

ANNEX II - WOMEN COUNT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Important note about the Results Framework

The Results Framework (RF) of the Women Count II programme was used to develop a Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation plan, including a core set of outcome and output indicators which are common to most projects. Corresponding indicator methodological notes, including indicator statement and description of concepts, computation method, type of indicator, frequency data collection and purpose of indicator, were produced and finalized in 2023. This process was necessary to ensure that there is a core set of indicators that can be monitored and aggregated for the entire programme, while maintaining enough flexibility to ensure that each project can develop a tailored RF. The development of a core indicator set was useful to establish the baselines and targets.

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

Guide to the table

The following table 1 present the core set of Women Count indicators, covering country projects (Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania), the Global Policy Support Project and the six regional projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, the Arab States and the Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

Actual: Measures achievements in 2023.

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

A (achieved): If a positive 2023 actual exists (i.e. 2023 actual is different than the 2023 target) and is achieved

B (not achieved): If a positive 2023 actual exists (i.e. 2023 actual is different than the 2023 target) but the target is NOT achieved

C (on track/some progress): If a positive 2023 actual does not exist, but work has started in 2023 and significant progress towards the target is reported

D (not started/not applicable): If a positive 2023 target does not exist, and work has NOT started in 2023 (excluded from the final calculation of 2023 achievements)

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

Explanation of status: Provides some qualitative details about the 2023 results.

Key:

 **Outcome** Indicators

 **Output** Indicators

T - Target

A - Actual

Acronyms:

APA - Asia and the Pacific

AS - Arab States

BGD - Bangladesh

CMR - Cameroon

COL - Colombia

ESA - East and Southern Africa

ECA - Europe and Central Asia

GPSP - Global Policy Support Project

KEN - Kenya

LAC - Latin America and the Caribbean

MAR - Morocco

SEN - Senegal

TZA - Tanzania

UGD - Uganda

WCA - West and Central Africa

Thank you

The Women Count Team

Overall results of the Women Count Programme

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
O1.1: Number of Plans and Strategies that integrate gender statistics as an objective, developed or implemented with UN-Women's support.	T	2	1	1	2	2	4	0	1	0	2	N/A	1	2	0	2	20	On track
	A	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	19	

At least **19 plans and strategies** have integrated gender statistics in **12 countries** (Bangladesh, Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal, Colombia, Uganda, ECA (Belarus, Georgia), ESA (South Sudan), WCA (Nigeria and Niger), AS (Tunisia) and the Asia Pacific.

In **Bangladesh**, both the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and the National Action Plan (NAP) for the National Women's Development Policy (2011) now include a strong commitment to improve gender statistics, including collecting sex-disaggregated data, and producing data on violence against women and unpaid care work. These updates aim to strengthen evidence-based policymaking and align with national and international development agendas, including the SDGs.

In **Belarus**, through the Europe and Central Asia, gender statistics is integrated into two major strategies on employment and social protection. As a direct outcome of the gender data assessment conducted by UN Women in 2022–2023, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Belarus used comprehensive information on the current status and data needs to effectively mainstream gender considerations into two major sectoral programmes on [employment](#) and [social protection](#). Also, through ECA, the National Statistical Office of **Georgia** (GEOSTAT) was supported to mainstream gender statistics into its NSDS for 2024–2027.

In **Senegal**, UN Women supported the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) in integrating gender considerations into the 4th National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDS IV) for 2024–2028. This strategy, influenced by the mid-term review of the previous strategy, emphasizes the production of gender-sensitive statistics, thus promoting a comprehensive understanding of gender disparities and enhancing the effectiveness of gender-responsive policies.

Through the East and Southern Africa project, **South Sudan** developed its first-ever gender statistics strategy (2023–2033) with support from COMESA and UN Women, aiming to establish an institutional framework for gender statistics, enhance production and use, and ensure quality assurance. This strategy will guide statistical work and resource mobilization for gender statistics, forming the basis for collaborative partnerships between the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (SSNBS), UN Women, and other partners.

Other strategies incorporating gender statistics include:

- **Kenya's** Fourth Medium-Term Plan integrates gender statistics, supported by a gender data portal to be established in 2024.
- In **Tanzania**, UN Women supported Zanzibar's first-ever national strategy for statistics.
- **Uganda's** comprehensive strategy integrating gender equality perspectives into its national statistical system.
- The Pacific Roadmap, endorsed in 2023, guides the production and use of gender statistics in the Asia and the Pacific region, with countries like **Samoa** and **Tonga** making significant strides.
- In **Colombia**, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) approved the National Statistical Plan for 2023–2027, which integrates differential and intersectional approaches, marking a significant advancement in Colombia's statistical framework.
- The Colombian government enacted Law 2294 of 2023 on the National Development Plan (PND), emphasizing "inclusion" and "respect for the country's diversity" and requiring statistical analysis to adopt an intersectional and "differential approach".

In West Africa, countries like **Niger** and **Nigeria** have integrated gender statistics into their National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), with UN Women's support focusing on promoting gender equality and bridging gender data gaps.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
O1.2: Number of project countries moving at least one-scale up the maturity model on gender statistics development.	T	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The gender data outlook report 2024 will provide the baseline and targets for this indicator.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA	
1.1.a: Number of inter-agency coordination mechanisms governing the production of multi-level disaggregated gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data, established, or strengthened	T	1	2	1	2	2	3	0	4	0	2	N/A	1	2	N/A	N/A	20
	A	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	2	0	2	N/A	4	1	N/A	N/A	18

In 2023, significant progress was made in establishing and strengthening **17 coordination mechanisms in 10 countries and 3 regions**, to govern the production and use of gender and sex-disaggregated data. UN Women’s consistent technical and financial support to the multi-agency coordination mechanisms has been instrumental in improving the production, quality, and use of gender statistics, fostering better policies and actions to advance gender equality:

In **Uganda**, the national SDG Data Technical Working Group (TWG) is fully institutionalized and funded by the Government of Uganda. Quarterly National SDG Data TWG meetings are now a regular part of UBOS and SDG Secretariat institutional planning and budgeting cycles, with meetings and activities now funded by the Government. These meetings foster a common understanding of SDG indicators and metadata, improving the production of high-quality statistics. The number of SDG indicators with data points increased from 121 in 2022 to 131 in 2023, including 32 gender-specific indicators. The TWG, supported by UN Women, UNDP, and the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, reviewed and updated the SDG Progress Report and SDG Indicator Matrix, enhancing coordination and reducing duplication in the National Statistical System (NSS).

In **Senegal**, enhanced coordination within the National Statistical System (NSS) has strengthened national ownership of gender statistics. The National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) systematically supports the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender, and Child Protection (MFFPE) activities to ensure data quality, with close collaboration facilitated by UN Women through regular project coordination and monitoring meetings. This tripartite approach enhances synergies among key stakeholders, significantly improving the production and use of gender statistics. For instance, MFFPE’s data requests to ANSD are systematically processed, enabling the Ministry to conduct in-depth analyses on themes like gender-based violence in schools, women’s access to land, and labor market gender statistics. This collaboration and data-sharing have also influenced MFFPE policy and program revisions.

In **Europe and Central Asia**, UN Women’s advocacy led to the reactivation of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Gender Statistics in **Kyrgyzstan**. Formed in 2020, the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC) reactivated the coordination mechanism and directed it to develop a national roadmap for enhancing gender statistics. This contributes to fostering dialogue between policymakers and the NSC and aligning their gender data needs with the production of official gender statistics, leading to more effective decision-making to improve the lives of women and girls.

In the Asia and the Pacific, the **ASEAN established its first coordination mechanism with support from UN Women - the “ASEAN South-South and Triangular Cooperation Group on Gender Statistics for Tracking Progress towards the SDGs and Beyond”**. The group, which convenes representatives from NSOs and policymakers across Member States, aims to accelerate gender data production, and use and enable a gender-responsive implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and monitoring of the SDGs and other frameworks (e.g., Sendai Framework for

Disaster Risk Reduction, Kunming-Montreal Framework, etc.). As co-chair, UN Women will support the coordination and implementation of the group's forthcoming workplan based on joint priorities.

Other coordination mechanisms established and/or strengthened in 2023 include:

- In **Colombia**, two new mechanisms were created: the Inclusive Data Roundtable, which manages data related to Gender-Based Violence through SALVIA, and the Roundtable on Women and Land, which addresses gender gaps in land tenure. These mechanisms are facilitating institutional coordination to address gender-based violence and to close data gaps in land tenure, among other priorities.
- In **Kenya**, the coordination mechanism evaluated the Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS) and recommended incorporating CGD for the next cycle and enhancing SDG reporting. These efforts improved Kenya's global ranking in the Sustainable Development Report 2023, with an increase in gender-relevant indicators.
- In **Tanzania**, UN Women supported the Gender Statistics Technical Working Group (GS-TWG) in Zanzibar, organizing coordination meetings to improve the VAW data collection and reporting system, ensuring stakeholder buy-in and enhanced data quality and ownership.
- In **Cameroon**, the Permanent Working Group on Gender Statistics held sessions to validate and prepare work plans, with UN Women's support ensuring greater coordination.
- In **East and Southern Africa (ESA)**, the African Group on Gender Statistics (AGGES) was revitalized, adopting new structures and electing new office bearers, looking to improve the harmonization of gender-sensitive statistics and enhance digital dissemination through an interactive African portal.
- Through ESA, UN Women supported the establishment of the first Gender Statistics Task Force in **Mozambique**, enhancing coordination and resource mobilization for gender statistics.
- In **Zimbabwe**, the production of the Africa Gender and Development Index (AGDI) report strengthened gender statistics coordination. Meetings and workshops, supported by UN Women, facilitated the process, resulting in a comprehensive report on gender equality progress.
- In **Lesotho**, the GBV coordination group was enhanced, focusing on data quality and developing systems to capture GBV cases. This collaboration marked the first partnership agreement between the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics and UN Women.
- Through the **Western and Central Africa, Côte d'Ivoire** established a gender statistics committee, bringing together various stakeholders to coordinate gender statistics initiatives.
- In the **Asia Pacific**, a new ASEAN South-South and Triangular Cooperation Group on Gender Statistics was established, aiming to accelerate gender data production and use. The Pacific Gender Statistics Coordination Group continued to guide the implementation of regional gender statistics roadmaps.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results																Status
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA	Overall	
1.1.b: Number of minimum sets of gender indicators developed with support from UN Women.	T	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	2	6	On track
	A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	6	

No new minimum sets of gender indicators developed in 2023. However, 6 of 8 (representing 75%) countries implementing Women Count have minimum sets of gender indicators developed in the previous reporting periods and updated regularly through the national reporting mechanisms.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results																Status
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA	Overall	
1.2.a: Number of data producers and users with strengthened capacities in the collection,	T	100	200	80	400	200	350	20	50	50	30	N/A	50	75	15	50	1670	Achieved
	A	0	1590	0	86	350	146	0	127	667	163	17	333	133	319	257	4188	

analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics																			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

In 2023, a total of **4188 data producers and users** from **36 countries in 6 regions**, significantly enhanced their skills and knowledge in the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender statistics through various training initiatives supported by UN Women.

In **Europe and Central Asia**, over 257 representatives from NSOs, state authorities, CSOs, media, and youth enhanced their skills through various events, including VAW data analysis, time-use survey methodology trainings and on gender data analysis, visualization and dissemination. The training in North Macedonia on gender data analysis, visualization and dissemination led to three ‘winning teams’ to refine and publish their gender data products, including two infographics and a series of animated videos focused on women's unpaid care work and participation in the workforce, access to justice for survivors of domestic violence, gender stereotypes in school education in North Macedonia. Further, the products were widely disseminated through traditional and social media channels reaching over 38,000 people, as well as through the networks of individual team members and their affiliated organizations, spanning governmental and non-governmental institutions.

In the **Latin America and the Caribbean**, 319 data users and producers from 36 LAC governments and CSOs enhanced their skills through various trainings, including advanced diploma in measuring gender-based violence and femicide for 137 participants from 19 countries. After participating in the 4-month advanced diploma on Measuring Violence against Women and Femicide-femicide at the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO), run in collaboration with ECLAC, UN Women and UNDP (UN Women supported 26 of the 137 scholarships). These trainings are expected to improve gender data production and use across these organizations, leading to improved gender data integration in programmes and policies and fostering better monitoring and advocacy for gender equality initiatives.

In the **ESA**, more than 100 users and producers of statistics from 37 African countries at the Africa Regional Gender Statistics Forum committed to measure emerging issues. Participants identified and vowed to develop tools and methodologies over the next two years to measure emerging issues such as informal cross-border trade, technology-facilitated violence against women, and gender data in humanitarian settings, climate change and the environment. Participants also resolved to conduct a regional gender statistics assessment. The yearly forum, organized by UN Women, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) in November in Casablanca, Morocco in 2023 also gave participants an opportunity to network, showcase recent developments and international best practices related to gender statistics, and engage in peer-to-peer and South-South learning and exchange.

- In **Colombia**, over 350 people from 20 entities improved their knowledge of gender statistics, enhancing institutional effectiveness. A "Training Course on Dissemination, Visualization, and Communication of Gender Statistics" was held for UN Women Colombia staff and extended to other entities, including iMMAP Colombia, with 30 people trained on gender approaches in humanitarian information management.
- In **Kenya**, UN Women, in collaboration with the State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action and KNBS, trained 1,590 individuals, including government officials, CSOs, and media representatives, on analyzing and using gender data. Training materials facilitated user-producer engagements, promoting data accessibility and usage. Policy makers learned to develop effective data storytelling using tools like STATcompiler and Mobile Data Application Scavenger Hunt.
- In **Uganda**, 127 data users and producers gained skills in gender statistics production, communication, and use, with participants enhancing their capacity to use administrative data for official statistics and improving their skills in producing and using citizen-generated data on gender-related SDGs.
- In **Malawi** 34 NSO and ministry of gender staff were trained on harmonized gender data collection.
- In **Cameroon**, 146 data users and producers were trained on gender analysis and mainstreaming, applying these skills to develop thematic reports.
- In **Senegal**, 60 NSS and local CSO participants were trained in collecting, analyzing, and using gender statistics, with a focus on citizen-generated data for SDG monitoring.
- In **West and Central Africa**, the trainings included a regional Household Satellite Accounts workshop for 20 participants from seven countries, and a Gender data training for nearly 60 journalists and CSO representatives in CAR and Mali.

At least 56% of the SDG gender indicators now have data available globally. All eight Women Count programme countries have exceeded the global average for SDG gender data availability: 65% in Bangladesh (up from 48% in 2022), 75% in Cameroon (up from 57% in 2022), 68% in Colombia (up from 54% in 2022), 73% in Kenya (up from 52% in 2022), 74% in Morocco (up from 43% in 2022), 64% in Senegal (up from 54% in 2022), 57% in Tanzania (up from 54% in 2022) and 70% in Uganda (up from 52% in 2022). UN Women has contributed to these positive efforts through continued support in these countries to collect timely data on key areas to improve SDG monitoring.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
O2.2: Percentage of National Minimum Set of Gender Indicators with available data.	T	N/A	56%	60%	75%	N/A	75%	N/A	80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69%	On track
	A	N/A	55%	65%	65%	N/A	0%	N/A	52%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	59%	

All eight Women Count programme countries have exceeded the global average for SDG gender data availability: 65% in Bangladesh (up from 48% in 2022), 75% in Cameroon (up from 57% in 2022), 68% in Colombia (up from 54% in 2022), 73% in Kenya (up from 52% in 2022), 74% in Morocco (up from 43% in 2022), 64% in Senegal (up from 54% in 2022), 57% in Tanzania (up from 54% in 2022) and 70% in Uganda (up from 52% in 2022). UN Women has contributed to these positive efforts through continued support in these countries to collect timely data on key areas to improve SDG monitoring.

- In **Colombia**, UN Women, in collaboration with the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), is conducting the first Survey on Violence against Women to improve the quality of information for reporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. The process is currently in the preparation phase for the pilot study. Additionally, UN Women is working with DANE to utilize the results of the land ownership research for reporting indicator 5.a.1.
- In **Kenya**, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the State Department for Economic Planning, UN Women, UNFPA, and SDG Kenya Forum, updated the National SDG Indicator Framework and the Country Profile on SDG data to inform the preparation of Kenya's 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR) and enhance the country's global ranking (123/166) in the Sustainable Development Report 2023. The publications increased the number of gender-relevant indicators from 42 to 44 by adding indicators 1.4.2 and 5.4.1 from the 2022 KDHS and the Kenya Time Use Report 2023. As a result, 55% of the minimum set of gender indicators (44 out of 80) are now produced and published, up from 53%. Of the 162 indicators in Kenya's SDG National Indicators framework (2023), 28 out of the 44 gender-related indicators (63.6%) have been produced and published. The framework provides essential information to the Kenya National Statistical System (NSS) on the SDG gender-related indicators data status.
- In **Tanzania**, Gender-related SDG indicators are updated regularly. In 2023, new data sets are available for reporting SDGs from the DHS and Population Census. UN Women supported the conduction of the population census.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
2.1 a: Number of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data collection initiatives, including in emerging areas, conducted or analyzed.	T	N/A	2	1	3	3	6	0	4	0	11	N/A	1	3	4	4	42	Achieved
	A	1	4	2	4	4	3	1	4	0	20	2	2	2	N/A	3	52	

In 2023, three countries (Kenya, Uganda and Cameroon) reported improved information management systems and technological infrastructure of the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) to enhance the production and use of gender statistics.

In **Kenya**, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) upgraded its information management system to achieve interoperability with other state agencies, promoting open data sharing and accessibility. As part of this initiative, 36 policymakers from various ministries, departments, and agencies received training on strengthening their administrative data systems to ensure the provision of quality and timely data. UN Women will support the development of a gender management information system in 2024, to enhance gender data infrastructure.

In **Uganda**, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has established a robust systems and infrastructure to produce and use gender statistics, providing gender data on request to all Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs). This collaboration has resulted in enhanced monitoring of gender-specific SDG indicators and better integration of gender and equity issues in ministerial policy statements and planning.

In **Cameroon**, the Women Count project supported the establishment of a statistical system within the Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family, facilitating the production of strategic gender indicators and strengthening the overall capacity for gender statistics.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status		
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall	
O3.1: Number of countries demonstrating use of gender statistics, analysis, and policy relevant research	T	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	1	N/A	2	3	3	2	19	On track
	A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	2	1	2	N/A	N/A	4	15		

In 2023, **15 countries** have documented one or more uses of UN Women’s supported gender data and statistics to inform **21 policies and national strategies**.

- In **Kenya**, UN Women's support led to the publication of 4 gender-disaggregated reports by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). These reports included the 2021 Kenya Time Use Report, which informed the development of the National Care Policy, addressing the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work on women (Females – 18.7%; Males – 3.6%). The 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey Report was also instrumental in shaping the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) III 2023-2027 for various counties and feeding into the baseline setting for the UNSDCF 2022-2026.
- In **Bangladesh**, time-use data from the 2021 Time Use Survey (TUS) played a critical role in CSO advocacy, informing discussions on the care economy, and shaping the National Action Plan on Women’s Development Policy (NAP-NWDP). In addition, the TUS data was utilized in various forums, such as the Local Consultative Group on Women’s Advancement and Gender Equality (LCG WAGE) and supported the development of national and divisional factsheets on gender statistics aligned with the SDGs.
- In **Uganda**, UN Women's support enabled the Ugandan Women’s Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) to utilize Violence Against Women (VAW) survey data in legislative work, resulting in the introduction of a revised Sexual Offences Bill and the Employment Amendment Bill addressing workplace violence.
- In **Senegal**, the Time Use Survey (TUS) data was used in the 3R programme to highlight the burden of unpaid care work, influencing intervention strategies and policy discussions at the international symposium on women's economic empowerment.
- In **Mongolia**, readily available data on women's representation in parliament supported constitutional amendments to increase the number of parliamentary members and the female nomination quota from 20% to 30%. This was aimed at fostering a more diverse parliament.
- In **Tonga**, evidence from a gender-environment survey informed discussions at the Global Conference on Gender and Environment Data during COP 28, highlighting the intersection of gender and environmental issues.
- In **Rwanda**, the census monographs, supported by UN Women, played a pivotal role in developing the National Strategy for Transformation (NST-2, 2024-2029), reporting on SDG progress, and evaluating the first NST and the Rwanda UNSDCF 2017-2024. These data also informed the development of the UNSDCF 2024-2029 and the Country Gender Equality Profile 2023.

In 2023, **13 policies** were initiated or formulated with the support of data and evidence produced by UN Women, demonstrating the pivotal role of gender statistics and analysis in formulating policies that promote gender equality and address specific gender-related issues across different regions. The engagement of UN Women in the policy formulation and approval process itself was minimal and varied from country to country.

- In **Colombia**, Law 2294 of 2023, which pertains to the National Development Plan (PND), was approved. This law reinforces the strategic role of DANE and utilizes the 2022 Gender Profile "Women and Men: Gender Gaps in Colombia" as input for the National Development Plan 2022-2026. This highlights the critical importance of gender-disaggregated data in shaping national development policies.
- In **Kenya**, the development of the National Care Policy was initiated by the State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action with technical and financial support from UN Women and KNBS. The policy, based on the 2021 Kenya Time Use Survey results, aims to address the disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women. It includes policy action areas such as the measurement of unpaid care work, social protection policies, and the promotion of shared household responsibilities. This policy is set to be validated in early 2024.
- In **Tanzania**, the new National Women and Gender Development Policy 2023, which includes a dedicated section on gender statistics, was finalized with UN Women's support and is set to launch in 2024. In Uganda, the revised Sexual Offences Bill, introduced in Parliament in November 2022, addresses various types of sexual violence reported by women and girls, illustrating the use of survey data to inform legislative reforms.
- In **Uganda**, UN Women's support for the Ugandan Women's Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) led to the introduction of a revised Sexual Offences Bill in Parliament in November 2022. This bill specifically addresses types of sexual violence reported by women and girls in surveys, reflecting the critical use of data in legislative processes.

List of all the policies reported:

1. National Care Policy in Kenya
2. Sexual Offences Bill in Uganda
3. Penal Code amendments in Uganda
4. Domestic Violence Act amendments in Uganda
5. Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act amendments in Uganda
6. Female Genital Mutilation Act amendments in Uganda
7. Employment Amendment Bill in Uganda
8. Amendments to the Constitution in Mongolia
9. Law of Parliament Election in Mongolia
10. Public Service Law in Georgia
11. Pensionable age policy in Georgia
12. Colombia, Law 2294 of 2023, of the National Development Plan (PND),
13. Tanzania's new National Women and Gender Development Policy 2023
14. The National Gender Policy in Cameroon

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA	Overall	
	T	2	2	1	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	2	19	Achieved

3.1.a: Number of platforms/web-based databases for dissemination of multi-level disaggregated gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data and knowledge developed	A	1	3	1	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	1	1	N/A	1	3	18
---	---	---	---	---	-----	---	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	----

In 2023, at least **16 platforms** and web-based databases in **8 countries** (Bangladesh, Colombia, Georgia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda) **and 3 regions** (Arab States, and Europe and central Asia, and East and Southern Africa) were utilized for disseminating multi-level disaggregated gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data across several countries with UN Women's support.

- In **Colombia**, multiple platforms were developed, including an internal data visualization platform for UN Women and an updated microsite on gender statistics hosted by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE). Additionally, a proposal for visualizing key training resources in alliance with the Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute (IGAC) was successfully developed and hosted on the IGAC web platform, enhancing the implementation of gender perspectives in cadastral processes.
- In **Uganda**, the SDG Open Data Portal was developed to facilitate the dissemination of gender statistics, with UN Women participating in the SDG Data Technical Working Group to review data before it is uploaded. This portal enhances accessibility to comprehensive data on gender-related SDG indicators, supporting informed decision-making and policy development.
- In **Kenya**, two data dissemination public portals were developed in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and other partners, facilitating increased access and use of the 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey results.
- In **Tanzania**, UN Women supported the improvement of the OCGS website, increasing accessibility to gender-related statistics and knowledge products.
- In **Bangladesh**, the final Time-Use Survey (TUS) 2021 was published and disseminated on two existing web-based platforms, providing crucial gender-disaggregated data accessible to the public.
- In **Arab States**, the regional GenTRACK portal/dashboard was enhanced by integrating qualitative analysis into its existing quantitative data framework. The qualitative analysis enriched the platform with contextual social, economic, and legal insights. This integration provides a more comprehensive understanding of trends and indicators related to women's economic and political empowerment.
- In **East and Southern Africa**, a collaborative effort between ECA, ONS UK, and UN Women led to the development of a dashboard, toolkit, and resource pack for creating user-friendly gender census visualization and communication products. These tools were introduced to IT specialists, gender statistics, and communication specialists from eight countries, including Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Seychelles, Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zanzibar. This initiative provided participants with the skills to generate and disseminate gender fact sheets and other data products effectively.
- In **Rwanda**, the 15 Thematic Reports on Census and 30 District Profiles are now available at Statistics Rwanda website for planners and government officials to use for evidence-based planning and decision-making: (<https://statistics.gov.rw/publications/rphc4-thematic-report-gender>).
- In **Europe and Central Asia**, the National Statistical Committee of the **Kyrgyz Republic** continued to strengthen its Gender Data Portal, accessible as a beta version. This portal serves as a central hub for gender statistics in Kyrgyzstan, with plans for replication in other countries. The National Statistics Office of **Georgia** developed a Time Use Data Portal to enhance accessibility to time use data in a user-friendly format, enabling stakeholders to navigate and comprehend this data more effectively. In addition, UN Women conceptualized a dedicated Gender Data web page for ECA, set to launch in 2024, to provide an overview of gender statistics and essential facts for the region.

In **Latin America**, four online platforms or databases were developed to centralize and automate mechanisms for consolidating the region's main gender statistics. These dashboards, created in Power BI, include various sections such as gender, intersectionality, and political indicators, providing current and historical data for statistical and non-statistical users alike. This initiative aims to significantly enhance the accessibility and use of gender statistics in the region through a user-friendly and centralized resource.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]	Project Results																Status
	BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA	Overall	Achieved

3.1.b: Number of people reached through web-based platforms, social media and events.	T	N/A	N/A	10k	200	N/A	1000	200	5000	400k	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2000	N/A	418,400
	A	N/A	N/A	10k	70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	700k	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2053	N/A	712,123

In 2023, over 700k people including through the global datahub, countries like Tanzania and Senegal, and 1 region (LAC) have been reached through the dissemination of gender data and statistics, including through web-based platforms, social media and events.

The Data Hub amassed 700,000 views in 2023, far exceeding the 487,000 views in 2022 and surpassing its goal for the year. The Hub published 50 new content pieces, including publications, stories, news, a visualization of good practices on SDG 5.1.1 (on legal frameworks) and a dedicated page on gender and environment resources. Further, the Hub has been recognized as one of the three pillars of UN Women’s digital presence, and as a result is expanding to incorporate the Global Database on Violence against Women, another of UN Women’s most prolific portals and a mandated initiative to track measures on VAW. Development began in 2023 and is scheduled for launch in mid-2024. The Global Database provides users with easy access to up-to-date information on measures undertaken by governments to address different types of VAW and to strengthen the knowledge base for assessing the effectiveness of policy responses. The database includes more than 7,000 measures across 193 countries. In 2023, the Global Database attracted more than 560,000 users, including policymakers, researchers and academics, activists and the general public. A revamped Global Database will be launched on the Hub in 2024, with improved usability and the aim of expanding access to more data and resources.

- In **Tanzania**, over 10,000 visitors accessed gender statistics reports and events on the websites of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS). UN Women also regularly shared gender statistics events on Twitter, creating a more conducive environment for accessing gender data and reports. This widespread dissemination of information highlights the growing interest and engagement with gender statistics in Tanzania.
- In **Senegal**, the second edition of the dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics brought together 70 participants from sectoral ministries, civil society, and the private sector. This dialogue led to recommendations for UN Women to continue capacity-building support at both central and local levels and to strengthen coordination within the National Statistical System (NSS).
- In **the Americas and the Caribbean**, a series of international events organized by UN Women, in collaboration with ECLAC, INEGI, and INMUJERES, saw participation from 35 in-person attendees and approximately 1,000 online participants. These events facilitated discussions on gender statistics issues, promoted coordinated efforts among regional actors, and advanced the use of gender statistics for decision-making.
- In Uganda, Colombia and Morocco, efforts are ongoing to agree with the national statistical systems on a common approach to monitoring and reporting on the number of people reached through web-based platforms.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]	Project Results																Status	
	BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA	Overall		
3.1.c Number of data collection initiatives (surveys/assessments) reports made accessible through the global, regional and national platforms.	T	N/A	3	2	N/A	1	4	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	Achieved
	A	N/A	3	2	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	

In 2023, several countries reported progress in improving accessibility of more than **23 gender statistics reports** through national, regional and global portals or sites:

- In **Colombia**, the first comprehensive version of the conceptual and methodological design of the National Survey on Gender-Based Violence against Women was developed. This work is accessible within the NSO internal operations' platform and was developed through dialogue with over 200 participants from key NSS entities.
- In **Kenya** the Economic Survey 2023, 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey Report and 2021 Kenya Time Use Report are all accessible through the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) website.
- In **Tanzania** the VAW survey in Mainland is accessible on the website of MUHAS and UN Women. In addition, an assessment of data use in Tanzania commissioned by ESARO will soon be available on the UN Women Data Hub.
- In **Uganda**, the National VAW/G Survey Report 2021 is available on UBOS website, providing critical insights into gender-based violence.
- In **Rwanda**, the 15 Thematic Reports on Census and 30 District Profiles are now available at Statistics Rwanda website for planners and government officials to use for evidence-based planning and decision-making: (<https://statistics.gov.rw/publications/rphc4-thematic-report-gender>).
- In **East and Southern Africa**, the Gender Pay Gap Research Report, published with technical support from ESA, is available at UN Women Africa website: (<https://africa.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/womens-economic-empowerment/the-gender-pay-gap-report>).
- In addition, the global Data Hub published 50 new content pieces, including publications, stories, news, a visualization of good practices on SDG 5.1.1 (on legal frameworks) and a dedicated page on gender and environment resources.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
3.2.a: Number of institutionalized user-producer dialogues to increase accessibility, quality and demand for multi-level disaggregated gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data and knowledge.	T	N/A	2	6	2	4	3	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	4	2	30	Not achieved
	A	N/A	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	N/A	3	2	4	1	15	

In 2023, UN Women's support led to the convening of **13 user-producer dialogues**, enhancing the accessibility, quality, and demand for gender statistics.

- In **Senegal**, the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection successfully organized the second edition of an annual dialogue between producers and users of gender data. This initiative, institutionalized since the first phase of the project, fostered mutual understanding and improved the production and use of gender data. Following these dialogues, the Ministry of Labor began disaggregating its statistics by sex for the first time, which will be included in the Ministry of Women's Affairs' next statistical bulletin. The regularity of these dialogues has contributed to establishing a sustainable and institutionalized space to facilitate mutual understanding, address emerging issues, and promote the more effective production and use of gender data across the NSS.
- In **Kenya**, a user-producer engagement forum was held in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), SDGs Kenya Forum, and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. This forum included 32 participants from civil society organizations and contributed to the development of a User Engagement Strategy, which aims to institutionalize dialogues to enhance the accessibility and quality of disaggregated gender statistics.
- In **Uganda**, UN Women provided technical and financial support to UBOS to convene the 2nd Annual SDG Conference which was held from 22nd to 23rd June 2023. The conference discussed the summary highlights of the LNOB assessment report among other documents. The outcome of the conference has informed the High-Level Political Forum of the UNGA in New York 2023.
- In Cameroon, a gender café was organized, bringing together data producers and users of official statistic, to talk about the new orientations of official statistics and how to improve on the demand side of gender statistics.

- In the **Americas and the Caribbean**, 4 institutionalized user-producer dialogues were conducted, including international events organized by UN Women, ECLAC, INEGI, and INMUJERES. These events facilitated discussions on gender statistics and established a regional workgroup on GBV statistics.
- In **West Africa**, although new Women Count projects could not be implemented in countries like Niger and Côte d'Ivoire, successful dialogues between producers and users of gender data were organized in the Central African Republic (CAR) and Mali in December 2023. These dialogues, which included training on gender statistics, highlighted the importance of understanding where and how to find statistical information, significantly impacting the participants' ability to access and utilize gender data effectively.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
3.2.b: Number of sectoral/thematic working groups that integrate gender statistics as a result of UN Women's support.	T	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	On track
	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	

In 2023, Uganda and the Asia Pacific projects reported integration of gender statistics in startategic thematic working groups:

In **Uganda**, UN Women has fully integrated gender equality and data requirements in the UN Joint Programme on Data and Statistics. Working closely with the SDG Technical Working Group, UN Women refined the program document, ensuring the integration of gender equality perspectives. The document received a GEM-2 code, highlighting gender equality integration, and has been adopted and approved by the UN Country Team (UNCT). This strategic inclusion will mobilize resources to support gender initiatives.

In the **Asia Pacific (AP)**, UN Women integrated statistics in three sectoral/thematic working groups that integrate gender statistics: i) the ASEAN South-South cooperation group on gender statistics; ii) the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s working group for the revision of statistical standards for measuring informality, ensuring gender considerations are included; and iii) the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES) by integrating a gender perspective into environmental and climate change statistics.

Through the AP region, UN Women continued to support the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) to integrate gender perspectives into environmental and climate change statistics. Building on expertise from the Asia Pacific indicator set on gender and the environment, the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES) acknowledged the value of UN Women and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (ESCAP) methodological advancements. These advancements are expected to improve the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, facilitating more gender-sensitive monitoring of countries' climate change and environmental priorities, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
3.3.a: Number of knowledge products developed and published with UN women's support.	T	2	4	4	3	3	20	1	5	2	14	N/A	3	4	0	3	68	Achieved
	A	2	7	4	3	3	0	3	7	10	20	3	18	3	5	7	95	

In 2023, over 90 knowledge products were supported, covering a wide range of topics on gender and providing relevant knowledge and tools to advance the production on use of gender statistics:

In **Colombia**, 3 knowledge products were produced including i) the fourth edition of the 'Statistical Note on Rural Women' presenting the situation of rural women in Colombia, addressing demographic characteristics, child marriage, early unions, fertility, education, the effects of climate change, and violence, supplemented with personal stories; ii) a guidance on the 'Index of Preconditions for the Empowerment of Migrant Women', a tool that measures and highlights the empowerment of Venezuelan migrant women compared to non-migrant women, aiming to inform public and private decision-making; and iii) departmental gender profiles for Nariño, Cauca, and Antioquia were produced to improve data accessibility and guide the formulation of territorial development plans for 2024-2027.

In **Kenya**, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), in collaboration with UN Women, produced and published seven national reports providing sex-disaggregated data for planning, programming, and policy formulation. These include i) the '2021 Kenya Time Use Survey Report', measuring the paid and unpaid work for monitoring GEWE policies; ii) the '2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey Report', providing social, demographic, and health indicators; iii) the '2023 Economic Survey Report', which includes a chapter on social and economic inclusion with key gender equality issues; iv) the '2019 KPHC Analytical Reports' on labour force and population dynamics; v) the '2021 Kenya Poverty Report', covering consumption, expenditure patterns, and poverty indicators; and vii) the 'Inequalities in Wellbeing in Kenya Report' which examines monetary and non-monetary wellbeing outcomes.

In **Bangladesh**, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) finally published the 2021 final Time Use Survey (TUS) Report, which was supported by UN Women. To disseminate the findings from the survey, UN Women produced 10 data cards (5 in English and 5 in Bengali) and a factsheet (awaiting final design and publication). These data cards, shared on UN Women's Facebook page, garnered 7,600 post engagements.

In **Uganda**, four policy briefs and three other reports were produced in partnership with the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) and UBOS. The reports include i) the Uganda Facts and Figures Handbook; ii) A report on the Status of Sustainable Development Goals Data and Statistics in Uganda 2022; and iii) Leave No One Behind Assessment (LNOB) report that has informed development of a government position paper with six commitments to accelerate delivery of the SDGs by 2030.

In **Tanzania**, three gender profiles were published with UN Women's financial and technical support. The Population Census report and the translated SIGI report in Swahili were also released.

In **Senegal**, UN Women, in partnership with UNDP and UNFPA, supported ANSD in producing the baseline survey on GBV report, and an RGA report on the cost of living, focusing on household food security and adaptation strategies.

In **Morocco**, two animated videos on SDGs and a leaflet displaying important gender indicators related to SDGs were produced in 2023.

In **East and Southern Africa**, 15 thematic reports on Rwanda Census, including one on gender, were produced. Technical support for the gender pay gap research report and training modules on engendering census were also provided.

In **Europe and central Asia**, UN Women has played a pivotal role in supporting the development of seven essential knowledge products in 2023, contributing significantly to the understanding of gender-related issues and progress towards SDGs. Some of the reports include: i) the "SDGs and Gender in Kyrgyzstan" a statistical publication highlighting the country's advancements in achieving gender-related SDG indicators; ii) a "National Study on VAW prevalence in Georgia 2022" survey report, highlighting the scale of the issue in the country as well as outlining key policy recommendations to improve VAW prevention and response efforts; and iii) first bi-annual programme brief for Women Count in Europe and Central Asia, highlighting the programme's achievements, including key events, new publications and inspiring stories that underscore the importance of gender data in shaping policies and programs to promote gender equality and achieve the SDGs.

In the **Arab States**, three products were produced including i) 'Rapid Assessment and Humanitarian Response in the Occupied Palestinian Territory' highlighting preliminary analysis of the crisis's impact on women; A Handbook on the Arab Gender Indicator Framework 2023; and iii) 'Big Data Analytics on Online VAW in Libya', a study to inform policy and programming on online VAW.

In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, five knowledge products were developed, including: i) 'Regional SDGs Gender Snapshot', an annual publication with ECLAC; ii) four reports on gender disparities in Argentina and Uruguay, addressing glass ceilings, unpaid work, satellite accounts, and women's economic empowerment.

In the **Asia and the Pacific**, a total of 20 publications were produced with UN Women's support, including:

- The report of the study "Disasters, crises and violence against women" built on evidence from big data analysis on violence against women during crises and disasters in Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga.
- "Gender impacts of climate change: Evidence from Asia" an analysis of survey data integrated with geospatial data using machine learning was published, accompanied by a data story showcasing its findings. The products generated lots of interest and were widely shared in social media.
- The book on SDG interlinkages that will also reflect UN Women's analysis on gender and climate change, was released during the High-Level Political Forum on 2023.
- A policy brief on barriers and enablers for using gender data to inform policymaking was published. This report was validated by representatives from Ministries of Women and other government bodies.
- The third edition of the Women in Displacement in Afghanistan was released in March, in partnership with UNHCR. The factsheet was widely disseminated among practitioners in the field, who have used the data to inform programming (both UNHCR and UN Women).
- Together with UN Women's Women's Economic Empowerment Division, a publication entitled "Pathways towards decent work in the digitally enabled care economy in Southeast Asia" was released in September 2023.
- "Enumerator Manual: Measuring the nexus between gender and the environment" and "Sampling methods and survey operations: Measuring the nexus between gender and the environment" released in September.
- The Tonga gender-environment survey report was released in November in partnership with the Tonga Statistics Department.
- "Gendered analysis of the impact of climate change on poverty, productivity and food security" and "Data-driven insights: The effects of climate change on gender and development" together with the Pardee Centre for International Futures, released in November.
- "Efforts towards measuring the gender-environment nexus in Asia and the Pacific" together with ESCAP, released in November.
- "Forecasting time spent in unpaid care and domestic work" forecasting the gap between women and men and emphasizing the need for investments in care policies, services, jobs and infrastructure to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work.
- "Call to Action: Counting on a sustainable future for all through gender and environment data" resulting from the Global Conference on Gender and the Environment Data at the Global Climate Conference (COP28).
- 6 case studies (Indonesia, Kiribati, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) in an online tool visualizing the impact of climate change on different gender outcomes and the potential mitigating impact of policies and investments, targeting decision makers in these countries.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
3.3.b: Number of case studies / gender data stories on gender statistics conducted.	T	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	5	9	On track
	A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2	10	

In 2023, **ten** initiatives supported by UN Women led to the production of case studies and gender data stories on gender statistics across various regions.

In **Europe and Central Asia**, the Women Count initiative produced two case studies on promising practices in gender statistics within the ECA region. The first case study focused on monitoring human rights data in collaboration with the People's Advocate of Albania, highlighting the creation of new gender-related indicators to track human rights violations, which were incorporated into the annual publication "Women and Men in Albania." The second case study emphasized the importance of data literacy initiatives, detailing the Gender Data Bootcamp and Gender Datathon held in the ECA region. These initiatives promoted effective data analysis and communication through storytelling, visualization, and media products, aiding strategic advocacy and policy-making for gender equality and women's empowerment. These case studies demonstrate the significant strides made in leveraging gender statistics for informed decision-making and advocacy across different regions.

At the **global level**, 3 data stories and 3 research studies were published in 2023. The publication which are available in the data hub (www.data.unwomen.org) include i) a story on how time-use data in Senegal spur advocacy, policy and programme revisions; ii) a study on how data journalists innovate to inform new audiences about gender inequalities in Kyrgyzstan, and iii) a research on 'Caring for carers: Recognizing the rights and contributions of older women'.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
3.4.a: Number of communities of practice or multi-stakeholder platforms on gender statistics established and/or supported.	T	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	3	On track
	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	2	

In 2023, UN Women made continued to support communities of practice (COPs) and multi-stakeholder platforms on gender statistics across various regions.

In **East and Southern Africa (ESA)**, the ESA gender data and statistics COP held four meetings, each focusing on different themes. The first quarter's meeting, organized in partnership with ITU and Equal Measures, focused on the importance of technology and had 148 participants from 35 countries. The second quarter's meeting, organized with the Governance team of the Tanzania CO, focused on gender-responsive budgeting and finance and attracted 120 participants. The third quarter addressed gender data in humanitarian settings, with 87 participants, including representatives from NSOs, Ministries of Gender, and international agencies. The final quarter's meeting focused on social norms and had 86 participants, with external partners like OECD and Dial.

In **West Africa**, UN Women established a new COP on gender statistics involving M&E Officers from UN Women Country Offices in the region. This COP aims to promote continuous learning and knowledge-sharing, producing regular statistical bulletins on various topics. In 2023, three bulletins were published on girls in school, gender and work indicators, and VAW prevalence. The COP also organizes regional meetings to discuss these bulletins with partners and stakeholders, ensuring an ongoing dialogue and exchange of best practices in gender statistics. These efforts demonstrate UN Women's commitment to fostering collaborative environments where gender data can be effectively utilized and shared to inform policy and decision-making processes across different regions.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status	
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall
% of Women Count outcomes "completed" or "on track" annually	T	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	Achieved
	A	100	100	80	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	67	100	95	

Progress against the outcome indicators has been significant, with 95 per cent of all outcome targets achieved.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status		
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall	
% of Women Count outputs "completed" or "on track" annually	T	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	Achieved
	A	50	100	80	90	91	36	67	85	100	89	100	100	83	78	100	83		

Progress against the outcome indicators has been encouraging, with 83 per cent of all outcome targets achieved.

Indicator [Target (T) / Actual (A)]		Project Results															Status		
		BGD	KEN	TZA	SEN	COL	CMR	MAR	UGD	GPSP	APA	AS	ESA	WCA	LAC	ECA		Overall	
% of Women Count targets (Outputs and Outcomes) "completed" or "on track" annually	T	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	Achieved
	A	55	100	82	93	93	47	71	84	100	92	100	100	87	75	100	85		

Overall, 85 percent of all outcome and output targets were achieved, exceeding the annual target. However, delays in implementation in countries such as Bangladesh and Cameroon have impacted the overall delivery rate. In Bangladesh, the approval of the Women Count project took more than 18 months due to new government procedures for approving ODA for all development partners and UN agencies. In Cameroon, staff turnover and challenges in timely finding suitable replacements contributed to the delay. Despite these setbacks, regional offices provided support to both countries to implement key program activities.