

ANNEX XVI - WOMEN COUNT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Important note about the Results Framework

The Results Framework (RF) of the Women Count programme was approved by the Steering Committee in March 2018. Subsequently, UN Women developed a Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation plan, including a core set of outcome and output indicators which are common to most projects. Corresponding indicator methodological notes, including indicator statement and description of concepts, computation method, type of indicator, frequency data collection and purpose of indicator, were produced. This process was necessary to ensure that there is a core set of indicators that can be monitored and aggregated for the entire programme, while maintaining enough flexibility to ensure that each project can develop a tailored RF. The development of a core indicator set was useful to establish the baselines and targets.

To compute the baselines and targets, the sums of individual projects' baselines and targets, as indicated in the project documents, were computed.

Guide to the table

The following table 1 present the core set of Women Count indicators, covering country projects (Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal (project closed in 2020), Senegal, Jordan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania), the Global Policy Support Project and the three regional projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Europe and Central Asia.

Targets: Annual targets are based on the expected achievements of each project. For the following table, the core indicators are aggregated to constitute the overall Women Count Programme's core targets.

Actual: Measures achievements in 2021.

Status: Denotes whether the target was achieved, is on track, not achieved or not yet started. The following rule is used:

A (achieved): If a positive 2021 actual exists (i.e. 2021 actual is different than the 2021 target) and is achieved

B (not achieved): If a positive 2021 actual exists (i.e. 2021 actual is different than the 2021 target) but the target is NOT achieved

C (on track/some progress): If a positive 2021 actual does not exist, but work has started in 2021 and significant progress towards the target is reported

D (not started/not applicable): If a positive 2021 target does not exist, and work has NOT started in 2021 (excluded from the final calculation of 2021 achievements)

$$\text{Percentage of outcome and output targets achieved or on track in 2021} = \frac{100 \times (A + B)}{A + B + C}$$

Explanation of status: Provides some qualitative details about the 2021 results.

Key:

 **Outcome** Indicators

 **Output** Indicators

Acronyms:

Africa – West and Central and East and Southern Africa

APA – Asia and the Pacific

BGD – Bangladesh

CMR – Cameroon

COL – Colombia

ECA – Europe and Central Asia

GPSP – Global Policy Support Project

JOR – Jordan

KEN – Kenya

MAR – Morocco

NPL – Nepal

SEN – Senegal

TZA – Tanzania

UGD – Uganda

Thank you

The Women Count Team

Overall results of the Women Count Programme

Goal: Gender statistics are available, accessible and analyzed to inform policy making, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality and women's empowerment																	
<p>Key results towards achieving the Goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% (21 out of 51) gender-specific SDG indicators can be reliably monitored at the global level (up from 26% in 2016)* ➤ All 14 indicators in Goal 5 can now be measured ➤ Gender data has been used to inform more than 26 policies and/or programmes to spur action on ending violence against women, women's economic empowerment and COVID-19 responses <p>* the percentage for 2022 was calculated using over 70+ gender-specific and gender-related indicators, while 2016 was calculated using only 54 gender-specific indicators.</p>																	
<p>** Note: The results shown below are specific to 2021. For aggregate Global Programme results achieved in Phase I (August 2016 – December 2021) see the progress dashboard in the narrative report.</p>																	
Outcome 1: Strengthened policy and financial environment to enable gender-responsive national adaptation and effective monitoring of the SDGs																	
Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) that integrate a gender perspective, developed or implemented with UN-Women's support (SP indicator 6.1)	T	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	6	Achieved
	A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	6	
<p>Gender data are now mainstreamed in 21 national gender equality and/or statistical strategies, resulting in better planning and stronger capacities to govern, produce and report on gender data commitments. In 2021, Six countries (including four new ones - Georgia, Albania, Cameroon and Tanzania) have integrated gender statistics in their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), bringing the total number to 18 countries since 2016.</p> <p>Evidence through Women Count has shown that stronger planning for gender statistics improves SDG monitoring and gender-responsive policymaking. In Uganda, for example, prioritization of gender statistics led to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and the United Nations Country Team, in close collaboration with UN Women, developing a Joint Programme for Data and Statistics aligned with PNSD III and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2021–2025) to improve SDG monitoring. In the Asia and the Pacific, Palau used the</p>																	

