

FINAL ANNUAL REPORT PHASE II

# WOMEN COUNT: A PROVEN PATHWAY FOR CHANGE

January 2022–December 2025



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

UN Women would like to express its deep appreciation to the Governments of Australia, France, Ireland, Italy and Sweden, and to the Gates Foundation, whose generous partnership and financial support made Women Count Phase II possible.

We also extend our sincere thanks to Women Count teams across UN Women headquarters, regional offices and country offices for their leadership, technical expertise and sustained commitment throughout Phase II. Their work, together with the collaboration of national statistical offices, government institutions, regional bodies, civil society organizations, academia and other partners, has helped strengthen gender data systems, close critical data gaps and expand the use of gender data for policy, planning and accountability.

This report reflects the collective efforts of all those who have contributed to ensuring that women and girls are increasingly visible in the data and in the decisions that shape their lives.



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# Acronyms

<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community	<b>SIAP</b>	United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
<b>CEGS</b>	Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics	<b>SPC</b>	Secretariat for the Pacific Community
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties	<b>TF VAW</b>	Technology-facilitated violence against women
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization	<b>TUS</b>	Time-use survey
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic and Health Survey	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>GBS</b>	Gender budget statement	<b>UN ECLAC</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>GDO</b>	Gender Data Outlook	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>GES</b>	Gender and the environment surveys	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>GIZ</b>	German International Cooperation	<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Security Council
<b>GRB</b>	Gender-responsive budgeting	<b>UN WOMEN</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>GSC</b>	Gender Statistics Cell (Bangladesh)	<b>USD</b>	United States dollars
<b>HSA</b>	Household satellite account	<b>VAW</b>	Violence against women
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>KNBS</b>	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	<b>WEE</b>	Women's economic empowerment
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>MACU</b>	National Care Map of Mexico	<b>WOMEN COUNT</b>	Making Every Woman and Girl Count Programme
<b>MIFASS</b>	Ministry of Family, Social Action and Solidarity (Senegal)	<b>WPS-HA</b>	Women, peace and security and humanitarian action
<b>MLE</b>	Monitoring, learning and evaluation		
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution		
<b>NSDS</b>	National statistical development strategy		
<b>NSO</b>	National statistical office		
<b>NSS</b>	National statistical system		
<b>PARIS21</b>	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century		
<b>PRESS</b>	Partner Report on Support to Statistics		
<b>RGA</b>	Rapid gender assessment		

# 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 depends 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 achieve 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 Gender Snapshot 2025](#) reveals that despite some progress, achieving the gender equality objectives of the 2030 Agenda remains challenging. None of the SDG 5 indicators, on gender equality, have been fully met. One is close to target, 10 are within reach at a moderate distance, three are far or very far. Insufficient data and evidence continue to impede the monitoring of progress on gender equality. For example, despite strong gains, four SDG 5 indicators lack sufficient data, pointing to significant remaining challenges to collecting and using timely and reliable gender data:

- **Weak policy space, legal and financial environments pose barriers to progress.** Gender statistics still suffer from chronic underfunding. [The PARIS21 Partner Report on Support to Statistics 2025](#) found that gender data financing remains fragile: despite recording an increase in funding for data and statistics in 2023, gender data funding only accounted for 13% of total statistics funding.

- **Several critical data gaps remain that limit our understanding of key issues.** These include women's economic empowerment (WEE), violence against women and girls (VAWG), the gender and environment nexus, and women, peace and security in humanitarian action (WPS-HA). Without bold commitments to fill these gaps, the ability to measure progress towards achieving the gender equality commitments of the 2030 Agenda will remain impaired.

- **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.

With just four years left to 2030, we now have more SDG 5 data available than ever\*:



Source: UN Women calculations using the United Nations Statistics Division (2026) SDG data archive, as advised by UNSD for this analysis: 2026\_Q1.1\_AllData\_After\_20260327, available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/archive> (accessed on 15 June 2026).

Note: To maintain comparability over time, a data point is treated as available once it has appeared in any SDG data archive since 2019. Current estimates are presented for SDG 5 only while UN Women completes the broader review and update of its methodology for calculating SDG data availability for gender-specific indicators, including to better align with the UNSD data availability methodology. Updates on the revised methodology, when available, will be posted on the UN Women Data Hub

## UN WOMEN'S STRATEGY FOR CHANGE

Building on UN Women's unique normative, policy, programmatic and coordination mandate, the Women Count Programme is a multi-stakeholder global strategy that aims to create a radical shift in how gender statistics are used, produced and promoted to inform policy and advocacy on gender equality. Actions fall under three broad categories:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Promoting a supportive policy environment to address institutional and financial constraints, and to strengthen policies and practices governing the production and use of gender statistics.
- **Increasing data production:** Supporting efforts to improve the regular production of gender statistics, including building the technical capacity of national statistical systems (NSSs), and providing 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 and user-producer dialogues so that data users are better able to use gender statistics to inform research, policies, programmes and advocacy.

## HOW WOMEN COUNT WORKS

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

In Phase II, a coordinated approach at country, regional and global levels through partnerships has been strengthened to achieve even greater impact across all areas of work. A joined-up approach at national, regional and global levels not only prevents duplication but

ensures that support is cost-effective and provided when and where it is needed:

- **Targeted country support to more than 90 countries:** Women Count strengthened existing partnerships and forged new ones with national statistical offices (NSOs), ministries of women and other key stakeholders to implement Phase II. Through this support, the programme fostered partnerships across NSSs and and built more sustainable institutional capacities on gender data. In addition, Women Count implemented eight dedicated country projects, strengthened national systems, generated evidence and accelerated policy uptake.
- **Regional technical support and coordination:** Six regional projects provided targeted technical and financial support to countries implementing gender data activities in: the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, East and Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and West and Central Africa. These regional initiatives also strengthened coordination and collaboration with regional bodies, including UN regional commissions and other relevant subregional institutions, to promote data production and use.
- **Global policy support and SDG monitoring:** Women Count works with key global partners, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), the World Bank, and the World Health Organization (WHO), to advance advocacy, support SDG monitoring and help address critical gender data gaps.

## ACCELERATING ACTION THROUGH DATA: WOMEN COUNT PHASE II

Women Count Phase II sustained important gains achieved under [Phase I](#) and strengthened investments in gender data that contributed to global efforts to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by 2030 in key areas, such as:

- **Women’s economic empowerment:** Catalytic partnerships with the ILO and the World Bank were strengthened to support countries to fill critical data gaps on women’s unpaid care and domestic work, labour force participation and poverty. UN Women also continued to support countries to conduct time-use surveys and produce household satellite accounts, as well as to collect other types of WEE data.
- **Violence against women:** UN Women advanced new standards for measuring: technology-facilitated violence against women (TF VAW) in partnership with the WHO and the United Nations Population Fund

(UNFPA); femicide, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Countries were supported to conduct surveys and explore the use of administrative data to provide the evidence needed to inform policy and programmatic responses on ending VAW.

- **Gender and the environment:** This work supported methodological development and strengthened NSS technical capacities on data production and use through activities such as: survey methodology and questionnaire development; supported to conduct specialized gender-environment surveys (GESs); improved use of non-conventional data (e.g. big data, geospatial information) to expand analysis on the impacts of climate change and disasters on women and men; and strengthened capacities of data users and producers through training to measure the gender-environment nexus.
- **Governance and political participation:** UN Women continued to strengthen its role as the custodian agency for several SDG 5 indicators, helping increase data availability on key areas of women’s leadership and gender-responsive governance for SDG monitoring. UN Women supported governments in data-collection processes and on using these data to improve policy and budgetary decision-making.

Key interventions to improve measurement of the ‘leave no one behind’ principle and to expand efforts through innovation cut across all thematic areas, helping fill data gaps and enabling gender-responsive SDG monitoring. These efforts also laid critical groundwork for Phase III (2026–2029), which was designed to align with UN Women’s 2026–2029 Strategic Plan.

### OVERVIEW OF PHASE II

<b>STRATEGY FOR CHANGE</b>	Create an enabling environment, improve data production, increase data access and use
<b>THEMATIC AND CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES</b>	VAW, WEE, gender and the environment, governance and participation, innovation, leave-no-one behind
<b>WHERE WE WORK</b>	90 countries, 6 regions, 1 global policy support project*
<b>DURATION</b>	January 2022–December 2025
<b>BUDGET</b>	USD 38.9 million

## PHASE II DONORS

Women Count Phase II is a USD 38.9 million multi-stakeholder comprehensive global strategy. The programme was generously supported by the Governments of Australia (AUD 7 million), France (EUR 2.6 million), Ireland (EUR 1 million), Italy (EUR 1 million), Sweden (SEK 130 million), the Gates Foundation (USD 9.8 million), Canada (USD 114,000), Republic of Korea (USD 68,000) and Nielsen (USD 5,000). Additionally, USD 1.2 million was secured from UN Women’s regular resources to support Women Count regional projects (see Chapter 3).

As key partners of Women Count Phase II, each donor was a member of the Donor Committee and the Steering Committee. As the executive mechanism, the Donor Committee reviewed and approved budgets, endorsed all major programme changes and promoted the programme broadly to encourage new partners to join. As a coordination and monitoring mechanism, the Steering Committee reviewed progress, guided implementation and ensured coordination with other actors. UN Women also worked with partners through open lines of communication and cross-fertilization with relevant projects and programmes it supported.

\*Phase II was implemented in 8 programme countries (Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, Uganda and Tanzania), with additional countries supported through projects in 6 regions (Asia and the Pacific, Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, East and Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West and Central Africa), and 1 global project.



# A Decade of Impact: Powering Progress Through Gender Data

## REFLECTING ON 10 YEARS OF WOMEN COUNT

Over the past decade, Women Count has demonstrated that investing in gender data is a strategic pathway to better policies, stronger accountability and improved outcomes for women and girls, ensuring their realities are counted and made visible in the decisions that shape their lives. When the programme began in 2016, persistent data gaps, weak coordination, limited investment and low accessibility of gender statistics constrained governments' ability to monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to design effective policy responses for women and girls. Women Count was built on a simple but powerful premise: when countries strengthen gender data systems, produce relevant gender data and use those data effectively, they can make better decisions for women and girls.

Grounded in this pathway for change, Women Count has helped strengthen the enabling environment for gender statistics, expand the production of gender data in key priority areas, including women's economic empowerment, violence against women, and gender-environment and improve data access and use so that evidence reaches decision-makers and informs policy action.

### A DECADE OF IMPACT

119+

countries have been supported on gender data and statistics.

SDG 5 data availability increased to

61%

in 2026, up from 30% in 2019. Across 8 Women Count-supported countries, the average was 84%.

295

data-collection initiatives were supported, including 24 on VAW, 26 on time use, 8 on gender and environment, and 7 on women in peace and humanitarian action, helping fill critical data gaps.

25,719

data producers and users strengthened their skills through training to generate, analyse and use gender data.

54

policies/laws in 23 countries were informed by gender data, improving the lives of millions of women and girls.

81

national plans and strategies were informed by gender data, helping elevate gender data as a national priority and strengthen coordination across systems.

Beyond the numbers, the most important change has been the shift in country ownership and institutional recognition that gender data are essential for achieving gender equality. In many countries, gender data ecosystems have moved from being fragmented and siloed to becoming more coordinated, more inclusive and more oriented to driving impact. Throughout the first two phases, UN Women has shown that progress on the production and use of gender data is better addressed through holistic approaches. The Gender Data Outlook confirmed that Women Count's integrated approach has delivered results since 2018, with eight countries<sup>1</sup> showing progress across key dimensions of gender data capacity. Increasingly countries are not only producing gender data but also embedding them in national systems and using them to shape policies, plans budgets and services (see Pathways for change).

Women Count has also positioned UN Women as a global leader on gender data and influenced how the organization works on data more broadly. Gender data – once largely absent from UN Women's strategic architecture – has become a central driver for delivering the organization's triple mandate. What began as a successful programme model evolved into a broader institutional approach: a Gender Equality Accelerator that is helping UN Women reach more countries to access the support, tools and partnerships they need to deliver results for women and girls.

To mark this milestone, Women Count launched its 'Decade of Impact' campaign, at the 70th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW70) together with the Swedish International Development Agency, spotlighting both results achieved and commitments for the future. The campaign will continue throughout 2026 to leverage key policy and advocacy spaces to communicate Women Count's impact and reinforce the case for sustained investment in gender data. The decade ahead will be about building on this momentum so gender data continue to drive the decisions, investments and accountability needed to achieve gender equality.

## SUSTAINING THE GAINS AND ACHIEVING NEW HEIGHTS IN PHASE II

Phase II (2022–2025) marked a significant step up in Women Count's scale, ambition and demonstrated impact. UN Women supported 91 countries to strengthen gender data systems, expand data production, deepen policy uptake and accelerate the use of innovative and non-conventional data sources. More than ever, Phase II showed that stronger gender data systems do not only produce more data – they produce better decisions, sustainable institutions and more targeted action for women and girls (see Chapter 2 for results).

## Stronger national gender data systems are fuelling sustainable impact

**More countries shifted towards more sustainable, nationally owned gender data ecosystems.** Women Count supported 22 countries (13 in 2025) to mainstream gender in national statistical development strategies (NSDS) and related frameworks, while at least 40 countries used gender data to inform or update national development, gender equality, social protection or other plans and policies. This also contributed to a shift towards sustained domestic financing, with governments such as **Bangladesh** and **Tanzania** allocating national resources to support large-scale gender data initiatives and surveys. The production and use of subnational gender data emerged as a key priority, empowering decentralized governments, such as in **Kenya**, to integrate gender equality directly into local development plans. In parallel, stronger use of data in gender-responsive budgeting, as seen in **South Africa**, helped translate evidence into more concrete public finance allocations (see Impact story 8).

**Better coordination, capacity-building and practical tools helped translate into system-wide gains.** Women Count supported 64 national coordination mechanisms (42 in 2025), including in **Senegal, Kenya** and **Uganda** to align priorities and foster more systematic collaboration between data users and producers. Capacity-building, including using the [Women Count Gender Statistics Training Curriculum](#), enhanced the skills of over 18,734 data producers and users (5,825 in 2025) to generate, analyse and use gender data more effectively in planning,

monitoring and decision-making (see Impact story 1). To tailor support and investment more strategically, Women Count introduced the Gender Data Outlook, developed with PARIS21, to assess the maturity of national gender data systems to guide future investments.

## More gender data became available and increasingly informed policies, planning and budgeting

**Phase II expanded support to more countries, turning persistent gender data gaps into policy and programme action.** Support for 20 time-use surveys (7 in 2025) and 5 household satellite accounts helped countries quantify the economic value of unpaid care and domestic work and contributed to landmark care policies in **Bangladesh, Colombia, Kenya, Mexico** and **Senegal** (see section 2.2 and Impact stories 2 and 3). Support to 17 dedicated VAW surveys (7 in 2025) generated evidence that informed legal reforms, policy changes and the expansion of survivor services in **Albania, Georgia, Senegal, Tanzania** and **Uganda**. UN Women also pioneered global standards on technology-facilitated VAW and femicide, helping countries begin to measure and respond to emerging forms of violence more systematically (see section 2.3 and Impact stories 4 and 5). Work on gender-environment data also expanded, with 8 gender-environment surveys (6 in 2025) informing disaster risk reduction policies and Nationally Determined Contributions in countries such as **Cambodia, Samoa** and **Tonga** (see section 2.4 and Impact story 7).

**Women Count remained agile in responding to crises and emerging data demands.** As conflict intensified in the **Middle East**, and crises continued to unfold in **Gaza, Sudan** and **Ukraine**, Women Count supported rapid gender assessments that guided live-saving emergency responses (see section 2.6 and Impact story 9). This area of work became increasingly important as Women Count expanded into the **Arab States region**, where the demand for gender data in fragile and conflict-affected contexts became especially urgent.

