



MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS FOR AFRICA

PHASE 1 REPORT

November 2019



MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS FOR AFRICA

Phase I Report

Prepared by UN Women

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ACRONYMS

AAPA	Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development
AGGeS	African Group on Gender Statistics (AGGeS)
APGS	Africa Program on Gender Statistics
ASCC	African Symposium on Statistical Development
ASS	African Statistics System
ASSD	African Symposium on Statistical Development
AU	African Union
BPFA	Beijing Platform for Action
CoDGs	Committee of Directors General of National Statistics Office
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DG	Director General
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
IAEG-GS	Interagency and Expert Group on the Development of Gender Statistics
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
ILO	International Labour organization
MSGIA	Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistics Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
RRSF	Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
StatCom-Africa	Statistical Commission of the African Union
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSC	UN Statistical Commission
UNSD	UN Statistical Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The original quest to improve gender related indicators and frameworks is rooted in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA). This framework, as adopted in 1995, gives very clear guidelines on and emphasizes the importance of the statistical measurement of gender related activities, as well as the need to build policies and strategies based on statistical evidence. The Interagency and Expert Group on the Development of Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) was established by the United Nations (2006). In 2009, at the meeting held in Accra, a subgroup of the IAEG-GS working on the international database was established to develop a Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. The purpose of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators was to develop a common statistical measurement framework that could be used for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics and to track progress across countries and regions. The guidelines and indicator framework (ESA/STAT/AC.242/5), as developed by the designated sub-group of the IAEG-GS, were agreed on by the United Nations Statistical Commission in its 44th Session in 2013 (E/CN.3/2013/33). These were subsequently revised in 2017 to reflect its linkages with the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.

Establishing a Minimum Set of Gender Indicators relevant and tailored to the African region will not only fill the gaps in the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and Africa Agenda 2063, but could also serve as a guide for the development of national Gender Indicator frameworks and the national production and continental compilation of gender statistics. In addition to this it can also serve as a guideline for the harmonization of current regional and sub-regional initiatives that have indicator sets, such as for example the Africa Gender Barometer and the Africa Gender Index.

The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA) initiative is being executed by UN Women in partnership with ECA and AfDB. UN Women is leading and funding the project, whilst ECA and the AfDB provide technical support. This initiative is executed in four distinct phases:

Phase I: Concept development and preparatory research

Phase II: Gender Statistics Expert Group, workshop and refinement

Phase III: Validation and endorsement at Regional Statistics Workshop

Phase IV: Validation at Committee of DGs of NSOs, Stat Com-Africa and Submission to the AU

This report summarizes the findings of Phase I and is based on a study of the main gender indicator frameworks on the continent as well as the findings of a questionnaire survey conducted amongst member states and International and Civil Society partners.

It is not envisaged that the MSGIA will result in a framework on which member states have to report, but rather serve to harmonize the indicator frameworks across the continent and serve as a resource when members states are developing their own national gender indicator frameworks. Even though not formally part of the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) program, it will be important to incorporate the work on MSGIA and the proposed Gender Indicator Toolkit, into the program and mold it to serve as part of its outputs. The MSGIA process and an eventual gender statistics indicator toolkit fits into the Gender statistical system process during the phase of elaboration of national gender statistics plans and indicator frameworks.

Six continental indicator frameworks were considered during this phase. These are:

- Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
- Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators as elaborated by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) on behalf of the UNSD (Revised 2019).
- Africa Agenda 2063
- Africa Gender Scorecard published by ECA
- Africa Gender and Development Index published by ECA
- Africa Gender Index currently under revision by the AfDB

The six indicator frameworks were supplemented with suggestions from member states and partners on additional indicators that are important from an Africa perspective. The work during phase I focused on integrating all six existing indicator frameworks as well as the inputs

provided by member states and partners. It resulted in a proposed integrated indicator framework that was used as the basis of discussion during a Gender Statistics Expert Group meeting held in Accra in November.

During the Accra workshop, the focus was on getting feedback from the participants on the appropriateness, measurability and data availability of the proposed gender indicators. The addition of new domains (of high importance to the continent), as well as the prioritization of the proposed indicators, were also covered during small group sessions.

A consultant has been tasked to draft an updated draft indicator framework (Phase II report) which will also be circulated to partners for additional inputs and comments prior to its ratification at the Gender Statistics Workshop 2020 planned for March/April 2020.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Currently, the Sustainable Development 2030 and Africa Agenda 2063 frameworks have several indicators and measurement imperatives related to gender. However, the roots for the call to improve gender related indicators and frameworks stretch back much further to the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA). This framework, as adopted in 1995, gives very clear guidelines on and emphasizes the importance of the statistical measurement of gender related activities, as well as the need to build policies and strategies based on statistical evidence. In 2000, at a special session on the BPFA +5, convened during the twenty-third General Assembly of the United Nations, it was noted that the lack of a Minimum Set of Gender Indicators was hampering the monitoring of this project. Subsequent to this, guidelines were developed and an Interagency and Expert Group on the Development of Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) was established by the United Nations (2006). The purpose of the IAEG-GS was to review initiatives supporting capacity development of national statistical systems to develop gender statistics. Since then, biannual meetings were held in various countries in support of this agenda.

During the five yearly BPFA meeting convened in 2005 to discuss progress with regards to the implementation of the platform for action, clear guidelines and

the responsibilities of statistical agencies at national, regional and international level were published. These guidelines focused on the provision of sex-disaggregated data; data on specific gender issues and gender responsive data and statistics.

In 2009, at the meeting held in Accra, a subgroup of the IAEG-GS working on the international database was established to develop a Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Two years later, in 2011, a programme review of gender statistics, prepared by Ghana (E/CN.3/2011/3) was discussed at the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC). The outcome of these deliberations was the establishment of a global programme on gender statistics, which had to focus amongst other activities, on expanding the review of gender statistics in order to establish a Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (E/2011/24-E/CN.3/2011/37).

The purpose of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators was to develop a common statistical measurement framework that could be used for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics and to track progress across countries and regions. The guidelines and indicator framework (ESA/STAT/AC.242/5), as developed by the designated sub-group of the IAEG-GS, were agreed on by the United Nations Statistical

Commission in its 44th Session in 2013 (E/CN.3/2013/33). These were subsequently revised in 2017 to reflect its linkages with the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.

All conceptualizations of the idea of a Minimum Set of Gender Indicators included three levels of indicators: international comparisons, specific regional circumstances and the national monitoring of gender issues. The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, whether at global or regional level, was never intended to be for gender analysis per se. The IAEG-GS sub-group indicated, when publishing the global indicators, that a much larger set, with additional crosstabulations, would be needed for meaningful gender analysis at the national level and for national policy development and monitoring. It did however recommend its use across countries and regions, for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics.

1.2. RATIONALE

Establishing a Minimum Set of Gender Indicators relevant and tailored to the African region is needed. Such a set would not only fill the gaps in the Agenda 2030 and Africa Agenda 2063, but could also serve as a guide for the development of national Gender Indicator frameworks and the national production and continental compilation of gender statistics. In addition to this it can also serve as a guideline for the harmonization of current regional and sub-regional initiatives that have indicator sets such as for example the Africa Gender Barometer and the Africa Gender Index. Such a process will be dependent on and interlinked with the work previously done by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, under the United Nations Statistics Division on the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. This indicator set was formally adopted at the United Nations Statistics Commission's 44th Ses-

sion in 2013 (E/CN.3/2013/33) and updated in 2017 to align it with the SDG targets and indicators. The Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is used across countries and regions, to guide the national production and international compilation of gender statistics. As of April 2019, the list of Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators contains a total of 52 quantitative and 11 qualitative indicators related to national norms. These are organized into five domains:

1. Economic structures and access to resources
2. Education
3. Health and related services
4. Public life and decision-making
5. Human rights of women and child

Each domain addresses one or more of the Beijing Platform for Action critical areas of concern, as well as insofar as data availability permitted at the time of the development of this indicator set.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) held a regional consultative workshop in Bangkok to develop a framework and core set of gender statistics and indicators for Asia and the Pacific in 2013. The final indicator set was adopted by ESCAP in January 2015. However, the process in Africa has ran a different course.

StatCom-Africa has been established by the African Union (AU) to provide a forum for discussions and decisions on all issues related to statistical development. In line with this brief, StatCom-Africa set up the African Group on Gender Statistics (AGGeS) at its inaugural meeting in January 2008, to address challenges related to gender statistics. The AGGeS developed an umbrella regional program on gender statistics called the Africa Program on Gender Statistics (APGS), which encompasses all conceivable activities that need to be undertaken by regional organizations, international agencies and other

institutions at the regional level. The program is supported technically and financially by all pan-African institutions and some development partners. It aims to eliminate duplication of effort on the continent by forging synergies between different stakeholders, make good use of scarce resources, and thus contribute towards significant and sustainable improvements in gender statistics in Africa.

The AGGeS was endorsed by the Statistical Commission for Africa at its third session. The AGGeS was tasked to coordinate the implementation of the program and to report on progress made. The first phase of the program was developed in 2012, and its five-year plan (2012-2016) was implemented by different gender statistics stakeholders in the region. The second phase of the program started in 2017 (2017-2021) and gave opportunity to align the APGS to new developments arising from the SDGs' data and methodological requirements. The development and implementation of the APGS is in alignment with ongoing efforts at the continental level to implement the Strategy on the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA).

