# Supporting NSSs in integrating gender in implementing their statistical programmes: Women Count

9<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Gender Statistics Session III – Gender Mainstreaming Efforts 30 August 2023, 9:00 – 10:15am



### WOMEN II COUNT II



# **WOMEN COUNT**



#### UN Women's strategy for change on gender data: Women Count

#### Three Inter-related Challenges



Weak policy space, legal and financial environments pose barriers to progress



Several critical data gaps remain



Lack of access and limited use of gender data

Women Count Solutions

#### **Creating an Enabling Environment**

#### **Increasing data production**

#### Improving Data Accessibility and Use







#### Key Highlights Women Count Phase I (2016-2021)

**ENABLING ENVIRONMENT** 



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**Countries** have been supported on gender data

**Countries** have included gender data in national strategies and plans

**Countries** have improved coordination within the national gender statistics system

**IMPROVING DATA** ACCESS AND USE

Gender Data has been used to inform

See Women Count Annual Reports and Women Count Data Hub for more details

**INCREASING DATA PRODUCTION** 

Of data to monitor the SDGs are now available, up from 26%



Surveys have been supported to fill critical gender data gaps, including on VAW and time use

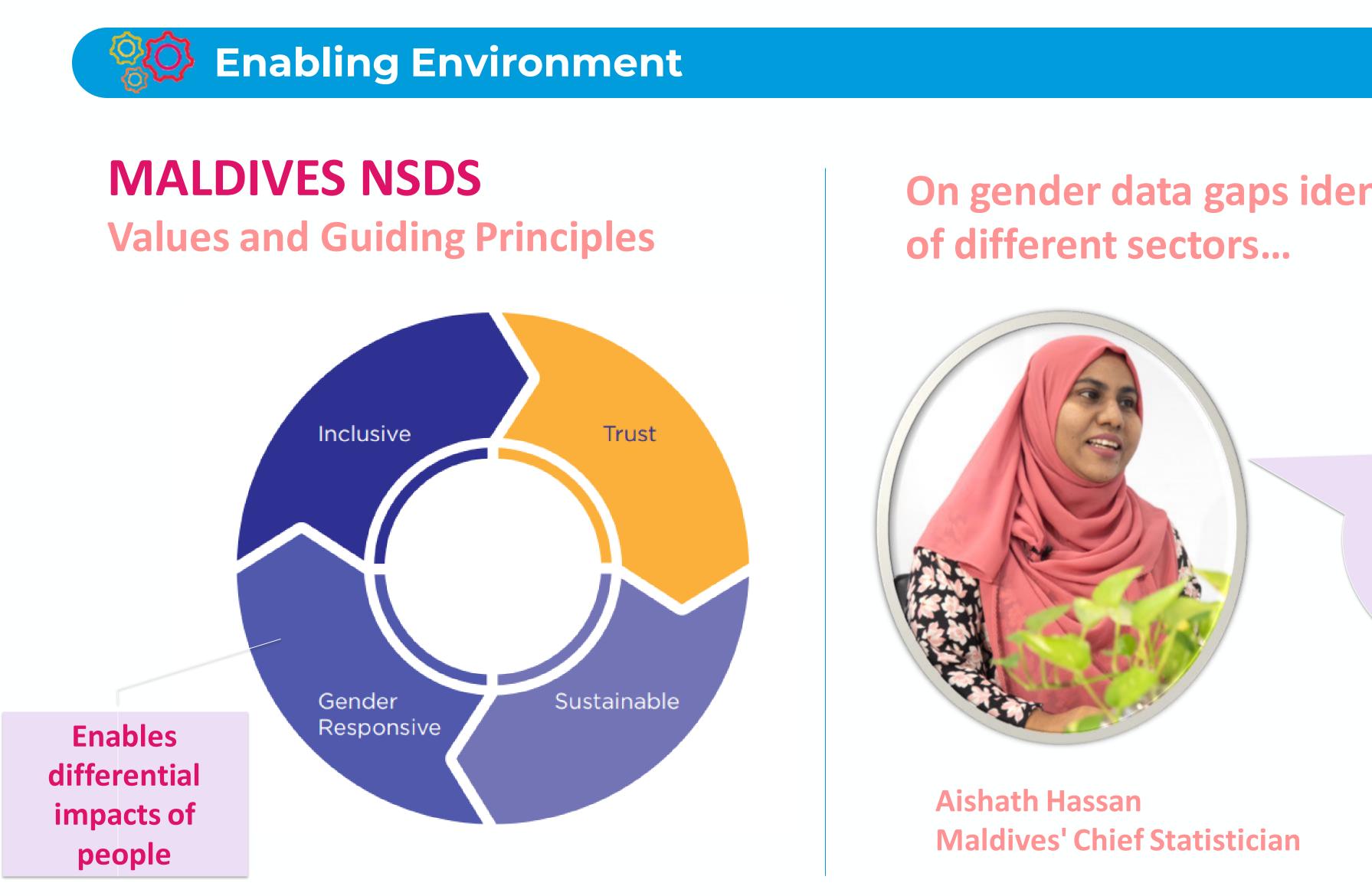
**Countries** produced timely rapid gender data: 78 assessments (RGAs) during crisis



Policies and/or programmes to spur action for gender equality







See <u>Maldives NSDS 2021-30 report</u> and the <u>article on Maldives data story</u> for more details.