**Innovation and non-conventional data helped fill persistent gaps and make invisible realities more visible.** Women Count increasingly leveraged geospatial mapping, big data analytics, citizen data and administrative data to strengthen evidence on intersecting inequalities and marginalized populations, including migrants and persons with disabilities (see section 2.7). Through the Collaborative on Citizen Data, UN Women helped shape principles, governance and quality frameworks on the use of citizen data. Administrative data also became a stronger focus, particularly through the Collaborative on Administrative Data, co-convened by UN Women and the UN Statistics Division, helping countries use such data to fill gender data gaps more effectively (see Impact story 6).

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

63

national plans and strategies integrated gender in 22 countries and 2 regions, improving their capacity to coordinate, produce and use gender statistics.

64

mechanisms in 17 countries and 4 regions have strengthened coordination within their NSS.

18,734

data producers and users trained are now equipped with the skills needed to produce and use gender data.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS: INCREASING DATA PRODUCTION

188

data-production initiatives have been supported to fill critical gender data gaps including

17

surveys on VAW

20

on time use

8

on gender and the environment

61%

of the data required to monitor progress on SDG 5 are now available, up from 30% in 2019.

84%

of SDG 5 data are available in the eight Women Count programme countries (23 percentage points above the global average).

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS: IMPROVING DATA ACCESS AND USE

Gender data have been used to inform at least

54

policies and/or programmes in 23 countries to spur action on ending violence against women, women's economic empowerment, humanitarian efforts or disaster response.

The UN Women Data Hub expanded access to gender data globally, with over

1 MILLION

views from more than

230

countries and territories.

300

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

## Knowledge products, digital platforms and communication expanded the reach and influence of gender data

Phase II strengthened not only the production of gender data, but also how those data are accessed, communicated and used. UN Women's Data Hub expanded its digital footprint as a trusted global resource for gender statistics, attracting more than 1 million annual users. Women Count also produced more than 300 publications (100 in 2025), while flagship products such as the annual SDG Gender Snapshot, including regional and national editions, helped improve monitoring of national commitments and progress on gender equality. These efforts were reinforced through clearer messaging, communications training, media partnerships, and creative approaches such as art and digital storytelling (see Impact story 10).

## What Phase II showed: stronger systems, more relevant data and greater policy influence

Phase II confirmed that Women Count's greatest strength lies in bridging the gap between data, decisions and action. Evaluations<sup>2</sup> found that the programme has firmly positioned UN Women as a trusted leader in the global gender data ecosystem and its focus on strengthening the enabling environment has proven to be a distinctive value-add. The Mid-Term Review further provided critical insights into the programme's relevance, effectiveness and sustainability, affirming its strategic value and widespread ownership at the national level. By helping create the institutional shifts needed for more sustained production and use of gender data at national, regional and global levels, Women Count has laid a strong foundation to continue to champion this work under Phase III.

## LOOKING AHEAD TO PHASE III: WHY WOMEN COUNT MATTERS MORE THAN EVER

Despite the gains achieved in Phase II, the urgency of Women Count's mission has only grown. Over this past year in particular, rising backlash against gender equality, compounded crises and widening gender data gaps have intensified even as demand for timely, policy-relevant evidence continues to grow. Important gaps remain in areas such as women's economic empowerment, violence against women, humanitarian action, gender and the environment, and women's leadership and participation – all of which are central to achieving gender equality and accelerating progress to 2030. In fragile and crisis-affected settings, the need for gender data has become even more urgent, as conflict, displacement, climate shocks and humanitarian crises continue to affect women and girls in distinct and often undermeasured ways. At the same time, the discontinuation of key data sources such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in some contexts risks reversing hard-won gains on the availability of gender data, particularly on health, violence and other core indicators. These pressures are unfolding in an increasingly constrained financing environment: official development assistance fell by [23.1% in 2025](#) vs. 2024, the largest annual decline on record, further squeezing resources for gender data at a moment when the need is the greatest. This makes it all the more urgent to sustain momentum, deepen partnerships and protect investment in gender data in an increasingly volatile and uncertain world.

As such, the Women Count programme remains as relevant today as it was 10 years ago. Phase III will directly respond to this moment by aligning with the ambitions of the UN Data Strategy, and the UN's reform agenda, helping embed gender data more firmly into the heart of UN reform and transformation. Women Count will continue to demonstrate how gender data can improve programme efficiency, inform structural reforms and ensure inclusive, targeted responses to global challenges. As the programme expands, there is an opportunity to use Women Count's proven formula to scale what works, while expanding investment and partnerships in the final stretch to 2030 and beyond.

# Women Count Progress Dashboard: Phase II Results

The Women Count progress dashboard shows achievements against each outcome and output indicator for global, regional and country projects in Phase II. To determine levels of achievement, the following methodology is used:

**A (achieved):** If a positive 2025 target exists (i.e. 2025 actual is different than the 2025 target) and is achieved

**B (not achieved):** If a positive 2025 target exists (i.e. 2025 actual is different than the 2025 target) but the target is NOT achieved

**C (on track/some progress):** If a positive 2025 target does not exist, but work has started in 2025 and significant progress towards the target is reported

**D (not started/applicable):** If a target was achieved previously or a positive 2025 target does not exist, and work has NOT started in 2025 (excluded from the final calculation of 2025 achievements)

Hence, the computation for project performance is calculated as:

**Percentage of outcome and output targets achieved or on track in 2025**

$$= \frac{100 \times (A + B)}{A + B + C}$$

And computation for overall programme performance is calculated as:

**Average overall targets achieved or on track in 2025**

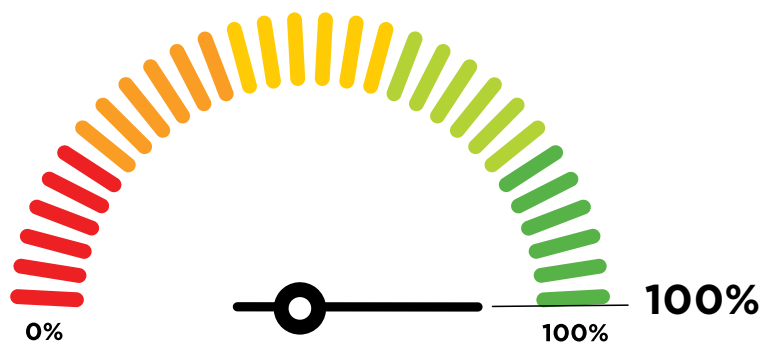
$$= \frac{100 \times (2022E + 2023E + 2024E + 2025E)}{4 \text{ (# of years of project impl)}}$$

## OVERALL PROGRESS OF WOMEN COUNT



The programme met its targets in Phase II, substantially increasing the production and use of gender statistics, embedding gender data in planning and budgeting, strengthening analytical methods, institutionalizing legal frameworks, and improving coordination and SDG monitoring.

## GLOBAL PROJECT



Progress centered on advancing global leadership on gender statistics by catalyzing high-level commitments, advancing global standards and mobilizing action on gender data, including integrating gender-responsive data into global climate and development policy frameworks.

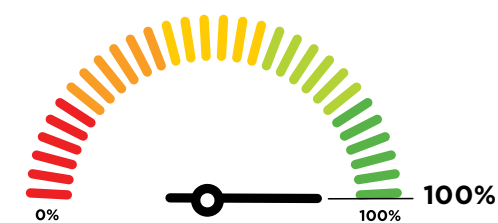
## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



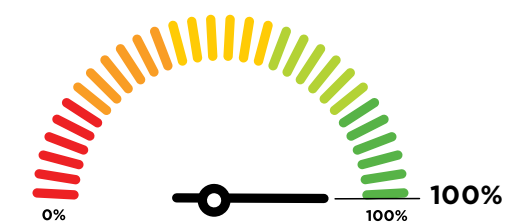
Progress was driven by increased multi-country ownership and policy uptake of gender statistics through large-scale knowledge production, including climate and SDG reporting in the region.

### ARAB STATES



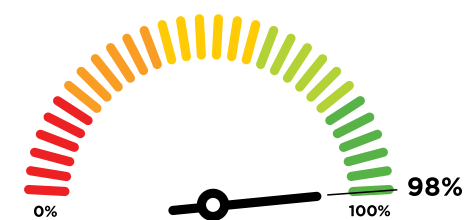
The region focused on strengthening humanitarian response and SDG monitoring through Gender Alerts, SDG Gender Snapshot, and the Arab Gender Indicator Framework, improving harmonization and comparability of gender statistics.

### EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA



Progress is driven by strengthened gender statistics systems through the institutionalization of regional and national strategies, expanded SDG and care data availability, and improved measurement of administrative data.

### EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



Progress was driven by increased policy impact of gender statistics through evidence synthesis, digital data platforms and regional knowledge products translating data into actionable insights for legal reform and policymaking.

### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



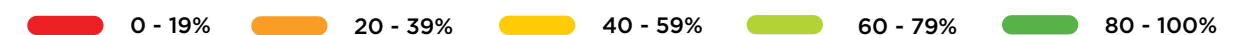
Progress was due institutionalized gender mainstreaming in statistical production through regional tools, coordination mechanisms and capacity development, while expanding the use of gender data, snapshots and knowledge products to inform SDG monitoring

### WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



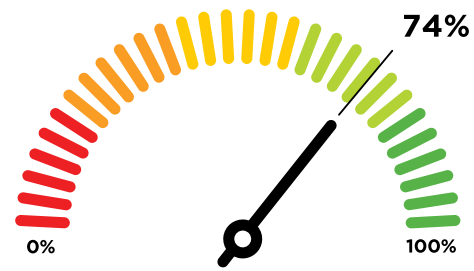
Progress was driven by improved country-led gender data systems in a challenging regional context by expanding gender statistics assessments, and integrating gender data into national planning, for policymaking and advocacy.

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



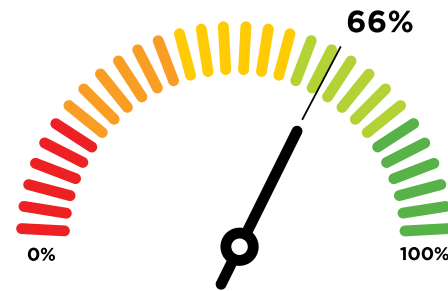
# COUNTRY PROJECTS

## BANGLADESH



Bangladesh strengthened gender data governance and sustainability by mainstreaming gender statistics into the national statistical strategy, advancing domestic financing, and expanding SDG monitoring through improved data systems and time-use-based evidence.

## CAMEROON



Progress was due to strengthened policy-data interface by institutionalizing gender-responsive budgeting, developing national gender indicator frameworks, and increasing the use of gender statistics in sectoral planning and programme design.

## COLOMBIA



Progress was catalyzed by strengthened national capacity to produce and apply gender statistics, piloting new surveys on violence against women, and expanding geospatial and administrative data to inform care systems and subnational policymaking.

## KENYA



Progress was due to consolidated institutional coordination and data ecosystems by strengthening inter-agency mechanisms, expanding gender-responsive surveys and administrative data systems, and increasing the use of gender statistics to inform planning, budgeting and sectoral policies.

## MOROCCO



Morocco advanced strengthened methodological foundations for gender statistics by advancing time-use surveys, building analytical capacity across the NSS and promoting innovative approaches.

## SENEGAL



Senegal anchored gender statistics within legal and strategic frameworks by integrating gender data into the national statistical strategy and law, expanding gender-focused surveys and positioning the NSS as a regional leader in gender data production.

## TANZANIA



Progress was due to integrating gender indicators into development plans, institutionalizing gender statistics in policy frameworks and advancing new areas such as gender and environment data.

## UGANDA



Progress was driven by increased use of gender and equity data in sector planning through targeted stakeholder engagement, improving integration of gender evidence into decision-making and results frameworks.

# Women Count: A Proven Pathway of Change

From gaps to evidence, from evidence to policy, and from policy to real change in the lives of women and girls.



A decade ago, Kenya's gender data landscape was fragmented and operating in silos, with limited trust among institutions, weak coordination and minimal demand for data-driven decision-making. Gender was not consistently embedded in national planning or budgeting processes, and critical gaps remained in understanding how women experienced poverty, care burdens and access to services.

Women Count helped shift this trajectory by focusing first on the foundations. It supported the creation of coordination mechanisms like the [Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee](#), in bringing together ministries, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), and other actors to align priorities and standardize approaches. Gender has since been progressively integrated into national statistical development strategies (NSDSs) and [county and national-level development strategies](#), planning and budgeting, strengthening the enabling environment for sustained data production that has increased resources for children and gender equality and women's empowerment programmes.

With these foundations in place, Kenya began to generate the data needed to drive action. It's first-ever national [time-use survey \(TUS\)](#), together with

[a National Care Needs Assessment](#), provided policymakers with concrete evidence on the scale, distribution and economic implications of care work. Expanded data on women's economic empowerment helped inform various bills, policies and programmes (see Impact story 1). Kenya's experience shows how investing in systems first can turn gender data from isolated statistics into a lasting engine of policy change for women and girls.

**“The Women Count Programme initiative strengthens the very foundation upon which our national planning and budgeting function depends. It enables us to fulfil our mandate responsibly and to ensure that public resources are allocated in a manner that promotes fairness, inclusion and long-term prosperity.”**

—BONFACE MAKHOHA  
Principal Secretary, State Department for Economic Planning



In Colombia, one of the central challenges was not only the lack of gender data – but the limited ability of existing systems to reflect the full diversity of women's experiences. Data often existed in fragmented systems and were insufficiently disaggregated, making it difficult to understand how gender inequalities intersect with factors such as migration, disability, ethnicity and income and leaving many women and girls invisible in policymaking.

Women Count supported the shift towards a more integrated, inclusive and intersectional approach to gender data. Through coordination mechanisms that connected data users, producers and decision-makers, and training, technical support and advocacy, Women Count helped strengthen collaboration across institutions and embed gender and intersectionality into

**“At DANE, we understand that equality is impossible without robust, comparable and timely information that allows us to measure inequalities, monitor progress and guide decision-making. Official statistics are, in themselves, a tool for guaranteeing rights. Because when we recognize, measure and understand the data, we pave the way to transform that reality.”**

—PIEDAD URDINOLA CONTRERAS  
Director General of the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)

national statistical laws and strategies. This has made it easier for the country not only to produce more gender data, but to generate data that better capture overlapping forms of inequality and can be used more effectively in planning and policy (see section 2.7).

This shift has led to concrete changes. In line with Colombia's historic gender-sensitive peace agreement, and ongoing rural reform, Women Count's support to the development of the gender-sensitive Multipurpose Cadastre helped reveal gaps in women's land ownership and contributed to women increasingly registering land and claiming their rights. Another key achievement has been the development of three national iterations of the [Women and Men in Colombia publications](#) that brought together indicators across multiple dimensions of inequality. For the first time, policymakers and the public could access a more complete and intersectional picture of gender gaps – from labour force participation to disparities across regions and population groups – which has been used to influence policies, including the National Gender Policy

Colombia's experience shows why inclusive data matter: when inequalities are made visible, they become harder to ignore and easier to address. By advancing intersectional gender data and ensuring its use in policy, the country is building a more inclusive approach to achieving gender equality.



Just a few years ago, gender statistics in Senegal were underfunded, weakly coordinated and inconsistently produced. No single entity was responsible for gender data and evidence gaps remained in key areas, such as unpaid care work, violence against women or women’s experiences in emerging sectors like extractive industries.

Women Count’s approach in Senegal has focused on ensuring that gender data become embedded in the NSS. A major turning point was the integration of gender as a strategic pillar in the NSDS in 2023. This helped formalize roles, improve coordination across the statistical system, and create a more sustainable framework for producing and using gender data. A proposal to establish a National Statistical Development Fund – intended to secure long-term financing for statistical production – further signaled the Government’s commitment to sustaining these efforts.

