub's](#) global audience continued expanding, increasing to 487,000 page views in 235 countries and territories in 2022 (up from 13,000 users from 192 countries in 2019). In addition, a new 'GenTrack' dashboard brings together over 194 indicators to visualize the situation of women and girls across the [Arab States](#).

With more than half a million visitors a year, the [Global Database on Violence against Women](#) is one of UN Women's most-visited portals and it is now being integrated into the UN Women Data Hub. It provides a

unique tool to monitor and assess evidence-based measures adopted by Member States to prevent and respond to VAW, based on official national information. In 2022, the database was updated with the most recent survey data and measures reported by States as part of the Beijing+25 national reviews and submissions to Secretary-General reports to the General Assembly. The new design of the Global Database on VAW and its integration within the Women Count data portal will be finalized in 2023.

Gender data portals were established or strengthened in several countries, expanding public access and use. A [new online platform](#) for gender statistics was finalized in Morocco in 2022, which centralizes key data, infographics, a comprehensive glossary in French, English and Arabic and an animated video about why gender statistics matter, while a second [online platform on employment](#) with a simulation application invites users to interact with employment-related data, disaggregated by sex and other socioeconomic characteristics. [Kyrgyzstan's](#) National Statistical Committee developed a beta version of its new data portal, to be officially launched in 2023. [Kenya's](#) National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) also launched a portal for its 2022 DHS report.

Partnering with NSOs has strengthened the communication and dissemination of gender data. [Colombia's](#) statistical note "[Rural land ownership in Colombia: data with a gender perspective](#)", produced jointly by DANE and UN Women, presents sex-disaggregated rural land ownership data for the first time, finding that only 3 in

10 rural women own their property. Its findings are being used to monitor the implementation of the Government's Peace Agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces, which includes comprehensive rural reforms and recognizes women's equal right to land ownership. National gender SDG reports produced in [Kyrgyzstan](#) and [Uganda](#) also improved the accessibility of SDG data to inform monitoring and stakeholder decision-making. Meanwhile, *Women and Men* booklets in [Kenya](#) and [Colombia](#) provided valuable evidence for use in the formulation of policies and programmes to achieve the SDGs.

Increased collaboration produced valuable statistics in areas where gender data are lacking, which are being used to report on progress. In Asia and the Pacific, UN Women and UNHCR jointly produced two factsheets on [women in displacement in Afghanistan](#), which were presented at meetings of the Inter-Agency Gender Taskforce and shared with humanitarian actors. UNHCR has also used the data to target support services to women in displacement settings. UN Women and the SPC produced [lessons from Pacific Island countries on gender equality and sustainable energy](#), which were used to report on progress towards implementing the Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan for 2021–2030, which has the development of research and estimates on gender and energy in the Pacific as a key objective.

#### BOX 2. NEW NATIONAL GENDER DATA PUBLICATION MAKES WAVES IN COLOMBIA



Launched by Colombia's Vice-President in late 2020, with strong reception from media and decision-makers, [Women and men: Gender gaps in Colombia](#) quickly became a flagship publication. Co-produced by UN Women, DANE and the Presidential Council for Women's Equity (CPEM), the report exposes gender gaps and has been one of the main data sources for Colombia's new [National Gender Policy](#), finalized in 2022. The findings also informed [Colombia's 2021 VNR](#) on SDG progress.

A second edition of [Women and men: Gender gaps in Colombia](#) was published in November 2022 and is already informing various public policies of the new national Government elected in 2022. At the publication's launch, the Ministry of Labour expressed interest in using the publication's findings to inform plans for labour reform in 2023. A specific chapter on the participation of women and girls in sports was included in this second edition, thanks to collaboration with the Ministry of Sports, which informed the development of a [Gender Policy for the Sports Sector](#) in 2022. The flagship

publication was also a key input for the National Planning Department in the formulation of Colombia's new [National Development Plan 2023–2026](#), and its four new departmental summaries (from Chocó, Nariño, Cauca and Bogotá) were used in the Binding Regional Dialogues to collectively update the National Development Plan. The Government is also using the report's evidence in its ongoing development of a national care system.



# 3 STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR GENDER DATA

## Strong, consistent and diversified financial commitments create a strong start for Phase II

Predictable funding is the backbone of Women Count. As evidenced under Phase I, it has allowed UN Women to plan adequately and operate more efficiently. This strengthens the organization's credibility to meet its commitments with partners. In 2022, thanks to the continued support from previous Phase I Women Count donors, including the Governments of Australia, Sweden, Ireland, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and additional support mobilized at the country level, USD 26.6 million was mobilized – 46% of the total global programme budget (USD 58 million) (see Table 1). In addition, a EUR 1 million grant from the Government of Italy was finalized in June 2023.

