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**Gender Statistics in the Economic Commission for Africa \***

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# Gender Statistics in the Economic Commission for Africa

## **PART A: BACKGROUND**

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## **Part B: GENDER STATISTICS MATERIALS AND ACTIVITIES**

The gender statistics materials and activities undertaken by the Economic Commission for Africa focused on developing tools, strengthening the capacity of various stakeholders, networking on gender statistics and advocacy for improving the collection, analysis and use of gender disaggregated data for sound policy formulation, programme planning, national budgeting and accounting. Tools have also been developed to monitor and evaluate progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. The following sections provide detailed information on the various tools and activities.

### **1. The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI)**

To address the lack of a proper monitoring mechanism to track progress towards gender equality and women's advancement, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), African Center for Gender and Development (ACGD) developed the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI). The AGDI is a composite index that combines both a quantitative assessment of gender equality in the social, economic and political spheres through a Gender Status Index (GSI), and a qualitative evaluation of Governments' performance in implementing key documents they have ratified, through an African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS). The following sections introduce these two components in details, discuss the innovativeness of the index and present the activities that have been undertaken in the framework of the AGDI initiative.

#### *Gender inequalities in figures: the Gender Status Index*

The first part of the AGDI is the Gender Status Index (GSI) which is quantitative measure of relative gender equality in various spheres, computed using 42 indicators selected with scrutiny by an international working group and a Regional advisory panel on the basis of rigorous criteria: relevance for gender equality, availability, the value added of the indicator and the necessity to cover all major domains and issues where gender inequalities are most prominent. These indicators are classified within three blocks: social power block 'Capabilities', economic power block 'Opportunities' and political power block 'Agency'. The social power block focuses on education and health. The economic power block addresses gender equality in income, time use, employment and access to resources. The political power block measures women's and men's representation in decision making in the public sphere and in civil society organizations.

Each block of the GSI is divided into various components. The components are subdivided into a number of sub-components and then into indicators/ variables. Only variables that can be compared for women and men are included in the Gender Status Index, the women's specific issues being addressed in the second part of the AGDI, the African Women Progress Scoreboard. Therefore, indicators such as maternal mortality and violence against women are not included in the GSI.

In computing the GSI, the social, economic and political blocks are given an equal importance. Within each block, each component receives an equal weight. Within each component, each sub-component is weighted the same. The various indicators receive equal weight within a particular sub-component. To meet the objective of democratizing statistics, the index is based on the use of simple indicators comparing women's achievement to men's, thus ignoring population-weighted harmonic means as a basis of computation. However, the GSI can be adapted when suitable, for instance in countries where the balance between women and men suffer from distortions due to serious demographic problems. National research teams are also encouraged to collect when possible data disaggregated by age group, urban/rural and race where available and relevant (e.g. in South Africa) to enrich the analysis in the national AGDI reports.

Two times series of 1990-1995 and 1996-2002 have been used for the collection of national data to have a point of reference at the beginning of the 1990s, at the end of the 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s for all countries. That period covers the adoption and implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as other relevant documents such as the ICPD. The following table contains the full list of indicators used for computing the index.

**Table: Gender Status Index: indicators by block, components and sub-components, and sources of data**

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator
Social power 'Capabilities'	Education	Enrolment	Primary enrolment rate
			Secondary enrolment rate
			Tertiary enrolment rate
		Dropout	Primary dropout ratio
			Secondary dropout ratio
			Literacy
	Primary school completed		
	Health	Child health	Stunting under 3
			Underweight under 3
			Mortality under 5
Life expectancy at birth			
		New HIV infection	
		Time spent out of work	
Economic power 'Opportunities'	Income	Wages	Wages in agriculture
			Wages in civil service
			Wages in formal sector (public and/or private)
			Wages in informal sector
		Income	Income from informal enterprise
			Income from small agricultural household enterprise
	Time-use or employment	Time-use	Income from remittances and inter-household transfers
			Time spent in market economic activities (as paid employee, own-account or employer)
			Time spent in non market economic activities or as unpaid family worker in market economic activities
		Time spent in domestic, care and volunteer activities	
	Employment	Or: Share of paid employees, own-account workers and employers in total employment	
		Access to resources	Means of production
	Access to credit		
	Management		Freedom to dispose of own income
Employers			
Political power 'Agency'	Public sector	High civil servants (class A)	
		Members of professional syndicates	
		Administrative, scientific and technical	
		Members of parliament	
		Cabinet ministers	
		Higher courts judges	
	Civil society	Senior positions in	Members of local councils
			Higher positions in civil service (including government institutions, regional governors and ambassadors)
		Political parties	
		Trade unions	
Employers' associations			
Professional syndicates			
Heads or managers of NGOs			
Heads of community-based associations or unions			

