



Making Every Woman and Girl Count: Report of the fifth meeting of the Steering Committee

Friday, 2nd November 2018, 8:30am-1:30pm,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Paris, France

1. Introduction

On 2 November 2018, UN Women convened the fifth meeting of the Steering Committee (SC) of the Flagship Programme Initiative “Making Every Woman and Girl Count” (MEWGC). To facilitate participation, the meeting was hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France, on the margins of the annual meeting of the OECD DAC-Gender net. The meeting provided an opportunity to provide updates on the implementation of the programme in 2018; discuss the recently launched Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics and present its programme of work; discuss resource mobilization and present the plans for 2019. The meeting will also provide an opportunity to discuss the lessons learned through the country assessments conducted in 2017-2018.

Participants included representatives from donor governments and organizations, including: the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia (DFAT), the UK Department for International Development (DFID), Irish Aid, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Alwaleed Philanthropies and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. In addition, several international agencies and observers, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France, Agence Française de Développement, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the World Bank, UNECE, PARIS21, the Chanel Foundation and Procter & Gamble participated in the meeting.

Welcome remarks were delivered by **Mr. Jean Francois Pactet, Director of Human Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France**. Mr. Pactet emphasized that achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment is one of the main priorities of the French Government and increasing ODA dedicated to advancing gender equality and will be a key priority area during France’s G7 presidency. Furthermore, Mr. Pactet recognized the importance of the need for better data to measure progress towards achieving gender equality and welcomed UN Women’s MEWGC initiative. Mr. Papa Seck, Chief Statistician, UN Women followed with opening remarks acknowledging three new partners and members of the Steering Committee, namely Alwaleed Philanthropies, Alibaba and Revlon and new observers such as SIDA, Procter & Gamble and the Chanel Foundation.

The agenda of the meeting and list of participants are included in **Annex I**.

2. Overview of 2018 activities

2.1. Progress in implementing MEWGC

UN Women provided an update on progress in 2018 to support the implementation of the MEWGC programme at the global, regional and national level.

2.1.1. *Global Policy Support Programme*

UN Women presented an overview of the key activities and achievements that took place since the last meeting of the Steering Committee in March 2018 (Q2-Q3). The following programme results include:

- Supported MEWGC pathfinder countries and regions to **finalize their project documents** and initiate programme activities;
- **Developed and disseminated five (5) guidance notes** to support countries on how to prioritize the delivery of statistical activities: establishing Gender Statistical Units within NSOs; setting-up national inter-agency coordination mechanisms; institutionalizing user-producer dialogues; processing/reprocessing existing data to fill gender data gaps; and establishment of a project steering committee;
- Successful completion of **methodological work** for Tier III indicators (for which UN Women is custodian or co-custodian) and data compilation for SDGs monitoring. SDG indicator 5.1.1 on legal frameworks to advance gender equality was presented to the Interagency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) and approved for reclassification as a Tier II indicator. Data for this indicator will be reported for the first time in 2019 as part of the UN Secretary-General's annual report, contributing to the global SDGs review process;
- **UN Women formally joined the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (ISWGHS)** on improving the quality, availability and use of survey data. In 2019, UN Women will work with the ISWGHS to improve the integration of gender statistics in existing household surveys;
- **Worked** with World Bank (Gender Data Navigator), ILO (conducting an analysis on Labour Force Participation by Marital Status) and PARIS21 (NSDS);
- The development of **UN Women's SDG Gender Data Portal** has begun. Following the development of a prototype, a vendor has been selected to build the portal;
- US\$4 million in **new financial commitments** secured, bringing the total funding available to date to US\$31 million;
- Continued **advocacy**: Launch of the global Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics and organized the First Global Conference on measuring gender equality and unpaid care and domestic work in Mexico.

A key challenge noted by UN Women was the difficulty of finding expertise in particular areas for short-term assignments. For this reason, UN Women is working with other agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA to develop a roster of vetted consultants, noting the various considerations when it comes to creating a roster of gender data experts, given the diversity of topics and thematic areas where expertise is often needed by lacking (e.g. data analysis, civil registration and vital statistics; experts on time use and violence against women; geospatial data analysts etc.).

During the ensuing discussions, Steering Committee members raised the need for **experts by region**, also taking into consideration **language**, which could be beneficial for others to tap into.