The development of a similar indicator framework to the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, as well as the framework developed for ESCAP, was discussed in 2017 at the first Regional Gender Statistics workshop held in Dakar. A tentative

plan of action was adopted at the second Regional Gender Statistics meeting held in November 2018 in Abidjan. It was agreed at the time, that the work on a Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA) will be coordinated by UN-Women, as a partnership between AUC, ECA, AfDB, UN Women and the AGGeS (given their mandate is among others to Report to Statcom-Africa and provide guidance to and coordinate the activities of the APGS). It will be important that other UN agencies, such as for example ILO, FAO should also be consulted during the process. It was also decided that the overall coordination process of the development of MSGIA will be done by UN Women.

Efforts to establish a MSGIA aim to take this work forward within the region by incorporating relevant indicators from the Africa Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030, Africa Gender Scorecard, African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) and the work done thus far on the Africa Gender Index (AGI). This process will also be informed by the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Africa Agenda 2063, which has been aligned to the Agenda 2030 and SDGs.

As explained in more detail in the next section, the MSGIA project will be executed in four phases. This report specifically summarizes the findings of the first phase of the project.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. INTRODUCTION

The MSGIA project is being executed by UN Women in partnership with ECA and AfDB in four distinct phases. These phases are:

- Phase I:** Concept development and preparatory research
- Phase II:** Gender Statistics Expert Group, workshop and refinement
- Phase III:** Validation and endorsement at Regional Statistics Workshop
- Phase IV:** Validation at Committee of DGs of NSOs, Stat Com-Africa and Submission to the AU

During phase I, the focus is on doing a comprehensive overview of existing indicator and reporting frameworks at an international and regional level, as well as consultation with the national gender and data focal points in African National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and relevant ministries in member countries through a questionnaire survey. UN-Women drafted a questionnaire for this purpose, which was also translated into French. This questionnaire was further adjusted to solicit inputs from UN partner agencies and NSOs. The findings of the research done during phase I will provide the basis for the additional consultative processes planned for phase II.

Phase II revolves around face to face consultations and will be facilitated by an international consultant contracted and paid

for by UN Women. Draft 1 of the indicator framework was shared and discussed as part of a one-and-a-half day session linked to the Gender Statistics Expert Group meeting, held in Accra during the week 18-23 November, 2019. The workshop was attended by delegates from the National Statistics Offices of 23 countries on the continent: Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda, Rwanda, Cabo Verde, Lesotho, Ivory Coast, Zimbabwe, Togo, Malawi, Nigeria, Botswana, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia, Djibouti, Sierra Leone, Morocco and Ghana. All AGGeS members were represented at the meeting in addition to the Gender Focal points of the various member states.

During this discussion session, the focus was on getting feedback from the participants on the appropriateness, measurability and data availability of the proposed indicators. The addition of new domains, as well as the prioritization of the proposed indicators, was also covered during small group sessions. After this session, the consultant drafted an updated draft indicator framework (Phase II report), whilst UN Women updated the phase I report to reflect member country questionnaire inputs that were received late. This framework will then be shared by UN-Women and partners, with the relevant UN-Agencies for further inputs and refinement.

Engagement for phase III will take place during the third annual Regional Statistics Workshop, currently planned for March/April, 2020. It will culminate in the validation and endorsement of the narrative report and indicator framework by the delegates, with the recommendation or not that the AGGeS submit the report and framework to the meeting of Directors General of NSOs and Statcom-Africa for approval. The updated report will be circulated well in advance to delegates in order to provide sufficient time to study it. This Regional Statistics workshop is normally attended by a wide range of stakeholders including representatives from ministries tasked with women/gender coordination and programs, National Statistics Offices (NSOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and academics.

The final phase (phase IV) will involve the submission of the final report and indicator framework through the AGGeS and its ultimate presentation to the Committee of Directors General of National Statistics Office (CoDGs) and the Statistical Commission for Africa (STATCOM-AFRICA). These dates will be determined during phase III.

2.2. METHODOLOGY OF PHASE I

Phase I involved the collection of information regarding the existing gender indicator sets already in use on the continent, consultation with member states through the offices of the NSOs and consultation with other UN agencies and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

The questionnaire survey of member states was the central component of the consultative process and NSOs were encouraged to include the views of as many different stakeholders from line ministries who work with issues around gender, when completing the questionnaires. The consultative

questionnaire included questions requiring the respondents to rank the relative importance of each of the Global MSI domains, as well as the associated indicators within the African context. Thus, the question sets were focusing on what is missing and what should be added to the Global Set to better reflect gender concerns of the African continent. A short section focusing on existing national level indicator frameworks and perceptions about the usefulness or degree of influence that the MSGIA will have for them has also been included. The questionnaires were translated into French and copies are available in Annex A of the report.

Focal points were encouraged to work closely with the gender machinery in their country to identify additional domains and or indicators that are not part of existing frameworks but are of relevance to the region. As a result of the recommended approach, one questionnaire was submitted per country, with responses based on the national consensus of what is important in each domain. In practice, only 52% of the NSOs consulted wider than only their own organization when completing their questionnaires. A total of 8 (29%) of the responding countries consulted two or more stakeholders in addition to officials from the NSO.

The questionnaires have been designed as part of a broader consultative process and even though the response rates were lower than anticipated, the completed questionnaires nevertheless provided some insight into the current situation in the countries that have responded, as well as information on their position with regards to additional/modified domain and indicator requirements. Table 1 provides a summary of the language breakdowns, highlighting the gaps created by only circulating French and English version of the questionnaire and not an Arabic version. Complimentary to this Table 2 on the next page reflects response rates for the member state questionnaires, as well as give an indication of

how many have gender indicator frameworks.

As can be seen from Tables 1 and 2, the response rate for the consultative questionnaire, which was sent to the NSOs of member states was 50%. Even though it was assumed that the 12 North African member states will be completing the French or the English version of the questionnaire, the assumption proved to be incorrect as only Sudan, Morocco and Egypt submitted completed question-

naires. Sudan and Egypt opted for English, whilst Morocco used the French version of the questionnaire. All these countries, as well as Tunisia indicated that they would have preferred an Arabic version of the questionnaire. It will therefore be important that the questionnaire also be made available in Arabic when similar studies are done in future in order to include the perspectives of the member states of North Africa.

TABLE 1: Analysis of member state responses by Arabic and English/French

Language breakdown	Number
Number of Arabic speaking countries	12
Number of non-Arabic speaking countries	42
Total number of countries in Africa	54
Total questionnaires received	27
% received of all countries in Africa	50,0
% received of English/French speaking countries	59,5
% received of Arabic speaking	16,7

TABLE 2: Members state response rates and

Member states of the African Union in alphabetical order	Questionnaires completed	National Gender Indicator framework status ¹
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes, indicator framework received
Cameroon	Yes	Yes, but no indicator framework received
Egypt	Yes	No response to question
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	Yes	Yes, but no indicator framework received
Ethiopia	Yes	No, but framework is currently being developed
Gambia	Yes	Yes, indicator framework received in draft format
Ghana	Yes	No, but currently being developed
Guinea	Yes	No framework
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	No framework
Ivory Coast	Yes	No framework
Kenya	Yes	Yes, indicator framework received
Lesotho	Yes	Policy, but no indicator framework received
Madagascar	Yes	No framework
Malawi	Yes	Yes, indicator framework received

¹ This column reflects the responses from member states as provided in the questionnaire. There were instances where the respondent indicated that there is a gender indicator framework, but no supporting documentation was provided.

Member states of the African Union in alphabetical order	Questionnaires completed	National Gender Indicator framework status ¹
Mali	Yes	Yes, annual publication on Statistics of Women and children
Mauritius	Yes	Yes, Economic and Social Indicators on Gender is published annually
Morocco	Yes	No response to question and no framework attached
Nigeria	Yes	No, each ministry has gender indicators in their frameworks
Rwanda	Yes	Yes, National Gender Statistics Framework (GSF) which results in a National Gender Statistics Report, published every 2-3 years
Senegal	Yes	No framework
Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes, National Gender Statistics Framework received
South Africa	Yes	No framework
Sudan	Yes	Yes, no framework received and no regular data production
Tanzania	Yes	No framework received, but draft indicator FW completed
Togo	Yes	No framework
Uganda	Yes	Yes, indicator framework received
Zimbabwe	Yes	No framework
Total received	27	8 (Yes have framework and framework received)
% received of total	50,0	Existence of framework : 30,8% of responding member states; Supporting documents sent 15,4% of all member states

In addition to consulting members states, an adjusted consultative questionnaire was also distributed to regional representatives of the Food and agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), Paris21 and the Africa Centre for SDGs..

Feedback to this questionnaire was received from FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF and Paris21. In the case of UNEP their recently published gender indicator framework was used as a reference for the environmental additions to the proposed indicator framework. The Civil society organizations that have been approached include: the SDG center for Africa, Data4SDGs, IDRC and DATA2x. Of these agencies only the SDG center for Africa and Data4SDGs answer was received. Their inputs centered around the SDG indicators with a gender dimension. The report produced during phase II will also be circulated to these partners for any additional inputs and comments they may have.