*Qualitative evaluation of women's empowerment: the African Women's Progress Scoreboard*

The second part of the AGDI, the African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS), addresses critical issues on women's rights and empowerment that are better captured through a qualitative assessment, as they are related to the legal, social, cultural and religious spheres. It allows measuring the effectiveness of measures taken by member States at policy, legal, programmatic and financial levels to address resistance, attitudes and behaviours of the general public towards women's rights, gender equality and women's empowerment. The scoreboard puts together all relevant conventions, resolutions and

documents on gender equality and women's advancement relevant to Africa, and monitors their effective implementation by Member States, thus giving an overall picture of country performance in translating their commitments into action. It also provides critical information for the monitoring of the MDGs, the gender component of the NEPAD Africa Peer Review Mechanism and other set developmental goals.

The AWPS is a double entry table composed of two axis: a vertical axis (horizontal lines) listing all the conventions, charters, resolutions, other documents and issues included in the assessment, and a horizontal axis (vertical lines) comprised of the various items for measuring government performance in ratifying each specific convention and effectively implementing and monitoring policies and programmes in line with such convention.

The vertical axis of the AWPS lists the specific items that will be assessed. These consist both of issues that cannot (yet) be measured quantitatively entirely and of qualitative aspects of issues that are also measured in the GSI. As much as possible the various conventions, charters or policy documents that are relevant to the African context are included. In other cases international conventions or documents are used, such as those by the ILO. For each convention, charter, resolution, issue or document listed, a selection of the most salient issues is made, taking care to avoid overlap as much as possible. Like in the Gender Status Index, the various conventions, documents and issues under review in the AWPS are classified within a social, economic and political block, to which a fourth block on women's rights was added. Below the various conventions, documents and issues included in each block are specified.

The set of criteria for assessing the level of ratification, effective implementation and monitoring of each specific convention, charter, document or issue, in each country, form the horizontal axis of the AWPS. This axis is based on other scorecards on gender mainstreaming such as those proposed in the UNIFEM 2000 Progress of the World's Women Report. However, they have been adapted to suit the particular purpose of the AGDI and new elements have been added when relevant. As the AGDI emphasizes national performance in relation to international and regional conventions or charters, ratification of these conventions or charters is the first point on the horizontal axis. The next issue is reporting in line with regional or international requirements. The existence of national laws is also scored. This is followed by the commitment a government has expressed to convert the issues contained in the international document into national policy. In cases when there is no convention or charter covering the particular issues, or when there is no need for a law on the specific area of measurement, these squares are not scored, they are marked with an X.

The next issues scored on the horizontal axis are whether government has developed a plan addressing the specific issue under review, and whether such plan has spelt out measurable objectives and targets within a specified timeframe. Scoring is continued on the existence of an institutional mechanism to implement the plan, and subsequently the allocation of a sufficient budget and the availability of sufficiently qualified human resources. The next scoring is related to the commissioning of relevant research by government on the issues concerned. Another key issue is government efforts to involve civil society including women's NGOs in government policies and programmes. Lastly, monitoring and evaluation, as well as information and dissemination are scored. Below the scoring for the activities listed on the horizontal axis of the AWPS is specified.