# **On gender data gaps identified across a range**

"With these gaps across the board, we thought it important to explicitly refer to **gender-sensitive** data collection in the 10year NSDS."









#### **Increasing Data Production**

### **SENEGAL's Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) During the Pandemic**

- Implemented by ANSD (Senegal's NSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection (MFFGPE)
- **RGA survey** administered via **CATI** to 2,742 respondents in July-August 2020.
- Support provided by UN Women, UN Human **Rights and UNICEF**

See Senegal RGAs report (French), article on Senegal data story and RGAs survey dashboard for more details

Helped **ANSD plan** its activities

MoW working with partners (incl. UNFPA) on expansion of GBV interventions

#### **New data**

on the gendered impacts of the pandemic

New data on intersecting forms of discrimination

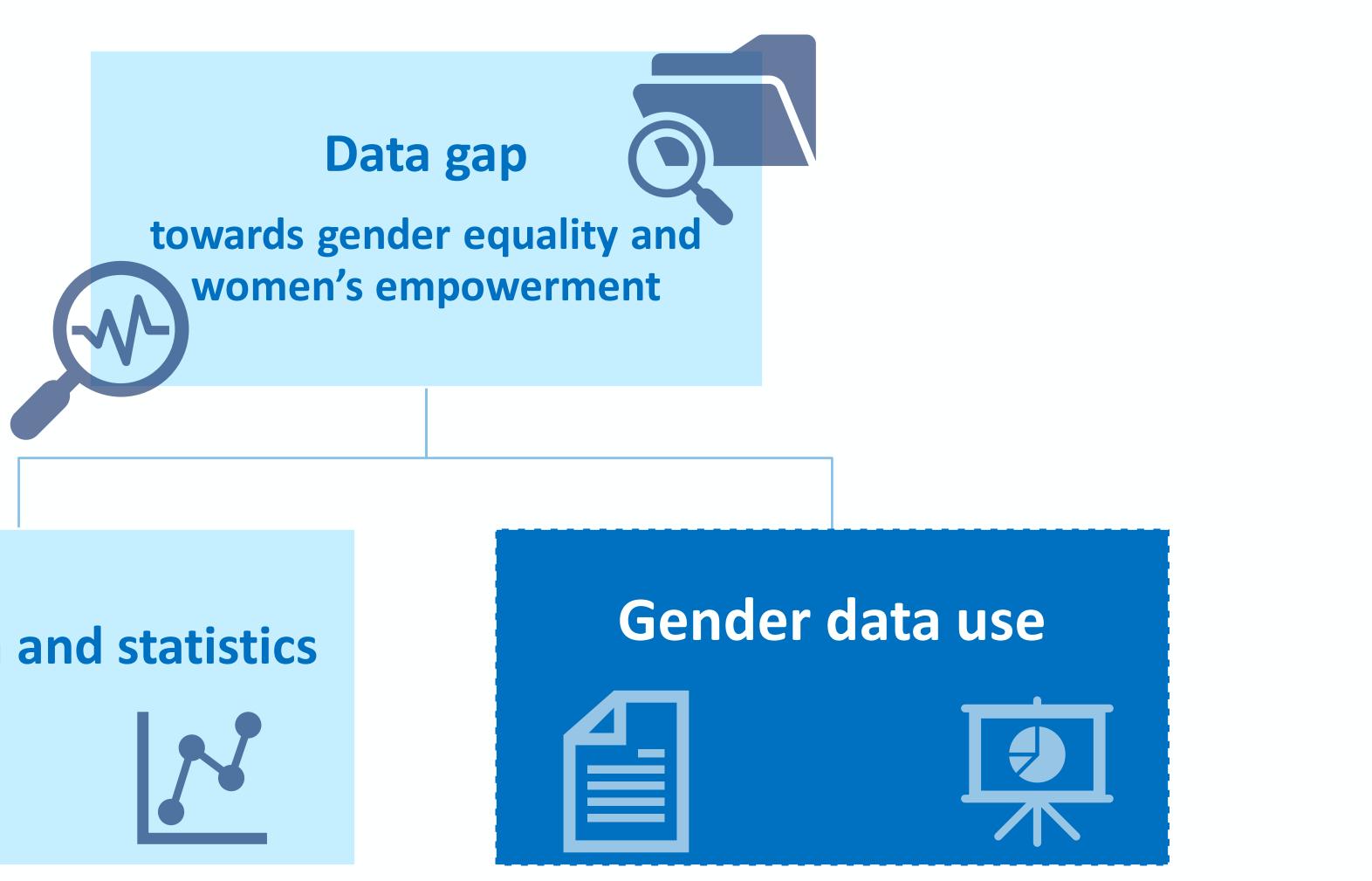
Contributed to fueling a **new** programme on the economic resilience of women in the informal sector

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#### **Gender data and statistics**











In Kenya, strong collaboration with national partners resulted in new data and policy action on to transform its care sector



Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027) recognizes unpaid care and domestic work as a key priority.