3. TOWARDS AN INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Statistical measurement and use of statistics always start and end at country level and to be more specific, at the National Statistics office of each country. Even though measurement may take place in a line-ministry, the statistics frameworks of most countries make provision for the NSO to be responsible for statistical co-ordination. This is also generally true for gender statistics, even though the designated Ministry for Gender may also play an important role in the coordination and collection of gender statistics.

There are currently a plethora of different gender indicator frameworks that apply to the African continent. The most important of these are:

- 1) Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
- 2) Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators as elaborated by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) on behalf of the UNSD.
- 3) Africa Agenda 2063
- 4) Africa Gender Scorecard published by ECA
- 5) Africa Gender and Development Index published by ECA
- 6) Africa Gender Index currently under revision by the AfDB

Several UN Agencies and Paris 21 also have indicator frameworks which they send annually to national Statistics Offices e.g. UNICEF, OECD and UNESCO for completion and maintenance of their data bases. Regional bodies and alliances, such as for example Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC), BRICS also have questionnaires with key indicators that are sent annually to NSOs for completion. The completion of these questionnaires is usually coordinated by the NSOs in each country, but line ministries also play a key role depending on the subject matter. At member state level, there are additional frameworks that are usually associated with the monitoring and evaluation of the work of Government. All these reporting demands can create a considerable statistical measurement burden from a human resources and fiscal perspective, some of which may not even coincide with national priorities.

The question can quite rightly be asked whether there is a need for any additional frameworks or indicator sets related to gender, given that there is already so many out there. Firstly, it is exactly the diverse number of frameworks out there that makes it necessary to reflect on how rationalization and integration can take place. Such a process has already taken place for Agenda 2030 and Africa Agen-

da 2063, but never really from a gender statistics perspective and not across the other continental and national frameworks. Secondly, due to the scope of Agenda 2030 and Africa Agenda 2063, relatively little attention was paid to gender specific issues. The goals and indicators included in the final versions of these frameworks were the result of political, rather than technical considerations per se. The final products include several gender specific indicators, but also several more general indicators that are disaggregated by sex. As a result of this, the Global Minimum Set of Indicators², even though not directly addressing gender specific issues of Africa, clearly identified the most pressing problems faced by women across the globe and crafted indicators accordingly. In the same way, the MSGIA is anticipated to highlight the problems and associated indicators that are critical for the GEWE agenda on the continent.

Another important potential benefit of the MSGIA process is that it could help towards consolidating and harmonizing the indicator frameworks across the continent. If it culminates in the production of a Gender Statistics Toolkit for Africa, as being proposed by this report, it will include indicator definitions and metadata across frameworks and could serve as a reference document for member states to produce gender statistics.

The idea of statistical harmonization across the continent is not new. Its early roots can be found in the process of continental integration initiated in the 1960s by the African Union. The African integration agenda addresses three main areas, namely political, economic, as well as social and cultural integration. This agenda can only succeed if it is guided by statistical information of the required scope and quality and a degree of statistical harmonization

across time and space to enable comparative analysis.

Various continental statistical development frameworks have been adopted. These include the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in the 1990s (AAPA) and the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa (RRSF). Other continental initiatives include: the African Charter on Statistics adopted by African Heads of State and Government; the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS); the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS); the African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD); and the establishment of the African Statistical Coordination Committee (ASCC). The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)³ was conceptualized to respond to the statistical production challenges in the region and to provide the necessary statistical support to the agenda of regional integration.

The vision for the Africa Statistics System (ASS) is that once fully operational, it will result in the provision of timely, reliable and harmonized statistical information that covers all aspects of the political, economic, social and cultural integration in Africa. Work will be done across four themes: 1) producing quality statistics for the continent 2) coordinating statistical production in Africa 3) developing sustainable institutional capacity in the ASS and to underpin and support a process of evidence based and quality decision making. Even though not formally part of the SHASA program, it will be important to incorporate the work on MSGIA and the proposed Gender Indicator Toolkit, into the program and mold it to serve as part of its outputs. At member state level, the process should ideally start with an assessment of the gender statistics system. During this phase

² The global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators was agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in its 44th Session in 2013 (E/CN.3/2013/33). The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is to be used across countries and regions, for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics.

³ More information can be obtained from <https://au.int/en/ea/statistics/shasa>

the status of the production and use of gender statistics is determined. This forms the basis of a gender statistics plan, which can then be elaborated within the context of the National statistics plan. As part of this plan, a gender statistics framework with gender indicator sets need to be developed. MSGIA feeds into this process. If NSOs and line ministries are provided with a standardized indicator resource base, it could help them when making decisions about their own gender indicator frameworks. The use of common indicators will in turn contribute towards the harmonization of statistical production across the continent. Once the indicator frameworks are established, the measurement, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics can take place. These are then used for policy and strategy formulation, planning and M&E. The MSGIA process and an eventual gender statistics indicator toolkit fits into the Gender statistical system process during the phase of elaboration of nation-

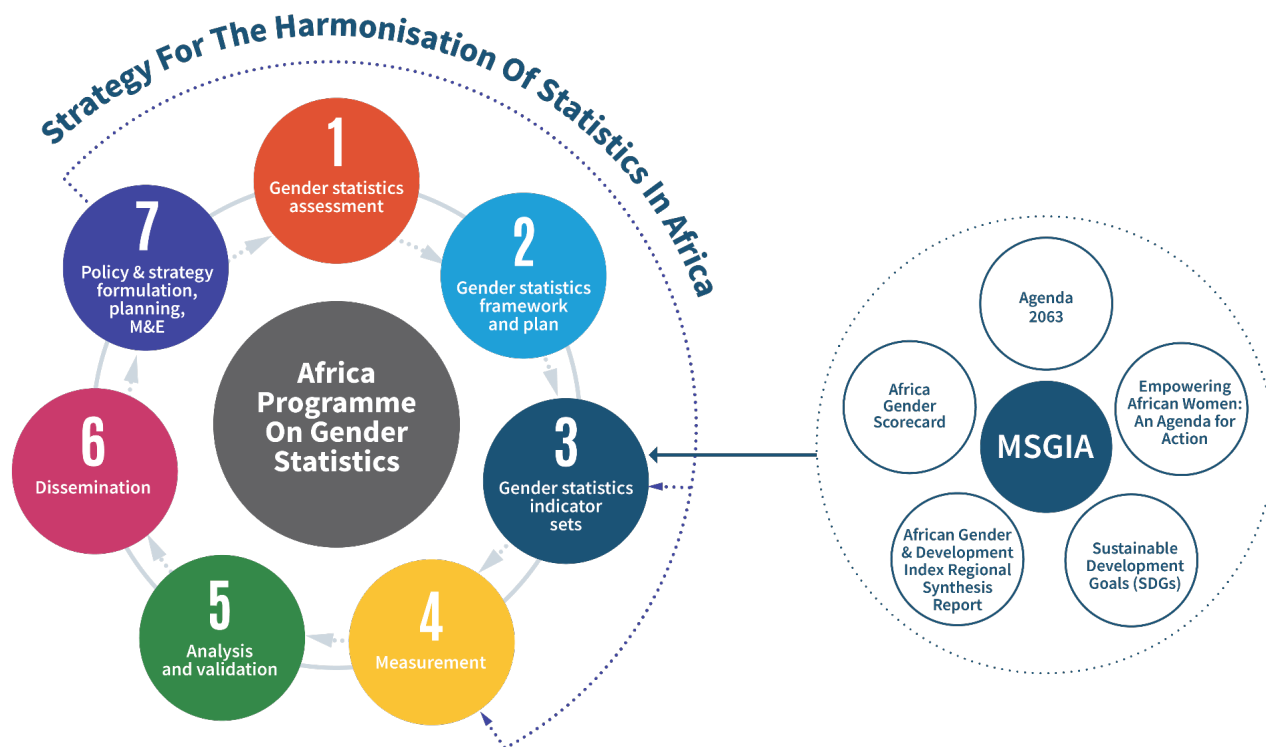
al gender statistics plans and indicator frameworks. The diagram on the next page illustrates how the MSGIA process will fit into the overall work being done by UNWomen, ECA and the AfDB towards the strengthening of the ASS with regards to gender statistics.

Even though the non-response rates for the question on ranking global indicator frameworks, from the national perspective, had high do not know/non-response rates, it does give an interesting perspective on the relative importance of these frameworks. If the percentages are calculated with the exclusion of the Do not know/no response category, the Agenda 2030 framework is ranked as 'very important' by all responding countries. The lowest percentages for the 'very important' rankings were found for Africa Agenda 2063 (80%) and the Global Minimum Set of gender indicators.

TABLE 3: Rankings of the main indicator frameworks from the Africa perspective

Framework	Very Important % (% without DNK)	Important % (% without DNK)	Somewhat important % (% without DNK)	Not important % (% without DNK)	Do not know/ No response % (% with- DNK)
National/country framework	63.0 (85.0)	11.1 (15.0)	0.0(0.0)	0.0(0.0)	25.9
Africa Agenda 2063	59.3 (80.0)	11.1 (15.0)	3.7 (5.0)	0.0(0.0)	25.9
Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa	74.1 (90.9)	7.4 (9.1)	0.0(0.0)	0.0(0.0)	18.5
Sustainable Development Goal indicators 2030	77.8 (100.0)	0.0(0.0)	0.0(0.0)	0.0(0.0)	22.2
Global Minimum Set of Indicators	55.6 (75)	14.8 (20.0)	3.7 (5.0)	0.0(0.0)	25.9

FIGURE 1: MSGIA within the context of the Gender Statistics production system



3.2. DOMAINS

- The MSGIA is primarily building on the Global Minimum Set of Indicators. This indicator set has been crafted around the following five domains:
- Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources
- Education

- Health and related services
- Human Rights of women and the girl child.
- Public life and decision making

The responding countries rated the domains contained in the Global Minimum Set of Indicators from the perspective of the gender imperatives facing Africa. A summary of these rankings is contained in Table 4.