With these foundations in place, Senegal began to close critical data gaps and expand into new areas of measurement. The country conducted its first-ever time-use survey, whose findings triggered several policy and programme revisions, with ministries reassessing existing women’s empowerment programmes and identifying new areas for intervention, including reducing unpaid care burdens. Senegal’s first stand-alone survey on violence against women has elicited another range of policy and programme changes

and activist uses for advocacy (see Impact story 3). In 2025, Senegal also produced the first-ever African Gender and Environment Survey (GES), creating new evidence on how environmental risks affect women and men differently. Citizen data produced by the Women and Mining CSO with UN Women support also heralded major changes, [shaping government sectoral policies](#), industry practices and evaluations, and broadening the country’s capacity to produce and use gender data across emerging policy areas.

Senegal’s experience shows that mainstreaming gender in the NSS is not just a technical achievement – it is what enables sustained, diversified and policy-relevant data production to percolate into decision-making across sectors.

**“The support of the [Women Count] project allows us, in a dynamic way, to continue to produce data to be able to inform on the situation of women in this sector but also to influence decision-making and fuel public debate..”**

—AIDA DIOP  
President, WIM Senegal



Bangladesh’s journey with Women Count illustrates how strong government commitment and continued advocacy can transform gender data into a national priority. Before Women Count, gender statistics were uneven – limited in availability and timeliness, inconsistent across sectors, and insufficient to inform policy and planning at scale.

Women Count helped address these gaps by mainstreaming gender in the forthcoming NSDS, strengthening institutional capacity and creating coordination mechanisms such as the Gender Statistics Cell (GSC) within the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). This helped position gender data more firmly within the NSS and build momentum for longer-term sustainability.

**“There is now a growing demand from ministries and development partners for sex-disaggregated data and gender-focused analysis...I am working to ensure the sustainability of gender statistics and financing by leading a fully government-funded programme, demonstrating that these efforts can be sustained beyond reliance on development partner funding.”**

—ASMA AKHTER  
GSC Head, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

A major milestone was the country’s first-ever TUS in 2021 – [revealing the scale of unpaid care work](#) and its implications for women’s economic participation. Bangladesh further blazed trails with a household satellite account estimating the economic value of women’s unpaid care work, which spurred a landmark 2025/26 budget commitment to recognize women’s unpaid care and domestic work and integrate its value in GDP calculations. A key component of the new Government-funded gender statistics programme will be another full TUS by 2028.

These efforts culminated in January 2026, when the Bangladesh Planning Commission approved a USD 1.78 million gender statistics programme (2026–2028) – the first initiative of its scale to be fully Government-funded. Women Count’s sustained technical support and evidence-based advocacy since Phase I helped build momentum for this important step towards domestic financing for gender data.

Bangladesh’s story is one of unwavering commitment through transition and change – from externally supported initiatives to nationally driven systems. It shows that when governments invest in gender data, they not only strengthen statistics – they create the foundation for more inclusive and responsive policymaking.



In Georgia, some of the most important dimensions of gender inequality remained invisible. There were limited data on unpaid care work and persistent gaps in areas such as violence against women, making it difficult for policymakers to design targeted interventions.

Women Count helped address these gaps by partnering with the NSO, Geostat, to prioritize data production in these critical areas and strengthen the institutional foundations for gender statistics. Gender has since been mainstreamed across the [NSDS 2024-2027](#) and related action plans. Moreover, support to Georgia's first Gender-Responsive Public Finance Management Assessment strengthened the use of gender data in public finance planning, expenditure tracking and accountability systems, enhancing the institutionalization of gender-responsive budgeting.

Another milestone was Georgia's first national time-use survey, which revealed stark disparities in how women and men spend their time, with women shouldering disproportionate unpaid care and domestic work burdens. These findings informed public sector changes to maintain women's retirement age at 60 and reforms of Georgia's [Public Service Law](#). They were also used by [private sector companies](#) to expand male employees' use of paternity leave benefits and introduce flexible working arrangements, and to power [national creative campaigns](#) challenging gender stereotypes that reached over 13 million views. A pilot household satellite account further quantified gender pay gaps and unpaid care work, estimated at 20.5% of GDP.

Meanwhile, Georgia's first and second violence against women surveys revealed [how social norms towards VAW are changing](#), helped [usher in the country's first sexual harassment law](#), fuelled awareness-raising and [spurred private sector action](#) to support survivors. In 2025, Georgia also conducted a ground-breaking costing analysis on VAW, further strengthening the case for investment in prevention and response.

Georgia's experience highlights how filling long-standing gender data gaps can do more than improve statistics: it can help reshape laws, budgets, workplace practices and public attitudes – making gender equality more visible and attainable.

**“Achieving gender equality is impossible without reliable and detailed statistical data. For Geostat, strengthening the system of gender data and sharing international experience is of particular importance.”**

—GOGITA TODRADZE  
Executive Director of Geostat



The Pacific region has long faced some of the widest gender data gaps in the world, limiting countries' ability to monitor progress on gender equality and respond effectively to emerging challenges – particularly those linked to climate change and disasters. In 2018, many countries lacked data for more than half of gender-related SDG indicators, and only a small share had laws in place that explicitly recognized gender statistics.

Women Count responded by helping build a more collective and coordinated regional approach. A key milestone was the development and endorsement of the [Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics](#), which united NSOs, policymakers and regional bodies around a shared vision for strengthening gender data systems. The Roadmap has helped improve coordination, guide investment and build capacity across the region, while also paving the way for countries such as Fiji and Vanuatu to develop their own national gender statistics roadmaps.

One of the defining priorities to emerge from this regional agenda has been the need to improve understanding of the intersection between gender and the environment, reflecting the region's vulnerability to climate change and the need for better data to inform adaptation and resilience strategies. To address this, Women Count supported countries such as Kiribati, Tonga and Samoa to implement pioneering Gender and Environment Surveys – the first of their kind globally. These surveys have generated comprehensive data on

how climate change and disasters affect women and men differently, from livelihoods and food security to health and unpaid care burdens, [inciting action on family protection and disaster risk reduction](#). The [Pacific Gender Outlook](#) also consolidated data into accessible formats, providing policymakers with a clearer picture of inequalities and priorities for action on various thematic areas.

The Pacific's experience shows how regional coordination can help turn chronic data scarcity into a stronger foundation for gender-responsive climate action. By aligning countries around shared priorities, building collective capacity and investing in new methodologies, the region is moving towards a more coordinated and policy-relevant gender data ecosystem.

**“The beauty of the Pacific Roadmap is that it is holistic, and it provides a clear pathway for Fiji in terms of stakeholder engagement, consultation processes, and other areas that we will need to do... to ensure that what we do is of quality and not just a tick-the-box activity.”**

—AUTIKO TAWAKETINI  
Principal Statistician at the Fiji Bureau of Statistic

# 2 Results

This chapter highlights the collective impact achieved under Women Count Phase II (2022–2025), bringing together results across all three outcome areas to show how the programme has strengthened gender data systems, filled gender data gaps, expanded data use and advanced progress on gender equality. By mainstreaming gender into national policies and planning frameworks, strengthening coordination and building capacities that are increasingly institutionalized within national statistical systems (NSSs), Women Count helped strengthen the foundations for sustainable gender data production and use. In turn, these gains have translated into meaningful shifts in how gender data are generated, accessed and used to drive impact across key thematic areas, namely women’s economic empowerment; violence against women; gender and the environment; women, peace, security and humanitarian action; governance and participation; and leveraging innovation and non-conventional data sources to ensure that no one is left behind.

## 2.1 Strengthening the foundations of gender statistics

Strengthening the enabling environment for gender statistics remained a core strategy of Women Count essential to sustaining improvements in the production, quality and use of gender data. Women Count supported countries to mainstream gender in national statistical development strategies (NSDSs), gender statistics plans and regional road maps, to embed gender priorities more firmly within national planning and statistical systems. It enhanced coordination by expanding collaboration and partnerships, which has improved production and quality of gender data, while increasing government ownership, demand and investment. Capacity-building remained central to these efforts, with Women Count institutionalizing training across the data value chain to boost the capacities of both data users and producers. At the same time, the programme introduced new tools and guidance – such as the global Gender Data Outlook – to assess the maturity of national gender statistics systems. Coupled with advocacy and awareness-raising, these efforts helped build stronger, more resilient gender statistics ecosystems and create the prerequisite conditions for greater impact on the ground.

### More countries systematically embedded gender data in national and regional statistical development plans

**Women Count played a catalytic role in supporting countries and regional bodies to mainstream gender into statistical strategies and plans, creating stronger mandates and clearer pathways for the sustained production and use of gender data.** At the national level, at least 22<sup>3</sup> countries (13 in 2025) mainstreamed gender and/or specifically included gender data provisions in their NSDSs and/or in dedicated gender statistics strategies. In **Bangladesh**, for the first time in over a decade, a dedicated and comprehensive section on gender statistics was fully integrated in to the NSDS 2024-2030. In **Colombia**, the NSDS, as well as the country’s first Statistical Law, now specifically commit to increase data on intersectionality to address inequalities, filling persistent data gaps and making data systems more inclusive. **Kenya** not only mainstreamed gender in its NSDS but also created a dedicated Gender Sector Statistics Plan to further cement gender data use across

institutions. In **Kyrgyzstan**, the 2024 National Roadmap for Enhancing Gender Statistics established a national framework for gender data priorities, coordinating efforts across more than 20 ministries and agencies.

At the regional and subregional level, three regional economic communities in **Eastern and Southern Africa**<sup>4</sup> developed their first-ever gender statistics strategies, which improved internal reporting, planning and resource mobilization. In **Asia and the Pacific**, the *Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics*, developed in Phase I, was endorsed by the Heads of Planning and Statistics in the Pacific in 2024, with **Fiji** and **Vanuatu** now using it to develop their own national gender statistics road maps (see Pathways of change spread). As a result, countries and regions are now better positioned to generate the gender data required to monitor inequalities, inform policy decisions and sustain progress on gender equality.

### Gender data increasingly shaped national development planning by helping countries embed gender equality priorities more systematically into core policy and monitoring frameworks.

At least 40<sup>5</sup> countries used gender statistics to inform or update their national development plans, gender equality, social protection and/or VAW plans, and to improve their monitoring. **Cameroon** successfully integrated gender data and indicator frameworks into its National Development Strategy and National Gender Policy (2021-2030). In **Uganda** and **Tanzania**, gender statistics were embedded as a cross-cutting priority into the Fourth National Development Plan and Five-Year Development Plan, respectively. In **Albania**, gender indicators were integrated into the Social Protection Strategy 2025-2030, strengthening monitoring of gender equality outcomes. As a result of UN Women’s support, embedding gender data in development planning has helped ensure that gender equality commitments are reflected in government priorities, better monitored over time and are more likely to translate into targeted actions and results.

**Continued advocacy cemented national ownership and spurred investments – a key sign of sustainability.** In **Bangladesh**, the country committed to implement a two-year stand-alone USD 1.78 million gender statistics programme – the first initiative of its scale to be fully funded by the Government. This achievement reflects the sustained

Read the story

The pioneering UN Women/SIAP **Gender Statistics Training Curriculum** has built the capacities data users and producers in 82+ institutions across more than 30 countries, with more than 8,867 visitors to its website from 1 July 2023–31 December 2025, and more than 600 people took its **self-paced e-learning modules**.

In the **Philippines**, following a 4-day gender curriculum training in 2024, evaluations showed 98% of participants considered the training “very useful” or “quite useful” for their work. As one participant said: “the training motivated us to do research and analysis using gender data”.

**Hong Kong** Baptist University (HKBU) integrated parts of the Gender Statistics Training Curriculum in an undergraduate course on telling stories using gender data, reaching hundreds of students, some of which are applying what they learned in their **publications** and advocacy. The Hong Kong Journalists Association also uses the curriculum to train journalists.

In **Mongolia**, a mandatory gender statistics course was included in a new Gender Studies Graduate Programme at the National University of Mongolia in 2024, ensuring that all students will know how to produce and use these data in their research and future policymaking. Professor Otgontugs Banzragch says she integrated at least six modules from the Curriculum: “We are using the best of the best that the world has to offer us. ... We just needed to introduce it in the Mongolian language and make our future policymakers on gender and other areas understand that it’s important.”

The reach of this pioneering curriculum also now extends far beyond Asia and the Pacific, being adapted into multiple languages and locales, including to train governmental officials and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in **Albania, Bahrain, Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania** and **Uganda**.

According to SIAP’s Sinovia Moonie, the curriculum “has driven institutional change by supporting the integration of standardized training approaches into national statistical systems, strengthening sustainable capacity, and promoting more consistent and rigorous production and use of gender statistics.”

Photo: MIDDC

technical support and evidence-based advocacy on financing for gender data under Women Count and demonstrates an important shift towards sustained domestic financing and reduced dependence on development partners. Meanwhile, **Senegal**’s proposal for a National Statistical Development Fund to secure sustainable resources for statistical production, including gender statistics, was validated by the Government in 2025 and is awaiting final approval from the Prime Minister. The Government of **Tanzania**’s 2024 allocation of USD 500,000 for the national Gender and Environment Survey marked its first dedicated domestic financing for gender data following sustained advocacy by UN Women. Since then, another USD 150,000 was allocated in 2025 for sex disaggregated and intersectional data to monitor the Zanzibar Development Plan and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Together, these investments are cementing gender data as a foundation for planning, policymaking and resource allocation.

### **Institutionalized coordination strengthened collaboration, data quality and use**

**Coordination mechanisms supported by Women Count strengthened collaboration between data producers and users, helping countries align priorities, reduce duplication and improve the quality and uptake of gender data.** In **Senegal**, the Multipartite Gender Committee

“

**The Gender Statistics Strategy was used by the secretariat to inform resource mobilization for gender-statistics-related work with Member States. The work done jointly with UN Women since 2024 has also contributed towards the harmonization of gender statistics practices among member States, especially in the fields of financial inclusion and GBV.**

”

—JAGAI DEEPCHANDSINGH  
Senior Programme Officer for Statistics at the Southern African Development Community

## IMPACT STORY 1

# From training to institutional change: the Gender Statistics Training Curriculum extends its reach

broadened its membership and reach, leading to more coherent annual review of statistical activities, less duplication and wider use of gender data. The integration of the National Observatory helped streamline efforts across institutions, while the inclusion of the Women and Mining civil society organization (CSO) expanded the production of citizen data and promoted its uptake across the NSS. **Kenya's** Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee remained a key coordination platform, continuing to generate results since its establishment in Phase I. **Uganda's** National SDG Data Technical Working Group was also institutionalized within its national statistical office (NSO) and the SDG Secretariat, with its meetings now embedded in government planning and budgeting cycles and funded by the Government – marking a major step towards sustainability and national ownership.

**Women Count helped institutionalize regional platforms for coordination, technical exchange and uptake of gender statistics by creating sustained spaces for dialogue for data producers and users to align priorities and share best practices.** In **Africa**, the annual Africa Gender Statistics Forum supported the dissemination and harmonization of international statistical good practices, strengthened measurement of emerging issues, contributed to the development of regional and global statistical tools and expanded the Africa Gender Data Network. In **Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)**, the annual International Meeting on Gender Statistics and the International Meeting on Time Use, convened with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Mexico's national gender machinery and UN Women became key spaces for technical exchange and peer learning, attracting on average more than 800 representatives per year. And in **Asia and the Pacific**, the newly established Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-UN Women Joint Programme on Gender Statistics was launched to specifically identify and address shared capacity gaps on measuring violence against women and to institutionalize collaboration among ASEAN Member States.