2.1.2. Country and regional implementation

Overall, project documents have been finalized in all five Tier I pathfinder countries (Bangladesh, Kenya, Nepal, Tanzania and Uganda)¹ and in three of UN Women's six regional offices (East and Southern Africa, Asia & Pacific and Europe & Central Asia) and implementation of programme

¹ Nepal and Tanzania were originally selected as Tier II pathfinder countries but due to funding availability, they are now considered to be part of the first tier of countries.

activities are underway. Cameroon, Colombia, Morocco and Senegal have begun conducting assessments during the third quarter and will begin project implementation by the end of the first quarter of 2019. Furthermore, recruitment has completed by approximately 67% and 25% across all regional and country programmes, respectively.

Table 1 provides a snapshot of key activities conducted during Q1 – Q3 2018 in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Nepal, Bangladesh and Morocco and Asia and the Pacific (APRO), Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and East and Southern Africa (ESARO) across the three programme outcomes.

Table 1: Snapshot of country and regional activities in 2018

| | Outcome 1 Enabling Environment | Outcome 2 Data Production | Outcome 3 Data Use |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Kenya | Placement of gender adviser in KNBS. | Development of Gender Data Sheets at national level and ten (10) counties underway. | Dissemination of “Women and Men in Kenya 2017” booklet developed by KNBS at National and County levels. |
| Tanzania | NBS and OCGS appointed focal persons to coordinate gender statistics work within the two agencies. | Supported NBS to integrate a time use module in Household Budget Survey (HBS). | Organized a day of events dedicated to gender statistics during Statistics Week. |
| Uganda | - | Drafted with UBOS guidelines for CSOs on Citizens’ Generated Data. | Ongoing development of sub-portal to generate geospatial maps of National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs). |
| Nepal | Technical support CBS to define ToR for the national coordination mechanism on statistics, including gender statistics. | Co-facilitated with World Bank and CBS technical sessions on methodological aspects of Time Use Surveys. | Facilitated a user-producer dialogue with 150+ participants on the role of CSOs in gender statistics. |
| Morocco | National gender statistics assessment: firm recruited and inception report validated by Haut Commissariat au Plan | - | - |
| Bangladesh | National gender statistics assessment & project document completed | - | - |
| Asia and the Pacific | UNW became formal member of UNESCAP’s regional groups within the Committee on Statistics and tasked UNW to lead the establishment of an inter-governmental group on Gender Stats. | Technical support various surveys in Pakistan, Afghanistan and China; and established a subgroup on gender statistics training within the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia & Pacific (SIAP). | Organized and facilitated with SIAP the 7th Workshop on Forging Partnerships for Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific. |
| Europe and Central Asia | Supported the National Assessment on Gender Statistics in Georgia and shared methodology with Ukraine. | Supported with UNDP VAW survey in Albania. | South-South cooperation: Supported NSOs from Albania, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan to attend the 7th Workshop on Forging Partnerships for |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific |
| East and Southern Africa | Re-established the Africa Working Group on Gender Statistics and strengthened coordination with UNECA and AfDB. | Co-organized a regional conference with the Africa SDGs Center in Rwanda attended by 80 data producers from the region; and a regional consultative workshop in Abidjan on VAW and TUS development. | - |

UN Women Kenya presented a detailed overview some of the key findings from their national assessment and how it informed the development of the Kenya project. **Table 2** provides an overview of the key challenges that have been identified as a result of the national assessment conducted and how it shaped the Kenya’s strategy (i.e. enabling environment, data production and data use).

Table 2: Overview of challenges and interventions on gender statistics in Kenya

| OUTCOME | CHALLENGES | | KENYA MEWGC 2018-2020 |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| ENABLING ENVIRONMENT | Political and structural disablers (i.e. low policymakers use of data in decision-making; weak institutional frameworks; inadequate legislation to allow for optimal coordination of statistical activities etc.) | → | Establishment of a coordination mechanism; support policy dialogues; provide technical assistance to ensure systematic integration on gender statistics into national and county planning |
| DATA PRODUCTION | Lack of timeliness and frequency of data collected (only every four years); inconsistencies in definitions and classifications of data & SDG indicators; lack of disaggregating data by sex. | → | Training data producers; developing county gender data sheets; provide technical assistance to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics; review data collection tools and reprocessing existing data |
| DATA USE | Low data literacy; limited availability and dissemination of data to key stakeholders; and lack of data analysis | → | Support dissemination of men and women booklet; support south to south learning opportunities; engage CSOs on gender stats; provide training for data users |

Steering Committee members welcomed the presentation from UN Women Kenya which provided concrete insights about how the country level projects are developed, their links with the overall global programme and how they are advancing. Several members also suggested the possibility to have more country level presentations in future in order to make meetings of the SC more dynamic and effective.