TABLE 4: Rankings of the domains of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators from the Africa perspective

Domain	Very Important	Important	Somewhat important	Not important	Do not know/No response
Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	59.3	22.2	3.7	0.0	14.8
Education	74.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	7.4
Health and related services	81.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	7.4
Human rights of women and the girl child	70.4	18.5	3.7	0.0	7.4
Public life and decision-making	63.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	7.4

The consultative process included questions on the adequacy of these five domains from the Africa perspective. Even though many of the suggestions included specific gender themes, rather than domains per se, the respondents clearly identified the need for a new domain related to the environment and climate change. These suggestions and other issues raised by the responding countries as important are summarized in Table 5 on the next page. Currently some of these are subsumed in existing domains in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and perhaps as a result of it not receiving the attention it deserves.

Other domain suggestions which could be considered as specific gender related concerns, rather than domains per se, include: Access to finance, Income inequality, poverty reduction, employment, bribery and corruption, child marriage, female genital mutilation, child trafficking, sex tourism, child soldiers, brain drain, gender-based violence, water and sanitation, children and teenage pregnancy. All of these are adequately captured as indicators themes, rather than domains in the set of suggested core indicators that are proposed in Table 3 in the next section.

TABLE 5: Proposed additional domains

Proposed domain	Domain Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators with related indicators	Comments
Environment and climate change	Currently no environmental related indicators	Add as new domain
Safety and security	Indicators related to safety and security is captured under the Human Rights domain in the GMSGI	Consider creating a domain on Peace, Safety and Security which will include GBV and humanitarian issues.
Wars/conflicts, social unrest and civil disobedience	No indicators related to these aspects in GMSGI	Consider creating a domain on Peace, Safety and Security which will include GBV and humanitarian issues.
Humanitarian context/ Emergency relief	No indicators	Consider creating domain or add under Peace, Safety and Security; climate change related emergencies is covered under the environment
Science technology and innovation/ information technology and communication	Some of it such as internet use is captured under Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources and science graduates captured under education.	Suggest that these remain under their current domains, as there are too few indicators to justify a completely new domain.
Family and household	None	None of the consultative processes yielded any specific indicators that would justify the existence of such a domain.
Socio-cultural norms, practices and roles	These are to some extent and can be subsumed in the Human rights domain.	Suggest that these concerns are grouped with the Human Rights indicators.
Migration and mobility	None	None of the consultative processes yielded any specific indicators that would justify the existence of such a domain. Issues around displacement can be tackled under Peace, safety and security or the environment.

3.3. GENDER INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS

Nine (33,3%) of the 27 responding countries indicated that they have gender specific indicator frameworks and were able to provide a copy for the purposes of the phase I report. If one assumes that the countries who did not respond probably do not have strong gender statistics systems, an estimated 83% of AU member countries do not have specific gender indicator frameworks. A further 18,5% of the respondents indicated that they have frameworks, but did not submit copies

and 14,8% indicated that they do not have frameworks at present, but are developing them. This is graphically represented in Figure 2 below.

The geographic distribution of the various indicator modalities summarized in Figure 2 are demonstrated in the map (Figure 3) on the next page. Please note that grey areas represent countries that did not respond the consultative questionnaire survey and the fact that the questionnaire was not available in Arabic did influence response rates for countries predominantly using Arabic as their official language.

FIGURE 2: Percentage distribution of national indicator frameworks of the member states who submitted questionnaires

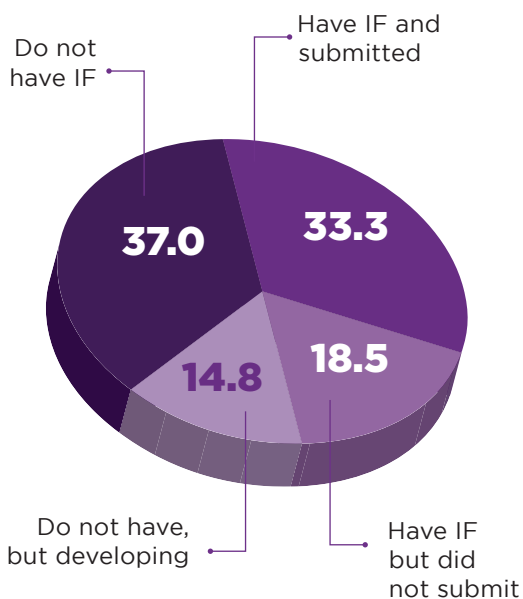
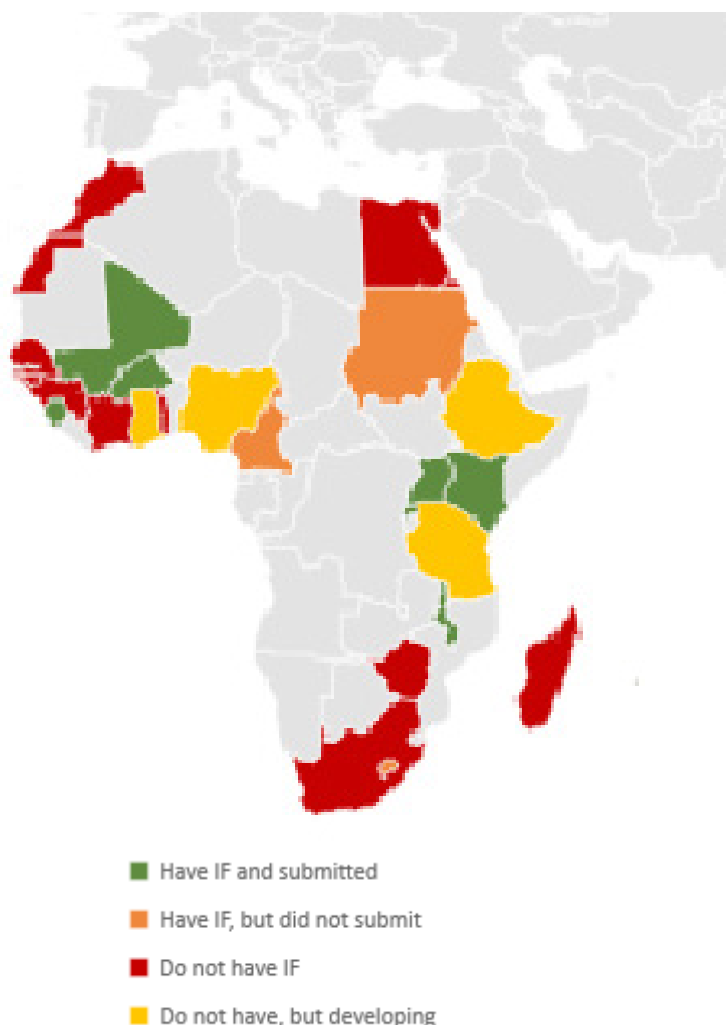


FIGURE 3: Geographical Distribution of gender indicator frameworks of the member states who responded to the questionnaire



3.4. INDICATORS/ INDICATOR THEMES

The proposed draft indicator framework is primarily based on the interrogation and integration of the four indicator frameworks already in use on the continent, as well as feedback from other UN agencies and member states. The selection method used was to group together indicators that are the same, similar or dependent on similar data collection mechanisms. In the case of the latter small changes in phrasing an indicator will only impact on analysis and not on collection per se.

The following notes on the various frameworks need to be borne in mind when the proposed indicators/indicator themes are interrogated:

- I. Not all frameworks/suggestions came in the form of properly crafted indicators. The proposed frame reflects that in that it contains a mixture of SMART indicators and indicator themes.
- II. SDG framework – even though there are many sex disaggregated indicators beyond Goal 5, they are not necessarily targeted at the most pertinent gender issues globally or from an African perspective.
- III. The indicators in the AGDI version 2016 was used. Even though this framework has been revised further, the most recent version has not yet been approved.
- IV. The Africa Gender Scorecard contains some very important indicators and is being used to track progress by ECA. It is suggested that AGDI, the scorecard and the MSGIA be streamlined and integrated so that it forms one harmonized indicator and reporting system

The indicators/indicator themes in the extended list of indicators were included in the shorter table of proposed indicators if

two or more sources have a similar indicator. However, if an indicator is part of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators or an Africa Agenda 2063 gender indicator they are included regardless of whether there are other sources with a similar indicator or not. All sex related SDG indicators were included in the table as all of them were flagged by the SDG Centre as important. Please note that the SDG centre contribution is only acknowledged if no other entity/framework had that particular indicator. This was done to simplify the table. However, it is important to note that there are some SDG indicators disaggregated by sex that are necessarily central to the GEWE agenda and are likely to be measured anyway as part of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. Retaining them as part of the MSGIA will make the list of potential MSGIA indicators long and perhaps not specific enough to gender statistics. Quantitative indicators from the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators as well as Africa Agenda 2063 are indicated in red as they should ideally form the core of the MSGIA.