Roadmap on Gender Statistics developed with support from UN Women to identify 40 National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) as a first step towards identifying data gaps, reprocessing existing data, facilitating data collection through surveys or administrative data, and developing a centralized gender data repository as a basis for regular SDGs monitoring.

As a result of UN Women's partnership with PARIS21, NSDS Guidelines were developed, including a gender module that will enable countries to integrate a gender perspective in all phases of the NSDS cycle (see partner spotlight). Using the guidelines, in 2021 the [Maldives](#) made gender responsiveness one of the guiding principles of its NSDS and is now better placed to address the gender inequalities that are hampering progress towards the SDGs.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of national coordination mechanisms (i.e. multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms) governing the production of gender statistics established or strengthened with UN-Women's support (SP indicator 6.3)	T	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	7	Achieved
	A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	13	

Twenty-two countries (13 in 2021) have improved the coordination of gender statistics (through 28 coordination mechanisms supported by Women Count), which has resulted in increased data production, use and improved monitoring of national policy priorities and the SDGs. In Bangladesh, the Inter-ministerial Coordination Mechanism has been instrumental in guiding the production and use of gender statistics, including designing and conducting the time use survey in 2020, exploring the development of a satellite account on unpaid care and domestic work and preparing the 2022 survey on the prevalence of violence against women (VAW). Following the closure of the Women Count project in Bangladesh, the committee has continued to function with limited support from UN Women, demonstrating its importance and sustainability.

In Morocco, UN Women supported the High Commission for Planning (HCP) in coordinating with key data producers and users to use gender statistics, including VAW survey data, to inform the formulation of Morocco's New Development Model (NMD). In Colombia, UN Women and the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) developed the first institutional guidelines to improve coordination and communication between producers and users of gender statistics within the NSS, a sign of national ownership and commitment. The guide will be taken forward by the Technical Advisory Council of the National Statistical System (CASSEN) to sustain efforts to engage policymakers, civil society and key actors within the NSS to create more data-driven policies, programmes and strategies to deliver on the 2030 Agenda's promise to leave no one behind.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of annual meetings of inter-agency coordination mechanisms for gender statistics supported by UN Women.	T	2	3	N/A	2	18	N/A	1	5	2	2	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	37	Achieved
	A	2	4	N/A	3	18	N/A	3	3	N/A	4	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	41	

In 2021, overall 41 meetings of interagency coordination mechanisms were supported. Regular meetings of inter-agency coordination mechanisms are core elements of a well-coordinated and supportive national statistical system. They serve as fora for information sharing regarding the activities that are being carried out across the NSS, for technical discussions (including survey preparation, data analysis etc.), and provide a space for learning and capacity development and advocacy.

In the East and Southern Africa (ESA) region, the gender data and statistics Community of Practice held four meetings during 2021 validating survey data (including the Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) survey on the Impact of COVID-19 on women and men), discussing and approving gender data assessment methodologies in collaboration with PARIS21 and planning for the development and implementation of their second continental virtual training and webinar program, jointly with UN Women. In Kenya, the Interagency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC) which is chaired by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and co-chaired by State Department for Gender (SDfG) held four meetings in 2021. The meetings were used to discuss the implementation of the Gender Sector Statistics Plan (2019-2023) and provided guidance during the design, data collection, analysis and reporting on the Time Use Survey, among other crucial agenda items.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of non-pathfinder countries that implement gender statistics initiatives with technical and/or financial support from UN Women	T	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	5	21	4	32	Achieved
	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	8	23	9	44	

Demand for UN Women's support to improve the production and use of gender statistics continued to grow in 2021, with direct technical and/or financial support provided to 44 non-pathfinder countries through the regional and global offices, and 63 in total since 2016. Support ranged from planning and coordination for gender statistics, financial and technical support for data collection and analysis, training and capacity building, communicating gender statistics and work with policy makers and advocates on gender statistics.

