



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



Europe and Central Asia



Key findings of UN Women regional assessment, 2017:

- Poor access to data and limited analysis, interpretation and use of gender statistics;
- Not enough data disaggregation
- Gender is a low priority for the statistical system: limited or no budget allocation.
- Lack of data on VAW: particular concern for the region.
- Other data gaps: unpaid care work, gender pay gap, share of decision-making positions, informal employment, access to and use of information and communication technologies.
- Administrative data not maximized as a source of gender statistics: major weakness in many countries of the region.

Key common challenges:

- Dedicated financial support to gender statistics activities is limited
- Laws on Statistics does not have a specific gender component, but the Law on Gender Equality stipulates that sex-disaggregated must be collected.
- Limited institutional capacity to use gender statistics to inform policy-making and programming

Gender Indicator Data Analysis

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



UNESCAP countries – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

This data analysis compares the indicators from three datasets:

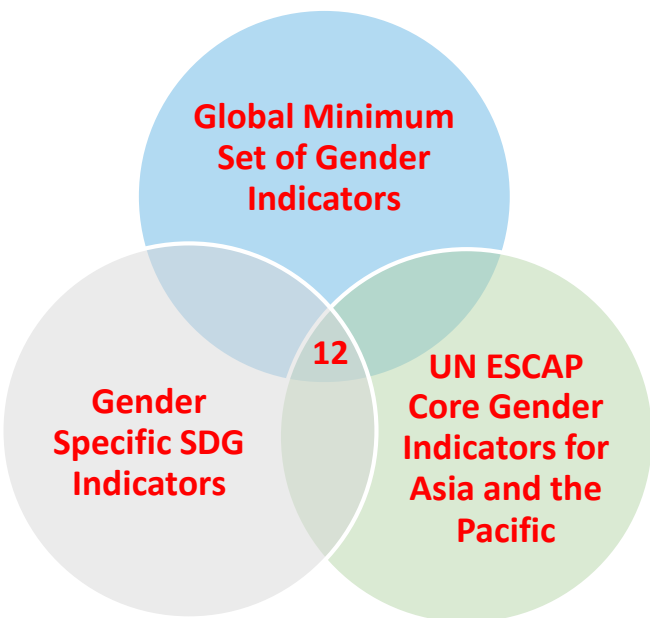
The UN ESCAP Core Set of Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific

The UN Global Minimum set of Gender Indicators

The Gender Specific SDG Indicators.

The results of this analysis are split into two sections:

- I. Shows common overlapping indicators between the three data sets
- II. Shows indicator data availability by country, for all UN programmatic countries in the ECA region



1. Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex (Note: Separate housework and child care if possible)
2. Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex
3. Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex
4. Proportion of individuals using a mobile-cellular telephone, by sex
5. Maternal mortality ratio
6. Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional
7. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
8. Women's share of managerial positions
9. Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months
10. Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting
11. Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18
12. Adolescent birth rate

**Common Indicators:
Gender Specific SDGs,
UN ESCAP Core Gender
Indicators for Asia and
the Pacific
& Global Minimum Set
Indicators**



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Data production:

- VAW prevalence study – Georgia and Albania
- Multi-Indicators Cluster survey (UNICEF) – Kosovo (to start in 2018)
- VAW in conflict and post-conflict situations (OSCE) – Moldova, Western Balkan countries (*UN Women ECA core-funds*)

Data use – opportunities applied:

- Vulnerability Atlas developed (with UNCT Tajikistan)
- Women in the context of labour migration in Central Asia (with IOM)



- ***Issue Based Coalition on SDGs data (led by UNICEF RO)*** – analysis of UNDAFs and all MAPS's data related findings to develop with recommendations for further actions by UNCT and IBC
- ***MOU with OSCE (signed in September with UN Women ECARO facilitation)*** – data as a priority for joint work on women political participation and elimination of VAW
- ***Common Chapter for UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF*** – data as one of 3 priority areas for joint work in the region (+ gender equality promotion and youth)
- ***UNECE*** - Gender Work session 2019; follow-up on gender statistics trainings
- ***UNESCAP*** (through UN Women APRO) – capacity development; Gender Statistics sub-group

Capacity development of data producers and users – priorities for 2019-2020

- To explore opportunities to systematize and institutionalize trainings to be able to respond to the countries needs
- Explore further how gender data literacy course could be sufficiently integrated into the existing UN supported trainings (through UN Women Training Center, UNSSC)
- Replication of Kyrgyzstan pilot on data users training on VAW/crime data application
- Working further with UNECE and UNESCAP– follow-up on trainings conducted at the regional and country levels
- Explore online tools/approach for gender data literacy courses

- **B+25 review process at the national and regional levels:**
 - next generation of Women and Men statistical publication;
 - thematic fact sheets (women and poverty, women and education, etc.)
- **High Level Political Forum 2019 on SDGs:**
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Turkmenistan present their National Voluntary Review/NVRs on SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17— support for gender data analysis to apply from NVRs
- **Progress of the World's Women 'Families in a Changing World':**
 - ECA regional brief for the progress report, based on data on demography, poverty, unpaid care work, etc.
 - Statistical publications on Family issues (Uzbekistan)

Steps for experience sharing

Support South-South exchange of practices between ECA countries and outside

Mapping **institutions** delivering trainings on data collection/analysis in ECA region

Sharing a **roster of experts** for thematic expertise on SDGs for a consolidated roster of experts

Linking UN staff within the region for per-to-per exchange and learning for better understanding of main data ecosystem to track a progress towards SDGs within new generation of UNDAFs