Qualitative indicators included in the table are colored in green.

During phase II of the MSGIA process the proposed set of indicators and domains will be further integrated, refined and modified where needed. Once finalized, it is suggested that metadata be developed for indicators that do not already have metadata from its original source.

It is also recommended that in cases where indicators vary slightly, the indicator selection and corresponding standards and definitions should be prioritized based on the source and in the following order:

- I. Agenda 2030;
- II. Africa Agenda 2063
- III. Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators
- IV. AGDI & Africa Gender Score card

TABLE 4: Proposed indicators/indicator themes abbreviated set

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources								
EP1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)				Share of women under the poverty line		Proportion of population living below national poverty line by sex	
EP2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age							2. 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (SDG Centre)
EP3	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions							3. 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (SDG Centre)
EP4	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities		10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities* AIGIP-2T3I1					

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP5	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable						Does legislation governing the pension system: Guarantee a pension benefit to everyone: 1) regardless of employment and contributory histories 2) whose income is below a specified minimum threshold?	
EP6	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups							6.1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups (SDG Centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP7	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) A1G5PT1911 *** (This is not currently disaggregated by sex)		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) A1G5PT1911 (This is not currently disaggregated by sex)				Food insecurity by sex	
EP8	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status							2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG Centre)
EP9							Decision making related to agriculture	Decision-making and management of agricultural production by sex (FAO)
EP10	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure			Various indicators for different countries. – most general: Percentage share of women land-owners	Parity ratios: Ownership of rural land/farms	Land ownership	Access to land; Possession of title or deed for land: Women & men	

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP11	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex* A6G17P1T114					Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (a) legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (UNEP)
EP12	(b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure		5.a.1 (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure* A6G17P1T212	Use various – most general: Percentage share of women land owners				(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (UNEP)
EP13			(a) % of small-scale farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming by Sex A1G5P1T217					
EP14	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex				Vulnerable employment as a proportion of all employment		8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (SDG Centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP15	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities*			Parity ratios: Wages - agriculture; civil service, formal sector, informal sector.	Wages all sectors	Wages by sector and occupation	
EP16				Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Parity ratios: Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment			
EP17		Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex		Adult labour force participation rate disaggregated, by sex		Labour force participation rate	Labour force participation rate by sex, rural and urban	
EP18		Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)					Employment rates by sex and rural urban	

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP19		Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex			Parity ratios: Own-account workers			
EP20		Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex						
EP21		Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex			Parity ratios: Employers	Firm ownership		
EP22		Percentage of adult population who are entrepreneurs, by sex						
EP23		Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex						
EP24		Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex						

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP25	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities A6G18P1G111		Parity ratios: Youth unemployment rate	Youth unemployment rates	Unemployment rates by sex rural and urban; Unemployment rate among young university graduates	
EP26	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status							8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (SDG Centre)
EP27	8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status							8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status (SDG Centre)
EP28	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex							8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex (SDG Centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP29		Extent of country commitment to gender equality in employment						
EP30		Whether or not ratified ILO convention 100 on equal remuneration for women and men						
EP31		Whether or not ratified ILO convention 111 on discrimination in employment and occupation						
EP32		Extent of country commitment to support reconciliation of work and family life						
EP33		Whether or not ratified ILO convention 156 on workers with family responsibilities						

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP34		Whether or not ratified ILO convention 175 on part-time work						
EP35		Whether or not ratified ILO convention 177 on home work						
EP36		Whether or not ratified ILO convention 183 on maternity protection						
EP37		Length of maternity leave						
EP38		Percentage of wages paid during maternity leave						
EP39	1.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities							1.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG Centre)
EP40	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex						

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EP41		Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, internet), by sex and age of household head	Percentage of population with access to the internet, by sex and age AIGTT417					
EP42		Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex						
EP43		Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex		Account at financial institution, disaggregated, by sex (percentage age 15+)				
EP44				Borrowed from a financial institution, disaggregated, by sex (percentage age 15+)	Parity ratios: Access to credit (commercial and micro-credit)	Access to credit	Loans by sex and type	
EP 45							Agricultural asset ownership by sex	Asset ownership and access to agricultural inputs and technologies by sex (FAO)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
Health and related services								
H1	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio AIG3P-1T3I1	Maternal mortality ratio	Parity ratios: Mortality under 5			
H2	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel AIG3P-1T3I4					
H3		Antenatal care coverage						
H4	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	3.2.1 Under five mortality rate AIG3P1T3I3	Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1,000 live births) disaggregated, by sex				
H5		Life expectancy at age 60, by sex		Life expectancy at birth disaggregated, by sex		Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth disaggregated, by sex	
H6	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations AIG3P1T6I1					

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
H7				Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV (percentage)	Parity ratios: HIV/AIDS prevalence among 15-24 years old		HIV Prevalence rate by sex	
H8		Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex			Access to ART			
H9	2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO child growth standard among children under 5 years. 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)		Prevalence of underweight (weight for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age A1G1P2T5I2	Malnutrition prevalence, height for age, disagegated, by sex (percentage of children under 5)	Parity ratios: Stunting under 5 minus 2 standard deviations Parity ratios: Underweight under 5 minus 2 standard deviations	Stunted children	Malnutrition prevalence	
H10		Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex						
H11		Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex						

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
H12			TB incidence per 100,000, by sex A1G3P1T3I19					
H13		Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex						
H14	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods A1G3P1T2I1				Reproductive rights and child spacing	
H15	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group						
H16			The proportion of children whose births are registered within the first year, by sex A6G16P2T3I51				CRVS registrations	Birth registration, by sex (UNICEF)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
H17	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access among the general and the most disadvantaged population)							3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access among the general and the most disadvantaged) (SDG Centre)
H18	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities							11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG Centre)
Education								
ED1			Percentage of children in pre-school age attending preschool by sex AIG2PIT 1109		Parity ratios: Early childhood enrollment			
ED2		Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care						Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care (Paris21)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
ED3		Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	Net enrolment rate by Sex and age in basic education level A1G2PIT 2110		Parity ratios: Primary enrollment rate (net)			
ED4		Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex		Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, (percentage) disaggregated, by sex	Parity ratios: Literacy rate of 15 - 24 years old	Youth literacy rate		
ED5		Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex, Parity ratios	Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex A1G2PIT 4112	Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, (percentage) disaggregated, by sex	Parity ratios: Secondary enrollment rate (net)			
ED6		Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex Parity ratios		Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary (percentage) disaggregated, by sex	Parity ratios: Tertiary enrollment rate (gross)			

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
ED7			Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary) A1G2PIT3I11					
ED8		Share of female science, technology, engineering and mathematics graduates at tertiary level				Graduates in Science, Technology, Engineering and mathematics		
ED9		Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors						Proportion of females among Tertiary level professors in STEM (UNESCO) Percentage of teachers who are female, lower and upper secondary level (UNICEF)
ED10		Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex						

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
ED11		Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex				Primary completion rate		
ED12		Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex				Lower and upper secondary completion rates		
ED13		Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex						
ED14		Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex						
ED15	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)						Number of latrines exclusively reserved for girls (In schools, colleges, high schools and universities)	Proportion of children who have access to sanitation facilities at school, by sex and education level (Paris21) Proportion of children who have access to gender-differentiated sanitation facilities at school, by sex and education level (Paris21 & UNICEF)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
ED16						Youth not in employment or education	Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), by sex (UNICEF + SDG center)
ED17						Out of school children	Percentage of children not attending school by age and sex	Number and percentage of girls of primary/lower secondary/upper secondary school age who are out of school (UNICEF)
ED18	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex							Reading/math proficiency by sex and level of education (UNICEF)
ED19	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex							4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex (SDG Centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
ED20	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex							4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (SDG Centre)
ED21	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex							4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (SDG Centre)
ED22	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated							4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated (SDG Centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
ED23	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex							4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex (SDG Centre)
ED24	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment							4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment (SDG Centre)
Human Rights of women and the girl child								
HR1	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex							5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (SDG centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
HR2	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment							5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG centre)
HR3	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age		5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age* A6G17P2T1I1					
HR4	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence							5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (SDG Centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
HR5	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age						
HR6	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age							16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (SDG Centre)
HR7	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause* A4G13P1T111					
HR8	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation		16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation A6G18P1T5I3					SDG 16.2.2. Human trafficking, by sex (UNICEF & SDG Centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
HR9	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence						Sexual violence in childhood among women and men 18-29 years of age (UNICEF)
HR10	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 A6G18P-1T5I2					
HR11	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age A6G17P2T2I1				5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age A6G17P-2T2I1	
HR12								Legal framework on FGM (Paris21)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
HR13	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age		8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age A6G18P1T5I1				Child labour	
HR14	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)			Parity ratios: Time spent in domestic, care and volunteer activities			
HR15		Average number of hours spent on total work (total work burden), by sex						
HR16	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations,							5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations (SDG Centre)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
HR17	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education							5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (SDG Centre)
HR18	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women equal rights to land ownership and/or control							5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG Centre)
HR19		Whether or not reservation to article 16 of CEDAW						
HR20		Existence of laws on domestic violence						
HR21		Whether or not inheritance rights discriminate against women and girls						
HR22		Legal minimum age at marriage, by sex						

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
Public life and decision making								
PD1	5.5.1 (a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and (b) local governments	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments* A6G17P1T312	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage)	Parity ratios: Members of parliament			
PD2		Women's share of government ministerial positions		Proportion of women in ministerial positions (percentage)	Parity ratios: Cabinet ministers	Ministerial positions		Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector (UNEP)
PD3	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Proportion of women in managerial positions			Parity ratios: Higher positions in civil service and parastatals	Managers, professionals, technicians		
PD4		Percentage of female judges			Parity ratios: Judges of higher courts			
PD5					Parity ratios: Judges of lower courts		Share of women in justice sector (judges of lower courts): magistrates	

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
PD6		Percentage of female police officers						
PD7	16.7.1 Proportion of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions				Parity ratios: High civil servants (Class A)			
PD8	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group* A3G11P1T111					
PD9			Percentage of people who believe that mechanisms and oversight institutions exist to hold their leaders accountable A3G11P1T1140					
PD10			Percentage of people who believe the elections are free, fair and transparent A3G11P1T2142					

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
PD11		Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)						
PD12		Presence of a gender quota for parliament (voluntary party quotas)						
PD13		Existence of law on gender statistics						
Environment and climate change								
EC1	6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services *** (not disaggregated by sex)						Percentage of population with access to clean water	Access to and use of safely managed drinking water, by source, by type of household (UNEP)
EC2	6.1.2a Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services *** (not disaggregated by sex) (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household							Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household (UNEP)

Indicator #	SDG 2030	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 2019	Africa Agenda 2063	African Gender Scorecard	AGDI 2016	AGI 2019 (Draft)	Proposed additions Member States	Proposed additions from UN and CSO partner agencies
EC3	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100000 population *** (Also 1.5.1 and 13.1.1; not disaggregated by sex in Agenda 2063. *** (not disaggregated by sex)							Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 people, by sex (Similar to SDGs 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1) (UNEP)
EC4	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities							48. 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth... (SDG Centre)

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

- 1) It is not envisaged that the MSGIA will result in a framework on which member states have to report, but rather serve to harmonize the indicator frameworks across the continent and serve as a resource when members states are developing their own national gender indicator frameworks.
- 2) Even though not formally part of the SHASA program, it will be important to incorporate the work on MSGIA and the proposed Gender Indicator Toolkit, into the program and mold it to serve as part of its outputs.
- 3) The MSGIA process and an eventual gender statistics indicator toolkit fits into the Gender statistical system process during the phase of elaboration of national gender statistics plans and indicator frameworks.
- 4) The response rate to the questionnaire survey was 50%. The fact that the questionnaire was not available in Arabic may have contributed to this and it is recommended that future exercises should also circulate an Arabic version of the questionnaire. This will ensure inclusion and help to bring the views of the North African States into the conversation as well.
- 5) Member states prioritized the Agenda 2030 gender indicator sets above all other indicators sets. This may reflect resource allocation and relatively high levels of national support and direction related to the implementation of the Sustainable development Agenda and its measurement. The Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators as well as Africa Agenda 2063 are relatively low on the priority lists.
- 6) Several new domains were proposed for the MSGIA. Several of these are already subsumed in the Global Minimum Set of Indicators. Various members states indicated a need for a domain on the Environment and migration.
- 7) Six continental indicator frameworks were considered during this phase. These are:
 - Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
 - Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators as elaborated by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) on behalf of the UNSD.
 - Africa Agenda 2063
 - Africa Gender Scorecard published by ECA
 - Africa Gender and Development Index published by ECA
 - Africa Gender Index currently under revision by the AfDB

- 8) The six indicator frameworks were supplemented with suggestions from members states and partners on additional indicators that are important from an Africa perspective.
- 9) The work during phase I focused on integrating all six existing indicator frameworks as well as the inputs provided by member states and partners. It resulted in a proposed integrated indicator framework that was used as the basis of discussion during a Gender Statistics Expert Group meeting held in Accra in November.
- 10) Phase II report will be circulated to partners for additional inputs and comments prior to its ratification at the Gender Statistics Workshop 2020 planned for March or April 2020.

5. REFERENCES

ACG 2016. The African Gender and Development Index, Technical Note⁴. African Centre for Gender, ECA: Addis Ababa.

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⁴ This note has not been formally edited.

6. ANNEX A:

ANALYSIS OF MEMBER COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRES

TABLE 1: Question 1a and 4a (English)

Relative importance of domains within African context	Very Important		Important		Somewhat Important		Not Important		Do not know		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	16	59.3	6	22.2	1	3.7	0	0.0	4	14.8	27
Education	20	74.1	5	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.4	27
Health and related services	22	81.5	3	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.4	27
Human rights of women and the girl child	19	70.4	5	18.5	1	3.7	0	0.0	2	7.4	27
Public life and decision-making	17	63.0	8	29.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.4	27

Relative importance of frameworks	Very Important		Important		Somewhat Important		Not Important		Do not know/no response		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
National/country framework	17	63.0	3	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	25.9	27
Africa Agenda 2063	16	59.3	3	11.1	1	3.7	0	0.0	7	25.9	27
Minimum set of Gender Indicators for Africa	20	74.1	2	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	18.5	27
Sustainable Development Goal indicators 2030	21	77.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	22.2	27
Global Minimum Gender Indicator set	15	55.6	4	14.8	1	3.7	0	0.0	7	25.9	27

TABLE 2: Question 1a and 4a (French)

Importance pour l'Afrique	Très important		Important		Assez important		Pas important		Ne sait pas		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Structures économiques, participation à des activités productives et accès aux ressources	16	59.3	6	22.2	1	3.7	0	0.0	4	14.8	27
Education	20	74.1	5	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.4	27
Santé et services connexes	22	81.5	3	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.4	27
Droits humains des femmes et des filles	19	70.4	5	18.5	1	3.7	0	0.0	2	7.4	27
Vie publique et prise de décision	17	63.0	8	29.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.4	27

Comment classeriez-vous la liste minimum d'indicateurs de genre pour l'Afrique par rapport aux autres cadres	Très important		Important		Assez important		Pas important		Ne sait pas		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Cadre national	17	63.0	3	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	25.9	27
Africa Agenda 2063	16	59.3	3	11.1	1	3.7	0	0.0	7	25.9	27
Liste minimum d'indicateurs genre pour l'Afrique	20	74.1	2	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	18.5	27
Indicateurs des Objectifs de développement durable 2030	21	77.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	22.2	27
Liste Minimum d'indicateurs globaux	15	55.6	4	14.8	1	3.7	0	0.0	7	25.9	27

TABLE 3: Question 2a and 2b – all domains (English)

#	Global Indicator	Importance of indicator within the context of Africa					Country currently produce this indicator		
		Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources									
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	66.7	18.5	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	51.9	29.6
2	Average number of hours spent on total work (total work burden), by sex	51.9	37.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	27.0	63.0	18.5
3	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	66.7	18.5	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	85.2	0.0

#	Global Indicator	Importance of indicator within the context of Africa					Country currently produce this indicator		
		Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	44.4	33.3	11.1	0.0	11.1	27.0	81.5	3.7
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	55.6	22.2	11.1	0.0	11.1	27.0	74.1	3.7
6	Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	55.6	25.9	7.4	0.0	11.1	27.0	74.1	7.4
7	Percentage of adult population who are entrepreneurs, by sex	44.4	22.2	14.8	7.4	11.1	27.0	59.3	18.5
8	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	70.4	14.8	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	85.2	0.0
9	Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex	63.0	18.5	3.7	0.0	14.8	27.0	63.0	11.1
10	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	77.8	7.4	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	59.3	18.5
11	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	40.7	29.6	14.8	3.7	11.1	27.0	66.7	14.8
12	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among	51.9	22.2	11.1	0.0	14.8	27.0	48.1	29.6
13	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities*	59.3	22.2	7.4	0.0	11.1	27.0	29.6	48.1
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	37.0	40.7	7.4	0.0	14.8	27.0	44.4	25.9
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	22.2	33.3	14.8	14.8	14.8	27.0	29.6	40.7

#	Global Indicator	Importance of indicator within the context of Africa					Country currently produce this indicator		
		Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	25.9	44.4	7.4	7.4	14.8	27.0	29.6	44.4
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	51.9	25.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	27.0	66.7	14.8
18	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	44.4	29.6	7.4	3.7	14.8	27.0	66.7	11.1
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head	48.1	37.0	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	77.8	3.7
Education									
20	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	70.4	14.8	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	81.5	3.7
21	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	77.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	11.1	27.0	81.5	0.0
22	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	66.7	14.8	7.4	0.0	11.1	27.0	77.8	3.7
23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	59.3	25.9	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	66.7	14.8
24	Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education	74.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	27.0	77.8	3.7
25	Share of female science, technology, engineering and mathematics graduates at tertiary level	70.4	14.8	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	55.6	25.9
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	48.1	25.9	11.1	0.0	14.8	27.0	59.3	18.5
27	Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex	48.1	37.0	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	77.8	3.7
28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	66.7	14.8	7.4	0.0	11.1	27.0	81.5	0.0
29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	44.4	29.6	11.1	0.0	14.8	27.0	59.3	18.5

#	Global Indicator	Importance of indicator within the context of Africa					Country currently produce this indicator		
		Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
30	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	63.0	22.2	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	74.1	7.4
31	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	59.3	22.2	3.7	3.7	11.1	27.0	74.1	7.4
Health and related services									
32	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	70.4	18.5	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	85.2	0.0
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	85.2	7.4	3.7	0.0	3.7	27.0	88.9	3.7
34	Maternal mortality ratio	92.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	27.0	88.9	0.0
35	Antenatal care coverage	74.1	14.8	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	85.2	0.0
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	77.8	11.1	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	85.2	0.0
37	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	40.7	37.0	11.1	3.7	7.4	27.0	77.8	7.4
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	29.6	40.7	14.8	7.4	7.4	27.0	37.0	40.7
39	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	63.0	25.9	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	59.3	11.1
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	59.3	25.9	7.4	0.0	7.4	27.0	55.6	14.8
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	59.3	18.5	0.0	7.4	14.8	27.0	63.0	3.7
42	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex	81.5	7.4	7.4	0.0	3.7	27.0	37.0	37.0

#	Global Indicator	Importance of indicator within the context of Africa					Country currently produce this indicator		
		Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
Public life and decision-making									
43	Women's share of government ministerial positions	70.4	18.5	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	74.1	3.7
44	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	74.1	14.8	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	77.8	0.0
45	Proportion of women in managerial positions	70.4	18.5	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	51.9	25.9
46	Percentage of female police officers	55.6	25.9	11.1	0.0	7.4	27.0	44.4	22.2
47	Percentage of female judges	55.6	25.9	11.1	0.0	7.4	27.0	66.7	11.1
Human rights of women and girl children									
48	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	74.1	14.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	27.0	66.7	7.4
49	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	66.7	18.5	3.7	3.7	7.4	27.0	51.9	14.8
50	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	51.9	18.5	3.7	22.2	3.7	27.0	44.4	29.6
51	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	66.7	22.2	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	70.4	7.4
52	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	66.7	25.9	3.7	0.0	3.7	27.0	66.7	11.1

TABLE 4: Question 2a and 2b – all domains (French)

#	Indicateur Global	L'importance de cet indicateur, dans le contexte de l'Afrique					Pays produit-il actuellement des données pour cet indicateur		
		Très important	Important	Assez important	Pas important	Ne sait pas	Qui	Non	Ne Sait pas
Structures économiques, participation à des activités productives et accès aux ressources									
1	Nombre moyen d'heures consacré à des soins et travaux domestiques No rémunérés, par sexe, âge et lieu de résidence (note: séparer le travail domestique du travail de soins si possible)	66.7	18.5	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	51.9	29.6
2	Nombre moyen d'heures consacrées au travail total (charge totale de travail), par sexe	51.9	37.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	27.0	63.0	18.5
3	Taux d'activité des personnes âgées de 15 à 24 ans et de 15 ans et plus, selon le sexe	66.7	18.5	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	85.2	0.0
4	Proportion d'employés Yes sont travailleurs à leur compte, selon le sexe	44.4	33.3	11.1	0.0	11.1	27.0	81.5	3.7
5	Proportion d'employés Yes contribuent au travail familial, selon le sexe	55.6	22.2	11.1	0.0	11.1	27.0	74.1	3.7
6	Proportion d'employés Yes sont des employeurs, par sexe	55.6	25.9	7.4	0.0	11.1	27.0	74.1	7.4
7	Pourcentage de la population adulte Yes est entrepreneur, par sexe	44.4	22.2	14.8	7.4	11.1	27.0	59.3	18.5
8	Répartition en pourcentage de la population employée par secteur et par sexe (secteurs fait référence à : Agriculture ; Industrie ; Services)	70.4	14.8	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	85.2	0.0
9	Proportion d'emplois informels dans l'emploi No-agricole, par sexe	63.0	18.5	3.7	0.0	14.8	27.0	63.0	11.1
10	Taux de chômage, selon le sexe, l'âge et la situation vis-à-vis du handicap	77.8	7.4	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	59.3	18.5
11	Proportion d'adultes (15 ans et plus) Yes ont un compte en banque dans une banque ou autre institution financière ou avec un fournisseur de services d'argent mobile, par sexe	40.7	29.6	14.8	3.7	11.1	27.0	66.7	14.8

#	Indicateur Global	L'importance de cet indicateur, dans le contexte de l'Afrique					Pays produit-il actuellement des données pour cet indicateur		
		Très important	Important	Assez important	Pas important	Ne sait pas	Qui	Non	Ne Sait pas
12	(a) Proportion de la population agricole totale ayant des droits de propriété ou des droits garantis sur les terres agricoles, selon le sexe ; b) Part des femmes parmi cette population	51.9	22.2	11.1	0.0	14.8	27.0	48.1	29.6
13	Écart entre les sexes en matière de salaires, par profession, âge et situation vis-à-vis du handicap *	59.3	22.2	7.4	0.0	11.1	27.0	29.6	48.1
14	Proportion d'employés travaillant à temps partiel, selon le sexe	37.0	40.7	7.4	0.0	14.8	27.0	44.4	25.9
15	Taux d'emploi des personnes âgées de 25 à 49 ans Yes ont un enfant de moins de 3 ans vit dans le ménage et Yes n'ont pas d'enfants vivant dans le ménage, selon le sexe	22.2	33.3	14.8	14.8	14.8	27.0	29.6	40.7
16	Proportion d'enfants de moins de 3 ans dans des services de garde formels	25.9	44.4	7.4	7.4	14.8	27.0	29.6	44.4
17	Proportion d'individus utilisant Internet, par sexe	51.9	25.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	27.0	66.7	14.8
18	Proportion d'individus Yes possèdent un téléphone mobile, par sexe	44.4	29.6	7.4	3.7	14.8	27.0	66.7	11.1
19	Proportion de ménages Yes ont accès aux mass-média (radio, télévision, Internet), par sexe du chef de ménage	48.1	37.0	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	77.8	3.7
Education									
20	Taux d'alphabétisation des jeunes (15-24 ans), selon le sexe	70.4	14.8	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	81.5	3.7
21	Taux net d'inscription ajusté dans l'enseignement primaire, selon le sexe	77.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	11.1	27.0	81.5	0.0
22	Taux brut d'inscription dans l'enseignement secondaire, selon le sexe	66.7	14.8	7.4	0.0	11.1	27.0	77.8	3.7
23	Taux brut d'inscription dans l'enseignement supérieur, selon le sexe	59.3	25.9	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	66.7	14.8
24	Indice de parité entre les sexes des ratios bruts de scolarisation dans l'enseignement primaire, secondaire et supérieur	74.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	27.0	77.8	3.7

#	Indicateur Global	L'importance de cet indicateur, dans le contexte de l'Afrique					Pays produit-il actuellement des données pour cet indicateur		
		Très important	Important	Assez important	Pas important	Ne sait pas	Qui	Non	Ne Sait pas
25	Part des femmes diplômées en sciences, technologie, ingénierie et mathématiques au niveau supérieur	70.4	14.8	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	55.6	25.9
26	Proportion de femmes parmi les enseignants ou professeurs de l'enseignement supérieur	48.1	25.9	11.1	0.0	14.8	27.0	59.3	18.5
27	Taux net ajusté d'admission à la première année de l'enseignement primaire, selon le sexe	48.1	37.0	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	77.8	3.7
28	Taux d'achèvement de l'enseignement primaire (proxy), selon le sexe	66.7	14.8	7.4	0.0	11.1	27.0	81.5	0.0
29	Ratio brut d'obtention de diplôme de l'enseignement secondaire premier cycle, selon le sexe	44.4	29.6	11.1	0.0	14.8	27.0	59.3	18.5
30	Taux de transition effectif de l'enseignement primaire à l'enseignement secondaire (programmes généraux), par sexe	63.0	22.2	3.7	0.0	11.1	27.0	74.1	7.4
31	Niveau d'instruction atteint de la population âgée de 25 ans et plus, selon le sexe	59.3	22.2	3.7	3.7	11.1	27.0	74.1	7.4
Santé et services connexes									
32	Proportion de femmes en âge de reproduction (15-49 ans) Yes ont leurs besoins en planification familiale satisfaits avec des méthodes modernes	70.4	18.5	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	85.2	0.0
33	Taux de mortalité des enfants de moins de 5 ans, par sexe	85.2	7.4	3.7	0.0	3.7	27.0	88.9	3.7
34	Taux de mortalité maternelle	92.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	27.0	88.9	0.0
35	Couverture des soins prénatal	74.1	14.8	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	85.2	0.0
36	Proportion de naissances assistées par du personnel de santé qualifié	77.8	11.1	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	85.2	0.0
37	Prévalence standardisée par âge de la consommation actuelle de tabac chez les personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus, selon le sexe	40.7	37.0	11.1	3.7	7.4	27.0	77.8	7.4