In Asia and the Pacific, 23 countries have been supported, with countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia (gender and environment survey), Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Thailand receiving technical and/or financial support for data collection and use of the RGAs. Others like Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Tonga are currently receiving technical support and guidance for upcoming RGAs. In Viet Nam, a national priority set of gender indicators was selected with UN Women's support and approved by the Prime Minister in Circular 10/2019/TT-BKHDT, and the government is now using the set to collate annual data, prepare an annual publication and inform discussions lead by the Ministry of Planning and Investment in the context of closing gender gaps across the country. In the ASEAN countries, a Regional Framework on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in Disaster Management 2021-2025 (ARF-PGI), was informed by the data from the ASEAN Gender Outlook 2021 and endorsed by all ASEAN Member States. In the Pacific, a regional report on Women in Sustainable Energy has been released and is expected to inform related policies in the Pacific Island countries.

In Europe and Central Asia, nine countries have been supported by UN Women. For example, in 2021, Georgia and Armenia were supported to conduct time use surveys and Kazakhstan was supported to conduct a survey on violence against women prevalence. In Kyrgyzstan, Albania, Tajikistan and Belarus, UN Women provided technical and financial support to improve access to gender data and promote new ways of dissemination and communication of gender data through development of gender data portal (Belarus) and revision of statistical publication

addressing gender issues (Albania, Kyrgyzstan). In Tajikistan, the NSOs was supported and guided on the compilation of new thematic infographics with disaggregated gender data by reprocessing available primary data source.

In Africa, five non-pathfinder countries were supported in 2021 to complete the assessment of their gender statistics systems (Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan, South Sudan and South Africa). The findings and recommendations of these assessments will be used to improve the production and use of gender statistics. RGAs surveys were also supported in Benin, Niger and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Outcome 2: Strengthened production of gender statistics to enable the monitoring of national policies and reporting commitments under the SDGs

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of countries that have produced and published at least 50% of national gender-related SDGs indicators in the previous 5 years, respectively	T	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	-	-	-	7	11	Achieved
	A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	0	0	N/A	2	7	14	

Seventeen countries (14 in 2021) have produced and published national gender data, contributing to the availability of gender-related SDGs indicators and inclusion in the UN Secretary-General's SDGs report, partly as a result of the localization of the minimum set of gender indicators and their integration into the national monitoring frameworks to inform gender responsive national policies and development plans.

In Colombia, 67% (22 out of 33) of national minimum core set of gender indicators have data available, including defined data collection methodologies, standard data production protocols and technical support to guide the reporting for national indicators and SDG commitments. In Tanzania, 65% of the minimum set of gender indicators have data available and published for use. Women Count program provided the financial and technical (reviewed and provided feedback) to develop these national minimum sets of indicators to ensure they are aligned with international gender equality commitments and national development priorities.

In Uganda, with UN Women's support, the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) was updated to integrate the National Standard Indicators (NSI) and SDG Indicator Frameworks, and as a result, 57.1% (80 of 140) have data available with data points. And in Kenya, 53% of the minimum set of Gender indicators (42 out of 80 SDG minimum set of Gender indicators) have been produced and published. In addition, out of the 131 indicators of Kenya SDG National Indicators framework (2020), the gender indicators comprise 42 and out of the 42 (26 of them, which is 61.9%) have been produced and published. The fact sheet provides precise information to the Kenya National Statistical System (NSS) on the SDG gender related indicators data status.

