



**Global Review of Gender Statistics
Preliminary results for Africa Region
- A few highlights**

Global Forum on Gender Statistics

27-29 March 2012

Dead Sea, Jordan

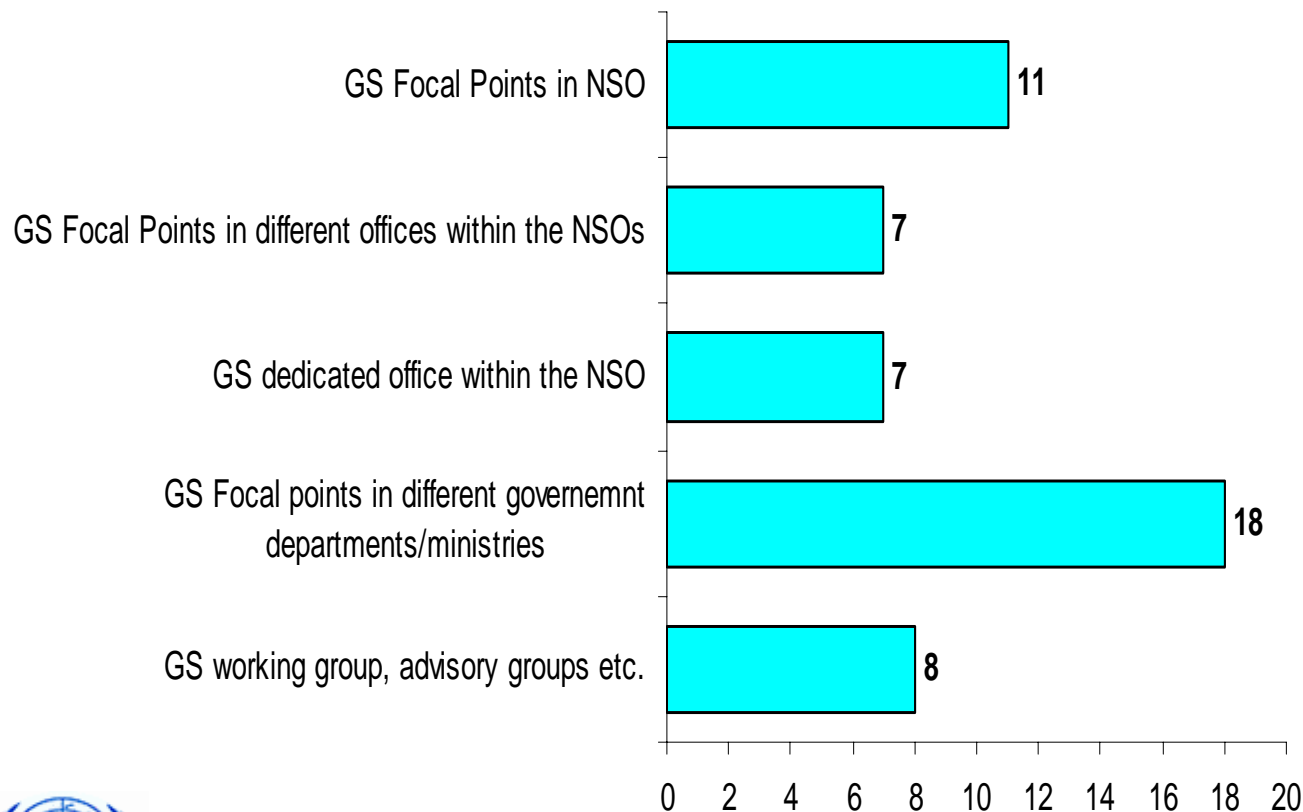
Response

- 20 countries in the region responded
- Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon,, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe – (10 Anglophone and 10 Francophone)
- Countries being followed up
- Gaps and inconsistencies exists – need to engage with the countries to improve



Institutional arrangement

Gender Statistics Entities within the NSOs or other office in NSS



In 13 countries out of 20 GS entities within NSO report directly to the Chief Statistician

Others report to heads of sections, departments – mainly demography, social statistics



Institutional arrangement (contd)

Main tasks of the GS entities within the NSOs (20 responses)

Top three tasks

- Answering requests for gender statistics (17)
- Compiling GS data (14)
- Disseminating gender statistics (14)