#	Indicateur Global	L'importance de cet indicateur, dans le contexte de l'Afrique					Pays produit-il actuellement des données pour cet indicateur		
		Très important	Important	Assez important	Pas important	Ne sait pas	Qui	Non	Ne Sait pas
38	Proportion d'adultes Yes sont obèses, par sexe	29.6	40.7	14.8	7.4	7.4	27.0	37.0	40.7
39	Nombre de nouvelles infections par le VIH pour 1000 personnes No infectées par sexe, âge et populations clé	63.0	25.9	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	59.3	11.1
40	Accès aux médicaments antirétroviraux par sexe	59.3	25.9	7.4	0.0	7.4	27.0	55.6	14.8
41	Espérance de vie à 60 ans, par sexe	59.3	18.5	0.0	7.4	14.8	27.0	63.0	3.7
42	Taux de mortalité attribué aux maladies cardiovasculaires, au cancer, au diabète ou aux maladies respiratoires chroniques, selon le sexe	81.5	7.4	7.4	0.0	3.7	27.0	37.0	37.0
Vie publique et prise de décision									
43	Part des femmes dans les postes ministériels du gouvernement	70.4	18.5	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	74.1	3.7
44	Proportion des sièges occupés par des femmes dans (a) les parlements nationaux et (b) les gouvernements locaux	74.1	14.8	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	77.8	0.0
45	Proportion de femmes occupant des postes de direction	70.4	18.5	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	51.9	25.9
46	Pourcentage de femmes policières	55.6	25.9	11.1	0.0	7.4	27.0	44.4	22.2
47	Pourcentage de femmes juges	55.6	25.9	11.1	0.0	7.4	27.0	66.7	11.1
Droits humains des femmes et des fillettes									
48	Proportion de femmes et de filles âgées de 15 ans ou plus ayant vécu en couple victimes de violences physiques, sexuelles ou psychologiques infligées au cours des 12 mois précédents par leur partenaire actuel ou un ancien partenaire, par forme de violence et par âge	74.1	14.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	27.0	66.7	7.4

#	Indicateur Global	L'importance de cet indicateur, dans le contexte de l'Afrique					Pays produit-il actuellement des données pour cet indicateur		
		Très important	Important	Assez important	Pas important	Ne sait pas	Qui	Non	Ne Sait pas
49	Proportion de femmes et de filles âgées de 15 ans ou plus victimes de violences sexuelles infligées au cours des 12 mois précédents par une personne autre que leur partenaire intime, par âge et lieu des faits	66.7	18.5	3.7	3.7	7.4	27.0	51.9	14.8
50	Proportion de filles et de femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans ayant subi une mutilation ou une ablation génitale, par âge	51.9	18.5	3.7	22.2	3.7	27.0	44.4	29.6
51	Proportion de femmes âgées de 20 à 24 ans Yes étaient mariées ou en couple avant l'âge de 15 ans et avant l'âge de 18 ans	66.7	22.2	3.7	0.0	7.4	27.0	70.4	7.4
52	Taux de natalité chez les adolescents (âgées de 10 à 14 ans; de 15 à 19 ans) pour 1 000 femmes de ce groupe d'âge	66.7	25.9	3.7	0.0	3.7	27.0	66.7	11.1

7. ANNEX B:

QUESTIONNAIRES

Minimum set of Gender Indicators for Africa

UN Women, in partnership with UNECA and the AfDB, is currently exploring the possibility of developing a Minimal set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MGIA).

One of the most important normative guidelines used by the Gender statistics community is the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA). As you know the twelve critical areas of concern are: women and poverty, education and training for women, women and health, violence against women, women and armed conflict, women and the economy, women in power and decision-making, institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, human rights of women, women and the media, women and the environment and the girl child. At the BPFA meeting held in 2005, it was recommended that minimum sets of Global, Regional and Country level Gender Indicators be developed.

The United Nations Statistical Commission ratified the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators in 2013. Since then, minimum sets of indicators were developed and adopted by the European Union and by the Economic Commission of the Asia Pacific region (ESCAP) in 2015. These are currently being revised within the context of the SDGs.

This questionnaire survey is aimed at identifying the country's perspective on the applicability of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators in the Africa region, your ideas on which measurement/indicator imperatives are not included in the Global set, but are important in the context of the Africa region. The survey also explores whether countries on the content have their indicator frameworks, what is contained in these frameworks and to what extent you think there is an interest in a Minimal set of Gender Indicators for Africa.

We recommend that each country completes only one questionnaire. Ideally this should be a process coordinated by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and include the voices of all Government entities and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) involved in gender related activities. The exact number of representatives from each group/department can be determined by the NSO. The worksheet on participants includes space for 3 individuals per entity, but this is just for illustrative purposes.

Any queries related to the questionnaire can be sent to Michele Seroussi (*michele.seroussi@unwomen.org*) for West and Central Africa and to Isabella Schmidt (*Isabella.schmidt@unwomen.org*) for East and Southern Africa. Please also submit the completed questionnaire to Michele and Isabella and copy Meriem Ait Ouyahia, email: *meriem.aitouyahia@un.org*.

Please also remember to send a copy of the national gender indicator framework (if you have one) when you send the completed questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Type 1: Drop down menu

Type 2: Open ended

Type 1 Example: Drop down menu

Most questions have a drop down menu. If you click in the empty cell an arrow will appear in the right hand of the cell; please choose the option relevant to you in the list.

Example: 1a) The list below contains the 5 domains included in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Please rank each domain on a scale of 1-4 in terms of its importance to the Africa region.

Type 2 Example: Open ended

Some questions are open ended i.e. you have to type text in.

Example: 1c) If yes, please describe the domain(s) that you feel should have been added.

There should be a domain on Emergency Relief

QUESTION 1:

1a) The list below contains the 5 domains included in the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Please rank each domain on a scale of 1-4 in terms of its importance to the Africa region.	
Domains	1 = Not important 2 = Somewhat important 3 = Important 4 = Very important
Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	
Education	

Health and related services	
Human rights of women and the girl child	
Public life and decision-making	
1b) Besides the domains already contained in the list of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, are there any other domains that you think are of relevance to the Africa region?	
Yes/No	
1c) If yes, please describe the domain(s) that you feel should have been added.	

QUESTION 2:

For each indicator in the Global set of indicators answer the following questions

#	Indicator	Please rank the importance of this indicator, within the context of Africa: 1 = Not important 2 = Somewhat important 3 = Important 4 = Very important	Does your country currently produce data for this indicator? 1 = Yes 2 = No	If yes, how frequently? 1 = Quarterly 2 = Yearly 3 = Between one and five years 4 = Five years 5 = Greater than five years	What are the two most recent years for which data for the indicator were available? Please write the most recent year, followed by a comma and then the second most recent year.	What is the primary source of data for the indicator 1 = Administrative 2 = Sample survey 3 = Census	References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets	Custodian agencies	Corresponding SDG indicators

QUESTION 3:

3a) Does your country currently have a national set of gender indicators or gender indicator framework?

Yes/No

3b) If yes, how regularly are the gender indicators/indicator framework compiled and/or disseminated? What was the most recent release date?

3c) If yes, what was the most recent release date?

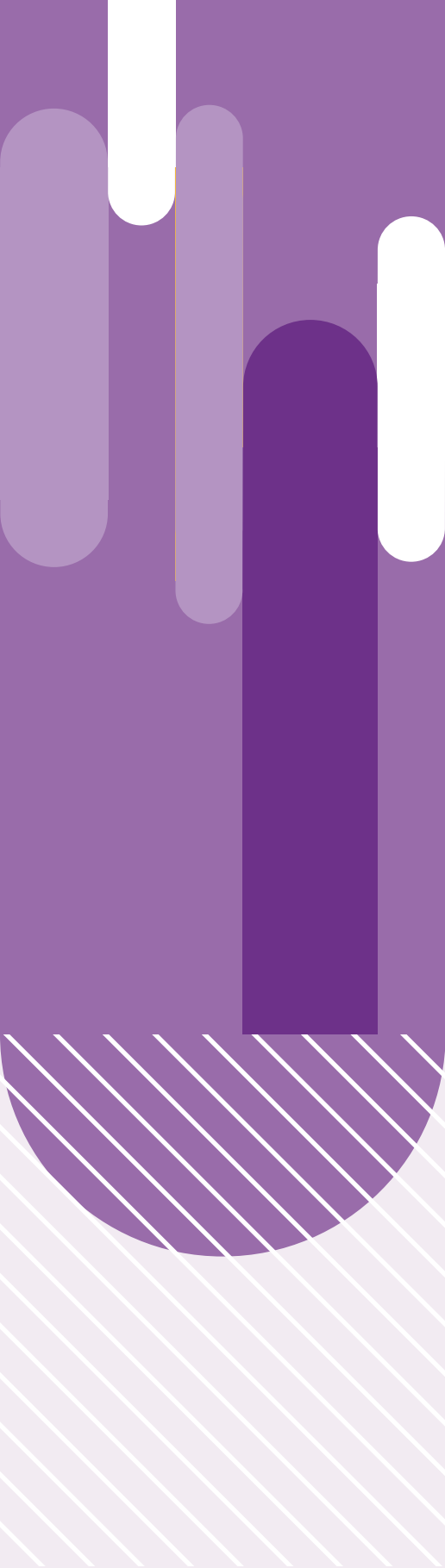
3d) Please upload the relevant document(s) when you submit this form.

QUESTION 4:

4a) When considering all the indicator frameworks already available—global, regional and national—how important do you think the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for the Africa region is to your country?

Framework	Importance to my country	
National/country framework		
Africa Agenda 2063		
Minimum set of Gender Indicators for Africa		
Sustainable Development Goal indicators 2030		
Minimum set of Global Indicators		
Beijing platform for action		

4b) Please provide a reason for the rank you allocated to the 'Minimum Set of Indicators for Africa' in question 4



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