Significantly, at least 94 countries (up from 52 in 2020) of the 193 Member States, have reported on the availability of data for SDG indicator 5.1.1 on "whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex". This is a significant improvement from 2020 where 52 of 193 countries have reported on the indicator.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of data producers with strengthened capacities in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics, including in improving Tier II and Tier III SDGs indicators, with UN-Women's support (SP indicator 6.4a)	T	50	50	N/A	20	50	100	100	50	N/A	40	N/A	50	40	60	610	Achieved
	A	30	280	N/A	34	89	105	186	110	N/A	50	N/A	254	48	68	1254	
<p>Statistical literacy skills and knowledge have continued to improve among data users and producers, as gender statistics training has been institutionalized. The technical capacities of 1254 data producers were strengthened through training and capacity building activities in 2021.</p> <p>In Senegal, UN Women in partnership with PARIS21 conducted over 20 trainings on improving gender data and use production that have benefitted over 400 data producers and users since the start of Women Count, in partnership with ANSD. Data producers and users have benefited from these capacity-building efforts in 10 out of the 14 regions of Senegal and have applied their skills to produce sex-disaggregated data as part of routine statistics produced annually by sectoral ministries. In Jordan, UN Women, in close cooperation with UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Department of Statistics Gender Statistics Unit, organized six workshops on gender statistics attended by 99 participants in 2021, and offered professional mentoring. The goal of this training was to increase the skills of participants, ultimately leading to greater availability of gender data to better inform programming, budgeting, research and advocacy on gender equality, women's empowerment and the SDGs. Post-training surveys indicate that participants' knowledge of gender statistics increased from 23% pre-assessment to 99% post-assessment. In Cameroon, the Subregional Institute for Statistics and Applied Economy (ISSEA) – which is the school in charge of the training of about 80% of the statistical staff of Cameroon – reviewed its programmes and introduced a course on gender statistics, which is mandatory for graduation. This will ensure sustainability of trainings on gender statistics.</p>																	
Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of regional rosters of thematic consultants and experts on gender statistics established with UN Women support.	T	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	3	Achieved
	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	yes	4	

Four regional rosters of experts in gender statistics continued to be updated in 2021. In Africa, the roster of expert was updated with the details of specialists who applied for the evaluation of the Africa program of gender statistics as well as the revision and adaptation of the APRO gender data and statistics training curriculum. In Europe and Central Asia, the regional roster has been updated based on recent recruitments of experts in the area of gender data and analysis. Currently the roster consists of 20 experts with qualification in different area of gender data and statistics. It has been used by Europe and Central Asia Regional Office for performing specific tasks and services related to gender analysis. In Asia and the Pacific, the regional repository of experts is updated with contact details and key skills for trainers available to deliver training on gender statistics or to perform related statistical work in Asia and the Pacific. The goal of the repository is to make gender statistics experts available for hire or consultation to countries across the region. For instance, countries interested in organizing national gender statistics training in line with the Training Curriculum can use the repository to find a relevant expert to facilitate this training.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of countries that conducted and/or analysed an existing (recent, less than 5 years) a) time use survey and/or (b) a violence against women prevalence survey and/or (c) other specialized survey.	T	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	-	4	3	1	15	Achieved
	A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	4	10	6	31	

UN Women conducted 40 surveys in 31 countries (including 6 time-use surveys, 2 violence against women surveys, 24 RGAs and 8 other surveys), which has resulted in an increase in SDG data availability and used to inform national policy and programming decisions. In Kenya, data from the first-ever time use survey conducted in 2021 are contributing to the development of Kenya's first-ever national care policy and the inclusion of care work as a priority in the next MTP IV (2023–2027), and the creation of the country's first-ever national satellite account to measure the value of unpaid care work. With technical support from UN Women and in collaboration with the University of Nairobi (UoN), TUS qualitative data analysis will be undertaken to develop policy recommendations on ways to support unpaid care and domestic work. The State Department for Gender Affairs will use the results of the time use survey, satellite account and these policy recommendations for advocacy and capacity-development at national and county levels.