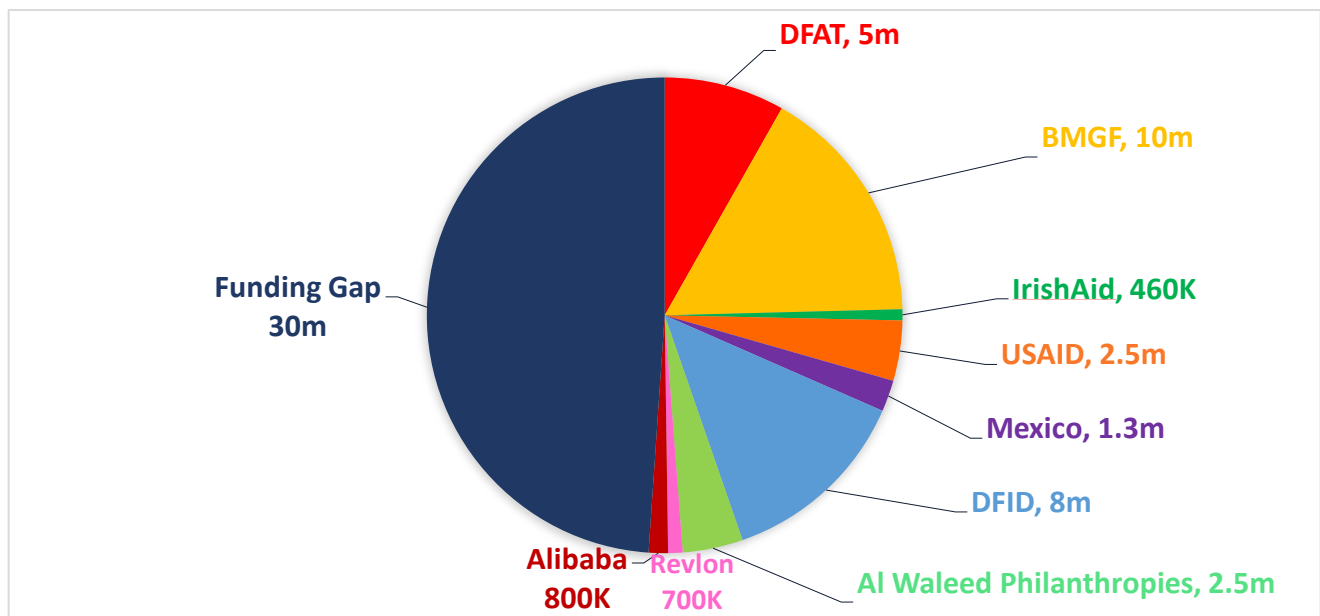
Additionally, SC members queried about the development of specific MEWGC projects in **Middle East and North Africa** region. UN Women noted that **Morocco** is currently undertaking a comprehensive national assessment in partnership with the *Haut Commissariat au Plan* (HCP) and is finalizing their project document. As a Tier II pathfinder country, the programme will be implemented in **Jordan**. It was also noted, that there are opportunities to work in the MENA region on gender statistics: countries such as **Egypt** and the **United Arab Emirates** have requested for technical support to advance the production and use of gender data in their respective

countries. **Saudi Arabia** is also looking into using elements of the MEWGC programme to inform and shape its own work on gender data.

2.1.3. Resource mobilization and advocacy

UN Women shared updates on the current level of funding for the programme at the global, regional and country levels and the remaining funding gaps. With newly secured commitments in 2018 from Alwaleed Philanthropies (US\$ 2.5 million), Revlon (US\$ 700,000) and Alibaba (US\$ 800,000), the total funding available to date is **USD 31 million** out of **USD 61 million** needed to fully fund the programme. A funding gap of **USD 30 million (or 49 per cent)** remains to be mobilized. Figure 1 shows the level of funding from each donor as of September 2018.

Figure 1: Level of funding (as of September 2018)



At the **country and regional level**, available funding varies across Tier I and Tier II countries and regional programmes. To date, **Kenya** is the only fully funded Tier I pathfinder country. UN Women emphasized that despite securing new commitments, funding gaps at the country level persist, particularly for **Senegal** (the only previously selected Tier I country without funding) and **the Africa** regional offices will present challenges. UN Women stressed the need to continue efforts, in collaboration with current partners, to engage new partners and mobilize resources to close the funding gaps at the national and regional levels. Current discussions with SIDA to contribute up to 80 million Krona (about US\$ 9 million) to the MEWGC programme were highlighted as quite promising.

