

MAKING EVERY WOMEN AND GIRL COUNT

# 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

INCEPTION PHASE



**MAKING EVERY  
WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT**

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME INITIATIVE



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MAKING EVERY WOMEN AND GIRL COUNT

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## INCEPTION PHASE



# FOREWORD

BY PURNA SEN

DIRECTOR, POLICY DIVISION  
UN WOMEN



The landmark 2015 agreement on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) speaks directly to core areas of UN Women's work. It commits to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, to eradicate discriminatory laws and constraints on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, to recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work and to increase women's participation in decision-making.

But their adoption forced us to face a hard truth: As things stand, we cannot monitor the overwhelming majority of the gender-related targets. For UN Women, this was a clear sign that the requirements for monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective demanded a significant scaling-up of our work in order to meet the expectations of Member States and realize the gender equality ambition set out in Agenda 2030.

Gender statistics are critical for setting priorities, planning interventions and assessing their impacts. They also support the promotion of accountability for the realization of women's rights and can put a spotlight on inequality and the women and girls who are left behind. Advocacy and awareness-raising are on more solid ground if they are backed up by irrefutable evidence.

Through our flagship programme Making Every Woman and Girl Count (MEWGC), launched in

2016, UN Women is committed to supporting countries to improve the production, availability and use of gender statistics. During the high-level launch event, under the auspices of the 71st United Nations General Assembly, numerous countries expressed their interest in being part of this new and ground-breaking initiative.

MEWGC will be implemented in partnership with governments, including national statistical offices, as well as UN regional commissions, sister agencies, private foundations, civil society organizations and academic institutions. A Steering Committee composed of participating countries, bilateral donors, key agencies and civil society organizations guides its implementation. It is this joined-up, coordinated approach that will enable the successful implementation of the programme at global, regional and national levels and fully and effectively address countries' gender data needs.

UN Women would like to extend its sincere gratitude to the Governments of Australia and Ireland for their generous support to MEWGC. Together, we will transform the statistical community through this programme and realize our common vision to ensure every woman and girl will be counted by 2030.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Purna Sen". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Purna Sen

# ACRONYMS

<b>APRO</b>	Asia and the Pacific Regional Office	<b>PARIS21</b>	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank	<b>SC</b>	Steering Committee
<b>DFAT</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development, United Kingdom	<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>ECARO</b>	East and Central Asia Regional Office	<b>UNDESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>ECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>ECLAC</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>EDGE</b>	Evidence and Data for Gender Equality	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>ESARO</b>	East and Southern Africa Regional Office	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations Refugee Agency
<b>ESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>FPI</b>	Flagship Programme Initiative	<b>UNSD</b>	United Nations Statistics Division
<b>GPSP</b>	Global Policy Support Project	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>IAEG-SDGs</b>	Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators	<b>WCARO</b>	West and Central Africa Regional Office
<b>INEGI</b>	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, Mexico	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>LACRO</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office		
<b>MEWGC</b>	Making Every Woman and Girl Count		
<b>NSDS</b>	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics		
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistical Office		
<b>NSS</b>	National Statistical System		
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development		

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# GLOBAL LAUNCH AT THE UNITED NATIONS

On 21 September 2016, under the auspices of the 71st session of the United Nations General Assembly, UN Women, in partnership with the Government of Australia, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Data2X, hosted a high-level side event entitled 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count: Launch of a public-private partnership to close gender data gaps for SDGs monitoring and accountability'. The global launch of MEWGC provided an opportunity for world leaders to discuss how the global community's complementary efforts, through their support to this initiative, will help to close gender gaps and contribute to sustainable development and better results for all. The event brought together Heads of State and Government, ministers, high-level

dignitaries, and over 500 representatives from across the UN system, civil society organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders. Speakers stressed the importance of having quality gender data for achieving the SDGs and joined together in support of the MEWGC programme.

*Speakers also included H.E. The Hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie of Canada; H.E. Ms Sicily Kariuki, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs of Kenya; Ms Gwen Hines, Director of the International Relations Division of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID); and Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).*



*"Without gender data, there is no credible path to achieving the SDGs."*

— Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director UN Women



*"We cannot close the data gap without closing the gender data gap."*

— Melinda Gates, co-Chair, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation



*"To track progress, we need data... and gender-related data is simply not available."*

— Julie Bishop, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Australia



*“Uganda has been a traditional society... therefore our journey is bigger... women have extra disadvantages and this is what we are working on.”*

— Kaguta Museveni, President, Uganda



*“I applaud this initiative, with its promise to work with the national statistical office in Senegal to ensure data are produced regularly.”*

— Macky Sall, President, Senegal



*“We will establish a Global Centre of Excellence in Gender Statistics with UN Women, to produce quality gender data.”*

— Clausia Ruiz Massieu, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico



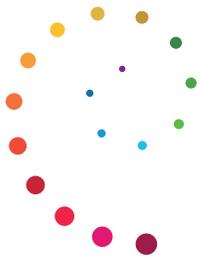
*“A sound database can help us understand the gaps and gains in our efforts.”*

— Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister, Bangladesh



*“Let’s keep gender data in the spotlight... so that we keep our promises to women and girls.”*

— Emily Courey-Pryor, Executive Director Data2X



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, agreed to by governments in September 2015, features 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets that aim to end poverty, combat inequalities and promote prosperity by 2030 while protecting the environment. SDG 5 calls on countries to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by 2030”, and the 2030 Agenda also includes numerous gender-related targets among the other SDGs. It commits to addressing core issues of gender equality such as eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, eradicating discriminatory laws and constraints on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work and increasing women’s participation in decision-making.

To successfully track the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, robust indicators and quality data are of critical importance and will require significant investment. The challenges are particularly acute in the area of gender statistics. Many of the proposed indicators to monitor SDG 5 lack internationally accepted standards for measurement, and countries’ collection of gender-related data is often irregular or non-existent. Three distinct but interrelated problems are: (i) limited political will and understanding of the importance of quality gender statistics; (ii) technical challenges, particularly in socially sensitive areas or methodologically demanding or emerging areas; and (iii) limited data dissemination combined with limited demand from stakeholders.

The Flagship Programme Initiative **Making Every Woman and Girl Count (MEWGC)**, developed by UN Women, aims to effect a radical shift in the production, availability, accessibility and use of quality data and statistics on key aspects of gender equality and women’s empowerment. Through this programme, UN

Women works with a range of partners to support countries to improve the production, accessibility and use of gender statistics. MEWGC focuses on three areas: (i) Putting in place an enabling environment for gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of national and international policy commitments; (ii) Filling gender data gaps by ensuring that quality and comparable gender statistics are produced regularly; and (iii) Ensuring that data are accessible and used to inform policy and advocacy.

As a collaborative framework, MEWGC provides a roadmap for all relevant actors – including recipient countries, donors and implementing partners – to work together to provide coordinated support to address the challenges impeding the production and use of gender statistics in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

MEWGC will be implemented between 2016 and 2020 through pilot projects at the country level and regional technical projects, both supported by a global policy support project.

- **Partnerships at the country level:** As a pilot initiative, between 2016 and 2020, UN Women – working closely with national statistical offices (NSOs)<sup>1</sup> and in coordination with other international agencies and all relevant actors – will identify at least five ‘pathfinder’ countries (up to 12, subject to funding availability) in which to develop projects jointly with the host governments. The principal objective is to provide technical support to countries to improve the regular production and use of gender statistics.
- **Regional technical support projects:** At the regional level, technical projects will be developed whose dual objectives are to: (i) provide direct technical support to the pathfinder countries in their region; and (ii) work closely with regional partners to help promote and support country-led plans to localize and monitor the SDGs.

- **Global policy support project (GPSP):** The objective of the GPSP is to oversee the implementation of all activities under MEWGC. Work at the global level will focus on selected issues – such as improving the quality and comparability of data on violence against women and improving the production and usage of time-use data – as well as the key areas of the SDGs for which UN Women has been identified as the responsible monitoring agency.

The programme is generously funded by the Governments of Australia and Ireland. This first progress report for the calendar year 2016 covers the period from April through December 2016.

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<sup>1</sup>The national statistical system (NSS) is the ensemble of statistical organizations and units within a country that jointly collect, process and disseminate official statistics on behalf of the national government. The national statistical office (NSO) is the leading statistical agency within an NSS, often in charge of coordinating all official statistical activities. MEWGC aims to strengthen NSSs. To do so, UN Women will work directly with NSOs.

# 2016 KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 1 ► Making Every Woman and Girl Count (MEWGC) was launched on 21 September during the 71st session of the UN General Assembly.  
.....
- 2 ► The MEWGC Steering Committee was established and held its first meeting in Helsinki, Finland, on the heels of the 6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics.  
.....
- 3 ► Methodological research was conducted for the gender-related Tier III SDG indicators for which UN Women was identified as a custodian or co-custodian agency (i.e., designated responsible monitoring agency), and data were compiled to monitor relevant Tier II indicators.  
.....
- 4 ► Support provided to the UN Women's country and regional offices to develop new projects based on MEWGC.  
.....
- 5 ► A joint programme with the World Health Organization (WHO) to improve statistics on violence against women was developed in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

6 ► UN Women and Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) developed plans to work together on a number of activities along the data value chain to help support countries to mainstream gender in their national statistics strategies.

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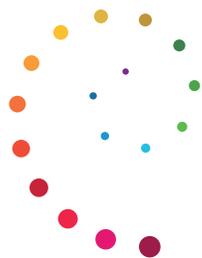
7 ► During the 4th Women Deliver Global Conference, in Copenhagen, Denmark, UN Women, together with donors and other key stakeholders, made a Joint Announcement on Implementation of Agenda 2030 Accelerating Progress Towards Gender Equality, to call for increased investments towards closing gender data gaps.

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8 ► Advocacy and communication materials dedicated to the programme, including the MEWGC logo, were developed.

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9 ► Plans were underway to organize a user-producer dialogue during the first ever UN World Data Forum, to be held in January 2017 in Cape Town, South Africa.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

*“[Making policy decisions without serious science and data] is clearly guesswork. To plan the lives of people on guesswork is quite dangerous. More serious planning should be done and more serious interest should be given to data collection and statistical information.”*

– Dr. The Right Hon. Keith Mitchell, Prime Minister of Grenada<sup>2</sup>

In September 2015, governments united behind the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which features 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets that aim to end poverty, combat inequalities and promote prosperity by 2030 while protecting the environment. The 2030 Agenda sets out a historic and unprecedented level of ambition to “Achieve gender equality

and empower all women and girls by 2030”<sup>3</sup>. It commits to addressing core issues of gender equality such as eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, eradicating discriminatory laws and constraints on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work and increasing women’s participation in decision-making.

## 1.1 THE PRESSING NEED FOR BETTER GENDER STATISTICS

To successfully track the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, an equally ambitious and robust monitoring framework is needed. Significant investments in gender statistics are necessary to ensure that evidence-based policies are devised, the impacts of these policies are assessed and the accountability of policymakers and governments to deliver on these commitments is promoted. Robust indicators and quality data are of critical importance and will determine whether policy efforts are marshalled and whether the goals and targets are achieved or missed.

Substantive work on gender statistics can be traced back to the 1980s. However, despite significant developments since then – including several intergovernmental agreements calling for better gender statistics and technical work to improve standards and data collection methods – there are still numerous challenges in this area. Of the 14 proposed indicators to monitor SDG 5, there are only two (referred to as Tier I indicators) for which internationally accepted standards for measurement exist and for which data are regularly collected by most countries. Of the remaining 12 indicators, seven (referred

<sup>2</sup> Statement by Dr. Mitchell during the annual meeting of PARIS21 in April 2017. See: <https://soundcloud.com/paris21-datataalk/prime-minister-of-grenada-advocates-for-greater-support-to-statistics>

<sup>3</sup> Based on UN Women’s count of targets in goals other than SDG 5 that explicitly or implicitly include references to women and girls, 37 gender-related targets are included in 10 other goals.

to as Tier II indicators) have internationally accepted standards but data collection by most countries is largely irregular, four (referred to as Tier III indicators), do not yet have international standards and most countries do not regularly collect the data and one is mixed with Tier I and Tier II elements. Similarly, many of the gender-related indicators in the other SDGs currently lack comparable methodologies for comprehensive and periodic monitoring.

The challenges for gender statistics are linked to at least three distinct but interrelated problems:

- i- Weak policy spaces and legal and financial environments in many countries due to limited political will and understanding of the importance of quality gender statistics;

- ii- Technical challenges, particularly in socially sensitive areas such as violence against women and methodologically demanding or emerging areas such as the measurement of unpaid care and domestic work; and

- iii- A confluence of limited data dissemination and communication capacities of national statistical systems (NSS) along with the limited demand and ability of governments and other stakeholders to utilize data and advocate for gender statistics to inform decisions, research, advocacy, policies and programmes.

## 1.2

### UN WOMEN'S STRATEGY FOR CHANGE

Making Every Woman and Girl Count (MEWGC) (00101591) is a programme developed and implemented by UN Women in partnership with other actors to help support countries in their efforts to inform policies and monitor the implementation of the gender equality-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other national policy priorities. It will be implemented between 2016 and 2020 and is generously funded by the Governments of Australia and Ireland.