In Jordan, a [RGA](#) on the impacts of COVID-19 on health, violence against women and the economy was conducted. The results of the RGA survey were used as a catalyst to accelerate and inform the Government's approval of Regulation No. 93 of 2020 on social protection improving maternity insurance. Working mothers received cash benefits from the Public Institution for Social Security enabling mothers to return to work ensuring they remain in the workforce. In addition, government-registered childcare centers also received direct cash benefits to cover operating costs as well as give direct cash benefits to them. In Ethiopia, the RGA findings informed the design of a UN Joint Project on Sustaining Businesses and Protecting Jobs in the Informal Economy, provided support to Small and Micro-sized Enterprises most affected by COVID-19, including women-owned enterprises. In Rwanda, results from the domestic violence module in the Demographic and Health Survey 2019/20 were used to develop a National Violence against Women Policy and produce data on SDG indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of countries producing SDG gender-related Tier I/II indicators by reprocessing existing data (including all relevant levels of disaggregation).	T	Yes	-	N/A	-	Yes	-	N/A	N/A	Yes	0	-	-	3	1	7	Achieved
	A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	yes	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	12	3	20	

At least 20 countries were supported in 2021 to generate more data for the SDG indicators through reprocessing of existing data. In Senegal, data was produced for 9 SDG indicators (4.1.1, 4.3.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 8.5.2) from various ANSD surveys such as the General Business Census (RGE) 2016, the 2019 Demographic and Health Survey, the Poverty Monitoring Survey (ESPS) 2019. In Uganda, reprocessing data has increased the number of SDG Indicators with data from 92 to 119 from 2020 to 2021. UN Women worked closely with UBOS and Secretariat of Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to coordinate and provide technical guidance to the SDG Data Technical Working Group (TWG) in the review of the SDG Indicator Matrix and development of Metadata. In **Asia-Pacific**, 10 ASEAN Member States were supported to reprocess existing data with a gender lens and identify those groups lagging furthest behind for each of the SDGs in the [ASEAN Gender Outlook](#). The findings are already being used to shape future regional strategies, such as the ASEAN's Complementarity Initiative and ASEAN Cares and informing the [ASEAN Regional Framework on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Disaster management 2021-2025](#).

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of trainings for data producers facilitated in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics supported by UN Women annually.	T	2	1	N/A	1	2	1	4	5	-	2	-	4	6	2	30	Achieved
	A	2	6	N/A	1	4	2	10	5	N/A	6	0	4	11	5	56	

In 2021, 56 trainings were organized and facilitated for national data producers, resulting in 1,254 data producers gaining knowledge and skills on gender data production, analysis and use. More details on this are reported under indicator 2.2.

Outcome 3: Improved use of gender statistics by different players to inform advocacy, research, policies and programmes

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of national reports on (a) the implementation of the SDGs from a gender perspective or (b) the status of women, men, girls and boys in the country, developed with UN-Women's support (SP Indicator 6.2)	T	2	-	N/A	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	0	0	8	Achieved
	A	2	7	N/A	2	10	1	4	2	2	5	0	4	0	0	39	

UN Women contributed to the development 39 national and regional reports on the status of women and girls and the progress towards the implementation of the SDGs. In Kenya, seven national reports were published on the implementation of the SDGs from a gender perspective and on the status of women, men, girls and boys in the country. These publications, specifically the SDG gender indicators fact sheet and the COVID 19 gender assessment summary version, have informed the new UN Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework with Government of Kenya (2022-2027). In addition, 2020 publications on the Women Empowerment Index and the Comprehensive poverty report were referenced in the Common Country Assessment carried out in Kenya in 2021.

In Tanzania, reports on status of unpaid care work in mainland and Zanzibar and impacts of COVID-19 were published, providing information on the status of women and girls on various indicators. As a result of continuous data production and the reprocessing of surveys, data on 65% of gender-related SDG indicators have been produced and can be found in key monitoring and reporting tools, such as the first SDG Indicator Reports in Zanzibar and Mainland ([2020 Comprehensive Review of the SDGs](#)), the country's Voluntary National Review, as well as reporting on Tanzania's progress on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) Beijing+25 report. In Colombia, UN Women provided technical assistance to the National Planning Department to develop the third country voluntary national report presented by Colombia in 2021.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of data users with strengthened capacities in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics, including in improving Tier II and Tier III SDGs indicators, with UN-Women's support (SP indicator 6.4b)	T	20	100	N/A	30	120	30	100	N/A	-	40	-	50	0	40	530	Achieved
	A	15	269	N/A	10	178	42	203	N/A	0	49	0	319	7	61	1153	

A total of 1153 users have improved their capacities on the analysis, dissemination, and use of gender statistics in 2021.

In the Asia and the Pacific region, two training programmes were organized based on demand. Seven users participated in the training of trainers (TOT) on gender statistics. As a result of these trainings (and particularly the TOT) universities and training institutes across the region have incorporated gender statistics programmes into their coursework. For instance, the National University of Mongolia has created a course on gender statistics within their Economics and Econometrics degrees using the training curriculum. In Europe and Central Asia region, 26 representatives from sectoral ministries in Kyrgyzstan (20-22 October) and 35 representatives of CSOs in Albania (6-9 April, 15-17 September) improved their understanding, knowledge and awareness about gender data and analysis during three national workshops organized by UN Women in partnership with National Statistics Offices from the respective countries. The strategic guidance and support provided by UN Women, including the peer review of training materials, facilitation of specific sessions and sharing good practices contributed to these results. The post evaluation survey revealed the need for continuous engagement of NSOs in increasing gender data literacy through development of thematic training session targeting different level and needs of users. The outcome of these training will inform the future UN Women strategy on capacity building of users to access, analyze and transform data into actions and initiatives on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

In Senegal, data users are improving the way gender data is communicated through the media. UN Women in collaboration with ANSD established and trained members of the Association of Gender Information Professionals, a network of journalists, to improve gender communication through both the digital and print media. As a result, network members have produced a video on the women count project to highlight the use of gender data effectively.

In Colombia 42 data users were trained through the webinar on “Importance of statistics and indicators in care systems”. The data users are expected to exchange experiences and knowledge with other professionals from other entities that produce and use gender statistics. As well as socialize within their institutions what they have learned and promote internal reflections and transformations in the short term. Especially in the current context of the country, in which we want to advance the design of care systems similar to the Bogotá experience, within the framework of the pilot exercises for the implementation of the National Care Policy.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of meetings to improve dialogue between producers and users held annually supported by UN Women annually.	T	4	2	N/A	1	4	1	2	3	1	0	-	1	1	-	19	Achieved
	A	4	6	N/A	1	3	10	1	3	1	0	0	2	4	1	36	

In 2021, 36 meetings were held to promote dialogues between users and producers with the user-producer dialogues on gender data increasingly being institutionalized and driving national gender data priorities.

In Cameroon, UN Women has convened three dialogues on gender data within the NSS on the margins of key events, such as Africa Statistics Week, to discuss the gender data needs of different users, including CSOs, government bodies and UN agencies. Through these forums, the NIS has recognized the importance of engaging data users in identifying priorities within the country as well as efforts to reduce gender bias in censuses and surveys. As a result, a permanent user-producer dialogue on gender data has been institutionalized through the NSDS, which now recognizes these dialogues as an important part of the NSS. The regular dialogue offers the opportunity to discuss concepts and methodologies to reduce gender biases that can affect specific statistical operations.

In Morocco, regular user-producer dialogues have increased stakeholder understanding of the relevance of gender data and positioned HCP as the custodian of gender statistics in Morocco. HCP is increasingly recognized as the nodal agency for gender statistics through its efforts on gender data, particularly its work to arrange dialogues to engage data users at large-scale events. Debates on the VAW survey and rapid gender assessment (RGA) on COVID-19 findings enabled HCP, line ministries and CSOs to collectively understand the uses, needs and relevance of gender statistics. HCP is being consulted and is now a welcomed contributor on steering committees to advance policy decisions with the required data, informing both national development plans (such as the National Development Model and Maroc-Attamkine) but also the preparation of more localized strategic development plans at the regional/provincial-level, ensuring that a gender perspective is applied in these plans which are now required under Morocco's decentralization process.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of knowledge products (policy research, policy briefs, leaflets on gender indicators, etc.) developed and published.	T	3	2	N/A	1	-	3	8	3	1	2	2	2	5	2	34	Achieved
	A	3	8	N/A	1	10	7	7	2	6	4	0	38	11	5	109	

109 knowledge products were produced in 2021. Key results included:

In Uganda, the new [UBOS Gender Statistics Portal](#) increased access to gender statistics knowledge products. Uganda produced 10 knowledge products in 2021 and are easily accessible through the newly launched web-based portal for gender statistics publications, with support from UN Women. The portal is an important milestone for increasing the availability of gender statistics for evidence-based decision-making and the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda. In Morocco, UN Women supported the development of two dynamic online platforms, (i) one dedicated to the employment survey, which includes 10 animated videos presenting key statistics and explaining main concepts related to employment and (ii) one dedicated to gender, which centralizes key data, graphics, infographics and information on eight thematic areas. The platforms, to be launch in March 2022, are innovative and part of the digitalization strategy of the HCP (.

In Asia and the Pacific, a total of 11 publications have been published in 2021. Many of the publications have already been used for various purposes. For instance, the ASEAN Gender Outlook has been used to inform the ASEAN Regional Framework on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in Disaster Management 2021-2025 (ARF-PGI) (see details above) and has been widely used by media, for advocacy, and to inform other regional publications. The publication on COVID-19 and Violence Against Women using big data has been utilized by civil society organizations and VAW-related service providers to change their social media strategies for better reaching victims of violence (including through targeted workshops offered to service providers by UN Women's EVAW team). Both publications on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics were used to inform Ministerial Discussions during the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on CRVS, which took place in November and included recommendations to promote inclusive registration across people's lifecycles.

In Africa, apart from publishing 38 knowledge products and expanding the national production of gender statistics into new areas, the regional office accelerated efforts to institutionalize knowledge-sharing between gender data users and producers through the inter-agency exchange forum. UN Women has enhanced peer-to-peer learning through the establishment of a Community of Practice (COP) on Data and Statistics in the Eastern and Southern Africa region in 2020 and through the publication of the [Eastern and Southern African Gender Statistics Resource Hub](#), a data repository for key gender statistics publication in the region.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
Number of trainings for data users facilitated in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics supported by UN Women.	T	2	1	N/A	1	2	1	2	N/A	-	2	-	1	1	-	13	Achieved
	A	2	2	N/A	1	5	1	15	N/A	0	6	0	1	2	3	38	

A total of 38 trainings were held that enhanced the technical capacities of 1153 data users on the analysis, dissemination, and use of gender statistics. More details on covered on previous indicators on training of data users and producers.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
% of Women Count outcomes "completed" or "on track" annually	T	100	100	N/A	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	95	-	100	100	99	Achieved
	A	100	100	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Overall, 100 per cent of all outcome targets have been achieved.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
% of Women Count outputs "completed" or "on track" annually	T	100	100	N/A	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	95	-	100	100	99	Achieved
	A	100	100	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Overall, 100 per cent of all output targets have been achieved.

Indicator	Target (T) /Actual (A)	Project Results														Status	
		BGD	KEN	NPL	TZA	UGD	COL	SEN	CMR	MAR	JOR	GPSP	Africa	APA	ECA		Overall
% of Women Count targets (Outputs and Outcomes) "completed" or "on track" annually	T	100	100	N/A	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	95	-	100	100	99	Achieved
	A	100	100	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Overall, 100 per cent of all targets (outcomes and outputs) have been achieved.