**Inter-agency collaboration spurred UN collective action on gender data and strengthened gender mainstreaming.** UN Women contributed to the Inter-agency and Expert Groups on Gender Statistics and SDG indicators, the Committee of Chief Statisticians of the UN System, the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities – all mandated by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to increase coordination in global statistical activities. UN Women's participation and contribution to the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys was critical during the [DHS stoppage](#) to ensure gender was maintained. Through UN Women's participation in the Collaboratives on Citizen Data and Administrative Data, gender remained a core component of efforts informing global standards and strengthened capacities to produce and use citizen data and administrative data (see sections 2.3 and 2.7).

## Training improved capacities on gender data

Women Count built gender statistics capacities to improve data quality and long-term sustainability. With more than 25,000 data users and producers trained over a decade of the programme, including 7,000+ in Phase I, and 18,734 in Phase II. Trainings ranged from technical capacity building on administrative and citizen data, innovative tools and emerging topics such as gender and the environment, time use, violence against women and others, to practical sessions on finding, using, communicating and disseminating data for impact. This included direct trainings and trainings-of-trainers for various stakeholders – including for local and national officials, gender focal points in NSOs and NSSs, and other non-governmental, regional and global actors – which further institutionalized gender data capacities.

This work was bolstered by training materials and the landmark [Gender Statistics Training Curriculum](#) developed through Women Count in 2018 and updated in 2024 by UN Women and the UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) (see Impact story 1). A new module aimed at building women's leadership within NSOs was also added to the curriculum in 2025.

“ Much of the work in decision-making relies on data ... gender statistics play a very indispensable role informing policymakers to shift development programmes and accelerate action for gender equality... The only equalizer that we have will be data that will speak. ”

—PEACE MUTUUZO  
Minister of State for Gender and Culture, Uganda

## Advocacy, tools and partnerships helped diagnose gaps and fuel action on gender data

**Women Count shaped global dialogue on gender data gaps, systems and solutions, informing policy and statistical agendas through continued engagement in high-level spaces such as the UNSC, UN World Data Forum and Global Forum on Gender Statistics.** The Global Conference on Gender and Environment Data – convened around the 28th Conference of Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), organized by UN Women and partners – which resulted in a call to action to strengthen the production, uptake, financing and governance of gender and environment data. This helped anchor gender-environment data more firmly in climate policy discussions, and that momentum was reinforced by the Belém Gender Action Plan, adopted at COP30, which places stronger evidence and data systems at the centre of gender-responsive climate action under the UNFCCC.

**Knowledge products and tools expanded the visibility, accessibility and use of gender data and improved countries' abilities to monitor gender equality commitments at national and subnational levels.** In Phase II, Women Count supported the production of 300 knowledge products, tools and guidance that have been used not only to improve access to evidence but also have to fuel change. The global annual SDG Gender Snapshot, produced by UN Women and UN DESA, has informed Australia's Gender Equality Strategy and the European Union's regular reports on priorities for the Commission on the Status of Women. In parallel, 7 regional and 12 national editions, based on the global SDG Snapshot, now produced with Women Count's support, have localized gender-related SDG data and made progress and gaps more visible to policymakers and advocates and a being used to guide inclusive development policies and national monitoring of gender commitments. In the **Arab States**, the regional snapshot shaped capacity building initiatives for NSOs while the snapshot on **Gaza** further provided evidence to inform UN Women's humanitarian response.

**Expanded partnerships led to more standardized practical tools for diagnosing gaps, strengthening NSSs and guiding more strategic investments in gender data.** The [Gender Data Outlook](#), produced in 2024 by UN Women and PARIS21, introduced a comprehensive approach to assessing countries' gender statistics maturity and capacity across the entire data value chain. Its findings have since informed investment decisions and the prioritization of countries and interventions for Women Count Phase III. In 2025, building on this model, regional Outlooks were introduced in Africa, ASEAN and the Pacific. At the regional level, UN Women and ECLAC produced regional [Guidelines for Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective into Statistical Production](#), which were used in the **Dominican Republic** to develop a national [Manual for the Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in its NSS](#).

## 2.2 Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)

In Phase II, generating more and better evidence on women's economic empowerment remained a core priority. Women Count scaled up efforts to support more countries to increase the production and use of WEE data through time use surveys (TUS), household satellite accounts (HSA), labour force surveys and a range of analytical studies. These efforts enabled governments to recognize both the extent and the economic value of unpaid care work born by women and girls, identify gender gaps in labour market participation, and design more responsive economic and social policies and programmes that advance gender equality.

### New evidence on unpaid care work filled critical data gaps and catalysed policy action and planning across countries

**Time-use surveys and household satellite accounts made unpaid care work more visible in official statistics, enabling governments to better recognize, value and respond to women's disproportionate care burden.** In Phase II, UN Women supported at least 20<sup>6</sup> TUS (7 in 2025) to measure unpaid care work, and five<sup>7</sup> HSAs, significantly expanding the evidence base on unpaid care and domestic work. This helped governments quantify the scale and economic value of care work, strengthen recognition of women's disproportionate care burden and use data to shape labour, social protection and care policies. By making unpaid care work visible in official statistics, these investments resulted in the adoption of national care policies, and the recognition of care in national budgeting.

**Across countries, care data informed legal reforms, national policies and budget commitments.** In [Georgia](#), TUS findings sparked legal revisions to the Public Service Law and increased private sector awareness and greater uptake of paternity leave. Meanwhile Georgia's related HSA quantified gender pay gaps and unpaid care work at 20.5% of gross domestic product (GDP) – data that were used for a public awareness campaign reaching more than 8 million people. [Senegal](#)'s TUS galvanized advocacy by women's groups, prompted revisions of national government policies and programmes, updated local development plans to integrate unpaid care work, and enabled the value of women's unpaid work to be estimated for the first time. In [Bangladesh](#), the 2025 HSA informed a landmark budget



### IMPACT STORY 2

## In Kenya, gender data unlocked women's economic opportunities at scale

Women Count in Kenya helped translate gender data into policy, planning and budget action on women's economic empowerment. Stronger evidence on unpaid care work and financial inclusion made persistent barriers more visible and informed national policies, county plans and increased public investment. Kenya's experience demonstrates how sustained investment in gender data can expand more economic opportunities for women.

The 2025 [Women's Empowerment in Kenya report](#) – which found that only 40.6% of women are economically empowered – has prompted targeted policy responses. Baldwin Anyiga, an Economist at the State Department for Gender Affairs and Economic Planning, calls the report “the cornerstone that justified Kenya's [National Policy on Women's Economic Empowerment](#)”, adopted in 2025. Launched at the 2025 Kenya Devolution Conference, the report also gave policymakers from 47 counties evidence to monitor their County Integrated Development Plans.

The 2022 [Kenya Time-Use Survey Report](#) and [National Care Needs Assessment](#) both shaped the National Policy on Women's Economic Empowerment, as well as the landmark [National Care Policy](#) adopted by Cabinet in 2025, which now includes protections for domestic workers, care facilities and caregiver training, with a view to compensating care work. TUS findings also informed the [Fourth Medium-Term Plan \(MTP IV\)](#), which recognizes unpaid domestic and care work as a key priority. They also enabled Kenya to estimate the [economic value of unpaid care and domestic work](#) (USD 17.23 billion generated by women).

The [2024 Financial Access Household Survey](#) findings were used in developing the [Kenya National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2025-2028](#), which identifies persistent gender gaps in access, use and quality of financial services. When launching the Strategy in December 2025, Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning [John Mbadi](#) said it “outlines the need for financial players to come up with specially designed services and products for disadvantaged groups, such as the majority of women.”

Meanwhile, Kenya's annual gender-sensitive Economic Survey Reports in [2025](#), [2024](#) and [2023](#) contributed to significant increases in Government budget allocations for WEE and social protection programmes. This included major funding increases for the Women's Enterprise Fund, the Uwezo Fund (which grants loans to women and persons with disabilities), and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, exponentially increasing the number of women beneficiaries, from 41,646 in 2022/23 to 728,000 in 2023/24.

commitment by the Government of Bangladesh to recognize unpaid care and domestic work and integrate its value in its GDP calculations. And in **Armenia**, TUS results informed the Gender Strategy 2025–2028, Employment Strategy 2025–2031 as well as advocacy for the ratification of International Labour Organization Conventions 156, 189 and 183, to address unpaid care to enable the labour participation of working mothers. Meanwhile, **Kenya's** TUS and a national care assessment contributed to several new care and women's empowerment policies, while its HSA contributed to anchoring unpaid care as a core priority in Kenya's Fourth Medium-Term Plan (see Impact story 2). In **Morocco**, the HSA showed that integrating women's unpaid work could raise national GDP by 19.4%, informing discussions on reforming the Moudawana Family Code and national care economy strategies, and laying the foundations for a planned stand-alone TUS.

#### **South-South cooperation and country uptake improved monitoring of women's empowerment-related SDGs. Nigeria**

produced unprecedented data on time use and unpaid care through its 2024 TUS and benefited from UN-Women-facilitated South-South peer support from the **Kenya** NSO. And a successful pilot exercise to collect data on SDG 5.4.1 in **Barbados** secured the Government's commitment to permanently integrate time-use questions into the national Labour Force Survey.

#### **Women Count also helped countries move from measuring care needs to designing concrete care systems and local service responses.**

UN Women and the Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) supported countries in **LAC** to shape national care systems, including through local and national policies that enhance access to care services and promote the economic recognition of care work. In **Mexico**, this included informing a proposed law to implement the National Care System, working with local governments in Monterrey to implement a survey on caregiving needs that informed the development of Monterrey's Integrated Care System, and supporting the development of Mexico's National Care Map in 2023, which is supporting evidence-based policymaking (see Impact story 3). In **Colombia**, rapid gender assessments informed the design of three care systems in the Department of Cauca and the Municipalities of Cumbal, Villavicencio and Quibdó, meanwhile Popayán formally amended local decrees to incorporate a Municipal Care System into its Municipal Development Plan. Together, these efforts moved the needle from measuring care needs to planning concrete service responses.

**UN Women translated country experience into global guidance and comparative evidence to help countries measure unpaid care and WEE more consistently.** UN Women developed [harmonized global guidance](#) drawing on experiences from over 25 countries, enabling more consistent and comparable TUS data across NSSs. In parallel,

“ This [TUS] survey helps make visible the work that often goes unseen – especially unpaid care and domestic responsibilities. By understanding how people spend their time, we can build policies that better support families, economic participation and quality of life. ”

—TATEVIK STEPANYAN  
Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Armenia

[a multi-country analysis](#) using such microdata from 10 countries generated new indicators – such as time poverty, multi-tasking and mobility. UN Women also contributed efforts to modernize and harmonize time-use statistics through the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics, including by improving methods to capture supervisory care. Together, these tools, lessons and new insights are helping countries design more evidence based care systems, strengthen labour and social policies, and improve the recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care work globally.

#### **Gender data on migration and land tenure informed reforms expanding women's rights and protections**

**During Phase II, Women Count helped generate evidence also on migration and land tenure, key dimensions for driving progress on women's economic empowerment.** In **Ethiopia**, Women Count-supported gender data production, advocacy and dissemination contributed the draft 2024 *National Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy*, revised migration laws and policies, updated economic and agricultural programmes, as well as a 2024 draft law to secure women's land rights. In **Colombia**, Women Count supported the Multipurpose Cadastre with a gender perspective, which exposed

important gender gaps in land ownership that were used to improve government services and guide the country's Integrated Rural Reform. Women Count materials were also used to train cadastral operators and social mobilizers and for consultations with Indigenous and Afrodescendent communities – spurring an uptick in rural women's petitions to register lands (from 13% to 42%). And in **Kenya**, after labour, migration and social protection officials were trained in 2025 on gender data and how to address the different needs, vulnerabilities and economic outcomes of returnee women migrants, a Labour Migration Bill was revised to integrate gender data to support the design of effective reintegration programmes for returning women migrant workers.

#### **New evidence and analysis made women's poverty and employment challenges more visible, guiding policy and programme action**

#### **Women-Count-supported research helped strengthen policy and programme responses to women's employment, entrepreneurship and poverty by generating evidence of where inequalities persist and what interventions are needed to address them.**

In **Uruguay**, findings from a UN Women report, informed the revision of employment programmes under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to incorporate a gender perspective. In **Republic of Moldova**<sup>8</sup>, a national framework to assess women's entrepreneurship generated new data on women-led businesses that were used to establish targets to measure progress under the National Programme for Promoting Entrepreneurship and Increasing Competitiveness for 2023–2027. And **Kenya's** *Brighter Futures: Breaking Cycles of Poverty for Children* report findings guided government resource allocation to strengthen social protection programmes, such as the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Initiative and the Child Welfare Fund. Meanwhile in **Senegal**, UN Women supported WEE research that heralded positive changes in public and private sector energy and extractive policies.

#### **Through strategic partnerships, innovative poverty modelling filled critical evidence gaps and strengthened advocacy by making the scale and future trajectory of women's poverty more visible to policymakers.**

Global [estimates of women's poverty](#) produced by UN Women in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Pardee Center for International Futures has become a standing feature of the SDG Gender Snapshot since 2022, helping spotlight the consequences of failing to accelerate progress on Goal 1 by 2030 and the implications for women and girls globally. Similar modelling helped [project the gendered effects of climate change](#) on poverty, productivity and food security across **Indonesia, Kiribati, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands** and **Tonga** under different investment scenarios – which gave policymakers valuable first-time access to forward-looking projections.

Read the story

### IMPACT STORY 3

## Care map sparks care policies in Mexico

After Makieze Medina brought her widowed mother with advanced Alzheimer's to live with her in Mexico City, she turned to the National Care Map of Mexico (**MACU**) to search for care options. She found several, settling on a private gerontological facility nearby.

"It's been the best thing for both of us. It's allowed me not only to work, but also to have peace of mind," says Medina.

Across Mexico, millions of working women like her struggle with finding care facilities for their loved ones.

Launched in 2023, MACU maps 91,836 care establishments – 75% public, 19% private and 6% civil-society-run – providing georeferenced information and 31 indicators on the location and accessibility of existing care services for children, people with disabilities and older adults.

This information is also being used by policymakers and service-providers. "It's an indispensable source for public policy and has an impact in various ways because it allows planning around care," says Marta Ferreyra, former Director General of the National Policy for Equality and Women's Rights at Mexico's former National Institute for Women (INMUJERES). She helped champion MACU alongside Colegio de México and UN Women, through the CEGS.

"It created a narrative of reliable data to support policy," adds Ferreyra. "MACU marked a turning point, justifying the need for a comprehensive policy and national care system."

Ferreyra says MACU data shaped the design of the Comprehensive Care Programme for the Well-being of Women, the Women's Development Centres, and the Pro-Equality Programme (PROIGUALDAD), which even included a data-creation and dissemination component. She says MACU data were also used to build local care and poverty models and policies in Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Ciudad Juárez and Mexico City and three care model pilots in La Paz, Zapopán and San Quintín.

Photo: UN Women Mexico

## 2.3 Violence against women (VAW)

In Phase II, strengthening the production, quality and use of data on VAW remained a core priority. Women Count scaled up support to countries to generate more and better VAW data through stand-alone prevalence surveys, stronger administrative data systems, reprocessing of existing data, and the development of global methods and standards to improve the measurement of emerging forms of violence such as femicide and technology-facilitated violence against women (TF VAW). As a result, improved VAW data have contributed to legal and policy reforms, improved monitoring of SDG indicator 5.2.1 (on intimate partner violence) and increased access to data, including through the integration of the Global Database on Violence against Women into the UN Women Data Hub.