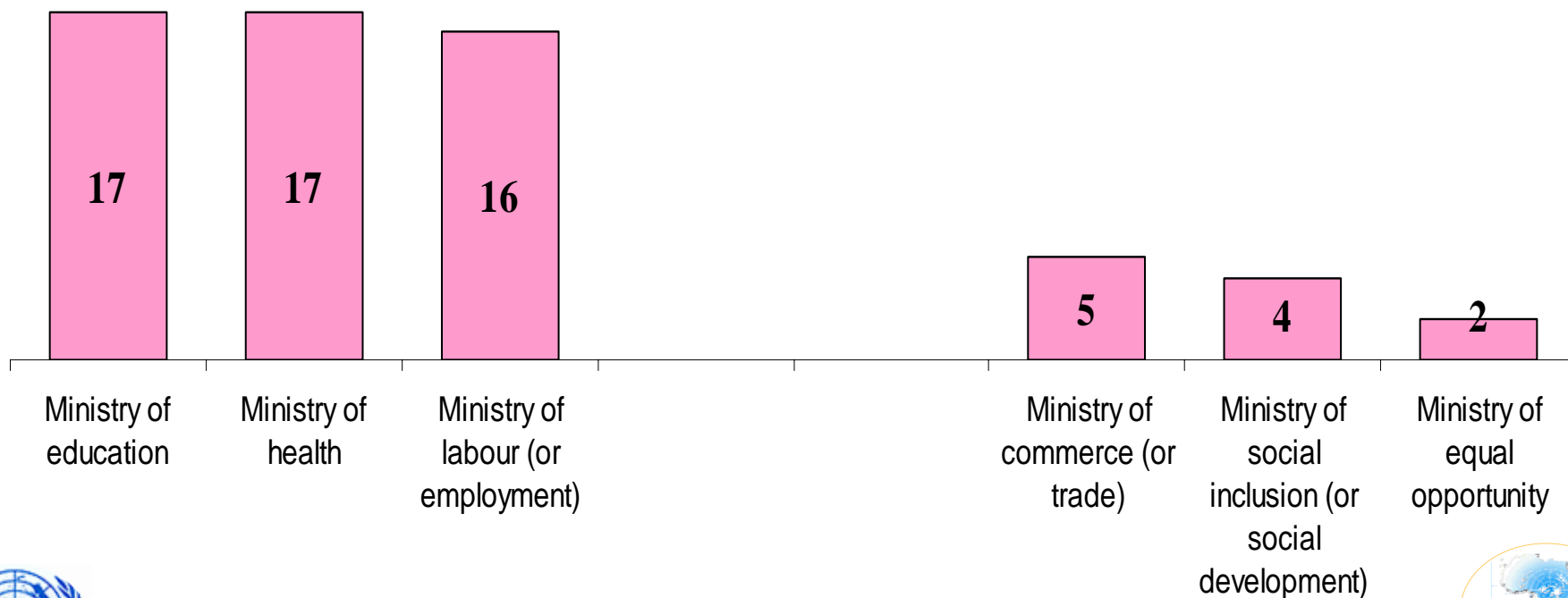
Bottom three tasks

- Introducing statistics in gender training and sensitization workshops (7)
- Organization of gender statistics related national training (5)
- Integrating gender perspective in statistics training (3)



Institutional arrangement (contd)

Ministries generating gender statistics (19 responses)



Institutional arrangement (contd)

Coordination mechanisms

- Only 8 out of 19 countries have inter-ministerial mechanism for coordinating gender statistics at the national level. 2 countries have informal mechanisms (eg. team of focal points, User-producer workshops)
- NSO is the main office which coordinates gender statistics in most of the countries (15), their main role being a) compilation of data received and b) producing main statistical outputs
- NSO works jointly mainly with Ministries of health, education and labour mainly in the area of data compilation and dissemination



Institutional arrangement (contd)

Only 5 out of 20 countries reported to have dedicated budget and 8 receive funds as and when required



Production of Gender Statistics

The main areas of for which gender statistics is produced regularly
(19 responses)

Poverty (15), Unemployment (14), Education and Training (14),
Mortality (14) and Sexual and reproductive health (14)

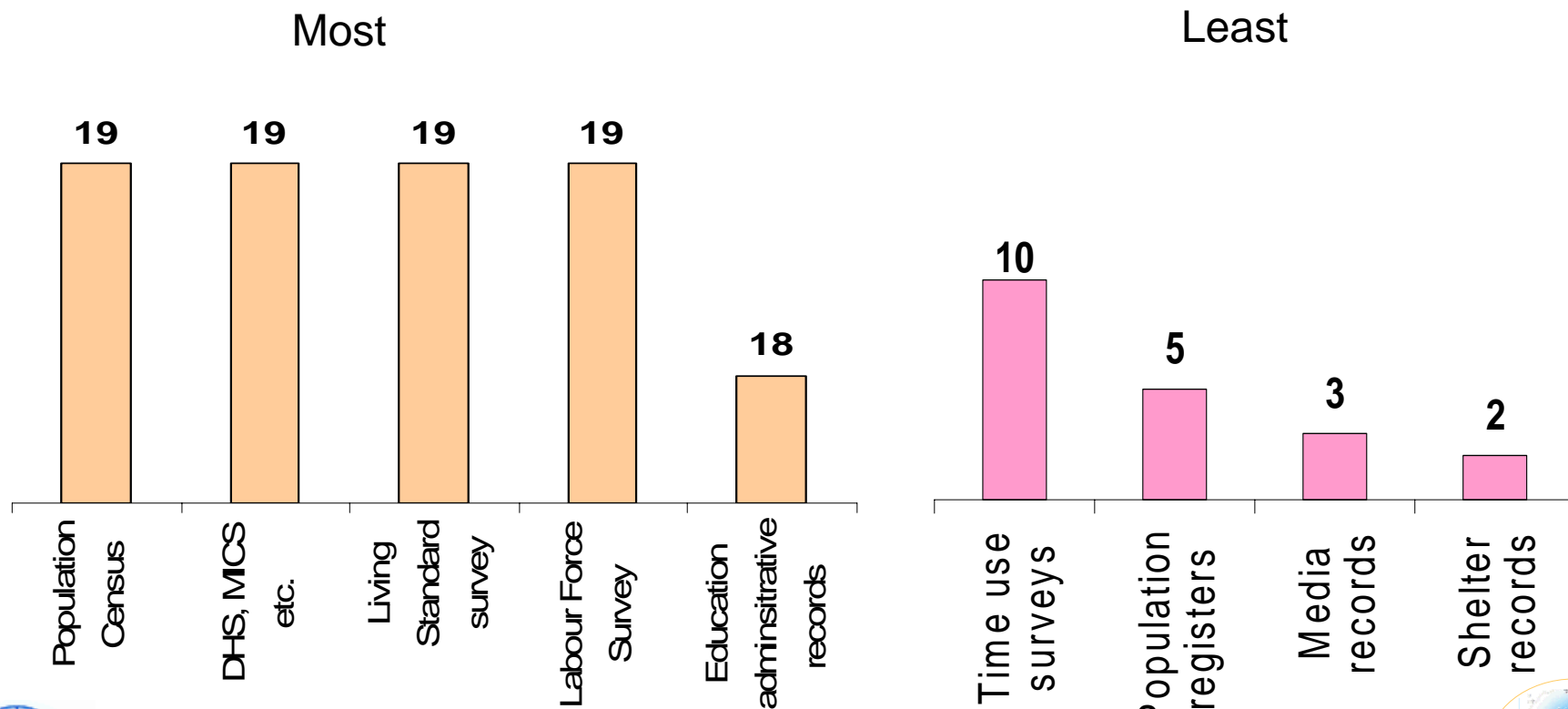
Areas for which gender statistics not produced regularly

Media (5), ICT (5), Entrepreneurship (4) and Satellite Account (3)



Production of Gender Statistics (contd.)

The primary data sources for gender statistics (20 responses)



Addressing users' need

10 out of 20 countries have a mechanism for collaboration and dialogue between users and producers

Others have ad hoc arrangements such as workshops, round tables, infrequent meetings

The areas of gender statistics that is reported to be most influenced by such dialogues are

Concepts/definitions/measurements and Data collection programmes



Gender mainstreaming in national statistical system

National programme documents that contain requirements for the compilation and production of genders statistics (18 responses)

NSDS (12), Strategy on mainstreaming of GS (2), Activity plan (5)

Others include (some examples)

- Strategy Paper for Growth and Employment (Cameroon)
- National Strategy for Integrating Women and Development (Djibouti)
- Ghana Shared Growth and Development (Ghana)
- National Gender Policy (Nigeria)



Gender mainstreaming in national statistical system (contd.)

Overall objectives of the NSS in GS (some examples)

- Better knowledge of gender issues for better integration of women (Cote d'Ivoire)
- Mainstreaming gender in socio-economic and demographic surveys: Collect and Compile (Ethiopia)
- To collect, compile and disseminate data on gender statistics in order to formulate better policies and monitor their progress (Ghana)
- Integrate gender in order to adequately meet the need of users (Senegal)
- To be able to generate gender disaggregated statistics with a view to facilitate the formulation of gender sensitive policies (Zambia)



Gender mainstreaming in national statistical system (contd.)

Only 2 out of the 16 countries have stated to have fully achieved the stated objectives and 10 partially achieved

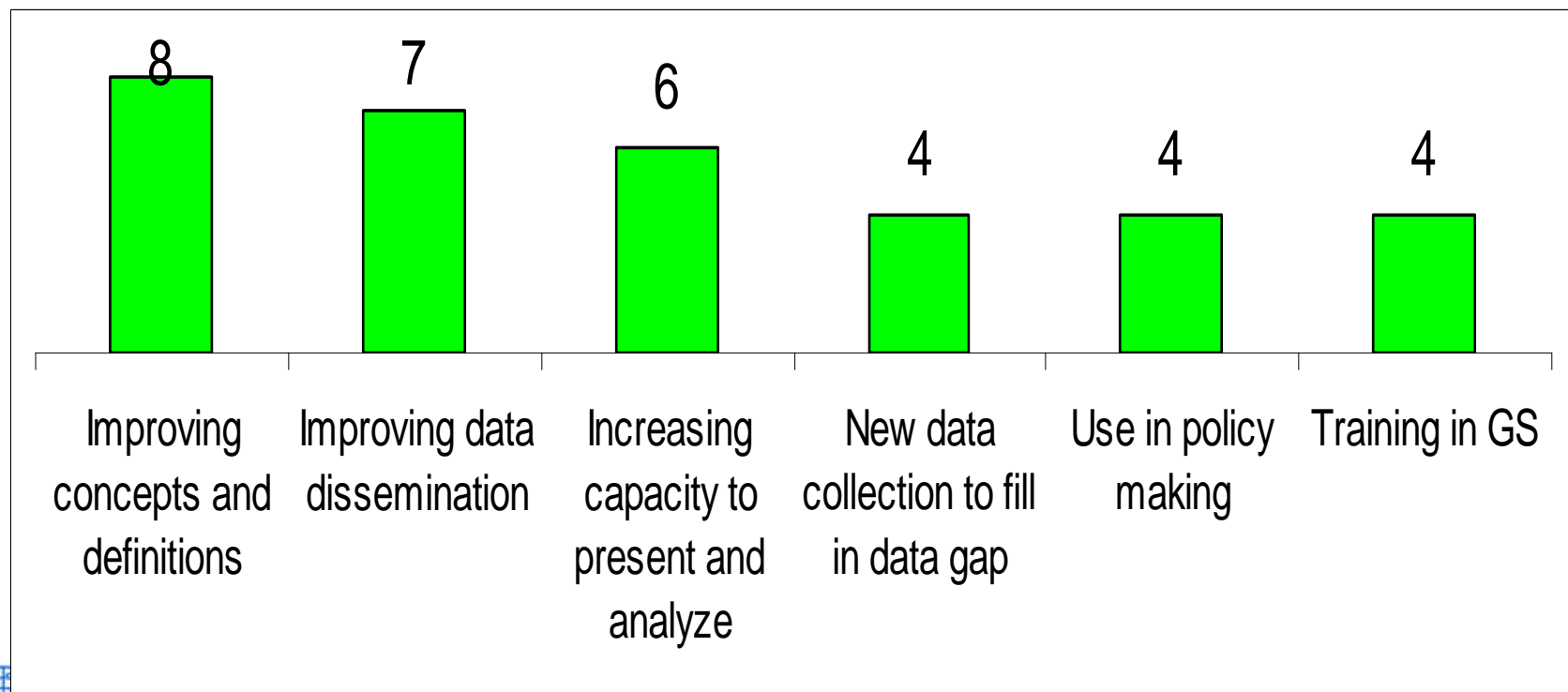
Varied reasons for meeting the objectives – organizing workshops and training programmes was reported by 6 countries

Most common reason stated for not meeting the objective – Lack of financial and human resources and Lack of political will



Gender mainstreaming in national statistical system (contd.)

Areas where full success has been achieved in developing of GS
(18 responses)



Legal Framework

Laws and regulations governing the production and dissemination of GS (20 responses)

Statistics Law (14)

Statistics regulation (4)

National statistics action plan (4)

Gender related law (2)

Gender related regulation (2)

Gender related national action plan (7)

None (4)



Gender mainstreaming in national statistical system (contd.)

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Comments and suggestions for international work on GS

Most suggestions relate to

- Development of manuals and guidelines
- Training and sharing of best practices
- Harmonizing of concepts and definitions



Summary

Too early to draw specific conclusions

Wide variations among countries – at different levels of progress

In many countries ad hoc approach to the development and mainstreaming of GS – challenges in institutional, coordination and technical areas

Training seems to be the most neglected area and most sought after support



Thanks