3. Partnerships and opportunities for collaboration

3.1. Joint Global Programme on VAW Data

UN Women provided an update regarding the ongoing development of the UN joint global programme on VAW data (VAW data JP) with the World Health Organization, funded by DFID. The objectives of the overall programme are focused on:

- **Methodological development:** strengthening and disseminating standards for VAW data collection, in particular on psychological intimate partner violence, violence against older women and violence against women with disabilities. An interagency working group on VAW data has been established, including for monitoring and reporting on SDG target 5.2 indicators;
- **Capacity building:** Strengthening capacities in the Arab States and Africa, where missing prevalence data is wide spread and there is a greater need for support for capacity-building in the area of VAW prevalence surveys; and
- **Data use:** Increased use of VAW data for advocacy, policy and programming, through strategic data dissemination initiatives and data producers/data users dialogues.

UN Women reported that the first Steering Committee with WHO was held in June to discuss plans for 2018-2019 and approve budget allocations. Priorities include hiring programme staff; updating database on VAW prevalence data for the regional and global estimates on VAW and SDG target 5.2 reporting; agreeing on a set of standard questions on psychological intimate partner violence; developing a module on violence against older women to be integrated in VAW and other relevant surveys; developing a background paper and organizing an expert group meeting on VAW administrative data to inform the development of global guidelines; and establishing partnerships in the Arab States region, in close collaboration with ESCWA, in relation to the capacity building work.

At the national level, UN Women supported consultations and user-producer dialogues in **Jamaica** around the results of the national survey on violence against women recently conducted in the country, with a focus on how the results can inform measures for prevention and protection against VAW in line with the National Action Plan. UN Women also provided support to **Georgia** around a legislative amendment on sexual harassment, using the results of the national survey on violence against women recently implemented. The VAW data JP will also be looking to collaborate with MEWGC programme to provide technical support in pathfinder countries where a VAW survey will be conducted (i.e. Albania, etc.). At the regional level, the VAW data JP will begin work in 2019 in the Arab States region.

Steering Committee members queried about the methodologies that will be used for the measurement of **violence against older women** and **violence against women with disabilities**. UN Women noted that the plan will be to develop a module- and not a free-standing survey- to collect data on violence against older women to be integrated in other VAW or other relevant surveys and collecting data on women with disabilities using the Washington Group Questions endorsed by all UN agencies.

3.2 Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics

The Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) shared an update on the activities that have been completed in 2018 and plans 2019.

In September, the CEGS was officially launched at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, in partnership with INEGI. The high-level launch further positioned the CEGS as a forum that could **facilitate south to south exchanges** to assist countries to implement the 2030 Agenda; be a catalyst for undertaking new research on gender statistics (i.e. geospatial analysis through a gender perspective, measuring time use and femicide etc.); and to promote **knowledge sharing** among leading actors within the global statistical community. The Executive Board, currently composed of representatives from both UN Women and INEGI, was also installed preceding the launch of the CEGS. The Executive Board is, discussed the strategic focus of the CEGS, defined the modalities of Board membership and agreed on plans to install the Technical Advisory Board (UNSD, ECLAC, World Bank and OECD).

The launch was followed by the first Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work, which will be part of the research and policy agenda of the CEGS. The conference included sessions on time use research and measurement challenges; innovations in measurement; and policy and programmatic uses of unpaid care and domestic work data.

Steering Committee members raised questions related to the modality of **engagement with the private sector**; what is envisaged in terms of the **knowledge hub function** of the CEGS; **how the CEGS will aim to collaborate other centers of excellence** (i.e. UNODC) and how will the **CEGS work on time use take shape** following the First Global Conference. UN Women and the CEGS indicated that plans are being developed to collaborate with UNODC's center of excellence around the measurement of femicide; working with leading experts on time use measurement on a comparative study on methodologies for measuring time use and ways to account for time spent supervising dependents in time use surveys and other innovations related to geospatial and gender analysis.

3.3 Partnership with PARIS21

PARIS21 presented an overview of the implementation of activities and its plans for 2018-2019. The PARIS21 gender statistics project contributes to two of the three MEWGC outcomes, namely Outcome 1 on enabling environment and Outcome 3 on data use. **Table 3** presents an overview of the 2018-2019 workplan.

