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Supporting the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics

International Seminar on Data for Sustainable Development Goals: Data Disaggregation, 3 - 4 NOV 2016, Seoul

Lot of progress on gender statistics but SDGs pose many challenges for gender statistics, new and existing

- 80% of indicators in SDG5 (11 out of 14) do not have accepted international standards for measurement and/or data collection by most countries is irregular
- Measurement of gender and intersecting inequalities needs to be prioritized, current tools insufficient
- Important areas are neglected in SDGs due to lack of standards and measures (e.g. gender dimensions of poverty, gender and the environment, etc.)



Actions are needed to address three inter-related challenges:

1. Weak policy space and legal and financial environment to produce gender statistics at national level
2. Technical challenges within National Statistical Systems that limit the sustainable production of gender statistics
3. Lack of access to data and limited capacity on the part of policymakers and other users to analyse data to inform policies



High-level launch event during 71st UNGA (21 September 2016)



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“If we don't collect the data on unpaid [#carework](#) women do, we won't recognize that hidden inequality”- [@melindagates](#)
[#genderdata](#) [#UNGA](#)

“Poverty is sexist. Government social policies have to support the most vulnerable.”- [@macky_sall](#), President of Senegal
[#genderdata](#) [#UNGA](#)

1. Conducive environment:

Supportive and well-coordinated policy environment in place to ensure gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs

Outputs

Technical and financial support to:

- 1.1. Conduct an assessment of gender statistics and identify gender data gaps
- 1.2. Mainstream gender in national strategies for producing statistics
- 1.3. Develop national plans to localize gender-related SDGs targets and indicators



2. Increasing production:

Quality, comparable and regular gender statistics are produced to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs, CEDAW and Beijing

Outputs

Capacity of the national statistical system strengthened to:

- 2.1. Compile Tier I indicators
- 2.2. Collect Tier II indicators
- 2.3. Produce Tier III indicators



3. Improving use:

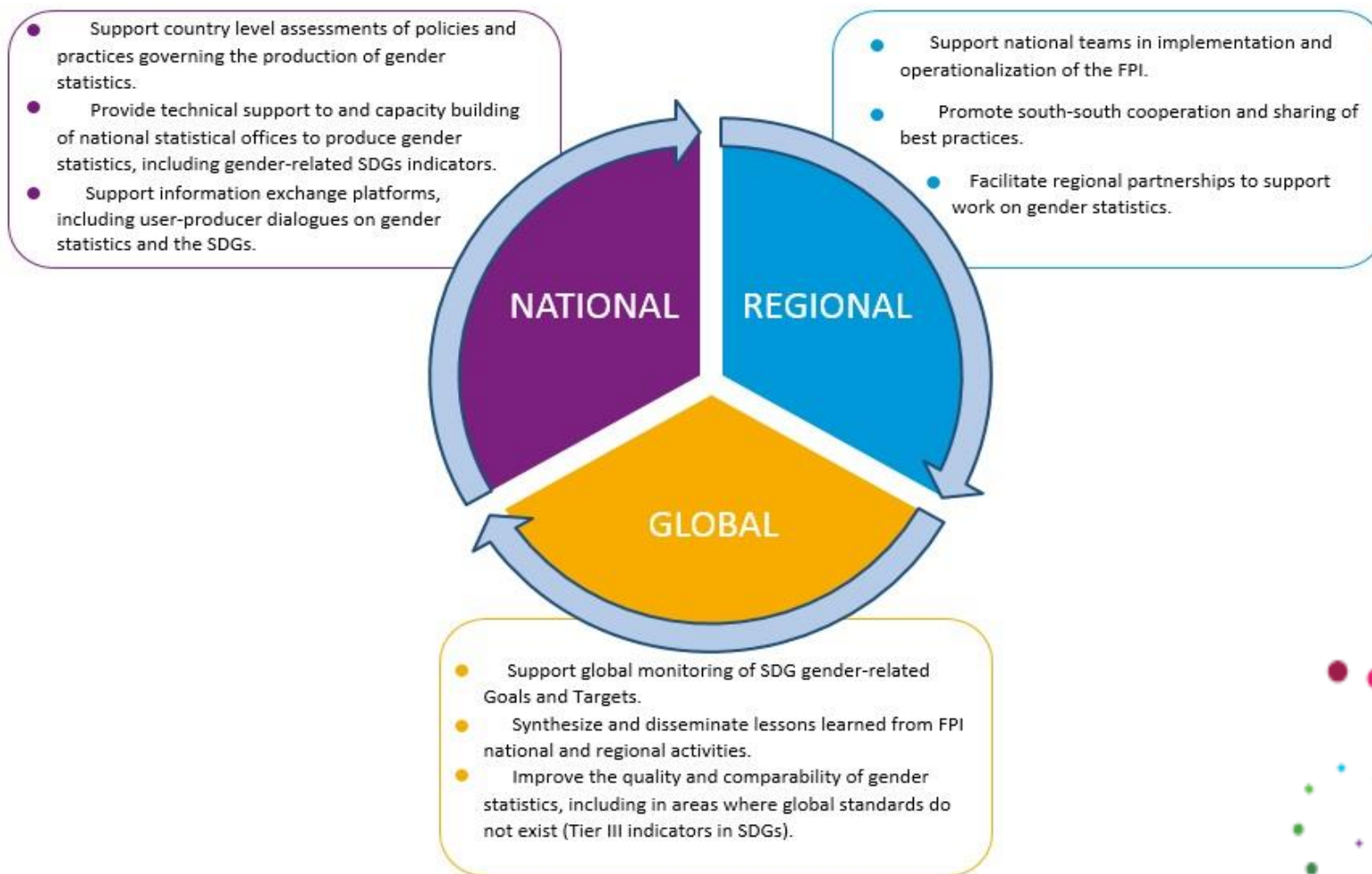
Gender statistics are accessible to all users and can be analysed to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes, and promote accountability

Outputs

- 3.1. Support increased gender data dissemination
- 3.2. Promote institutionalization of user-producer dialogues to increase accessibility, quality and demand for gender statistics
- 3.3. Strengthen capacity of civil society, government and other actors to analyse and use gender statistics to inform decision-making



Implementation of the Gender Statistics FPI at the national, regional and global levels



- ✓ 12 pathfinder countries where program will be implemented
- ✓ 6 Regional projects (West & Central Africa; East and Southern Africa; North Africa & Western Asia; Asia & Pacific; LAC; Europe & Central Asia)
- ✓ Global support project and regular SDGs monitoring
 - Regular SDGs monitoring
 - Global programme on violence against women (w. UNFPA, UNSD, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP);
 - Extension of EDGE joint program to cover new areas (w. UNSD)
 - Global Centre of Excellence (w. INEGI & Gov of Mexico)



1- Getting the policy and planning framework right



- ✓ Prioritize consultations, participation, diverse voices
- ✓ Address gaps in national and sectoral plans for statistics
- ✓ Map data availability & identifying data gaps, including in key policy areas and for population groups
- ✓ Develop plans to monitor gender-related SDGs



2- Technical and financial resources to address data gaps



- ✓ Re-process existing data, focus on disaggregation (e.g. sex, age, location, disability, ethnicity etc.)
- ✓ Improve data collection and population coverage (e.g. violence against older women, time use)
- ✓ More work to address gender biases in measurement (e.g. asset ownership; poverty etc.)



3- Investing in better use of the data



- ✓ Make data more accessible, facilitating third party analysis -- NSO not always best placed for gender analysis
- ✓ Periodic monitoring of SDGs, spotlight on poverty & inequality
- ✓ Improve dialogue with policy-makers, users, civil society
- ✓ Training and grants for use of data by CSO, academia





Thank you

For more information, contact:
papa.seck@unwomen.org