### Cutting-edge VAW surveys and costing shaped legal reforms and mobilized funding

**Women Count has long supported countries to conduct dedicated VAW prevalence surveys, recognizing that reliable prevalence data are essential for effective laws, policies and survivor-centred responses.** In Phase II, UN Women supported at least 17<sup>9</sup> dedicated VAW surveys (7 in 2025), which have prompted advocacy, new laws, policy and programme changes, and support for survivor services. Data from [Uganda](#)'s first-ever national VAW survey informed multiple legislative reforms, including amendments to the Penal Code and laws on domestic violence, sexual offences, female genital mutilation and trafficking, as well as the revision of an Employment Bill, which now covers sexual harassment. In [Georgia](#), VAW survey findings were used by civil society and the private sector to strengthen awareness, spur policy dialogue on survivor support and economic rehabilitation, and incite donations to shelters. Meanwhile, [Senegal](#)'s 2024 VAW survey findings have been used by a range of government, civil society and academic actors, supporting advocacy and bringing about important changes in policies and programmes (see Impact story 4).

**New analysis on VAW generated actionable insights that have translated into legal reform, policy dialogue and strengthened support services.** In [Colombia](#), [evidence on violence against women in politics](#) reinforced the implementation of the new Law on Violence against Women in Politics and the development of prevention and sanctions, while subnational VAW data in Nariño were used to help advocate for the reopening of a university support unit for survivors. In [Georgia](#), new [ground-breaking estimates](#) of the costs of VAW on the economy were produced in 2025: USD 0.9 billion, equivalent to nearly

3% of GDP, garnering widespread attention from policymakers. And in [Morocco](#), UN Women, in partnership with the High Commission for Planning conducted a study on the interconnections between violence against women and children and socioeconomic disparities, the findings of which informed hearings on Family Code reforms.

### For the first time, countries are able to systematically measure the prevalence of TF VAW

**UN Women and partners have been developing a global statistical framework on measuring technology-facilitated violence against women.** Through Women Count, UN Women, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), advanced global efforts to develop methodological standards for measuring TF VAW, successfully securing a mandate from the UNSC to establish a global framework. UN Women also contributed to drafting a dedicated [Secretary-General report](#) and a [Human Rights Council](#) resolution on TF VAW. These efforts will continue to enable countries to generate reliable and comparable data to inform targeted policies, strengthen prevention efforts and hold systems accountable for addressing TF VAW.

**Regional partnerships and technical exchanges accelerated the development of methods and practical guidance for measuring TF VAW.** Contributing to this, three regional workshops in [Europe and Central Asia](#) in 2023 and 2025 assessed critical gaps in measuring TF VAW and created a repository covering 42 NSO practices, informing the development of the global statistical TF VAW framework. UN Women also initiated technical partnerships with UNFPA and WHO to contextualize and develop clear methodological notes for measuring TF VAW specifically tailored to the [Arab States](#) region, helping ensure that future measurement approaches are relevant across diverse settings.

**Countries are beginning to generate the first baseline data on TF VAW, making a previously under-measured form of violence more visible in surveys and official statistics.** VAW surveys are increasingly covering this phenomenon. [Belarus](#) became the first country in Europe and Central Asia to publish nationally representative VAW prevalence estimates that explicitly examined and established baselines for TF VAW. VAW surveys in [Senegal](#) and [Tanzania](#) found that 8.1% and 10% of respondents had experienced TF VAW in the last 12 months, respectively, prompting high-level political commitments to combat TF VAW. In [Libya](#), big data were used to capture the first-ever baseline

“

The partnership between OCGS and UN Women has contributed to this increase [in VAW reporting] and also helped members of the Police Service to have a broader understanding of GBV.

”

—INSPECTOR ALI SAID  
Zanzibar Police Headquarters' Statistics  
Unit, Tanzania

## IMPACT STORY 4

# VAW survey fuels advocacy and policy change in Senegal



[Read the story](#)

Senegal's **first-ever national stand-alone survey on violence against women**, published in 2025, revealed that 70.2% of women aged 15+ experienced intimate partner violence since their first union, and 31.9% had experienced at least one form of VAW in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Such findings are having a direct impact on policies and programming, such as the 2025–2029 sectoral policy of the Ministry of Family, Social Action and Solidarity (MIFASS) and the ongoing development of the second *National Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence*.

Based on survey findings highlighting TF VAW (affecting 8.1% of respondents over the past 12 months) and political violence (affecting 6.5% of respondents during the 2022 elections), Astou Diouf Gueye, National Director of Equity and Gender Equality for MIFASS, says the Ministry is planning to develop programmes to address these areas that were missing in the previous national action plan.

In fact, MIFASS is already using the findings to better target interventions through two of its programmes – on Women's Empowerment and the Demographic Dividend, and its sub-component on VAW – to strengthen the helpline and victim support centres to overcome difficulties in accessing services and judicial structures, as well as to map survivor support services under a separate project.

"These data truly allowed us to better understand the phenomenon of violence," says Diouf Gueye. "Consequently, we needed to develop programmatic responses. ... The first result we saw was political commitment at the highest level. Following the publication of these data, a presidential directive was issued at the Council of Ministers meeting on 31 December 2025, to intensify the advocacy and awareness-raising programme on gender-based violence."

UN Women's West and Central Africa Regional Office supported the Senegal Country Office with dissemination, including through two workshops and bilateral outreach to stakeholders to share preliminary findings, which were widely used in advocacy.

"By using key strong data from the survey, we justify the need to change certain laws ... and to hold the State accountable," says Oulimata Suzanne Sy, a feminist activist from the *WaxJotna* campaign.

*Scenes from the national launch of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence in Senegal.*

Photo: UN Women | Hiroyuki Saito

data on online violence in the country. And in **Zimbabwe**, 125 data collectors were trained by UN Women to administer a dedicated TF VAW training module as part of the country's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, strengthening readiness to produce new national data.

**New TF VAW evidence has shaped advocacy, campaigns and legal reform.** Analysis of the Global Database on Violence against Women revealed that over two-thirds of countries are addressing TF VAW at the national level. This crucial finding directly shaped the focus of the 2025 UN Secretary-General's UNiTE campaign, dedicated to ending digital violence against women and girls. In LAC, UN Women supported the systematization of data for the regional campaign against online violence "Es Real. #EsViolenciaDigital," which was promoted across **Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador**. The campaign successfully challenged the normalization of digital violence and reached more than 32.6 million people across social media and radio. And in **Albania**, new data and advocacy on TF VAW contributed to the adoption of a new law that specifically defines and penalizes TF VAW (see Impact story 5).

**Methodological advances expanded the production and use of femicide data**

**UN Women advanced methodological standards for measuring femicide, enabling more countries to collect, harmonize and use femicide data for action.** The 2022 UN Women/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) [Statistical framework on measuring femicide](#) was piloted in 11 countries across five regions. In **Ecuador**, this improved national coordination between justice institutions and helped identify the family members of femicide victims who are entitled to compensation under the 2024 Organic Law on Support and Reparation for Families of Victims of Femicide and Gender-Based Violence Deaths. The pilot in the **Dominican Republic** improved inter-institutional coordination across justice, security and statistical systems, and increased alignment of administrative records with international standards. Moreover, its adoption of a new Criminal Code in 2025 incorporating a legal definition of femicide, is further supporting the demand for femicide data. In **Lesotho**, the Mounted Police Services developed a real-time case-management system for crime statistics that incorporates variables identified as gaps during its 2024 femicide pilot. And with UN Women's technical support, [legal reforms](#) requiring the collection and publication of official statistics on femicide were adopted in **Belgium**, while strengthened investigation and coordination practices were introduced in **Georgia**.

**Access to femicide data improved and capacities to report and document cases were strengthened, helping make this form of violence more visible and actionable across regions.** With UN Women's technical support, **Albania's** the People's Advocate and

INSTAT established a structured system to generate femicide data from crime records and social service-providers. These data have informed parliamentary debates and Ombudsperson reporting. Building on these findings and with UN Women support, **Albania** also established the [Observatory on Femicide](#) in 2024 – the first of its kind in the Western Balkans – which systematically tracks femicide cases, exposes systemic gaps in protection and prosecution, and issues policy recommendations, including the urgent call to recognize femicide as a distinct criminal offence. **Kazakhstan, Tajikistan** and **Uzbekistan** also developed [standardized femicide databases](#) using administrative and non-conventional sources, including media reports and court rulings, with over 50 harmonized variables to enable cross-country comparability. Meanwhile, in **LAC**, 358 professionals from more than 20 countries and territories strengthened their expertise through the UN Women/UNDP [Higher Diploma on the Measurement of VAW and Femicide-Femicide](#) in 2023, 2024 and 2025, contributing to institutional improvements in reporting and documenting violence cases, such as at the University of El Salvador.

### Administrative data were leveraged to fill VAW data gaps and improve responses

**UN Women helped countries strengthen the collection and use of administrative data to fill critical gaps in VAW monitoring, where survey data are limited or not regularly available.** Through [Global guidance](#) developed in partnership with WHO, more countries have made administrative data more reliable, comparable and useful for tracking cases, informing policies and improving services. In **LAC**, Women Count supported the development of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) [Guidelines and Protocols on the Collection and Use of Administrative Data on Violence against Women and Girls](#), which were endorsed by CARICOM’s highest statistical decision-making body. This endorsement led to **Grenada** adopting the guidelines as a model to develop its national VAW data.

In Zanzibar, **Tanzania**, monthly VAW administrative data releases are widely disseminated by media, including community radio stations, which police credit for contributing to the increased number of cases being reported to police. These data have also helped [increase budgets for police](#) to combat VAW, and develop targeted responses and strategies, such as VAW sensitivity training for police and the establishment of five new one-stop centres in Zanzibar in 2024. In **Cameroon**, the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and the Family now has a national data-collection system on VAW reporting and case-management based largely on administrative data, enabling more systematic tracking and analysis to inform policy and responses. And in **Zimbabwe**, VAW administrative data across the criminal justice system have become more accessible, reliable and actionable, contributing to stronger monitoring, improved accountability and more consistent use of evidence in prosecution and policy decisions (see Impact story 6).



## IMPACT STORY 5

# TF VAW data and advocacy catalyse legal change in Albania

Zhaklin Lekatari, 43, is a journalist and activist who faces constant threats and online violence. But rather than shrinking, she documents the hate.

“Naming the violence is the first act of resistance,” she says. “Transforming it into public dialogue is the second.”

A 2023 UN Women study found that **41% of Albanian women active online experienced digital violence**. Such data were highlighted through clear visuals and simple language in a [nationwide campaign](#) for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence in 2025, reaching more than 300,000 people.

These and other data, coupled with advocacy, contributed to Albania’s [adoption of a new law on the “Prevention and Protection from VAW and Domestic Violence”](#) in January 2026, which now addresses VAW occurring in public spaces, workplaces, politics and online. The law formally recognizes TF VAW as a criminal offence, strengthens access to legal and psychosocial support and establishes a clear mechanism for the rapid removal of abusive digital content.

“The adoption of the Law is grounded in robust evidence from prevalence surveys and administrative data, which show that violence remains widespread and often underreported,” explains Etleva Sheshi, Director of the Department of Gender Equality at Albania’s Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. “This evidence has informed the development of a strengthened legal framework that addresses all forms of violence, improves access to services for survivors and reinforces prevention efforts.”

According to Iris Aliaj, a lawyer and UN Women expert who worked on the law, the new provides clear definitions of digital violence against women, and faster reporting and protection procedures.

These legal changes build on outcomes from Women Count phase I, including [critical amendments to the Criminal Code](#) that explicitly recognized psychological and dating violence and imposed stronger penalties on perpetrators, leveraging data from Albania’s [2018 national VAW survey](#).

[Read the story](#)

Photo: UN Women Albania

# STAND

## Stronger gender data systems improve gender-based violence reporting in Zimbabwe

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In early 2024, coordination was limited in Zimbabwe, with police and other key institutions addressing VAW each using different manual data-collection formats, yielding inconsistent and incomplete data sets. This, and the absence of harmonized reporting standards, hindered effective national analysis and reporting.

But a big change happened between November 2024 to October 2025, thanks to a UN Women-led national programme to modernize the fragmented administrative data system. Women Count supported a national assessment of Zimbabwe's gender-based violence data landscape, coupled with governance workshops for 249 officials and tailored, hands-on trainings for 84 staff across five institutions, including police, public prosecutor and the MUSASA Project, an anti-violence NGO.

A major milestone was the National Prosecution Authority's piloting of a digital content management system to replace manual forms with a secure, real-time digital case-tracking system. "The new system makes it possible to capture more information, and even retain information on the offender, the victim and even some of the witnesses, and transmit it instantly," explains Public Prosecutor Clive Gumbo.

This is already resulting in speedier and more efficient action, including reporting. "Survivors now find it easy to come and report their cases because of the assurance that their data will be protected," says Sergeant Charity Vambe, Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) ICT Section.

Complementary workshops on data use for policy and legal compliance under Zimbabwe's Cyber and Data Protection Act have improved data quality, privacy and institutional collaboration.

"As a result of this project, our members now know that we are using a victim-centred approach, which requires us to store the information that we are handling with confidentiality and privacy," adds Matildah Singende, Assistant Commissioner of the ZRP.

In late 2025, Zimbabwe produced its first unified VAW administrative data report with enhanced data accuracy and completeness across institutions. As a result of such efforts, today Zimbabwe **stands as a regional model.**

## 2.4 Gender and the Environment

In Phase II, Women Count deepened and expanded its work on gender and environment data in response to growing demand from countries for stronger evidence on the gendered impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. Building on the work launched in **Asia and the Pacific** in 2020, UN Women scaled up support to more countries and regions through gender and the environment surveys (GES), new analytical tools and the use of innovative data sources such as citizen data and geospatial data to fill data gaps. These efforts helped improve monitoring of gender-related climate, biodiversity and desertification commitments, while also positioning UN Women as a leader in defining global standards in this area.

**More gender-environment data are available and have informed climate and disaster-risk-reduction policies and plans**

**Gender and environment surveys significantly expanded the availability of data, helping countries better monitor climate commitments and design more gender-responsive policies.** UN Women supported eight<sup>10</sup> gender and environment surveys (GES) (6 in 2025), alongside a range of climate change or disaster-related assessments, significantly expanding the availability of gender-environment data and strengthening their use in environmental and disaster-risk reduction policies and programmes, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation plans. Africa's first-ever GES was rolled out in 2025 in **Senegal**, providing unprecedented insights into how environmental degradation specifically disrupts women's livelihoods and health. In **Tanzania**, building on the integration of gender-environment questions into its 2022 Population Census, the Government launched the country's first stand-alone GES, which is expected to inform emerging national debates on climate resilience, gender-responsive environmental policies and improve monitoring of SDG 13 in 2026. In the Pacific, **Kiribati's** preliminary GES findings were presented at a high-level national event attended by the President in 2025, generating strong interest among national stakeholders, on expanding women's access to early warning information. In **Tonga**, GES data informed disaster risk-reduction responses, revisions of Tonga's *Agriculture Sector Plan*, and the country's *Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Tonga Policy (2026–2030)*, which includes an outcome on women's resilience to climate change and disasters. In **Samoa**, GES data influenced national adaptation mechanisms and climate financing programmes, particularly for rural women, while providing data to support existing gender equality and climate change policies. And in

“ [Tonga's GES] quantifies and puts into one document all the things we know and it's a reminder of what things we really need to act on ... This will help us better coordinate some of the policy work here in Tonga, so this survey is wonderful! ”

—UIETA KAUFUSI

*Gender Policy Advisor for the Women's Affairs and Gender Equality Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Tonga*

**Cambodia, Samoa and Tonga**, GES findings were used in chapters of each country's respective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 (see Impact story 7 on Cambodia). Across these processes, user-producer dialogues and training convened by UN Women before and after data collection, helped align surveys with national priorities and strengthen government ownership and uptake of findings for monitoring the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for Disaster and Risk Reduction and other national and global commitments.