PARIS21 also provided an overview of the country selection criteria that was used to select the 9 countries (2 in 2018 -2019 and 7 in 2019-2020) that will be supported through this project. The following criteria were considered:

- Presence of UN Women Country/Regional/Multi-country office;
- Geographical representation, geographical classification (SIDS, Landlocked, LDC);
- Pathfinder country status;
- Status of National Statistics Development Strategy;

- Potential for synergy with Paris 21 activities (SDMX, visualization, leadership) to ensure better monitoring and greater impact;
- Other development partners active in gender statistics/statistical development;
- Statistical Capacity Indicator diversity in terms of capacity;
- Internal PARIS21 capacity score (Country prioritization tool); and
- Qualitative information - Key informant interviews

As a result of the selection process, the **Maldives** and **Senegal** were selected as the first two countries to pilot the project. As one of the first initial steps in implementing this project, PARIS21 noted that a gender statistics assessment will be conducted. The World Bank queried what is the difference between the gender statistics assessment model that has been utilized by the MEWGC programme and the approach PARIS21 will use. UN Women noted that the assessment framework used to conduct assessments in the pathfinder countries was a bit ad-hoc. The one being developed by PARIS21 will build on the framework developed by UN Women but will also benefit from the more systematic approach being used by PARIS21 to support NSDS development and therefore result in a more consistent global framework that all countries can use.

Table 3: PARIS21 2018-2019 Workplan

| | Activities | 2018 | | 2019 | |
|-----------|---|------|----|------|----|
| | | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| A0 | Preliminary activities | | | | |
| | Recruitment of project coordinator and inception phase activities | | | | |
| A1 | Improving coordination and planning | | | | |
| | Develop an assessment framework to identify gaps in gender statistics (incl. desk review and research on global and regional GS) | | | | |
| | Organize and convene task team group for input/guidance on framework | | | | |
| | Definition of country selection criteria and method | | | | |
| | Selection of first two countries for implementation and contact with countries to agree schedule for first semester 2019 | | | | |
| | Select consultants for assessments in the first two countries | | | | |
| | Conduct Gender Statistics Assessment in the first two countries | | | | |
| A4 | Gender chapter in PRESS report | | | | |
| | Development of a gender chapter in 2018 PRESS (based on ODA data of 2016) and presentation of PRESS results at the DAC committee meeting October 2018 | | | | |
| | Outreach and knowledge sharing | | | | |
| | MEDSTAT Gender Statistics Conference: Paris, 9-10 October 2018 | | | | |
| | GENDERNET - DAC Gender Network: Paris, 29-30 October 2018 | | | | |

3.4 Opportunities for collaboration

Presentations were also made by the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA) for the **Individual Deprivation Measures (IDM)** and UNECE identifying potential synergies with the MEWGC programme and defining potential areas of collaboration. **IWDA** noted the possibilities of **collaborating with the Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics** in the form of institution to institution sharing around key findings from IDM studies and/or conducting joint analysis on areas of shared interest. Furthermore, IDM noted the opportunities with MEWGC programme to **develop common training programmes** on conducting and analyzing gender-sensitive surveys. IDM will consult with the MEWGC team to further identify areas of collaboration and define a set of activities.

UNECE shared an update on new initiatives that are being undertaken including, a study on **measuring gender identity** in partnership with Statistics Canada & UK's Office for National Statistics and the **Task Force on Communicating Gender Statistics** composed of over 36 members countries/organizations. The Task Force has prepared electronic guidance notes on a number of key areas such as communicating the gender pay gap, communicating statistics on gender-based violence, etc. and is conducting a mapping of good practices targeting National Statistical Offices. UNECE is also planning Gender Statistics Week in May 2019, with the participation of UN Women's regional office for Europe and Central Asia, which will lead the session on institutional mechanisms to support gender statistics.

4. Plans for 2019

At global level, key activities planned for 2019 include the development and launch of UN Women's SDGs gender data portal and the organization of various user-producer events, including the CSW Expert data panel, and events during the High Level Political Forum. Additional activities will include:

- Continued technical support of countries and regional offices to develop and implement projects;
- SDGs monitoring, including data collections and reporting for the indicators for which UN Women is custodian and contributing to the 2020 global review of SDGs indicators to be initiated in 2019 by the IAEG-SDGs;
- Organize the mid-term review of the MEWGC programme;
- Support the Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) on groundbreaking work on Time Use and geospatial and gender analysis of the census;
- Build, manage and launch the UN Women gender data portal, including the production of periodic data stories and country fact sheets;
- Coordinate the establishment of a vetted roster of experts in gender statistics;
- Support the development of a gender statistics curriculum in Asia & Pacific, in collaboration with the Statistical Institute of Asia & Pacific (SIAP) and UN Women's Training Centre.

