



MAKING EVERY
WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT



Improving Gender Sensitive Data Collection and Use: Example of UN Women's Women Count global Programme

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Empowerment through Data Workshop'

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1. Weak policy space and legal and financial environment to produce gender statistics at national level – e.g. limited funding
2. Technical challenges within National Statistical Systems that limit the sustainable production of gender statistics – e.g. low skills levels
3. Lack of access to data and limited capacity on the part of policymakers and other users to analyse data to inform policies – e.g. low data literacy



1. Enabling policy environment for gender statistics

Strengthen the policy and financial environment to enable gender-responsive national adaptation and effective monitoring of the SDGs

2. Increasing data production

Quality, comparable and regular gender statistics are produced to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs

3. Improving data availability and use

Gender statistics are accessible to all users and can be analysed to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes, and promote accountability



- 5-years, \$60 million programme
- Projects in 12 Pathfinder Countries
 - 2018: Bangladesh, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda
 - 2019: Albania, Cameroon, Colombia, Jordan, Senegal, Sierra Leone,
- Regional projects – regional collaboration and support on demand
- Global project and regular SDGs monitoring
 - Integrating gender in national statistics strategies (with OECD)
 - Joint programme on violence against women data (with WHO)
- Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (with INEGI/Mexico)



1. Enabling environment for gender statistics

- Support to localize SDGs and select priority gender indicators; Pacific Roadmap for gender statistics
- Establish Intergovernmental group for gender and environment statistics

2. Increase data production

- Support reprocessing of existing data (e.g. Vietnam & Indonesia)
- Support new data collection (e.g. China & Mongolia)
- Establishment of regional training network for capacity building

3. Improve data accessibility and use

- Regional user-producer dialogues
- Regional training (communicating statistics; dissemination etc.)



- Kenya Vision 2030
- Medium Term Plan III & Gender Sector plan (2018-2022)
- National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) (2018-2022)
- United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022)
- Domestication of SDGs (34 indicators)



Enabling Environment

- Political and structural disablers
- Inadequate legislation to allow for optimal coordination of statistical activities
- Weak coordination at many levels
- Low and ad-hoc funding

Data Production

- Use of existing data not always optimal
- Data gaps and old data in key areas
- Inconsistency between classification/definition of data and SDG indicators & no meta databases
- Capacity gaps of producers

Data Availability & Use

- Poor dissemination
- Limited collaboration between users and producers
- Low data literacy
- Limited in-depth secondary analysis and policy research

Enabling Environment

- LOAs with predictable funding
- Integrate gender in NSDS and NDP – aligned to national monitoring
- Technical assistance to MDA, including agriculture Ministry
- Strengthen national and sub-national coordination mechanisms

Data Production

- Data reprocessing – county level (w. Council of Governors)
- New data collection – Ntl Treasury COA; time use survey
- Census monograph
- Capacity Building & Training

Data Availability & Use

- Regular reporting (SDGs)
- In-depth analysis of surveys
- Forum for users and producers
- Grants to student for further research



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FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME INITIATIVE



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

Thank you!