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

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.)

- 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

- 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)

- 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