4.1 Country and regional implementation: Activities for 2019

UN Women provided an overview on the status of implementation of the MEWGC programme at the country and regional levels including planned activities for 2019. At the **country level**, all countries will be implementing activities and Bangladesh and Morocco expected to finalize project documents in (Q1 2019). **Tables 3 and 4** provide an overview of the planned activities in pathfinder countries and regional programmes for Q4 2018-2019.

Table 3: Pathfinder country plans 2019

| Pathfinder country | Implementation Phase: Activities 2019 |
|--------------------|---|
| Kenya | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of a women's multidimensional poverty rate and a women's empowerment index in partnership with UNICEF; ✓ Re-processing existing data to produce Tier I and II gender-related indicators, including disaggregation at national and county levels; ✓ Development of gender data sheets for national level and ten (10) counties (2019-2020); ✓ Facilitation of user-producer trainings; and ✓ Organize and facilitate South to South learning event in the Philippines during the national statistics month. |
| Tanzania | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support integration of a Time Use module within the Household Budget Survey (HBS); ✓ Living Standards Measurement Study; ✓ Support for establishment of national coordination mechanism (2019-2020); ✓ Support the development of a minimum set of gender-related indicators (2019-2020); ✓ Support reprocessing of existing data to inform gender-related SDG indicators; ✓ Support Time Use and VAW surveys (2019-2020); ✓ Update of national Gender Profiles (2019-2020); and ✓ Tanzania Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) in partnership with OECD Development Centre (2019-2020). |
| Uganda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Produce thematic map on key indicators of National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) at the sub-national level using the disaggregated data; ✓ Dissemination of the Gender Sector Profiles; ✓ Production of UBOS guideline for generating Citizen's Generated Data; ✓ Support the development of a web-based platform hosted by UBOS on national gender data (2019-2020); ✓ Organization of the national user-producer dialogue during statistics Week and Advocacy symposium with policy makers to improve production and use of gender statistics; ✓ Support VAW baseline survey (2019-2020); and ✓ Training on gender statistics for data producers and users in partnership with Statistics Sweden, UNECA and UNW training Center (2019-2020). |
| Nepal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Federal and provincial assessments to assess extent to which gender data production and use is prioritized in Nepal's SDG localization process; ✓ Advocacy for the integration of gender in the current Statistics Act and NSDS (2019); ✓ Identification of data gaps and alternative data sources (2019-2020); ✓ Support Time Use and VAW surveys (2019-2020); ✓ Support reprocessing of Tier I/II gender-related SDG indicators; and ✓ Development of a central web-database for storing and sharing gender-related indicators data. |
| Bangladesh | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support establishment of a coordination mechanism for the production and dissemination of gender statistics; ✓ Support establishment of gender statistics cell within BBS; ✓ Support the integration of gender in the MEFS DG Bangladesh (2019-2020); ✓ Identification of data gaps and alternative data sources (i.e. administrative data, third party data); ✓ Support Time Use and VAW Surveys (2019-2020); |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support reprocessing of Tier I/II gender-related SDG indicators; ✓ Capacity development of data users and producers (2019-2020); ✓ Development of a central web-database for storing and sharing gender-related indicator data (2019-2020); and ✓ Institutionalize establishment of user-producer dialogues. |
| Morocco | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of the Project Document (Q1 2019) |

Table 4: Regional plans for 2019

| Regional Programme | Implementation phase: Plans for 2019 |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Europe and Central Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deliver gender statistics session within the gender mainstreaming course facilitated by UN Women Training Center for ECA partners; ✓ Partner with UNICEF to do a more detailed gender data analysis of data generated by MICS 2019 in 4 countries; ✓ Support Georgia and Tajikistan to produce Women and Men in figures publication including SDG gender-related indicators; ✓ Support replication of Moldovan Gender Pulse - tool for interactive visualization of gender-related indicators (2019-2020); ✓ Support data literacy in Kyrgyzstan through production of five (5) human-interest stories based on gender data in five major areas; ✓ Train statisticians in Kyrgyzstan on data collection techniques in Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV); and ✓ Create a regional roster of gender statisticians. |
| Asia and the Pacific | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In collaboration with PARIS21, provide capacity building and technical support to include gender in NSDS (2019-2020); ✓ Create a regional roster of gender statisticians; ✓ Development of a training curriculum on gender statistics within SIAP; ✓ Provide technical support to NSOs for gender-relevant survey modules and the reprocessing of existing data (2019-2020); ✓ Support regional trainings on gender statistics for data users and producers (2019-2020); and ✓ Support regional user-producer dialogues (2019-2020). |

5. Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation of MEWGC results

As the first large scale gender statistics programme that aim to address gaps along the entire statistical value chain at global, regional and national levels, learning, monitoring and evaluation (LME) is a key component of the programme. The LME framework includes three key objectives: (i) Measuring effectiveness of the approach, (ii) Learning through diversity of experiences and (iii) Monitoring sustainability. Consistently documenting lessons learned along the way through positive and negative experiences is an essential part of this process and will also help to enrich the midterm review in 2019 and the final evaluations in 2021.

5.1 Monitoring and reporting of results

UN Women has developed a comprehensive **monitoring, learning and evaluation framework**; identified a set of “**core indicators**” and developed indicator metadata and developed a series of “**mini-evaluations**” and lessons learned during the planning phase (2017-2018) and initial

implementation phase (2018) to inform mid-term review. The **mid-term review** is expected to take place in the Fall 2019.

UN Women provides **quarterly updates** detailing progress on programme activities at the global, regional and country levels to all members of the Executive Donor Committee. An **annual report** is prepared every year on 30 June which captures progress on results at output and outcome levels. The next iteration of the annual report will be available by 30 June 2019, the outline for the next edition will be presented at the Spring 2019 meeting of the Steering Committee. UN Women will also continue to hold **regular calls** with partners upon request to address any queries regarding implementation of the programme.

5.2 Lessons learned

UN Women shared some of the lessons learned from conducting national assessments and developing country projects. The key **lessons learnt** are:

1. The **MEWGC framework**, as outlined in the global project document, **provides a good starting point and organizing framework to identify the challenges that countries face in gender statistics**, but having detailed assessments is important to identify country specific challenges, raise awareness and foster ownership. The process itself can also foster collaboration between stakeholders, but this is something that UN Women will monitor going forward.
2. The process of conducting assessments, signing all necessary administrative documents and **recruitment takes time** and flexibility needs to be built into the programme to make these adjustments as needed.
3. Although all pathfinder countries conducted their assessment independently, the resulting evidence was quite similar across all countries. **Time use statistics** and **violence against women statistics** have emerged as the most consistent area of data production identified as a priority by all countries. Another area that has come up quite significantly is the identification of **alternative data sources**, like administrative data or third-party surveys data (i.e. surveys conducted by non-government agencies such as universities, NGOs, etc.) or “citizen generated data”. The identification of available survey data and the **subsequent data disaggregation** through the reprocessing of all existing data was another area identified as a key priority across all national assessments.
4. The **programme requires staff with a unique set of skills**, which limits the candidate pool (and makes it difficult for us to fill positions). This situation underlines the need to focus on capacity development within MEWGC. However, the long-term sustainability of the coordination, production and use of gender statistics will hinge on broader capacity development covering many areas of statistics, beyond UN Women’s mandate. UN Women is taking some steps to address these capacity challenges including the following:
 - i) established a Sub-group on Gender Statistics Training under the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific; ii) fostering collaboration with those who have existing tools on gender statistics training (i.e. ESCWA); iii) provide ad-hoc technical support to UN Women’s country teams whenever the need arises; iv) Partnerships at country level where possible (e.g. with Statistics Sweden for instance in Uganda and potentially in Bangladesh and other countries); and v) looking into the


possibility of fostering South-South collaboration between NSOs, as part of the programme of work of the CEGS.

UN Women Kenya further emphasized challenges encountered at the country level, including the weaknesses of gender machineries and the lengthy LOA (letters of agreement) process with gender machineries required many unforeseen consultations.

6. Next Steps

In closing, it was emphasized that the Steering Committee are important for the programme and UN Women strives to constantly improve them and make them as interactive as possible. UN Women introduced a new format during this meeting, sharing reading materials and session presentations in advance, having shorter interventions to allow more time for discussion. For future meetings, SC members suggested dedicating a **full day** and incorporating a **networking session** so members can identify key synergies between areas of work. UN Women also suggested to administer a **survey** to collect feedback and recommendations on how the Steering Committee meetings can be a more dynamic forum. The next Steering Committee will be held during 63rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2019.