UN Women supported **first ever national time use survey** in 2021



Supported a National Care Needs Assessment to map out the priorities and benefits of investing in care services



Inform the **development of a National Care Policy Roadmap** which is expected to be adopted this year.



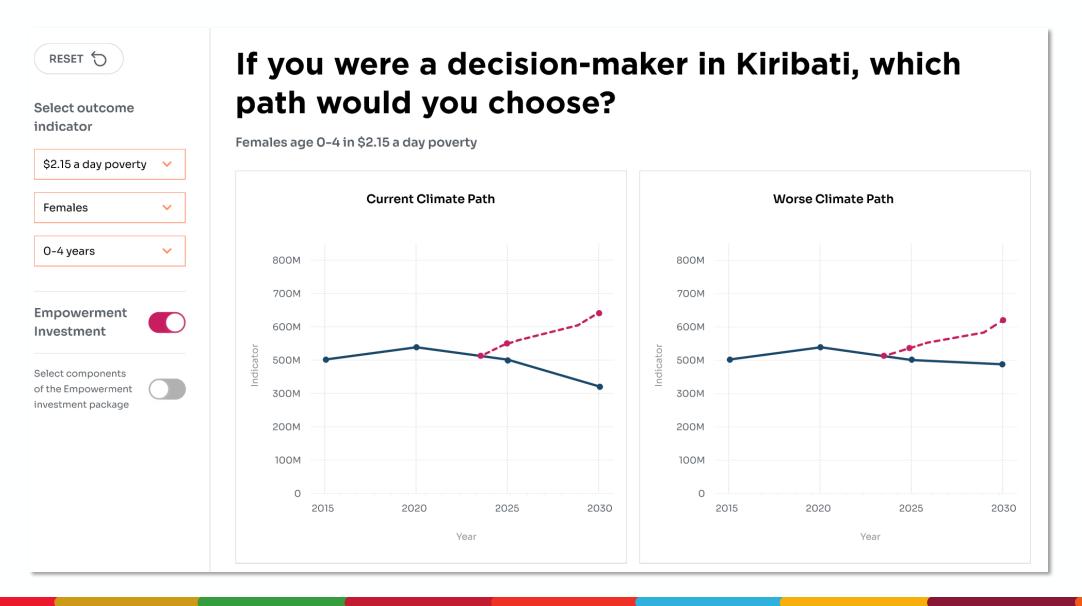
See Women Count Annual Reports and Women Count Data Hub for more details



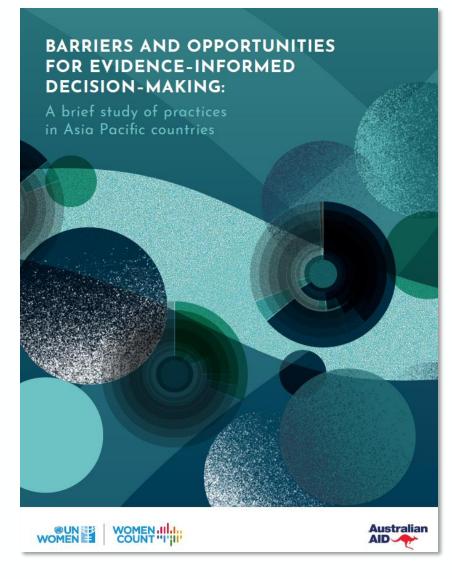


#### Understanding and influencing evidence-based decision-making processes

- Identify barriers and opportunities through polls, key informant interviews and consultations
- Work with country offices and governments to promote use of data for policymaking and monitoring
- Work with communications team for media uptake
- Create user-friendly modelling tools for evidence-based scenario planning



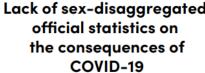
See the <u>report on barriers and opportunities for decision making</u> for more details



Key barriers to using gender data for decision-making



Lack of timely data





Lack of statistical knowledge among decision makers





Limitations associated with third party data sources

Lack of access to

gender data sources



Lack of gender prioritization

#### Key enablers for using gender data for decision-making

Having feminist leadership



Efficient coordination mechanisms







#### From Women Count Phase I to Phase II: Consolidating gains and expanding reach

'What worked' in Phase I Holistic approach to address challenges on gender statistics through tailored solutions

**Transition** to Phase II Sustaining gains to strengthen capacities of governments, civil society and other key actors, **improve planning** and coordination

Scale up data production on existing and emerging topics

Promote use of innovative and nontraditional data sources

#### **Leverage catalytic partnerships to fill**

critical data gaps

**Involve data users and producers** at all stages of statistical processes to drive uptake

#### **Increased focus on data use**

for policy-making, programming and advocacy for gender equality









## Thank you

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