At the country level, in **Tanzania**, UN Women secured USD 280,000 from the Tanzania One UN Fund to support the VAW survey undertaken in the Mainland and USD 137,000 from the European Union to support filling VAW data gaps through the use of administrative data in Zanzibar. In **Kenya**, USD 160,000 was secured from the Government of Canada to improve social norms evidence and analysis through the planned social norms survey. In **Colombia**, USD 350,000 was mobilized from the Government of Canada to advance the “Ciudades Cuidadoras” or “care-giving cities” project to promote a national care system across the country, which includes a data component. The Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) in **Mexico** mobilized USD 400,000 from the Government of Mexico to implement CEGS activities from 2022–2025. Lastly, in **Asia and the Pacific**, UN Women recovered the cost of USD 77,000 from the Centre of Excellence of the Republic of Korea for the provision of technical support.

Core funding is another important source of financing. Despite the decline of these funding sources, UN Women was able to secure USD 116,000 in **East and Southern Africa** in 2022. 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 and expanded to deliver on its ambitious agenda. Predictable multi-year funding is however necessary to retain current technical expertise and continue to build the technical capacities of UN Women offices to meet the rising demand for support on gender statistics.

## A wake-up call to increase financing for gender data

The 2022 PARIS21 [Partner Report on Support to Statistics](#) found that shortfalls in funding to data and statistics increased in 2020 (following a 16% decline in funding), with financing for gender statistics declining by more than 50%, to the lowest point since the launch of the SDGs. While overseas development assistance for gender equality continued to grow, support for gender data stagnated and subsequently declined. These trends reveal a critical disconnect between financing for gender equality and financing for gender data, with many top donors in gender equality not matching their contributions to gender data at the same scale. UN Women, together with its partners, are issuing a clarion call for solutions to reverse these trends and scale up financing for gender data, which is critical to drive progress on gender equality.

**Women Count partner roundtable makes a strong case for investment.** On the margins of OECD Gender-Net, UN Women in partnership with the Governments of France, Sweden and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation organized a Women Count Donor Roundtable at the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) Headquarters, to strengthen the call for investments. The roundtable brought together over 30 private and public sector donors to learn how UN Women and its partners are scaling up data-driven action through Women Count and to issue an urgent call for more investments in gender data.

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 in 2021	Contributions received in 2022	Contributions received in 2023	Total contributions received (as of June 2023)	Main area of work supported
Australia	4,742,063	17.8%		1,699,999	3,042,064	<b>4,742,063</b>	Projects in Asia and the Pacific and the Global Policy Support Project (GPSP)
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	9,728,088	36.5%		3,228,088	1,896,651	<b>5,124,739</b>	Projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Cameroon, East and Southern Africa and GPSP
France	120,509	0.5%		120,509		<b>120,509</b>	Project in Niger
Ireland	851,222	3.2%	283,859	301,779	265,585	<b>851,222</b>	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Sweden	9,493,315	35.6%	5,495,713	1,998,801		<b>7,494,514</b>	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Other Non-Core Resources**	1,592,097	6.0%		1,592,097		<b>1,592,514</b>	Projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Colombia, Asia and the Pacific, Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) and GPSP
Core Resources	116,641	0.4%		116,641		<b>116,641</b>	Project in East and Southern Africa
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,643,934</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,779,572</b>	<b>9,057,912</b>	<b>5,204,300</b>	<b>20,041,785</b>	

\* Values are in USD after 1% levy (when applicable)

\*\*Other Non-Core resources include resources secured from other programmes and pooled funding sources including: EU, Canada, Mexico, Republic of Korea and Nielsen.

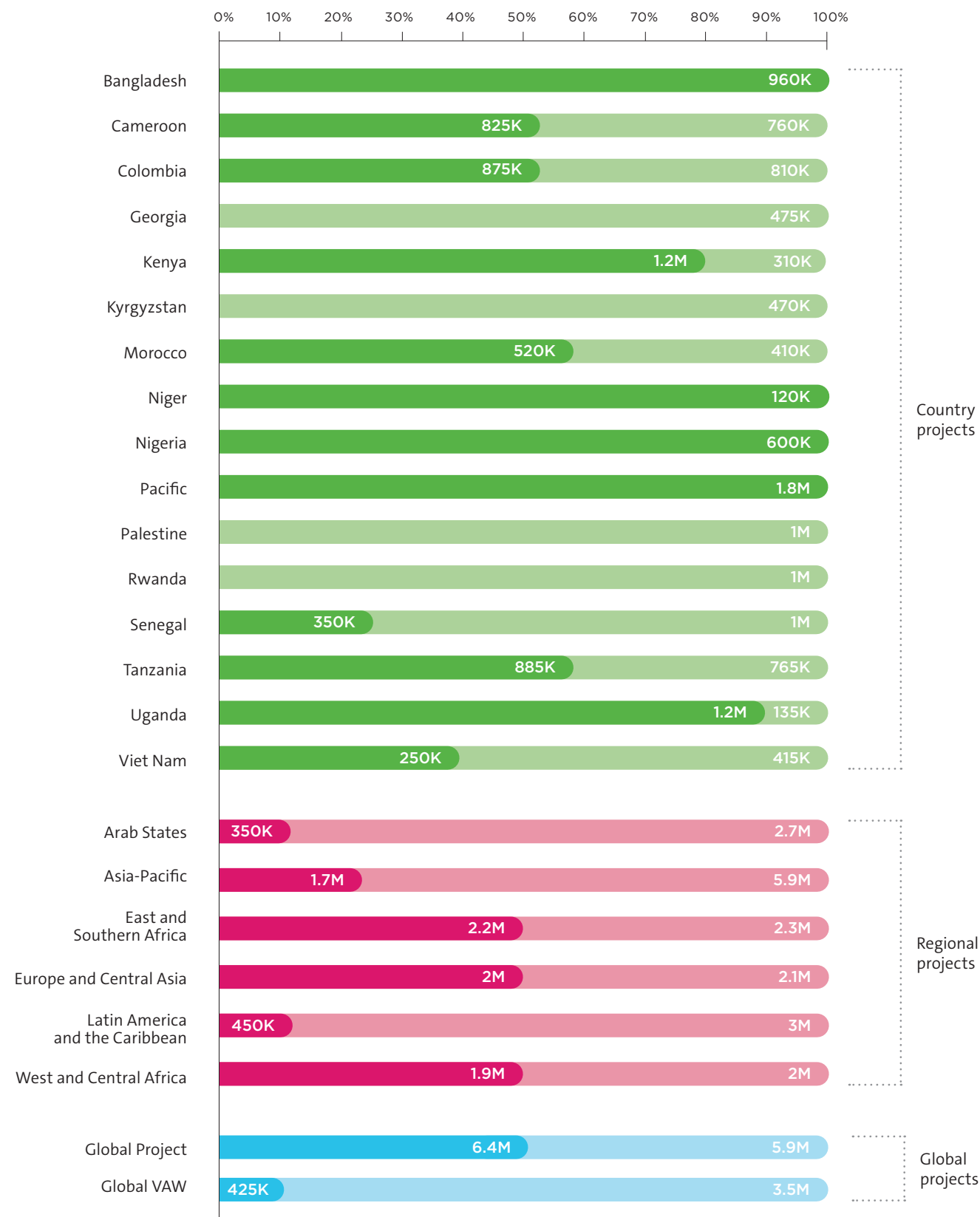
The roundtable resulted in several concrete leads of potential donors for the programme who expressed interest in partnering with Women Count Phase II and exploring how to join forces on different areas of gender data. Advocacy materials were prepared, including a [video explainer](#) as well as a [short brief](#) about Phase II.

**UN Women and partners contributed to amplifying the global call for smarter gender data financing.** UN Women, together with Data2X, PARIS21 and Open Data Watch launched an event series on “[Navigating the Landscape of Gender Data Financing](#)” to bring

together development partners, data experts, donors, Member States and other key partners to identify and exchange solutions to overcome the chronic underinvestment in gender data, to build better systems, and to reinforce the coalition of supporters through an agreed set of initiatives and actions. A [brief](#) was also prepared to outline the case for investing in gender data, solutions that are needed and to underline the need to deepen collaboration and partnerships in this area.



**FIGURE 4:**  
Approved budgets per project\*



Note: \*Figures are in USD. The subregional project for Pacific Island Countries is included in the graph for country projects.

## 4 MONITORING, LEARNING AND EVALUATION

Women Count in Phase II continued to strengthen monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes, adopting a results-based management approach.

Following the finalization of Phase I and approval of the Phase II Programme Document, Women Count II developed a **performance-monitoring framework** and defined the indicators through indicator methodological notes. Socialization webinars were conducted for all UN Women monitoring and reporting staff (in global, regional and national offices), to popularize and build a common understanding of the UN Women Strategic Plan Outcome 6 indicators.

Building on the gains in Phase I, **quarterly monitoring** and data collection on progress against activities with all field offices was conducted, ensuring quality control (in form and content), and consolidated quarterly progress was tracked towards the targets established.

Results reporting continued to be prioritized by the programme, a strong-point noted in the end-term evaluation of Phase I. A high-quality **cumulative narrative report** for Phase I of the Women Count programme was published in 2022, ensuring clarity, coherence and accuracy in conveying the programme's achievements, challenges and impact.

**Donor Committee meetings** were convened twice in 2022 to review project progress. During these meetings, the Committee discussed the project's accomplishments and challenges, and assessed the progress made against planned objectives, identifying potential areas for improvement.

### Recommendations of the evaluation:

The end-line evaluation of Phase I of Women Count completed in October 2022, revealed important findings, learnings and recommendations that set a strong foundation for Phase II of Women Count. The evaluation revealed that:

**Using a holistic approach to tackle gender data challenges** has contributed to creating robust national, regional

and global gender data ecosystems. This approach included engendering national development strategies, strengthening the capacities of national statistical systems, and improving national coordination, among others. However, domestic and international financing for gender statistics remains a critical stumbling block.

**Women Count has helped governments use gender data** to take stock of progress on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, and to report on global and national commitments. There is a critical need to emphasize results on increasing data use and shifting priorities to capture how data have been influential in informing policy discourse.

Transitioning to a second phase of gender statistics work requires a **more targeted approach at the country level and a robust regional architecture**. Prioritizing targeted interventions for closer engagement and promoting national and regional coordination will enable countries to carry forward gender statistics work in the long-term.

UN Women should continue to **seek out and establish catalytic collaborations and partnerships** with UN and other relevant actors. These partnerships have proven effective and resulted in increased prioritization of the production and use of gender statistics at all levels. The evaluation recommends UN Women to further expand its network of partnerships to ensure comprehensive coverage and inclusivity in addressing gender statistics at all levels.

**UN Women's Women Count programme has been instrumental in deepening UN Women's work on gender statistics** and the organization is increasingly perceived as a trusted partner with sought-after gender expertise. To sustain and further strengthen this progress, UN Women should prioritize investment in retaining and sustaining the established gender statistics capacities, by continuing to develop the capacities of national statistical systems and promoting South-South cooperation to enable the sharing of experiences and learning. This will be critical for continuing to cement UN Women as a key player in the global gender statistics community.



# PLANS FOR 2023

In the second year of implementation of Women Count Phase II, a key focus for 2023 will be continuing to support countries, regions and partners at the global level to implement activities as well as support the design of new projects in **Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Palestine**, and a subregional project in **Pacific Island Countries**. In 2023, UN Women will also finalize regional projects whose formulation began in 2022, such as in the **Arab States**.

Countries will continue implementing activities, including 18 population-based surveys that are to be conducted or analysed, as well as six surveys on violence against women, five on time use, and three on gender and the environment. Similarly, several activities to increase data literacy and use, including four national reports, 16 user-producer dialogues and 18 trainings, are planned.

At the regional level, the offices for **Asia and the Pacific, East and Southern Africa, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West and**

**Central Africa** will continue to provide direct technical and financial support to Women Count implementing 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 country and regional offices, activities will include: producing a new flagship report, the *Gender Data Outlook*, in partnership with PARIS21, a conference on gender and environment data during the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28), development of the framework on CGD as part of the multi-stakeholder Collaborative on CGD, continuing to evolve the UN Women Data Hub, as well as continued advocacy, organizing high-level events, and monitoring and reporting on programme implementation.

## ANNEX I.

### Budget 2022

Budget Women Count Programme Phase II	2022 Total (USD)	Percentage (%) Direct Costs
<b>Budget by outcome</b>		
Creating an enabling environment (Outcome 1)	\$1,954,855	48.5%
Increasing data production (Outcome 2)	\$857,185	21.3%
Improving data availability and use (Outcome 3)	\$1,216,222	30.2%
Total direct costs	\$4,028,262	100%
Total support costs	\$808,925	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,837,186</b>	

<b>Budget by category</b>			
61100	Salary Costs - National Programme Staff	\$79,600	1.6%
61200	Salary Costs - General Service Staff	\$32,444	0.7%
61300	Salary Costs - International Programme Staff	\$2,047,155	42.3%
71200	International Consultants	\$393,731	8.1%
71300	Local Consultants	\$67,060	1.4%
71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	\$239,110	4.9%
71600	Travel	\$74,682	1.5%
72100	Contractual Services - Companies	\$309,625	6.4%
72200	Equipment and Furniture	\$5,000	0.1%
72600	Grants	\$250,000	5.2%
72800	Information Technology Equipment	\$20,123	0.4%
73100	Rental and Maintenance Premises	\$122,976	2.5%
73300	Rental and Maintenance Info Tech Equipment	\$30,000	0.6%
74100	Professional Services	\$10,000	0.2%
74200	Audio Visual and Printing Production Costs	\$31,225	0.6%
75100	Facilities and Administration	\$808,925	16.7%
75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	\$284,735	5.9%
Other Costs		\$30,795	0.6%
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>\$4,837,186</b>	<b>100%</b>

### ENDNOTES

- Henceforth Tanzania.
- [Methodological note to calculate gender data gaps and countries' performance on the status of women and girls](#)



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