Annex I. Agenda

|  5th Meeting of the MEWGC Steering Committee - AGENDA | |
|--|---|
| 8:30- 9:00 | Welcome and Breakfast |
| Introduction and Opening Remarks | |
| 9:00 - 9:30 | <p>Opening remarks by Jean Francois Pactet, Director of Human Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France</p> <p>Opening remarks by UN Women and presentation of objectives of the meeting - Papa Seck, Chief Statistician, UN Women</p> <p>Quick round of introductions by participants (All)</p> |
| Session 1: Overview of 2018 Activities | |
| 9:30 – 10:45 | <p><u>Presentations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in implementing Making Every Woman and Girl Count Silvia Pina, Programme Management Specialist, UN Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country update - Maureen Gitonga, Programme Analyst, UN Women Kenya Country Office • Update on resource mobilization & funding status Papa Seck, Chief Statistician, UN Women <p><i>* Q&A and group discussion at the end</i></p> |
| 10:45-11:00 | Coffee break |
| Session 2: Partner updates & opportunities for collaboration | |
| 11:00 – 12:15 | <p><u>Presentations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner updates & opportunities for collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN Women & WHO Joint Programme on EVAW Data Juncal Plazaola Castano, Policy Specialist, EVAW, UN Women ○ Developing a gender module for National Statistics Development Strategies (NSDS) (PARIS21/UN Women) Emilia Rossi, Project Officer, PARIS21 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Global Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics Paulina Grobet, Coordinator, Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics ○ Update on UNECE Task Force on Communicating Gender Statistics Fiona Willis - Nunez, Statistician, UNECE ○ Synergies between Individual Deprivation Measures & MEWGC Jo Crawford, IDM Team <p><i>* Q&A and group discussion at the end</i></p> |
| Session 3: Lessons Learned & Plans for 2019 | |
| 12:15 – 1:25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of lessons learned in 2017-18 and plans for 2019 Papa Seck, Chief Statistician, UN Women <p><i>* Q&A and group discussion at the end</i></p> |
| 1:25- 1:30 | Wrap up & next steps |

List of Participants

| Country | Attendee name | Title |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Australia | Sharon McIvor | Policy Officer, Gender, Violence and Security Section, DFAT |
| France | Jean Francois Pactet | Director, Human Development, MOFA |
| | Fabricia Delavignes | Gender Advisor, MOFA |
| | Adriana Domagala | UN Relations, MOFA |
| | Raphael Botbotti Frisson | Director, UN Relations, MOFA |
| | Ouafe Sananes | Gender expert, Agence Française de Développement |
| Ireland | Emer O'Brien (remotely) | Policy Unit, Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs |
| Sweden | Annika Lysen | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| United Kingdom | Bob Gibbons (remotely) | Deputy Head, Violence Against Women and Girls Team, Policy Division, DFID |
| United States | Cathy Cozzarelli | Senior Gender Advisor, Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID |
| Organization | Attendee name | Title |
| Alwaleed Philanthropies | HRH Princess Lamia bint Majed AlSaud | Secretary General |

| | | |
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| | Amal AlKathiri | Local Initiative - Executive Director |
| Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation | Sarah Hendriks | Director, Gender Equality |
| | Erin Hohlfelder | Senior Programme Officer |
| Chanel Foundation | Shawna Carroll | Project Manager |
| IDM | Joanne Crawford | Research, Policy & Advocacy, IWDA IDM Team |
| OECD | Gaelle Ferrant | Economist, OECD Development Center |
| PARIS21 | Emilia Rossi | Project Officer |
| | El Iza Mohamedou | Deputy Secretariat Manager |
| Procter & Gamble | Jamila Belabidi-Chahid | EIMEA supplier Diversity |
| UNECE | Fiona Willis-Nunez | Statistician |
| World Bank | Caren Grown | Senior Director of the Gender Group |
| UN Women | Papa Seck | Chief Statistician |
| | Silvia Pina | Programme Manager |
| | Lauren Billi | Programme Analyst |
| | Juncal Plazaola Castano | Policy Specialist, VAW data |
| | Tunay Firat | Partnerships Specialist |
| | Maureen Gitonga | Programme Analyst, UN Women Kenya Office |
| | Paulina Grobet | Coordinator, Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics |