



2018 KEY HIGHLIGHTS



COUNTRY

Five pathfinder countries conducted national gender statistics assessments, developed detailed strategies and began implementing activities.



Three countries – Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda – strengthened institutional mechanisms, including integrating gender equality in national statistics strategies, establishing coordination mechanisms for gender statistics at all levels of government, and committing to regular monitoring of SDGs and national policies.



Six new surveys were supported in Albania, United Republic of Tanzania, Morocco, Uganda and Georgia to address key data gaps and strengthen countries' capacities to monitor the SDGs.



The technical capacities of **554 data producers and 210 data users** were strengthened through training and capacity building activities.

REGIONAL



Three regional projects developed detailed strategies, recruited gender statistics advisers and began implementation of activities.



Three non-pathfinder countries (Cambodia, Ethiopia and Georgia) were supported to conduct national assessments and their capacities to produce and disseminate new gender data were strengthened. An additional five countries (Egypt, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Zimbabwe) were supported to establish strong partnerships with NSOs, and will begin implementing activities in 2019.



Partnerships were formalised with UN Regional Commissions in Africa (UNECA), Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and in Europe and Central Asia (UNECE) to support implementation of Women Count projects in their respective regions.



A sub-group on gender statistics training was established under the Statistical Institute of Asia-Pacific (SIAP)'s Network for Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific. This sub-group will produce a regional training curriculum for data users and producers, as well as create two repositories, one of training resources and one of training experts on gender statistics.

GLOBAL



\$21 million in new financial commitments was secured from Sweden (SEK80 million), United Kingdom (£6 million), Alwaleed Philanthropies (\$2.5 million), Alibaba Foundation (\$760,000), Elizabeth Arden (\$700,000), and Ireland (€650,000), bringing the total level funding for the overall programme to \$40.5 million.



Methodological work was completed for Tier III indicators. SDG indicator 5.1.1 (on legal frameworks to advance gender equality) was approved for reclassification as Tier II. Data for indicators 5.1.1, 5.5.1b and 5.c.1 (all previously Tier III) were collected and will be reported for the first time in 2019, as part of the annual UN Secretary-General's SDGs report.



Increased data on women's economic empowerment as a result of collaborating with the World Bank on gender and poverty data and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on new data on women's labour force participation by marital status.



UN Women and the Government of Mexico, through the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) **launched the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS)**. The launch was followed by the first ever Global Conference on the Measurement of Gender Equality and Unpaid Care and Domestic Work.