MEWGC Status implementation:
Lessons Learned
National assessments

Positives
- Necessity of national assessments
- Validation of MEWGC’s organizing framework
- Consultation with NSS and responding to national demand
- Useful entry point and signal for UN Women’s country offices

Challenges
- Significant time commitment
- Care to select adequate consultants – quality can vary
Key gender data gaps

Expected and confirmed

- Time use and VAW data
- Using existing data better: reprocess and disaggregated – but how?
- More focus on improving administrative sources
- But lack of gender statistics capacity in MDAs

Somewhat unexpected

- Alternative data sources (e.g. CGD, big data etc.)
Coordination and capacity

- Lack of capacity of MOWA – genuine interest but no capacity
- Siloes and fragmentation a challenge at country level but also for the programme itself (e.g. multiple LOAs)
- Important technical capacity gaps, affects recruitment – need for training
MEWGC Status implementation:
capacity building and training
Different needs

- Basic training – what is gender statistics? can vary for technical and non-technical audiences or mixed
- Sectoral (e.g. industrial gender statistics)
- Specialized and highly technical – e.g. TUS, VAW
- Hands-on (e.g. study visits and P2P exchanges)
- Gender statistics training curriculum (e.g. SIAP)
Approach varies as well

- Sub-group on Gender Statistics Training under the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific
- Collaboration with those who have existing tools (e.g. ESCWA)
- Partnerships where possible (e.g. with Statistics Sweden); model being replicated nationally in Uganda as pilot
- Referral services (e.g. FAO for land indicators) and collaboration with UN Agencies based on mandates (e.g. UNIDO on industrial gender statistics in Africa)
- Provide ad-hoc technical support to country teams as needed
- Foster direct P2P exchange through CEGS
Thank you!