The overall objective of MEWGC is to effect a radical shift in the production, availability, accessibility and use of quality data and statistics on key aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment. Through this initiative, UN Women works with a range of partners to support countries to improve the production,

accessibility and use of gender statistics. The four-year investment will focus on three areas:

- i- Putting in place an enabling environment for gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of national and international policy commitments;
- ii- Filling gender data gaps by ensuring that quality, comparable gender statistics are produced regularly; and
- iii- Ensuring that data are accessible and used to inform policy and advocacy.

As a collaborative framework, MEWGC provides a roadmap for all relevant actors – including recipient countries, donors and implementing partners – to work together to address the

monitoring requirements of the SDGs in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

### Approach and scope

Strengthening statistical capacity to effectively monitor the SDGs and other international agreements and national policy priorities requires well-coordinated, well-funded and complementary actions that are comprehensive in their approach and broad enough in scope to effect critical change in how gender statistics are prioritized in statistical policies and plans and in data production and use.

In terms of approach, the programme aims to strengthen the integration of gender into statistical policy at national, regional and global levels, increase data production to close gender data gaps and improve the use of such data to inform policies. In terms of scope, the programme will be implemented through complementary actions at the national, regional and global levels. At national level, for example, it will directly support 'pathfinder' countries; at the regional level, UN Women will advocate for strong integration of gender equality in regional reporting and intergovernmental mechanisms; and at global level, conduct methodological work, periodically monitor the implementation of the gender-related SDGs and conduct global advocacy to improve the production and use of gender statistics. UN Women will also work with partners, including the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) to provide the necessary tools and guidance for use by all countries.

- **Partnerships at the country level:** As a pilot initiative, between 2016 and 2020, UN Women will work closely with NSOs – and in coordination with other international

agencies and all relevant actors – to identify at least five pathfinder countries (up to 12, subject to funding availability) in which to develop country projects jointly with the host governments. The principal objective is to provide technical support to countries to improve the regular production and use of gender statistics. Projects to be developed in 2017 include: technical support to develop plans for the regular monitoring of the SDGs and to customize gender-related SDG indicators to national contexts; capacity-building of NSSs to improve data production; support for the creation of national coordination mechanisms for gender statistics; and support for conducting regular user–producer dialogues. Lessons learned from these projects through in-depth evaluation will inform the scaling up of this approach to include more countries.

- **Regional technical support projects:** At the regional level, subject to the availability of funds, technical projects will be developed whose dual objectives are to: (i) provide direct technical support to the pathfinder countries in each region; and (ii) work closely with regional partners to help promote and support country-led plans to localize and monitor the SDGs. Through regional cooperation, these projects will also include regular activities to advocate for the dismantling of barriers to the regular production of gender statistics as well as to promote South-South cooperation and sharing of best practices. Partnerships will also be developed with other actors, including civil society organizations, to support advances in gender statistics and to ensure coordination of all plans and activities in this area.

- **Global policy support project (GPSP):** The objective of the GPSP is to oversee the implementation of all activities under MEWGC. Work at the global level will focus on selected issues – such as improving the quality and comparability of data on violence against women and improving the production and usage of time-use data – as well as the key areas of the SDGs for which UN Women has been identified as the responsible monitoring agency. Through regular, authoritative and periodic global data compilation and monitoring of the gender-related SDG targets, the GPSP will significantly contribute to the overall objective of MEWGC: to ensure that gender statistics are used to inform policy-making and strengthen accountability for delivering on the SDGs.

In addition to these activities, UN Women is currently developing a joint global programme with the World Health Organization (WHO) to improve statistics on violence against women, in collaboration with United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The joint programme, to be implemented between 2017 and 2021, will focus on the following outcomes: (i) Reviewing and improving selected data collection instruments to produce prevalence data on different forms of violence against women, including for the SDG global monitoring indicators; (ii) Increasing the capacity of national institutions to collect prevalence data on violence against women in line with globally agreed standards; (iii) Increasing advocacy to produce and use data on violence against women for policy-making; and (iv) Meeting national, regional and global monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators (See Section 2.2 on the development of the VAW programme).

Finally, another project under development is a partnership between the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), the Government of Mexico and UN Women to establish a Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics with the objectives of: (i) Fostering innovations through an innovation lab; (ii) Providing technical assistance and training services to NSOs and user communities (particularly in Central America); and (iii) Promoting South–South and triangular cooperation.

This first progress report for the calendar year 2016 covers the period from April through December 2016. For this inception period, activities focused mainly on the following:

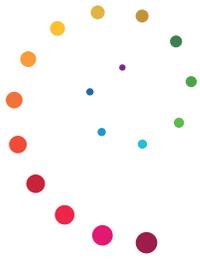
- Methodological work for Tier III indicators and data collection for select Tier II indicators for which UN Women is the designated custodian or co-custodian agency (i.e., designated responsible monitoring agency);
- Development of programme documents, including support to UN Women’s country and regional offices to develop work plans based on MEWGC;
- Working with external partners to develop joint implementation activities;
- Advocacy, communication and mobilizing resources to close the programme’s funding gap; and
- Establishing the Steering Committee of MEWGC.

## 1.3

### NEW DEVELOPMENTS

UN Women is currently developing its new Strategic Plan 2018–2021, to be presented to its Executive Board for consideration in September 2017. One of the main objectives of the new plan is to ensure a strong link with and contribution to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Through MEWGC, which is one of the 12 FPIs, UN Women will deepen its work on gender statistics globally by strengthening its own technical capacity, increasing the resources devoted to gender statistics – including through advocacy – and providing support to countries to fill critical gender data gaps.

To reflect its growing work to improve the production and use of gender statistics, UN Women has proposed a new output area to be included in the new strategic plan: “More and better quality data and statistics are available to promote and track progress on gender equality and women’s empowerment”. If adopted, this will help strengthen UN Women’s capacities in this area, which will in turn result in the provision of quality technical and financial support to Member States to improve gender statistics. Improved data production and use, as envisaged under MEWGC, will also provide needed data to improve UN Women’s policy and programme work in general.



## 2. RESULTS: ACTIVITIES DURING THE INCEPTION PHASE

In the period from April 2016 to December 2016, UN Women focused on several key activities, including:

**i- Creating an enabling environment**

**(Outcome 1)** through activities such as consulting with partners and working with them to ensure that programme documents, results frameworks and appropriate work plans were elaborated;

**ii- Increasing data production (Outcome 2)**

through activities that included methodological work on gender-related SDGs under UN Women's responsibility; and

**iii- Improving data availability and use**

**(Outcome 3)** through activities such as data compilation and analysis as part of the larger UN Women effort to inform the implementation of the SDGs and promote the use of data by bringing together data users and producers.

### 2.1 OUTCOME 1: CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Outcome 1 aims to help countries put in place a supportive and well-coordinated policy environment, including enabling legal frameworks and institutional arrangements, to ensure that gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs takes place. For UN Women to help support countries, it is important to understand the specific challenges at country and regional levels, and the capacity of UN Women's country and regional offices also needs to be strengthened in order to provide the requisite support.

Activities during this inception phase therefore focused on supporting UN Women's offices to assess gaps in gender statistics and develop work plans based on MEWGC. Results include the following:

#### **Output 1.1. Strengthening country capacity to assess gender statistics and identify gaps**

During the reporting period, support was provided to UN Women's country and regional offices to strengthen their collaboration with governments and NSOs. In **Uganda**, for example, technical support was provided to enable the UN Women country office to engage with the Government, contributing to the adoption of a set of gender equality and women's empowerment indicators for national SDGs monitoring and to the successful development of a project based on MEWGC.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Funding of £200,000 was provided by DFID to UN Women Uganda to implement the 2016 activities. Discussions are currently underway for DFID to provide an additional £800,000 to implement activities in 2017.



Participants attended a workshop on “Sex-disaggregated data for the SDG indicators in Asia and the Pacific: What and How?” on 25-27 May 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand.

In **Albania**, in consultation with a strong ONE UN system at the country level, UN Women’s country office was technically supported to develop a project document based on the concepts in MEWGC. The project, which will be finalized in 2017, will help UN Women and the United Nations system more broadly in their efforts to support the Government in its oversight, budgeting and planning, notably in support of national budgeting with the Ministry of Finance and of government gender mainstreaming through the use of European Union Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) budgetary support (estimated at €85 million in 2016).

At the **regional level**, support was provided to UN Women’s Europe and Central Asia regional office (ECA RO) to conduct an assessment of opportunities for UN Women to support the development of gender statistics in the region. The draft report identified several challenges in gender statistics, including the need to strengthen communication and coordination among development partners; to align activities to strengthen gender statistics; and the

need to increase the evidence base on the extent and consequences of violence against women. At national level, the main gaps in gender statistics capacity identified include: the low priority given to gender in statistical systems; poor access to data; limited analysis, interpretation and use of gender statistics; not enough data disaggregation; and administrative data not maximized as a source of gender statistics. The ECA RO is building on these findings to develop a tailored MEWGC project that can help address the challenges. The development of the project began in November and is expected to be finalized in 2017.

During 2016, several other UN Women regional offices – including Asia and the Pacific (AP RO), West and Central Africa (WCA RO), East and Southern Africa (ES RO) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC RO) – used similar approaches to develop regional projects. In each case, support was provided through a mix of direct technical guidance, missions and referrals to secure the services of consultants where appropriate.

For example, UN Women AP RO was supported to organize an expert consultation workshop on sex-disaggregated data for the SDG indicators in Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other United Nations agencies and development partners, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNFPA, United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF (see also Section 3.2). The three-day workshop, which took place on 25–27 May 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand, brought together experts in policy analysis and statistics from the region to review SDGs-related gender indicators and assess the required sex-disaggregation breakdowns by relevant population characteristics for selected key indicators. Recommendations were also developed on priorities for strengthening regional support to countries in enhancing their production and dissemination of gender statistics.

UN Women's contributions to the meeting included providing information about the global SDGs indicator selection process and monitoring women's leadership and political participation in Asia and the Pacific. The meeting also provided an opportunity for UN Women and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to present their plans and consult with countries about their upcoming joint benchmark report on gender and the SDGs in the region. The report of the meeting will inform the development of the regional MEWGC project in Asia and the Pacific which will be implemented in collaboration with ESCAP.<sup>5</sup>

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5 See: UN Economic and Social Council 2016. "Report of the workshop on Sex-Disaggregated data for the SDG indicators in Asia and the Pacific: What and How?." 25-27 May 2016. Bangkok, Thailand. [http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report\\_of\\_sex-disaggregated\\_data\\_workshop\\_for\\_SDGs\\_25-27May2016.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report_of_sex-disaggregated_data_workshop_for_SDGs_25-27May2016.pdf)

## Output 1.2. Strengthening country capacity to mainstream gender in national strategies for producing statistics

During the reporting period, UN Women and PARIS21 developed plans to work together on a number of activities along the data value chain to help support countries to mainstream gender into their national statistics strategies. Activities include the following:

- **Support co-ordination and planning** for gender statistics through the development of a gender module for national and regional strategies for the development of statistics.
- **Support data production for SDGs** by identifying bottlenecks in NSS assessments and proposing solutions in the form of technical and institutional innovations.
- **Disseminate gender statistics** through gender data visualization trainings, user-producer partnerships through dialogues and gender data outreach workshops.
- **Report the use of gender data** (and its value) through the analysis of citizens' use in national newspaper archives and policymakers' use in poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs)/national development plans (NDPs).
- **Report on financial resources** to gender statistics through a special issue of the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) and annual updates for PRESS rounds.

These activities contribute to the implementation of both MEWGC and the PARIS21's activities on 'Coordination and Monitoring', and 'Knowledge sharing and Innovation Incubator', which are included in the 2016–2017 Programme of Work and Budget of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Once agreed, activities will be financed out of

the budget for MEWGC. PARIS21 secretariat staff and network of experts will implement these activities, in collaboration with UN Women technical staff, particularly to ensure that there is an alignment between the national and regional MEWGC activities and the activities agreed with PARIS21. The project will be finalized in 2017 and implemented between 2018 and 2020.

## 2.2 OUTCOME 2: INCREASING DATA PRODUCTION

Outcome 2 aims to increase the quality and regularity of comparable gender statistics available to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action. The year 2016 was the first full year of reporting on progress in the implementation of the SDGs, following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015 and the agreement by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017 on the SDGs indicators developed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDGs indicators (IAEG-SDGs) "as a practical starting point for SDGs monitoring".<sup>6</sup>

Activities during the reporting period focused mainly on data compilation to monitor Tier II indicators, conducting methodological research for the gender-related Tier III SDGs indicators for which UN Women was identified as either a custodian or co-custodian by the IAEG-SDGs and the development of a joint programme with WHO to improve violence against women statistics, in collaboration with UNICEF, UNSD and UNFPA.

### Output 2.2. Strengthening country capacity to collect Tier II SDGs indicators

Activities under Output 2.2 focused on collecting data to monitor SDG Indicator 5.4.1: 'Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and location' and to monitor SDG indicators 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' and 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'.

### Data compilation for SDGs monitoring

The measurement of women's unpaid work, especially their care work, is a vital input for developing strategies towards gender quality and women's empowerment. Target 5.4 of the SDGs calls for States to "Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of

<sup>6</sup> UN Economic and Social Council. 2016. "Report on the forty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission 8- 11 March 2016." E/2016/24.

shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate”.

To support global monitoring of indicator 5.4.1, UN Women hired a consultant to conduct an assessment of the availability and comparability of time-use statistics around the world. In collating the database, the consultant collected relevant data from published reports of time-use surveys spanning 2001–2016 complimented with figures provided by OECD, UN Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and UNSD. This revealed the implications of differences in survey methodologies for reporting time spent on unpaid work, particularly childcare. These will be discussed in depth in the final paper, to be published in 2017. The findings of the study will also be presented at the 15th International Expert Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work, to be held in June 2017 in Mexico.

As part of its efforts to monitor SDG indicator 5.2.1 on prevalence of intimate partner violence, comparable data from 52 countries were compiled by UN Women, in consultation with WHO, UNFPA, UNSD, UNICEF, to inform the 2016 Report of the Secretary-General on “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals”.<sup>7</sup>

Data compiled from this exercise will be used to inform the UN Secretary-General’s Progress Report (2017) and The Sustainable Development Report (2017).

### **Developing a joint programme on violence against women and monitoring target 5.2**

UN Women continued to develop a joint VAW programme with WHO on ‘Building National Capacities to Implement Violence against Women

Prevalence Surveys: Improving the availability, quality, use and reporting of data’. The programme where development began in 2015 was revised to focus on: (i) strengthening methodologies for and measurement of data on violence against women (including women with disabilities), including for national, regional and global monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators; (ii) developing and improving long-term sustainable capacities of NSOs and relevant stakeholders to collect violence against women prevalence data in line with globally agreed standards; and (iii) providing advocacy and technical support for the implementation of violence against women prevalence surveys and use of data for policy and programming in some pathfinder countries to be supported by the broader MEWGC programme.

The governance structure of the joint programme and creating clearer links to MEWGC (particularly in relation to support for the national prevalence surveys) were the focus of extensive in-person and virtual discussions among UN partners (UN Women, WHO, UNFPA, UNSD, UNICEF, UNDP). An agreement was reached for UN Women and WHO to be the Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs), with the consequent financial and programmatic responsibilities and accountability. UN Women will be the Convening Agency and Administrative Agent. Discussions have also been ongoing to ensure alignment and coordination of this programme with the kNOwVAW data programme led by UNFPA APRO with the support of the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). Next steps in 2017 will involve finalizing the programme document with WHO, in partnership with the technical partners, and commencing activities (subject to funding availability).

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<sup>7</sup> UN Economic and Social Council. 2016. “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Report of the Secretary-General.” E/2016/75.

### Output 2.3. Strengthening the capacity of countries to produce Tier III SDGs indicators

As one of the custodians to monitor three Tier III SDGs indicators,<sup>8</sup> UN Women works with its partners to develop the required methodological standards. These indicators are: 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'* (with OECD Development Centre and the World Bank); 5.5.1: *'Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments'*<sup>9</sup>; and 5.c.1: *'Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment'* (gender budgeting).

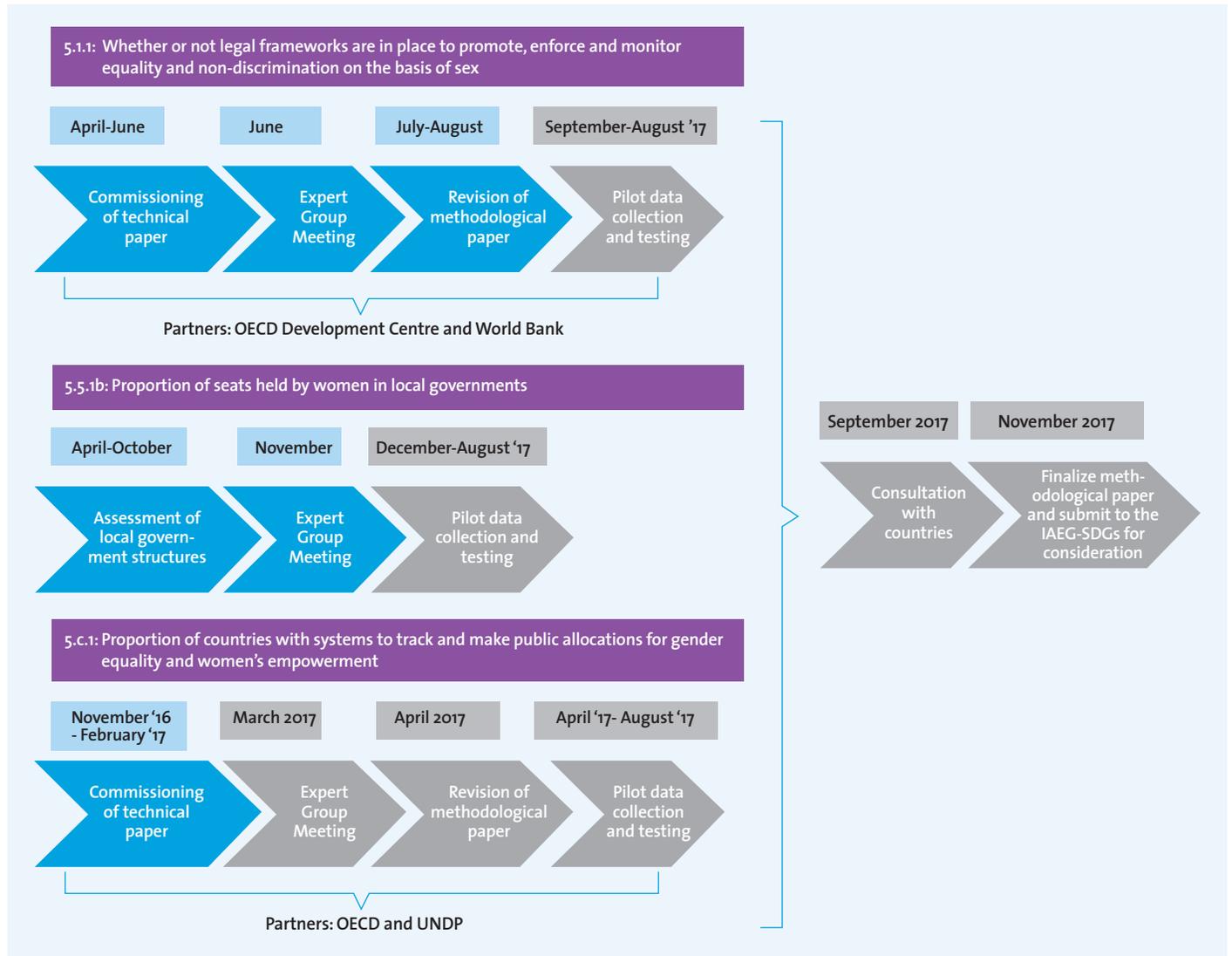
To develop methodological standards for each of these indicators, UN Women and its partners are taking the following steps: (i) Commissioning a discussion paper on the concepts being measured; (ii) Organizing a global workshop with national and international subject matter experts; (iii) Developing guidelines and survey instruments; (iv) Piloting data collection instruments; (v) Conducting global and regional consultations to seek feedback from countries and ultimately validate the approach and results; and (vi) Presenting the results to the IAEG-SDGs for approval and possible reclassification into Tier II in November 2017. If the IAEG-SDGs is satisfied with the process and decides to reclassify the indicators to Tier II, UN Women will work with its partners to provide technical support to countries, including through the production of technical notes and training packages, to support the production of those indicators.

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<sup>8</sup> Note that as a result of the work of UN Women and UNSD on the EDGE project, indicator 5.a.1 '(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)' was reclassified as Tier II by the IAEG-SDGs in April 2017. For SDG Tier III indicator 5.a.2: 'Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control', the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has taken the lead, with technical inputs from UN Women and the World Bank when requested. [https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Tier%20Classification%20of%20SDG%20Indicators\\_20%20April%202017\\_web.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Tier%20Classification%20of%20SDG%20Indicators_20%20April%202017_web.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) is the custodian of Indicator 5.5.1a which is a Tier I indicator while UN Women is the custodian of Indicator 5.5.1b. The work on indicator 5.5.1b is funded through a different project but technical support is provided periodically by FPI programme staff.

**Figure 1:**  
**Timeline: Methodological development and testing for Tier III indicators**



## 2.3 OUTCOME 3: IMPROVING DATA AVAILABILITY AND USE

The objective of Outcome 3 is to make gender statistics increasingly accessible and to promote their use by governments, civil society, academia and the private sector to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes and to promote accountability. Activities included analysing data to contribute to reporting of progress on SDG 5 and other gender-related SDGs targets and organizing events to promote better dialogue between users and producers.

### **Output 3.1. Increased dissemination of data at national, regional and global levels is promoted and supported**

UN Women contributed substantively to the SDG 5 storyline in the 2016 Sustainable Development Report.<sup>10</sup> The Report, mandated by General Resolution 70/1 (para. 83), is the first of what will be annual assessments of progress towards the SDGs. It is based on a master set of data compiled by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) based on inputs from a large number of international and regional organizations, including UN Women.

In addition, UN Women attended the meeting of the IAEG-SDGs that took place on 15–18 November 2016 in Geneva, Switzerland. As part of its role as observer member, UN Women submitted its plans for the development of the Tier III indicators for which it is the custodian (see Output 2.3) and contributed to other objectives of the meeting.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> See: United Nations. 2016. *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016*. New York. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/>

<sup>11</sup> See pages 50–61 of ‘Work Plans for Tier III Indicators’ for those submitted by UN Women to the IAEG-SDGs: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-04/Tier%20III%20Work%20Plans%2011.11.2016.pdf>

### **Output 3.2. The institutionalization of user-producer dialogues to increase accessibility, quality and demand for gender statistics is promoted**

To mark the first ever UN World Data Forum – to be held in Cape Town, South Africa on 15-18 January 2017 – UN Women (together with Data2X) will be co-hosting a panel discussion on “Gender Data for Decision-Making: Strengthening the links”. With a diverse group of speakers and participants, including national statisticians, government officials, academics and civil society, a lively dialogue is expected on what is needed to strengthen the links between producers and users of gender data for more effective data production.

The discussions will touch on a number of topics, including how to produce a shared vision for gender data at the national level; what kinds of stakeholder involvement are needed at each stage, taking into account capacity constraints; and what actions and commitments are needed in order to strengthen partner capacity, including the need for gender specialists and statisticians to strengthen each other’s capacities in their respective areas.



## 3. ESTABLISHING A STRONG GOVERNANCE MECHANISM, PARTNERSHIPS AND ADVOCACY

MEWGC reflects a strong partnership between UN Women and key actors, including governments, philanthropic organizations, international organizations and civil society, all supported by a strong governance mechanism.

### 3.1 SETTING UP THE MEWGC STEERING COMMITTEE

On 27 October 2016, UN Women convened the first meeting of the Steering Committee (SC) of MEWGC in Helsinki, Finland. The meeting took place on the heels of the 6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics, taking advantage of the fact that many prospective members of the SC were attending the forum.

Participants – some of them remotely – included representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Finland, Statistics Finland (as co-chair of the IAEG-GS), INEGI, DFID, USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and various UN agencies and regional commissions.

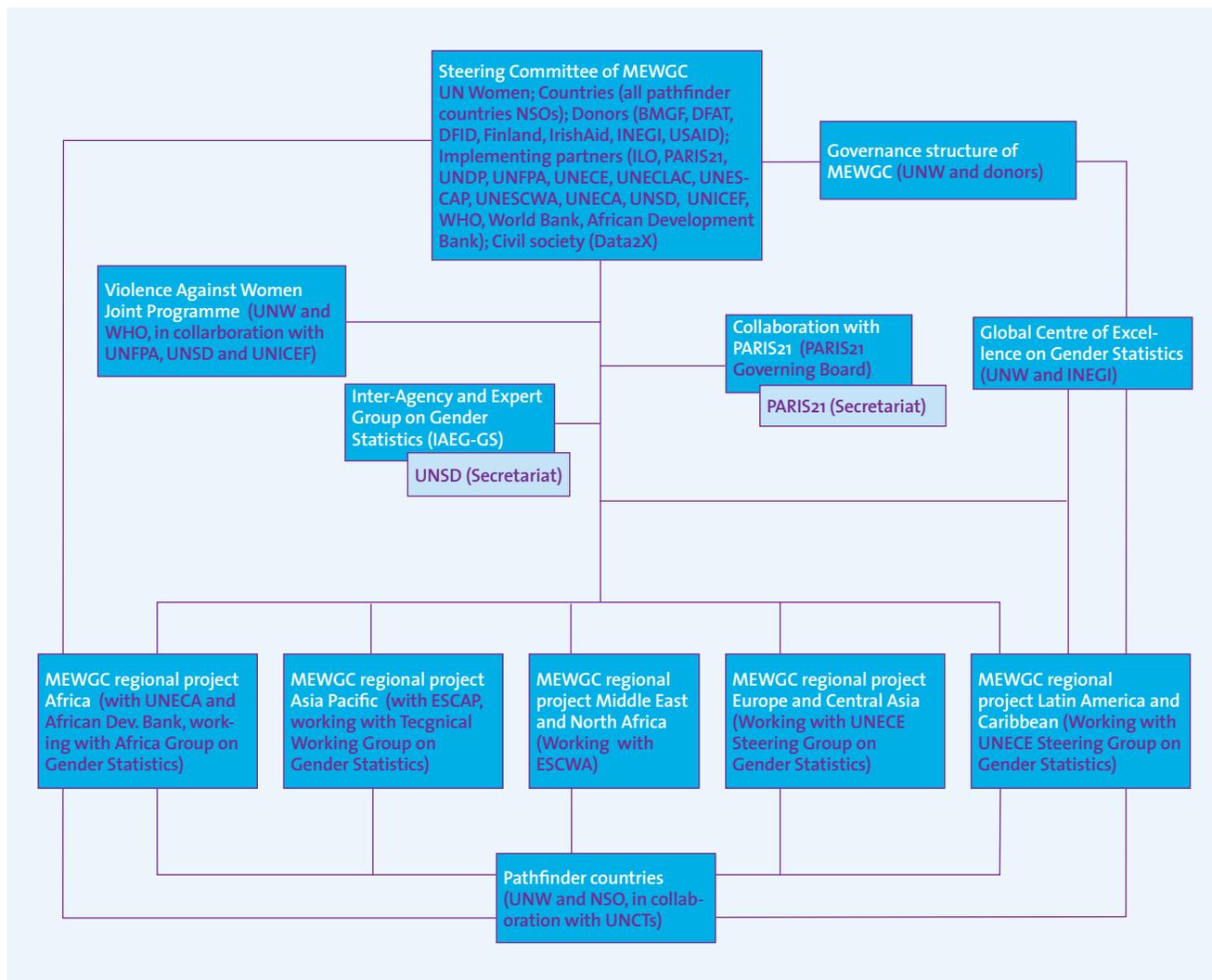
The meeting, hosted by the Finnish Foreign Ministry, provided an opportunity to discuss with partners the main objectives of the programme in detail, the modalities for its implementation, the selection of pathfinder countries, the governance structure, including the role of the SC (see Figure 2), and funding and advocacy. The meeting also provided an

opportunity for all partners to share more information on their initiatives.

The main conclusions of the meeting were: (i) to continue with programme development, including consultations with bilateral and multilateral agencies; (ii) to conduct an independent and transparent selection of pathfinder countries; and (iii) to explore how existing coordination mechanisms such as the IAEG-GS can be used to ensure that there is no overlap and duplication.

It was decided that the SC would meet bi-annually. It was also agreed that the programmes donors might meet more often during the year to discuss progress and implementation.

**Figure 2:**  
**Governance structure of MEWGC**



## 3.2 ENGAGING NEW PARTNERS

UN Women continued to consult bilaterally with international organizations (e.g., ESCAP in May 2016, UNSD in September 2016, PARIS21 in October and November 2016 and UNICEF and the World Bank in December 2016) and other donors and seek not only comments on the project but also opportunities for future collaboration. Comments during these consultations will be incorporated into the future iterations of the MEWGC project document. Discussions with PARIS21, for example, are expected to result in an agreement on developing a gender

module that can be incorporated in countries' National Statistics Development Strategies (see Output 1.2 above for more details). Subsequently, UN Women has been invited to attend the next Board meeting of PARIS21 in April 2017 to present the proposed work.

Similarly, the discussions with ESCAP have resulted in an agreement to develop and implement jointly the work plan for the Asia and Pacific regional project (expected to be completed in 2017).

## 3.3 ADVOCATING FOR BETTER GENDER DATA

MEWGC made its debut on the global stage during the 4th Women Deliver Global Conference, which was held in Copenhagen, Denmark from 16-19 May 2016. The conference brought together more than 5,000 global leaders, policymakers, advocates, youth and media from 150 countries, to discuss strategies for ensuring that implementation of the SDGs transforms the

lives of women and girls worldwide. During the conference, UN Women participated in an official press conference, entitled "When the World Invests in Girls and Women-Everybody Wins,"<sup>12</sup> to call for increased prioritization and investment in quality and comparable gender statistics to track progress on all gender-related targets, and close the gender data gaps.



Panelists called for increased investment and support in gender data at the 4th Women Deliver Global Conference.

<sup>12</sup> "Official Press Conference: When the World Invests In Girls & Women – Everybody Win," 15 August 2016. See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GLIt3B1CYrE>



The Gates Foundation's \$80 million commitment to closing the gender data gap is an "unmistakable sign" that accurate and reliable data on women and girls is a priority to the global development community, U.N. Women's Executive Director, Phyllis Kileleshwa, tells Devex.

UN Women, together with donors and other key stakeholders issued a Joint Announcement on Implementation of Agenda 2030 Accelerating Progress Towards Gender Equality. Partners across governments, non-profits and philanthropic organizations agreed on a new statement of principles regarding gender data and their importance for accelerating development outcomes and announced commitments to increase their focus and investments toward closing core gender data challenges. UN Women committed to support countries to improve the production, accessibility and use of gender statistics over the next five years through the MEWGC programme. A notable announcement is the commitment of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation of US\$80 million over the next three years to close gender data gaps and help accelerate progress for women and girls around the world.

On the heels of the conference, UN Women, Data2X and the Gates Foundation convened a roundtable on "Closing Gender Data Gaps for SDGs Monitoring and Accountability". The roundtable provided an opportunity to facilitate an open dialogue to identify opportunities for collective action to further leverage the current momentum around improving gender data. UN Women's participation in these events

helped to generate more attention around its commitment to support countries improve the production, accessibility and use of gender statistics through MEWGC and helped its advocacy efforts for better gender data.

### Advocacy tools

Fundamental to the achievement of MEWGC is to generate awareness around the programme and amass a large network of stakeholders and ensuring the programme becomes well-known, recognized and respected at the global, regional and national levels. To improve dissemination and communication activities, a programme logo and other communications materials dedicated to the programme were developed and officially debuted during the global launch of MEWGC.

UN Women designed the MEWGC programme logo to create a visual identity for the programme that will be easily recognizable and in line with UN Women's corporate branding. The programme logo will be incorporated on all MEWGC programmatic and promotional materials. Informational advocacy products were produced and disseminated (both online and in hard-copy) including a two-page information brief that synthesizes what MEWGC aims to achieve and a longer concept



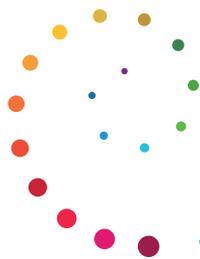
note which provides a more detailed description of the programme. A temporary webpage on UN Women’s corporate website is being developed to house all related materials of the programme.<sup>13</sup>

UN Women’s online presence, such as through social media (via twitter and facebook), was used as another means to reach a wider audience. UN Women implemented a social media engagement strategy, issuing over 20 tweets and facebook posts, using the hashtag **#genderdata** to encourage others to join the conversation and generate greater visibility

<sup>13</sup> UN Women, 2016. “Flagship Programme: Better Gender Statistics for SDGs Evidence-Based Localization,” 2016 May. and UN Women, 2016. “Making Every Woman and Girl Count: Supporting the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics.” 2016 May.

around the global launch of MEWGC. On average, the total tweets issued during the launch received over 28,000 views. The launch also was covered in news outlets on Devex, IISD Reporting Services and UN News Centre.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> See UN News Centre. 2016. “Quality Data, Universal Measurement Standards on Gender Equality Vital for Progress Secretary-General Stresses at ‘Making Every Woman and Girl Count’ Event, 21 September 2016. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sgsm18111.doc.htm>; Liberman, Abby. “New UN Women, Gates Foundation partnership takes on gender data,” Devex, 22 September 2016. <https://www.devex.com/news/new-un-women-gatesfoundation-partnership-takes-on-gender-data-88795>; and Wahlen, Catherine. “UN calls for Better Data on Girls, Women,” IISD Reporting Services. 19 October 2016. <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/un-calls-for-better-data-on-girls-women/>



## 4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The main challenges confronting UN Women at this stage are related to funding. Since May 2016, UN Women has engaged with several donors, including the governments of Finland, Germany, Mexico, USAID, DFID and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

This has resulted in a pledge to support the programme from the government of Mexico, USAID and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, starting in 2017, while discussions are continuing with DFID. However, even if the expected support from these donors materializes, UN Women will still be faced with a significant shortfall of between 50 and 60 per cent of the total estimated budget of US\$65 million.

In order to mitigate potential risks from funding shortfalls, the programme will use a gradual approach to implementation. In 2017, it will start in five pathfinder countries and gradually in four regions, subject to funding availability. With additional funding, activities in the other seven pathfinder countries and the remaining two regions will be implemented.

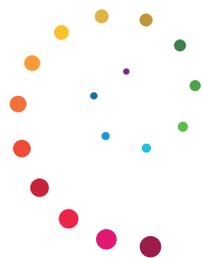
Table 1 presents possible contingency plans with implementation in five countries and four regions and reduced scope for some activities. With the joint programme on violence against women data added, this plan would cost about US\$35 million and would achieve the core objectives of MEWGC. In addition, UN Women is developing a funding advocacy and strategy that will continue to support fundraising activities to close any budget gaps. The strategy will be presented to the Steering Committee during its next meeting in Spring 2017.

The other potential challenges that the programme foresees are related to: (i) the difficulty for UN Women of recruiting qualified staff in a timely manner; (ii) political barriers and gender-blind institutional structures that do not prioritize gender equality and gender statistics; and (iii) NSSs that are weak generally and not only in gender statistics. UN Women will address these challenges by allocating enough time in and starting the recruitment of strong programme staff in 2017, using advocacy to manage risk, and accounting for weak statistical systems during the preparatory phases of the programme. An updated project document to be developed and presented to the SC in 2017 will present UN Women's mitigation strategy.

**Table 1: Contingency plans with implementation in 5 countries and 4 regions\***

CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020–21	TOTAL
Personnel	\$1,122,632	\$2,827,433	\$2,908,955	\$2,992,924	\$10,414,182
Travel	135,000	295,000	275,000	275,000	980,000
Consultants	1,060,105	322,500	82,500	82,500	1,547,605
Other Direct Costs	445,000	5,663,169	2,837,500	2,214,671	11,160,340
Work with PARIS21	892,750	666,350	-	-	1,559,100
TOTAL DIRECT COST	3,655,487	9,774,452	6,103,955	5,565,095	25,661,227
Indirect Cost	292,439	781,956	488,316	445,208	2,052,898
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$3,947,926</b>	<b>\$10,556,408</b>	<b>\$6,592,272</b>	<b>\$6,010,302</b>	<b>\$27,714,125</b>

\* Excluding the violence against women project, which is projected to cost about US\$7 million.



## 5. PLANNING FOR 2017

Building on the initial work undertaken in 2016, programme activities during the planning phase in 2017, summarized in Table 2, will include:

### 1. Recruitment of staff:

Recruitment of programme staff at head-quarter level (New York) – Timeline: January - September 2017

### 2. Selection of pathfinder countries:

Building on the decisions of the Steering Committee (SC) in October 2016, a consulting firm is being recruited to select the 12 pathfinder countries where the programme will be implemented. An initial assessment will be presented to the SC during its second meeting planned in March 2017 and the list of countries will be finalized by the SC – Timeline: January-June 2017.

### 3. Project development:

3.1 Support the development of at least four regional projects (Africa, Europe and Central Asia and Asia and Pacific) to do initial assessments and develop regional workplans – Timeline: January - May 2017), recruitment of regional advisers and launch of 4 regional programmes – Timeline: May - December 2017;

Depending on the level of funding that UN Women is able to secure, initial discussions on the development of regional projects in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Arab States will start in Q3 2017, leading to development of regional projects in those two regions by Q2 2018 – Timeline September 2017 – June 2018.

3.2 Following the selection of countries, national needs assessments will be undertaken in at least 5 of the 12 countries selected. Work in the remaining countries

will take place gradually either in 2017 or 2018, depending on the level of funding that UN Women is able to secure – Timeline: June 2017 – June 2018

3.3 Finalize agreement with PARIS21 on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics – Timeline – March 2017;

3.4 Development of Ending Violence Against Women global programme – Timeline: January - December 2017;

### 4. Implementation of MEWGC:

4.1 Work with PARIS21 on NSDS – Timeline: April - December 2017;

4.2 Development of technical guidance materials for SDGs localization and monitoring at national level – Timeline April – December 2017

4.3 Tier III Indicator development and SDGs monitoring at global level, including development of IT platform for SDGs monitoring – Timeline: January - December 2017

4.4 SDGs monitoring, including data compilation and production of UN Women's first gender and SDGs flagship report

4.5 Commissioning of scoping study and construction of UN Women's data portal Work will take place with PARIS21 on the NSDS. Timeline: June–December 2017.

**5. Establishment of baselines and targets for the Results Framework:**

Following the recruitment of a learning, monitoring and evaluation specialist in September 2017, and building on the development of the regional and national projects, results frameworks will be developed, an analysis of relevant data sources will be conducted and the baselines and targets established – Timeline: June – December 2017.

**6. Advocacy and communication:**

A communication and advocacy plan is being prepared which will identify key opportunities bring visibility to the FPI and gender data more broadly and to further engage with a growing network of stakeholders.– Timeline: January - December 2017.

**Table 2: Timeline of planned activities in 2017**

Activity	2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1 – Recruitment of staff				
2 – Selection of pathfinder countries				
3 – Project development				
3.2 – Development of national and regional projects, work plans and agreements in pathfinder countries				
3.3 – PARIS21 sub-grant developed and work plan agreed				
4 – Work with PARIS21 on gendering the NSDS				
5 – Establishment of MLE baselines and targets				
6 – Advocacy and communication				





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TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON  
MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.**

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



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