**Methodological advancements strengthened global monitoring of gender-environment commitments**

**UN Women helped strengthen the methodological foundations for monitoring climate and environmental commitments through defining global statistical standards and tools.** Drawing on technical expertise from Asia and the Pacific, UN Women lead the development of a coherent end-to-end methodology and tools for measuring the gender-environment nexus, including the [Gender and Environment Survey model questionnaire, enumerator manual, sampling guidelines](#) and [set of 100 Gender-Environment Indicators](#), as well as metadata (forthcoming). Through the UN Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics, UN Women's technical contributions, advocacy and methodological tools strengthened a [global repository](#) of climate change questions for censuses and surveys, including gender-specific questions and sampling guidance. This work is helping lay the foundation for an agreed core set of climate change and environment questions to be endorsed by the UNSC. The Gender-Environment Indicators also influenced the [Belém Indicators](#) adopted at COP30 in 2025, to track progress under the Global Goal on Adaptation under the Paris Agreement.

**At national and regional levels, this methodological work is already shaping how countries monitor climate commitments through a gender lens.** In **LAC, Brazil, Chile and Mexico** established a regional set of 21 indicators on gender and climate change that leverage existing data sources to generate new statistics that capture both the differentiated impacts of climate change, women's participation in climate-related decision-making and existing policy responses, creating a stronger and more sustained framework for monitoring climate action. In **Mexico**, national [gender and climate change indicators](#) produced in 2025 will be used to monitor its gender-responsive NDC and to develop and monitor its Strategic Plan on Gender, Human Rights and Climate Change.

## New analysis and advocacy expanded uses of gender-environment data

**Women Count helped expand the evidence base and demand for gender- environment data by supporting the production and dissemination of approximately 16 reports, briefs and analytical products on the gender-environment nexus.** Together these products strengthened the visibility of how climate change, disasters, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation affect women and men differently. UN Women developed a dedicated [gender-environment resource page](#), and a forthcoming gender-environment dashboard on the UN Women Data Hub to be launched at COP31 in 2026 will further enhance access to gender-environment data. Building on global momentum, including through a [Call to Action](#) on gender and environment data, these efforts increased demand from countries for UN Women’s guidance on producing gender-environment statistics.

### Several of these products have already influence policy dialogue and strengthened uptake in national and global decision-making spaces.

The global Call to Action on gender and environment data launched at COP28, has increased demand from countries for UN Women’s guidance on producing gender-environment statistics and positioned gender-environment data as a key priority in climate policy spaces. The [ASEAN Gender Outlook 2024](#), launched at the 79th session of the UN General Assembly, spotlighted new evidence on gender, environment and disasters into high-level policy discussions and drew [ministerial-level endorsements](#) from **Australia**, **Lao People’s Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** and **Thailand**. UN Women’s [gender and biodiversity data brief](#), presented at COP16 on Desertification in 2024, also helped advance [explicit calls](#) for the use of gender-specific indicators for monitoring progress and assessing the differentiated impact of desertification, land degradation and drought. At the national level, **Fiji**’s NSO was supported to produce the country’s first-ever [Gender and Climate Change Nexus Data Brief](#), generating sex-disaggregated estimates for SDG 7.1.2 on clean cooking fuel access. These data are key to support Fiji’s aim to transition the country towards a net-zero emissions economy by 2050. Additional analyses using big data and other innovative methods have also been breaking new ground and expanding interest (see section 2.7).

Read the story

## IMPACT STORY 7

# Gender and Environment Survey data inform Cambodia’s climate priorities and disaster responses

On Cambodia’s southern coast, Lina prepares for another day at sea, hoping to bring home enough to support her household. “Sometimes we spend the whole day at sea and catch nothing,” she says. “In the past, the rain and wind followed familiar patterns. It is no longer like that.”

The impacts of climate change for women like Lina are starkly detailed in Cambodia’s first [Gender and Environment Survey](#), published in 2025. Rolled out by Cambodia’s National Institute of Statistics with UN Women support in 2024, its findings have already influenced multiple policies, disaster preparedness responses and climate change mitigation plans.

“This survey gives Cambodia a foundation – we can now use the data as a reference to design interventions for women and children in the environment sector,” says Ngin Lina, Secretary of State of Cambodia’s Ministry of Environment. “The Ministry of Environment is committed to using [these] data as a baseline for policies and actions.”

For example, Cambodia’s Third [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC 3.0\)](#) integrates gender equality throughout; has a chapter dedicated to women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities, and features gender equality and social inclusion indicators from the GES.

GES findings also shaped its mitigation and adaptation measures. For example, the GES revealed that under 4% of Cambodians are in green jobs and the NDC proposed youth-focused training – especially for women – in grid technology to address this gap. GES data showed women’s overrepresentation in waste work and the NDC introduced three gender-responsive waste policies. The GES showed 12% of women and 9% of men ate less as a result of climate change, to feed their family – especially single parents – and the NDC responded with new priorities on social protection, child welfare and food systems, alongside health, water, livelihoods and disaster risk reduction.

According to **Soth Kimkolmony**, Deputy Secretary-General of the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM): “Strengthening disaster management information systems, including gender-based data analysis, is helping us better identify the risks and needs of vulnerable groups.”

There is also interest from the Ministry of Women’s Affairs and the NCDM to promote the use of GES data to enhance policy monitoring and DRR preparedness planning at the subnational level.

*Lina prepares to head out to sea for another day of fishing, February 2026.*

Photo: UN Women | Lim Sophorn

## 2.5 Governance and Participation

In Phase II, Women Count deepened support to governments on governance and participation, with growing demand from both national and subnational actors for stronger gender data to inform more inclusive decision-making at local levels. In response, UN Women supported governments to generate subnational data to inform planning, policymaking, decentralized processes and gender-responsive budgeting (GRB). Through capacity-building, technical assistance and knowledge products, Women Count helped strengthen the ability of national and local institutions to use gender data more strategically to improve policies, budgets and accountability for women's participation and rights.

### Subnational gender data improved local development planning, monitoring and policy action

**Across countries, Women Count supported local and subnational actors to generate and use more relevant gender evidence to inform development plans, budgeting processes and monitoring systems.**

In [Cameroon](#), a gender data assessment informed a Local Governance Strategy that aims to break down barriers for women politicians through training, gender mainstreaming in planning, budgeting and social services, and awareness-raising. In [Uganda](#), at least nine subnational-level Local Government Development Plans now recognize gender equality as a cross cutting priority. In [Albania](#), gender equality is now embedded within local planning cycles, with 10 municipalities improving their capacity to generate and use gender data, supported by a [Local Governance Action Plan](#) and harmonized methodologies that expanded the number of gender-related indicators in the 2025 Municipal Performance Report.

**Women Count helped strengthen capacities to improve the production and use of subnational data for more targeted local policy and programme responses.** In [Kenya](#), the production of 47 County Datasheets equipped county governments with standardized evidence to strengthen budgeting and planning under the third-generation County Integrated Development Plans 2022–2027. County-level gender data also directly informed the development of VAW policies in Busia, Homa Bay, Kisumu and Siaya counties, as well as Kisumu's Family Healthcare Policy and Youth and Women's Economic Empowerment Policy. In [Georgia](#), the regional and municipal data portal was expanded by 40 gender-related indicators, establishing a

critical, data-driven milestone for improving decentralization efforts and promoting good governance at the subnational level. In [Bangladesh](#), user-producer dialogues in Sylhet and Mymensingh surfaced priority gaps around gender norms and occupational segregation, strengthen institutional data-sharing, and recognition of both paid and unpaid care work, helping shape more responsive local dialogue and planning.

“

Women Count was instrumental in helping to alleviate budget constraints and low visibility of gender and gender data issues.

”

—SORSIE DEME

Director of Gender and Social Affairs Mainstreaming Directorate of the Ethiopian Statistical Service

### Gender-responsive budgeting gained traction as gender data increasingly shaped public finance decisions

**Capacity-building and tools helped cement GRB and public finance systems.** In [DRC](#), GRB was institutionalized through a prime ministerial decree establishing an inter-ministerial dialogue and technical team, with subsequent budget analysis workshops and capacity-building efforts supported by UN Women. In [Cameroon](#), following a 2022 Government decision to institutionalize GRB in all State budgets – which for the first time obliged all government bodies to collect and share gender data – UN Women supported the development of its first gender-sensitive budget, with gender data training for officials of the planning and budgetary chains from 10 GRB pilot ministries. In [Ethiopia](#), UN Women helped develop a [toolkit to mainstream gender in budgeting](#), which was used to train government officials in 17 pilot departments in 2024–2025. The Government of [South Africa](#) published its first-ever gender statement in 2025 and a second in early 2026, resulting from extensive capacity-building and GRB pilots across 11 ministries, supported by UN Women. Departments are now required to demonstrate gender responsiveness in their programme actions and investments (see Impact story 8).

**Women Count supported gender data and GRB processes informed stronger budget decisions, reporting and accountability.** As countries strengthened GRB frameworks, gender data increasingly shaped budget priorities, reporting and resource allocation. In [Mexico](#), strengthened inter-institutional coordination between the Ministry of Women, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, and the National Council for the 2030 Agenda enabled the country to report for the first time on SDG indicator 5.c.1, on systems to track public allocations for gender equality. In [Uganda](#), through active engagement in the Gender and Equity Budgeting Task Force, UN Women helped improve the quality, timeliness and responsiveness of plans and budgets for 2026/2027 by leveraging the National Gender Equality Priority Indicators. Following support in [Kenya](#), since 2024 National Treasury Budget Circulars and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework prioritize the allocation of public resources for gender equality programmes and child-sensitive budgeting. Together, these results show how Women Count helped countries move from building GRB capacities and tools to institutionalizing more gender-responsive public finance systems that improve accountability and resource allocation for gender equality.

## South Africa uses gender data to budget better for women and girls



What began with simple discussions with UN Women in 2024 on how to better cater to women and girls in the national budget, had snowballed into at least 16 ministries in South Africa working with the National Treasury to use gender data to create budgets that more fairly distribute resources, including for women and girls – by the end of 2025.

A Women-Count-supported assessment laid the groundwork for the first implementation of GRB in 11 pilot ministries, coupled with extensive capacity-building targeting both finance and planning staff using a training manual customized with local content and practical exercises.

“Following the training in 2024, the Department has now fully integrated gender advisors in planning and budgeting,” says Mveleli Gqwede, Chief Director for Gender at South Africa’s Department of Public Works.

This pilot gave way to South Africa’s **first gender budget statement** (GBS) in 2025. It details the Government’s gender equality priorities, as well as gender gaps and inequality, assesses how the budget is addressing these disparities, and proposed policies and resource allocations to address these inequalities.

“This type of report enables the Government and non-State actors to ‘follow the money’ and assess if budgets are delivering on policy commitments,” explains Viwe Sobudula, Director, Public Finance Division, National Treasury, South Africa. “The gender budget statement gives us data and helps us to provide evidence and efficiencies in our budget.”

In 2026, South Africa will produce its second GBS, with the added element of ‘human endowment’, which Sobudula says emerged directly from this pilot, to inform planning for women’s education and other socioeconomic factors. The Government will also continue refining the pilot, supporting participating departments to strengthen monitoring, evaluation and auditing to inform roll-out.

According to Thivhulawi Mukwevho, Director of Research and Knowledge Management, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, the initiative has heralded an important shift in practice: “Departments are now required to demonstrate gender responsiveness in their programmes and budgets, moving beyond rhetorical statements to concrete actions and investments.”

## 2.6 Women peace, security and humanitarian action (WPS-HA)

Women, peace and security and humanitarian action emerged as a key area of work in Phase II, reflecting Women Count's agility in responding to rapidly evolving crises and urgent gender data needs. As the programme expanded into the **Arab States** – a region where conflict and displacement shape the lives of millions of women and girls – and as war in the **Ukraine** further underscored the gendered impacts of crisis, the need for more and better gender data in conflict and humanitarian contexts became increasingly clear. In response, Women Count adapted quickly to support data collection, methodological tools and analytical products that could help make the realities of women and girls in crisis more visible and inform more gender-responsive humanitarian action, recovery efforts and policy responses. This emerging area of work gained strong momentum in Phase II and now a key priority for Phase III.

### New data on how women and girls are affected by conflict and crises shaped programmes and response plans

UN Women supported rapid gender assessments (RGAs), gender alerts and [crises analyses](#) that generated evidence that shaped responses and targeted assistance in at least 7 countries and territories<sup>11</sup> during Phase II. In **Palestine**, RGAs and gender alerts made visible the disproportionate impacts of war on women and girls and directly informed UN Women's humanitarian response plan. The data were leveraged to form a critical partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) to direct UN humanitarian aid to more than 400,000 people (predominantly women and girls) from 2023–2025, including 13,156 people with disabilities and more than 15,000 single mothers who received emergency food assistance in [Gaza](#) (see Impact story 9). In response to the crisis in **Ukraine**, gender alerts and RGAs developed by UN Women and the International Organization for Migration tracked the mobility, needs and vulnerabilities of displaced women and girls. The integration of non-conventional data sources, such as border police administrative data, generated the first national estimate of Ukrainian refugee demographic profiles. In 2025, the first comprehensive [gender analysis](#) in **Yemen**, produced by UN Women, evaluated women's access to economic resources, healthcare and peacebuilding processes. The findings directly informed the UN

“ The partnership with UN Women has really allowed us to have that granular level of data and understanding and specifically, based on that data, target female-headed households ... It really does translate into an impact on the ground for the women. ”

—MARIKA GUDERIAN  
Deputy Country Director for the  
World Food Programme in Gaza

Common Country Assessment for Yemen and shaped new humanitarian programmes that prioritize the needs of women and girls. RGAs were also supported in **Mali**, and another in **Niger** evaluating the gendered impacts of the 2023 coup d'état, were used to inform humanitarian response efforts.

### Innovative tools improved access to real-time data in rapidly evolving contexts

**Women Count's contribution went beyond data production to strengthening the capacities and producing the tools needed to improve access and use of gender data in crisis settings.** A major milestone was the launch of a trail-blazing [Gender Data Toolkit for Humanitarian Action](#) that has been used around the world to guide data collection and responses during emergencies in **Sudan** and **Ukraine**. In [Kenya](#), capacity-building on gender data enabled a trained community health promoter to use citizen data during the 2024 Mathare River floods to map survivors and helped better target emergency relief during flooding, especially for pregnant and lactating women and women with other medical needs. A [gender data dashboard](#) was created to improve access to **Sudan's** RGA findings, helping to secure humanitarian funding. And UN Women is currently building the first-ever platform on gender data in crises and conflict to close access gaps and support responses, to be hosted on UN Women's Data Hub in 2026, which will provide a one-stop-shop for global data in this area.

**Crisis-related gender data informed longer-term peacebuilding, governance and post-conflict recovery.** In **Uganda**, the 2024/5 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey generated baseline data on peace, human rights and safety. By integrating gender-responsive indicators, the survey enhances visibility of women's experiences within peace processes, strengthening national capacity to design inclusive policies and monitor progress towards stability, accountability and equitable development. In addition, 47 focal points from WPS-related institutions strengthened their capacity to produce gender statistics, metadata and citizen data for preventing conflict and violent extremism, strengthening the evidence base for peacebuilding processes.

## How gender data informed UN Women support in war-torn Gaza



After the war destroyed the home that S.A.\* and her family had worked for, displacement pushed her from Gaza City to Al-Shifa Hospital, then farther south. “I was in a very dark place – hunger, loss and confusion,” she recalls. “I lost control of everything. I felt lost and exhausted.”

The turning point came when she reached the Centre for Women’s Legal Research and Consulting – a local partner supported by UN Women as part of the humanitarian response. There, S.A. received psychosocial support, legal counselling and practical help to begin rebuilding her life. She also received food assistance, hygiene supplies and a temporary work opportunity. Today, she describes herself as stronger and more able to stand for herself and her children.

In Gaza, the war has hit women like S.A. in ways that are often invisible, unless they are counted. In phase II, one **rapid gender assessment**, four Gender Alerts and multiple press releases supported by UN Women’s Women Country programme documented how **displacement and family separation, food insecurity, lack of access to water and sanitation, disrupted health services**, lack of privacy, and rising protection risks have been reshaping women’s lives and impacting **local women’s organizations**. The 2025 **Gender Snapshot for the Gaza Strip** further provided evidence that **collectively informed UN Women’s humanitarian response and improved targeting with partner women-led organizations** in affected communities, for immediate response needs including legal aid, psychosocial services, safe spaces, disability-inclusive assistance and cash-for-work opportunities.

Between October 2023 and 31 December 2025, UN Women and partners directly reached 400,147 Palestinians (predominantly displaced women and girls) across Gaza and the West Bank – including 13,156 people with disabilities and 195,923 people specifically in Gaza – through food and non-food assistance, psychosocial support, protection against gender-based violence services, legal aid, cash assistance, leadership training, information and services.

\*Names abbreviated for protection reasons.

[Read the story](#)

## 2.7 Measuring Intersectionality Through Innovation and Non-Conventional Data

In Phase II, Women Count advanced two important cross-cutting priorities: making gender data more inclusive through stronger intersectional analysis and modernizing gender data systems through innovation. This included improving data collection and analysis on marginalized groups – especially persons with disabilities and migrants – while also pioneering the use of citizen data, geospatial and big data to complement official statistics to fill gender data gaps, improve how inequalities are communicated and help shape emerging standards for the use of non-conventional data. As a result of such work, countries now have more comprehensive and disaggregated data – on age, gender, location, ethnicity, disability, migratory status and intersecting inequalities – revealing those most marginalized, in order to leave no one behind.

**More countries are making marginalized women and girls visible in data, helping ensure that no one is left behind in laws, policies and planning**

**Data on migrant women are increasingly informing policy and planning.** In **LAC**, a UN Women and CEGS analysis of [Central American migration from a gender perspective](#) revealed that nearly two-thirds of interviewed migrant women reported had experienced violence during migration. The study, which was covered by media and presented in various academic seminars, recommended creating a regional migration policy, and a range of other policies to address economic, educational, health, justice, VAW and human trafficking issues. In **Colombia**, methodological guidelines on producing data capturing intersectionality have improved data disaggregation and informed national statistics plans. In **Eastern and Southern Africa**, **Uganda's** 2024 National Population and Housing Census featured a dedicated chapter on migration and forced displacement, revealing that there were more registered female than male refugees/asylum-seekers, providing comprehensive sex disaggregated data to inform national planning, service-delivery and SDG monitoring.

**Data on women and girls with disabilities have also expanded significantly, helping bring their realities into policy, planning and service-delivery.** In **Grenada**, UN Women supported CARICOM's hybrid [course on gender statistics](#), which enhanced the capacities of staff at the Ministry of Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs to mainstream inclusive and gender-responsive approaches across policies and programmes, and ensure the meaningful participation of women and girls, vulnerable groups,

persons with disabilities and youth in consultations and decision-making processes. In **Tanzania**, local level gender and disability data – gleaned through a dedicated disability survey and the new Persons with Disabilities Information Management System in 2025 – provided unprecedented insights to guide district and village level planning and service-delivery. These data are also being used to develop the forthcoming National Disability Policy (being drafted by the Prime Minister's Office, which also managed the disability survey), as well as for interventions under the National Action Plan on VAWG. Monthly administrative data on VAW in Zanzibar are also disaggregated by disability status. In **Colombia**, 12 new indicators analysing the living conditions of people with disabilities, including their VAW experiences, are being used by gender observatories and departmental gender secretariats in Antioquia, Cauca and Nariño to support programme design and the formulation of gender-responsive policies within their respective departmental development plans. Meanwhile, UN Women and the UN Refugee Agency leveraged administrative data sources to generate [evidence on women with disabilities](#) in displacement in **Myanmar**.

**Women Count has paved the way for more countries to produce and use citizen data**

**Women Count strengthened both the production and use of citizen data by helping establish global standards, building national capacities and supporting stronger collaboration between civil society and government institutions.** At the global level, UN Women played a leading role in shaping the emerging architecture for citizen data uptake as the inaugural co-chair of the Collaborative on Citizen Data, helping advance global standards such as the Copenhagen Framework on Citizen Data. In 2025, UN Women and Open Data Watch also co-established a Working Group on Gender and Citizen Data to develop quality assurance tools, ethical frameworks, including for measuring VAW and engaging Indigenous Peoples in citizen data processes.

**At the country level, Women Count demonstrated how citizen data can complement official statistics and influence concrete policy and programme outcomes.** In **Senegal**, at a national dialogue on citizen data supported by UN Women in 2025, the NSO committed to assist CSOs and other actors to improve their data and to integrate these complementary data sources into the NSS. In **Uganda**, a citizen data toolkit produced in Phase I continued to increase recognition of the

“

The methodological tools presented have helped improve our data-collection processes, particularly through better integration of sex- and age-disaggregated data. This has enabled us to produce more accurate and more relevant data.

”

—SIHAM HAMADI Programme Coordinator at the Mauritanian Association for Mother and Child Health CSO, Mauritania

## IMPACT STORY 10

### Data and art serve as innovative tools for change in Central Asia



importance of citizen data through formalized technical working groups to reinforce their use for evidenced-based policymaking. In **Colombia**, strengthened dialogue across the NSS led to the development of a shared institutional protocol on citizen data, while in **Chad** and **Mauritania**, training enabled CSOs and media to use citizen data and gender statistics more effectively to document and communicate the realities of survivors of violence. Together, these efforts helped position citizen data as a more trusted, actionable and inclusive part of national gender data ecosystems.

#### Innovative data-collection methods have helped bridge data gaps and expand analysis

**Women Count helped modernize national gender data systems by leveraging non-conventional data sources – such as big data and geospatial data – to fill gaps that official statistics often missed.** UN Women produced [new evidence](#) using big data and geospatial data on the connections between climate change and key gender outcomes – including child marriage, adolescent births, and access to water and clean fuels across five countries. In the **Pacific**, [big data from social media were analysed](#) across four countries to better understand the impacts of crises on VAW through help-seeking behaviour, generating evidence subsequently used to train service-providers to better reach VAW survivors during crises through social media outreach. In **Bangladesh**, the 2025 Towards Caring Cities study used geospatial analysis illustrating how demographic trends, urban density and environmental risks intersect with the availability of care infrastructure in Dhaka. This catalysed discussions among stakeholders and donors, resulting in agreement to pilot an innovative care-financing model. And in **Morocco**, 33 people – including 18 executives from the Directorate of Studies and Financial Forecasts – were trained on big data and gender analysis in 2025, expanding national capacities to leverage innovative data sources for gender-responsive policy analysis.

**Innovation improved the accessibility and communication of gender data by translating complex evidence into more practical and user-friendly tools.** In **LAC**, UN Women, the CEGS and academic partners pioneered geospatial data and guidance; regional [geospatial analysis of WEE](#), [femicide](#) and [care systems](#); as well as georeferenced systems like **Mexico's** Care Map (see Impact story 3). **Colombia** also developed a [Geospatial Viewer on Gender Gaps in Land Tenure](#) – which received more than 800,000 queries – and a [Colombia Care Map](#), launched in 2025, with georeferenced data on the supply of public care services by national, departmental and municipal governments. Innovation also extended to how gender data are communicated and used. In **Europe** and **Central Asia**, approaches such as data-thons, data bootcamps and even data art helped expand awareness, engagement and the reach of gender data to influence social norms change (see Impact story 10).

Through **14 artworks** created from statistics, “**Tirek: The Thread of Her Life**” is a regional data art and storytelling initiative led by Women Count Europe and Central Asia and the School of Data that traces how social norms impact women’s life cycle.

Its power lies in how statistics are communicated, explains co-founder Altynai Mambetova, from School of Data, which helped artists transform gender statistics into compelling visual narratives: “Gender data often stay trapped in reports. Art brings them into public spaces. It allows people to feel the scale of inequality, not just understand it intellectually.”

The textile artwork *QizUl: Girl or Boy?* visualizes the more than 82,000 girls in Kazakhstan who are given names that translate as “enough,” “second choice,” or “hoping for a boy.”

Creator Zhanna Assanova shared that after the exhibition some women actually began changing their names – symbolically powerful acts.

*Bitter Truth* – artwork built on survey data about attitudes towards domestic violence – visualizes how women and men justify violence under certain conditions, excuse perpetrators or blame survivors.

Participating artists described profound shifts in their practice. Many now treat data as primary artistic material – researching deeply and grounding creative expression in evidence.

Visitors were similarly impacted. As one noted: “I really hope that when people see and live through these images, they will carry these meanings forward to their children, family and friends, and that something will change.”

Presented in **Kazakhstan** and **Kyrgyzstan**, *Tirek* attracted over 6,000 visitors, while the [broader campaign](#) reached more than 400,000 people through digital platforms, media and outreach.

[Read the story](#)

Photo: UN Women Albania

# 3 Strengthening Partnerships and Resource Mobilization for Gender Data

## Strong, diversified and sustained donor support consolidates Phase II gains

Phase II was made possible by consistent and diversified financial commitments and donor partnerships that sustained implementation and expanded Women Count's reach. Between 2022 and 2025, the programme secured USD 38.9 million, reflecting continued partner confidence in UN Women's technical credibility, vision and results (see Table 1). Core support was provided by a diverse group of long-standing and newer partners, including the Governments of Australia (USD 4.7 million), Ireland (USD 1.15 million), Italy (USD 1.1 million) Sweden (USD 13.1 million), Agence Française de Développement (USD 2.8 million) and the Gates Foundation (USD 9.8 million), alongside contributions from Canada, the Republic of Korea and other partners. Predictable multi-year funding enabled UN Women to plan effectively and maintain the technical capacities required to meet growing demand for gender statistics at global, regional and country levels.

Phase II also marked an important shift in how resource mobilization was approached - making it a more deliberate, shared priority across the programme and across the organization. Building on a strong platform established in Phase I, the Phase II resource mobilization strategy, road map and associated tools was developed to guide engagement with prospective donors, align outreach across levels and better leverage high-level advocacy opportunities to attract new investment. This more strategic approach helped position gender data not only as a technical area of support, but as a compelling investment case linked to broader development outcomes for women and girls.

As a result, Women Count increased its ability to secure additional resources at country and regional levels. Between 2022 and 2025, regional and country offices mobilized USD 5.9 million in regular and non-core resources between to support gender data activities aligned with Women Count objectives - more than three times the USD 1.7 million secured during Phase I. This included more than USD 1.8 million in regular resources for strategic initiatives such as regional gender statistics strategies, capacity-development, knowledge products,

**FIGURE 1.** Approved budgets, per project\*



gender data platforms, South-South cooperation, Beijing+30 regional gender data initiatives and dedicated gender statistics expertise across all regions. Country and regional offices also secured over USD 4 million in non-core resources from a diverse range of partners, including the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Germany, Mexico, Norway, Sweden and the European Union, the Joint SDG Fund and UNICEF.

### A call for sustainable financing for gender data

Despite growing recognition of the critical role of gender data, financing for gender statistics remains inadequate, uneven and increasingly vulnerable. The latest [PARIS21 Partner Report on Support to Statistics](#) (PRESS 2025) shows that funding for gender data declined for the second consecutive year, falling from USD 194 million in 2021 to USD 165 million in 2022 and further to USD 154 million in 2023. Gender data represented only 13 per cent of total financing for statistics in 2023, despite its importance for monitoring not only SDG 5 but also progress across the broader Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The financing landscape is becoming more fragile at precisely the moment when investment in gender data is most needed. Funding for gender statistics remains concentrated among a relatively small group of donors and is therefore highly exposed to shifts in donor priorities. As global development financing comes under increasing pressure, funding cuts are expected to disproportionately affect cross-cutting areas such as gender data and health statistics, as well as least developed countries and fragile contexts where data gaps are often greatest. At the same time, growing demands for data on emerging issues – including climate change, technology-facilitated violence against women, humanitarian crises and women’s economic empowerment – require sustained investments in national statistical systems and gender data ecosystems.

Phase III therefore comes at a pivotal moment. Beyond mobilizing resources for programme implementation, Women Count will place greater emphasis on the long-term sustainability of gender data financing by supporting countries to integrate gender statistics into national development plans, statistical strategies and budget processes. It will also deepen engagement with a wider range of partners, including bilateral and multilateral donors, development banks and foundations, while positioning gender data as a core area of investment for achieving national development priorities. Resource mobilization efforts will increasingly focus on diversified funding sources, stronger country ownership and the integration of gender data components within larger development, climate, governance and social protection programmes.

### Powering progress through catalytic partnerships

Strategic partnerships remained at the heart of Women Count’s success in Phase II. The Mid-Term Review reaffirmed that the programme’s partnership model is one of its greatest strengths – not only enabling delivery, but also amplifying UN Women’s influence as a trusted convener and leader in the global gender data ecosystem.

Working with national statistical offices, government institutions, regional bodies, UN entities, international financial institutions,

academia, civil society, media and private sector actors, Women Count helped ensure that gender statistics responded to country priorities, strengthened coordination across sectors and reduced duplication. Through its convening role, UN Women fostered collaboration between data producers and users through formal coordination mechanisms, communities of practice, technical working groups and user-producer dialogues. Across regions, partnerships contributed to the development of gender statistics strategies, strengthened administrative and survey-based data systems, and enhanced the use of gender data for policymaking and monitoring of national, regional and global commitments.

**TABLE 1.** Summary of contributions received, by donor, 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	Contributions received in 2024	Contributions received in 2025	Total contributions received (as of Dec 2025)	Main area of work supported
Australia	4,742,063	12.2%	-	1,699,999	3,042,064	-	-	<b>4,742,063</b>	Projects in Asia and the Pacific and the Global Policy Support Project (GPSP)
Agence Française de Développement	2,767,823	7.1%	-	-	-	1,351,351	1,416,472	<b>2,767,823</b>	Projects in Senegal, Chad, Mauritania and West and Central Africa
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	9,825,369	25.3%	-	3,260,369	5,198,118	1,366,882	-	<b>9,825,369</b>	Projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Cameroon, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, East and Southern Africa and GPSP
Canada	114,066	0.3%	-	-	114,066	-	-	<b>114,066</b>	Non-earmarked
France	131,943	0.3%	-	131,943	-	-	-	<b>131,943</b>	Project in Niger
Ireland	1,152,817	3.0%	286,697	304,800	290,170	271,150	-	<b>1,152,817</b>	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Italy	1,108,891	2.9%	-	-	1,108,891	-	-	<b>1,108,891</b>	Senegal, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Somalia, East and Southern Africa and GPSP
Nielsen	5,000	0.0%	-	-	5,000	-	-	<b>5,000</b>	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Republic of Korea	68,337	0.2%	-	68,337	-	-	-	<b>68,337</b>	Project in Asia and the Pacific
Sweden	13,105,423	33.7%	5,495,713	1,998,801	2,758,114	2,852,796	-	<b>13,105,423</b>	Non-earmarked, fully flexible
Other Non-Core Resources**	3,946,100	10.1%	-	1,404,694	412,809	1,565,380	563,217	<b>3,946,100</b>	Projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Colombia, Bangladesh, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, the Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) and GPSP
Core Resources	1,934,959	5.0%	-	253,740	437,973	552,500	690,746	<b>1,934,959</b>	Project in East and Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Arab States and Europe and Central Asia.
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,902,791</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,782,411</b>	<b>9,122,682</b>	<b>13,367,205</b>	<b>7,960,059</b>	<b>2,670,434</b>	<b>38,902,791</b>	

\*values are in USD before 1% levy (when applicable)

\*\*Other Non-Core resources include resources secured from other programmes and pooled funding sources.

# 4 Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation

Monitoring, learning and evaluation (MLE) served as a core accountability and performance mechanism throughout Phase II of the Women Count programme (2022–2025), helping ensure that partner investments translated into measurable progress, timely course correction and stronger evidence of results. Anchored in the Phase II Programme Document, the MLE framework enabled simple but systematic tracking across global, regional and country levels, while strengthening the programme’s ability to demonstrate contributions to gender equality outcomes.

During Phase II, Women Count continued to adapt a combination of progressive and structured monitoring processes, standardized reporting tools and dedicated learning platforms. This included the production of three annual reports (2022, 2023, 2024), complemented by quarterly monitoring cycles and regular regional review meetings in addition to the evaluation and mid-term review, which enabled continuous performance tracking and course correction.

#### **Strengthening results-based management and accountability:**

Investments in MLE systems and capacities were sustained throughout Phase II, leading to the operationalization of results-based management across the programme. This included the use of standardized reporting templates, guidance on indicator interpretation and data quality assurance processes, and continuous technical support to country and regional teams.

Regular monitoring processes, including quarterly progress tracking and convening 24 quarterly regional review calls, enabled systematic identification of progress, challenges and implementation gaps. This continuous engagement enabled the mining of results at early stages while ensuring sufficient time for any corrective measures.

Structured reporting to donors and governance bodies also remained a key feature. Steering committee and donor review mechanisms provided regular oversight and strategic guidance, strengthening

accountability and alignment with programme objectives. As a result, the programme maintained a high level of delivery performance, with reported achievement rates exceeding 90 per cent of planned outputs, reflecting both strong implementation and effective monitoring systems.

**Embedding learning and knowledge management:** Learning was systematically embedded within the MLE function, supporting both programme improvement and global knowledge on gender statistics. Over the reporting period, the programme generated a substantial body of evidence, including more than 285 knowledge products (guidance documents, analytical reports, methodological tools and case studies), which were disseminated across regions and partners. Regional and global learning platforms, including technical workshops, communities of practice and peer exchanges, enabled cross-country learning and facilitated the sharing of implementation experiences and innovations.

#### **Strengthening systematic documentation of data use through capacity-building:**

Women Count introduced a more systematic approach to documenting how gender data are used, while also strengthening communications capacities across regions to better capture, package and share stories of impact. A key advancement was the documentation of more than 80 data-to-impact use cases (37 of which have been published), which provided structured evidence of how gender data are applied in policy and programme contexts. This approach strengthened the programme’s ability to distil learnings and communicate concrete results and impact more effectively. At the same time, focused storytelling workshops helped regional and country teams identify stronger use cases and translate technical results into compelling human-centred narratives, contributing to more than a three-fold increase in impact stories featured in annual reports – from three in 2022 to 10 stories in both 2024 and this final annual report.

**Evaluation and strategic learning:** Evaluation continued to play a critical role in informing programme direction and strengthening accountability. The Phase I end-line evaluation provided key inputs

into the design of Phase II, emphasizing the importance of a holistic approach to gender statistics systems. In addition, the Phase II mid-term review (2024) further assessed progress, confirming the programme’s relevance, effectiveness and strong national ownership. Findings from the review have informed programme adjustments, including strengthened focus on sustainability, data use and institutionalization. UN Women corporate evaluation findings have also highlighted the programme as a best-practice model for capacity-development and institutional change, supported by strong monitoring and learning systems.

**Challenges and lessons learned for MLE:** Despite progress, several challenges remain. Variations in capacity across contexts affected the consistency and quality of reporting, while financing constraints limited the scope of monitoring and evaluation activities in some countries. Lessons from Phase II underscore the need to further strengthen global and regional-level MLE capacities, streamline reporting processes and continue improving methodologies for capturing outcomes and impacts, particularly in relation to data use and policy influence.

**MLE in Phase III:** Building on Phase II achievements, MLE systems will continue to evolve to strengthen results-based reporting, evidence-to-impact tracking and integration with corporate reporting processes. Continued emphasis will be placed on demonstrating how gender data contributes to policy and development outcomes, reinforcing accountability and supporting strategic decision-making at all levels.

# 5 Plans for Phase III

Through its Phases I and II, Women Count has helped transform the gender data landscape by strengthening national statistical systems, increasing the production of gender data, and promoting their use in policies, programmes and advocacy. As the programme enters its third phase, the focus will shift from scaling gender data production to ensuring that gender data systems are sustainable, resilient, and increasingly used to drive decision-making and accountability.

Building on the achievements and lessons of the first two phases, Women Count Phase III (2026–2029) will continue supporting countries, regions and global partners to strengthen the enabling environment for gender statistics, increase the production of quality gender data, and improve accessibility and use. At the same time, the programme will introduce several strategic shifts to respond to evolving demands, emerging technologies and a rapidly changing financing landscape.

## KEY CHANGES INCLUDE:

- **From data production to data impact:** While continuing to support data collection and analysis, Phase III will place greater emphasis on measuring and promoting the use of gender data in policymaking, planning, budgeting, advocacy and accountability.
- **Greater focus on sustainability:** Building on investments made over the past decade, Phase III will support the institutionalization of gender statistics within national systems, strengthen domestic ownership and financing, and promote a gradual transition towards less donor-dependent models of support.
- **Modernizing national statistical systems:** Recognizing growing pressures on traditional survey programmes and recent reductions in official development assistance, Phase III will expand support for administrative data, citizen-generated data, geospatial information, artificial intelligence and other innovative data sources to help fill persistent gender data gaps.
- **More intersectional and localized data:** Greater emphasis will be placed on producing and using data disaggregated by sex, age, disability, ethnicity, income and geographic location, while strengthening subnational data systems to better support local planning and service-delivery.
- **Sharper thematic focus:** Phase III will continue supporting priority areas aligned with UN Women’s Strategic Plan 2026–2029, including women’s economic empowerment, violence against women and girls, women’s leadership and decision-making, gender and the environment, and women, peace and security and humanitarian action.
- **Strengthened regional architecture:** Building on the successful regional model introduced in Phase II, regional offices will continue to play a central role in providing technical assistance, quality assurance, South-South cooperation and peer learning while extending support to a larger number of countries.
- **Global leadership on gender data:** Phase III will further position UN Women as a global leader on gender statistics through its work on international standards, methodologies, flagship products such as the *Gender Snapshot* and *Gender Data Outlook*, and advocacy for sustained investment in gender data.
- **Enhanced focus on data accessibility and use:** Investments will continue in gender data platforms, dashboards, knowledge products, communications and capacity-building initiatives to ensure that gender data are accessible, understandable and actionable for a wide range of users.
- **Expanding strategic partnerships:** Existing partnerships with national statistical offices, governments, UN agencies, regional organizations, civil society and academia will be strengthened, while new collaborations with private sector actors, philanthropic foundations and data innovation partners will be pursued.

The lessons emerging from the final evaluation of Phase II and the continued documentation of data use and impact will help guide implementation and ensure that Women Count remains responsive to evolving country needs and global priorities.

# Annex 1 Expenditures 2022-2025

EXPENDITURES WOMEN COUNT PROGRAMME	2022	2023	2024	2025	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%) DIRECT COSTS
<b>Expenditures by Outcome</b>						
Outcome 1: Creating an enabling environment	\$1,764,750	\$3,227,213	\$5,689,347	\$5,855,937	\$16,537,247	59%
Outcome 2: Increasing data production	\$668,593	\$1,139,029	\$1,827,309	\$2,180,581	\$5,815,512	21%
Outcome 3: Improving data availability and use	\$1,027,631	\$1,063,569	\$1,591,274	\$2,050,500	\$5,732,973	20%
<b>Total Direct Cost</b>	<b>\$3,460,974</b>	<b>\$5,429,811</b>	<b>\$9,107,930</b>	<b>\$10,087,017</b>	<b>\$28,085,732</b>	<b>100%</b>
Total Support Cost	\$793,525	\$8,449	\$1,238,783	\$397,526	\$2,438,283	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$4,254,499</b>	<b>\$5,438,261</b>	<b>\$10,346,713</b>	<b>\$10,484,543</b>	<b>\$30,524,015</b>	
<b>Expenditures by category</b>						
61100 Salary Costs - National Programme Staff	\$98,369	\$172,969	\$360,702	\$606,014	\$1,238,054	4%
61200 Salary Costs - General Service Staff	\$65,720	\$113,046	\$292,436	\$234,466	\$705,668	2%
61300 Salary Costs - International Programme Staff	\$1,649,718	\$2,392,025	\$2,775,113	\$2,606,597	\$9,423,454	31%
71200 International consultants	\$199,152	\$530,807	\$845,384	\$1,450,519	\$3,025,862	10%
71300 Local consultants	\$79,164	\$148,834	\$317,953	\$457,192	\$1,003,143	3%
71400 Contractual Services - Individuals	\$104,513	\$483,478	\$784,085	\$987,253	\$2,359,330	8%
71500 UN Volunteers	\$-	\$78,955	\$107,049	\$65,325	\$251,328	1%
71600 Travel	\$83,727	\$711,861	\$826,009	\$818,949	\$2,440,545	8%
72100 Contractual Services - Companies	\$226,486	\$183,948	\$123,663	\$298,119	\$832,217	3%
72300 Other goods/assets and commodities	\$-	\$1,556	\$5,430	\$61,032	\$68,018	0%
72400 Communication and audiovisual equipment	\$3,265	\$9,068	\$23,120	\$13,532	\$48,985	0%
72500 Supplies	\$61	\$2,591	\$21,354	\$46,912	\$70,918	0%
72600 Grants	\$250,000	\$-	\$344,003	\$30,691	\$624,694	2%
72800 Information technology equipment	\$1,204	\$2,819	\$35,019	\$11,546	\$50,588	0%
73100 Rental and maintenance premises	\$122,253	\$42,004	\$178,513	\$128,634	\$471,404	2%
73300 Rental and maintenance of equipment	\$108,918	\$37,939	\$163,856	\$129,316	\$440,028	1%
74100 Professional services		\$9,624	\$143,682	\$618,831	\$772,137	3%
74200 Audio Visual & Printing Production Costs	\$34,643	\$63,363	\$144,025	\$176,614	\$418,645	1%
75100 Facilities & Administration	\$793,525	\$8,449	\$1,238,783	\$397,526	\$2,438,283	8%
75700 Training, Workshops and Conferences	\$56,513	\$127,021	\$1,149,929	\$1,038,598	\$2,372,061	8%
77300 Salary costs - Temporary appointment/IP staff	\$8,524	\$272,080	\$322,292	\$239,345	\$842,241	3%
MISC Miscellaneous expenses	\$368,743	\$45,824	\$144,314	\$67,531	\$626,411	2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$4,254,499</b>	<b>\$5,438,261</b>	<b>\$10,346,713</b>	<b>\$10,484,543</b>	<b>\$30,524,015</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Endnotes

1 Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda.

2 UN Women. 2022. [End-term evaluation of the Making Every Woman and Girl Count Programme -Phase I \(2017-2021\)](#); and UN Women. 2023. [Corporate Evaluation of UN Women's Support to Gender Statistics 2018-2022](#).

3 Bangladesh's NSDS (forthcoming); Cameroon's [Gender Statistics Strategy](#); Colombia's [National Statistical Plan \(2023-2027\)](#); Georgia's [National Strategy for the Development of Official Statistics 2024-2027](#); Kenya's [Strategy for the Development of Statistics \(2024-2028\)](#) and its [Gender Sector Statistics Plan](#); Kyrgyzstan's [2024 National Roadmap for Enhancing Gender Statistics](#); Mozambique's [Gender Statistics Strategy](#); Niger's [Gender Statistics Strategy](#); Nigeria's [third National Strategy for the Development of Statistics \(2024-2028\)](#); Tanzania's [Second Statistical Master Plan \(2022/23-2026/27\)](#), the [Zanzibar Strategy for the Development of Statistics \(2023/24-2028/29\)](#); Senegal's [4th National Statistical Development Strategy \(2024-2028\)](#); South Sudan's [Gender Statistics Strategy \(2023-2033\)](#); Tunisia's [Action Plan for Gender-Sensitive Statistics](#); Uzbekistan's internal 2024 medium-term action plan for coordinated data production (informing the 2026 NSDS update); Uganda's NSO's [Fourth Strategic Plan IV 2025/26-2029/30](#); and Zimbabwe's [second NSDS \(2026-2030\)](#).

4 The East African Community's [Gender Statistics Strategy and its Guidelines on the harmonization of gender statistics \(2025-2030\)](#); the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's [Regional Gender Equality Strategy \(2023-2030\)](#) and Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2026-2030); and the South African Development Community's 2023 [Gender Statistics Strategy](#)

5 [Albania](#), Bangladesh, [Cameroon](#), [Colombia](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Kenya](#), [Mexico](#), [Rwanda](#), [Tanzania](#), [Uganda](#) and [Zimbabwe](#). This includes: **Albania's** [Social Protection Strategy 2024-2030](#); **Bangladesh's** updated National Action Plan for the *National Women's Development Policy (2021-2030)*; two **Belarus** strategies on [employment](#) and [social protection](#); an updated results framework and indicators for **Cameroon's** [National Gender Policy \(2021-2030\)](#); **Colombia's** [National Development Plan \(2022-2026\)](#); **Ethiopia's** [National Gender Equality and Women Empowerment's](#) Policy (drafted in 2024 and approved in 2026) and its five-year *Na-*

*tional Strategy and Action Plan on Violence against Women and Children (2023/23-2027/28)*; **Kenya's** [Fourth Medium-Term Plan \(MTP IV 2023-2027\)](#) and aforementioned National Care Policy; **Mexico's** [National Development Plan \(2025-2030\)](#); **Rwanda's** [Third National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security \(2023-2028\)](#) and its [Family & Marriage Law Reform \(2024\)](#); **Tanzania's** [Five-Year Development Plan \(FYDP III, 2021/22-2025/26\)](#), its [Gender and Women Development Policy \(2023\)](#) and its [National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children \(2024/25-2028/29\)](#); **Uganda's** [Fourth National Development Plan \(NDP IV 2025/26-2030/31\)](#) and revisions of its [Gender-Based Violence Action Plan \(2025\)](#); as well as **Zimbabwe's** [National Gender Policy \(2025\)](#), [National Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence \(2023-2030\)](#) and its [National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security \(2023-2027\)](#).

6 [Armenia](#), [Bangladesh](#), Barbados, [Belarus](#), Cameroon, [Georgia](#), Grenada, Indonesia, Kazakhstan; [Kenya](#), Malawi, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, [Nigeria](#), [Senegal](#) and Zimbabwe.

7 [Bangladesh](#), [Georgia](#), [Kenya](#), [Morocco](#) and [Senegal](#).

8 Henceforth Moldova.

9 [Belarus](#), [Colombia](#), [Georgia](#), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, [Moldova](#), [Senegal](#), Tanzania and [Uganda](#).

10 Bangladesh (ongoing), [Cambodia](#), Kiribati, [Mongolia](#), [Samoa](#), [Senegal](#), Tanzania (ongoing) and [Tonga](#).

11 [Afghanistan](#), [Gaza](#) (Palestine), [Haiti](#), Mali (unpublished), [Moldova](#), [Myanmar](#), [Niger](#), [Sudan](#), [Ukraine](#) and [Yemen](#).