For each convention/document and each measurement, a 3-point scoring system is applied to translate the 'qualitative' assessment into a 'quantitative' performance, thus allowing cross-country and trends' analysis: 0 for a zero performance, 1 for a poor to fair performance and 2 for a good to excellent performance. The national scores point out to areas where Member States have made significant achievements as well as those needing improvement, and locate more precisely the various accountability levels for addressing the identified implementation gaps. The simplicity of the scorecard facilitates its use by policy makers, researchers, civil society organizations and other development activists. A detailed

narrative, providing evidence of Governments' efforts to implement policies and actions on the specific issue, substantiates each score. The total score achieved by each country on all the measurements is then calculated, as well as the percentage of the country total score on the possible total score. The following table shows the framework for compiling the AWPS for each country.

**Table: African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS)**

			Ratification	Reporting	Law	Policy commitment	Development of a plan	Targets	Institutional mechanism	Budget	Human resources	Research	Involvement of civil society	Information & dissemination	Monitoring & evaluation	Total	%		
<b>WOMEN'S RIGHTS</b>	CEDAW	Ratification without reservation																	
		Optional protocol		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
		Art 2																	
		Art 16																	
	African Charter of Human and People's Rights – Women's Rights protocol – harmful practices		x																
<b>Social</b>		Beijing Platform of Action	x																
	Violence against Women	Domestic violence	x																
		Rape	x																
		Sexual harassment	x																
		Traffic in women																	
		African Charter on the Rights of the Child art XXVII																	
	Health- ICPD POA Plus Five	STI's	x	x															
		HIV/AIDS	x	x															
		Maternal mortality	x	x															
		Contraception	x	x															
	2001 Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS and women	x	x																
Education	Policy on girl school dropouts	x	x																
	Education on human/women's rights	x	x	x															
<b>Economic</b>	ILO	Convention 100																	
		Convention 111																	
		Convention 183																	
		Policy on HIV/AIDS	x	x															
	Engendering NPRS	Access to agricultural extension services	x	x	x														
		Access to technology	x	x	x														
		Equal access to land	x	x															
<b>POLITICAL</b>		UN 1325 conflict resolution	-	-	-														
		Beijing PFA effective and accessible national machinery	x	-	x														
	Policies	Support for women's quota and affirmative action	x	x	x														
		Decision making positions within parliament/ministries	x	x	-														
		Gender mainstreaming in all departments	x	x	x														
<b>Total score</b>			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

The X represent the measurements for which it is impossible to score, as is the case when for instance ratification is not applicable for a particular document or convention such as the Beijing Platform for Action. In cases where there is no need for a law or policy on the specific area of measurement, that square remains empty, and the first issue to be measured is the policy commitment of the government.

### *What makes AGDI an innovative tool?*

The conception of the AGDI is based on a thorough review of existing indexes developed by various development partners. Key among these indexes are the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) that UNDP has pioneered in 1995 to capture the complexity of gender inequality within a human development framework and to offer a monitoring and policy making tool both at national and global levels. The Gender related Development Index (GDI) focuses on indicators such as life expectancy, educational attainment and adjusted real income to adjust them for measuring gender inequality. The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) focuses on three variables that reflect women's political, economic and social participation political decision making, access to professional opportunities and earning power. Another source of inspiration for the AGDI is the Women's Empowerment Matrix constructed in 1994<sup>1</sup>. The matrix maps out the general gender issues in various spheres –physical, socio-cultural, religious, political, legal and economic- and at various levels – individual, household, community, state, religion and global. Although the WEM does not indicate possible correlations, it emphasizes the interlinkages between the various spheres of women's empowerment or disempowerment, and the levels on which this takes place.

These indexes have played a key role in demonstrating that the level of gender equality in a country is not solely dependent upon a country's economic performance. However, the review of the GDI and GEM has shown their close relation to a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Their compilation is also based on international databases not always adequate to capture African realities. Besides, their primary focus on quantitative issues leaves important qualitative issues such as women's rights out of the loop.

In developing the AGDI, ECA has overcome the weaknesses of the GEM and GDI and built on their strengths. It has broadened the concepts of gender and women's empowerment to include a full range of socio-cultural, religious, legal, economic and political concerns, thus addressing equality and equity in access to and control over social capabilities, economic opportunities and political power, and women's rights issues. By exclusively using nationally available statistics and by assessing the level of implementation of key African documents, the AGDI captures African realities in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment. Its qualitative part, the African Women's Progress Scoreboard, focuses on monitoring policy, programmatic and budgetary responses to issues of women's rights and women's empowerment in various spheres. The AGDI as a tool presents various characteristics.

First, AGDI is an evidence-based, rigorous and independent index, based on a fact-finding exercise by an independent research institution to guarantee high standards in data analysis. This allows documenting achievements and gaps in effective gender mainstreaming and informing policy-making, programmes' formulation and resource allocation.

Second, it identifies gender gaps in selected power blocks –social, economic, political and women's rights- and facilitates the review of the underlying gender relations in Africa. Therefore, AGDI maps out gender gaps between men and women in all spheres and at various levels and analyses the adequacy of policy responses.

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<sup>1</sup> Wieringa, 1994.

Third, AGDI combines a quantitative assessment of gender equality and a qualitative assessment of women's empowerment in all spheres, thus capturing the impact of affirmative action measures on gender equality indicators. Further, the 'quantification' of qualitative indicators related to women's empowerment through a scoring process in the AWPS of the AGDI facilitates comparison between countries and analysis of trends over time within each country.

Fourth, the mechanism set nationally for the implementation of AGDI promotes collaboration between the women's/gender national machinery, line ministries, the national bureau of statistics, research institutions and NGOs, thus making solely bridges between policy making, research and advocacy on gender issues. This also brings great prospects for enhancing policy dialogue on gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies, raising awareness on statistical gaps and advocating to address them.

Fifth, the national AGDI process is owned by member States as the analysis is based on nationally collected data and the process is steered by a national advisory panel chaired by the Head of the national machinery for women.

Sixth, by combining a national and regional process of assessment through the regional advisory panel and the national advisory panels, AGDI allows cross country analysis and exchange. This facilitates the exchange of good practices and networking between neighboring countries, as well as between UN entities and development partners sitting in the regional advisory panel.

Seventh, the comprehensiveness of the tool, which covers all key gender related documents crucial to the achievement of full human rights for women and gender equality, allows to streamline reporting on all key documents and processes such as: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional protocol on women's rights; the Beijing and Dakar PFA and follow up process; the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994 and its review processes; the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and its protocol on the rights of women in Africa; UN Convention 1325 on conflict resolution; various other conventions.

Eighth, by putting together data from various censuses and surveys, AGDI contributes to democratise statistics. The national AGDI reports give an overall data profile of a country and also send powerful advocacy messages to bridge statistical gaps, where gender disaggregated data are missing.

Ninth, at national level, AGDI allows to precisely situate areas of gaps at various accountability levels for gender mainstreaming, such as the political, administrative, financial, legal and professional accountability. Accurate identification of gaps allows addressing them efficiently.

Tenth, AGDI addresses intersecting factors between the MDGs and PRSP, and its use can be pivotal in the framework of formulating and monitoring MDG based PRSPs. Current development practice focuses on result based management in the framework of the new aid modalities. Applying result based management principles to policy making and programming for effective gender mainstreaming requires baseline data against which progress can be measured within a specified timeframe. AGDI provides such data.



## *Activities undertaken*

### **1. The development and piloting of the AGDI involved the following activities**

1. Definition of a theoretical framework by reviewing existing indices and all global agreements and charters to which African countries are signatories to (2003).
2. Presentation of the proposed Index for scrutiny to a working group comprised of statisticians, economists, gender experts, and sociologist/development experts for strict scrutiny. The meeting of the working group was held in Addis Ababa in 2003.
3. Presentation of the proposed Index to a Regional Advisory Panel comprised of representatives from the twelve countries in which the index was to be piloted as well as representatives from the International Labor Organisation, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the UN-Habitat and other partners for discussion and validation (October 2004).
4. Elaboration of a booklet on the index.
5. Launching of AGDI during the Fourth African development Forum (ADF IV) in Addis Ababa on 12 October 2004 and endorsement by Ministers and experts during the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women (Beijing + 10) held in October 2004 during ADF IV.
6. Trial phase application of the Index in twelve countries in order to determine its feasibility, relevancy, and applicability and improve the availability of gender disaggregated data: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Egypt, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda (2004-2005). This involves:
  - a. Setting up a national advisory panel in each country, composed of senior officials from the ministry of women's affairs, economy and finance, health, education, agriculture, justice, employment and from the national bureau of statistics and women's NGOs. Two independent gender experts also sit in the panel.
  - b. Selecting an independent research team for collecting data and compiling the national AGDI report.
  - c. Providing training on the index to the members of the panel and the research team.
  - d. Production of 12 national reports on the AGDI. The set of 12 reports will be launched in January 2007.
7. Synthesising the results of the field trials for publication in the African Women's Report. The report, which is being finalized provides an in-depth analysis of both individual indicators and of particular trends and salient issues. A major focus is put on best practices, in order to allow African governments to learn from the experiences of neighbouring countries.

## **2. The Guidebook on mainstreaming unpaid work and household production in national statistics, policies and programmes**

To raise the awareness of Member States on the importance of unpaid care work and household production in African economies as well as the policy implications, the ECA/ACGSD has developed a 'Guidebook on mainstreaming gender perspectives and household production in national statistics, budgets and policies'. The Guidebook is a compendium of methodologies and tools which use national accounts, policies and budgets as entry points to mainstream unpaid work and household production into national planning systems with the view of addressing them in policy making processes.

To operationalise the Guidebook, ECA/ACGSD undertook six sub-regional workshops for statisticians, planners and gender experts in 2005: 2 in West Africa (in Benin and Ghana), 2 in East Africa (In Kigali and Nairobi), 1 in North Africa (in Morocco) and 1 in Southern Africa (Lusaka). The workshops' main objectives were to assist Member States apply the Guidebook and to build their capacities on the concepts, tools and methodologies for mainstreaming unpaid work and household production into national statistics, policies and budgets for the effective use of the Guidebook in their respective countries. Overall, 123 participants from 39 countries were trained on how to mainstream unpaid work into national statistics, macroeconomic models and policies and budgets that would lead to the effective use of the guidebook at national level.

Member States are now more aware of the rationale of recognizing and valuing unpaid work and household production as well as the policy implications. As a result, they elaborated action plans and requested more assistance from ECA to effectively apply the Guidebook at national level. Most of the end of workshop evaluations showed that there had been increased awareness, amongst the participants of the policy implications of gender issues in economic policies and the need to use sex and gender disaggregated data to inform economic policy formulation. Plans are underway to provide national level support for the implementation of these tools and guide economic and social policies.

## **3. The Gender Aware Macroeconomic Model**

To provide Member States with a macroeconomic model that takes account of the unpaid care work and other gender issues in Africa, the ECA/ACGD has developed a Gender Aware Macroeconomic Model. The Model is a step further in making national planning gender responsive using time use statistics. To operationalise the model, South Africa was used as a pilot because of the readily available time use and gender statistics. A macro and micro policy simulation was undertaken of the South African economy. The simulations demonstrated that policy shocks such as trade liberalization have differential impact on men and women's market work, unpaid care work, wage, income and welfare.

The ECA/ACGD commenced work with the Djibouti Government to undertake similar work as the pilot initiated in South Africa. The aim of this initiative is to assist the Government of Djibouti in reforming its National System of Accounts to incorporate National Satellite Accounts of Household Production (NSAHP) in accordance with the recommendations of the UN 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). The time use survey results are also expected to provide three immediate outputs:

- A global view of gender disaggregated statistics on productive activities by households and give an economic value for these activities;
- Data for use in building gender- aware macro-economic and micro-simulations models to assist the government of Djibouti to evaluate impacts of its policies on poverty reduction;
- Data for the Time Use component of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI).

The programme is already underway. Over 50 survey statisticians and national accountants were trained in December 2005 in undertaking the time use survey. It is anticipated that the field surveys will commence in 2007.

#### **4. Provision of advisory services on gender indicators**

In September 2006, the ECA/African Center for Gender and Social Development provided advisory services to the Government of Mauritius, Ministry for Women's Rights, Child Development, Family Welfare and Consumer Protection (MWRCDFWCP) for the development of gender sensitive indicators by national stakeholders. These indicators are needed for monitoring the implementation of the 'newly' defined national gender policy and gender action plan. The gender policy involves the following sectors: economic empowerment; education and training; health; human rights, violence against women and legal issues; power and decision making; agriculture, fisheries and environment; the media and tourism. The mission involved training of senior officials in the development of gender indicators, using the African Gender and Development Index as a framework.

### **PART C: ONGOING REGIONAL OR COUNTRY PROJECTS**

#### **1. Extension of the AGDI**

The extension process of the AGDI is three fold:

- First the current index will be reviewed to reflect the following recommendations of the Regional Advisory Panel: (i) to address critical issues for women such as water and sanitation, professional training, human settlement and housing, local governance and land tenure; (ii) to provide countries with the necessary space for adding good and specific data, when available; (iii) to find a more appropriate way for scoring country performances to avoid over or under scoring of the African Women's Progress Scoreboard; and (iv) to increase the levels of scoring in the scoreboard (e.g. from 3 to 5). The document will also be refreshed taking into account the outcome of the Beijing Plus Ten review process, the ICPD Plus Ten Programme of Action and the Outcome of the Millennium Summit. An expert group meeting is scheduled for March 2007.
- Second, in terms of geographical coverage, the AGDI will be extended to all African countries between 2007 and 2009. The extension process has already started with four additional countries: Cape Verde, Namibia, Senegal and The Gambia.
- Third, sectoral AGDIs will be developed in 2007: 1 focusing on agriculture and 1 on trade, with a focus on intra-African trade.

#### **2. The development account project on 'Strengthening African statistical systems to generate gender disaggregated data'**

This project will be implemented by ECA, in collaboration with DESA and ESCAP. It is aimed at promoting an enabling environment for mainstreaming gender into the '2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses', enhancing the capacity of African member States to generate and use gender disaggregated data, and facilitate the exchange of best practices on gender disaggregated data. The planned activities include the following:

- An expert group meeting with Directors and Senior Statisticians from national statistical offices to discuss how countries will adopt the 'Principles and Recommendations'

formulated by the UN Statistics Division for the ‘2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses’ from a gender perspective (February 2007).

- Two expert meetings to share, discuss and validate the sectoral AGDI: one on agriculture and one on trade (2007).
- Five workshops to disseminate methodologies for the development of gender-disaggregated data (2007).
- Establishment of a gender statistics network for information sharing and peer learning, beginning with best practices on improving gender indicators (2007).

### **3. The Observatory on African Women’s Human Rights**

The ECA/ACGSD is collaborating with the UNDP Regional Gender Program of Africa Bureau in setting up an African Women’s Human Rights Observatory which will serve as a comprehensive source of data to inter alia:

- Promote awareness, analysis and use of data at the national level to inform policy debates and help decision makers to undertake knowledgeable decisions when developing policies and programs;
- Document a regional perspective regarding the status of women in Africa.

The compilation of a ‘Quick Win’ document entitled ‘Launching an African Women’s Rights Observatory: Participation of Women in Politics and other Decision Making Arenas’ is the first activity for operationalizing the Observatory. It is based mainly on the findings of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) field studies conducted in the 12 countries. The findings in the AGDI national reports, enriched with updated data from other sources have been synthesized, analyzed and packaged in a user-friendly manner, using charts to clearly show the performance of the 12 countries for each quantitative and qualitative indicator on women in decision making and compare the scores across countries. The ‘Quick Win’ document will be packaged in various formats including booklets and CD rom. It will also be available on the future website of the Observatory. The Observatory will be a continuous activity of the ACGSD.

The ACGSD will also develop a methodology for collecting data on gender based violence and the UN SC Resolution 1325 on Conflict Prevention to address the current reporting challenges on these two issues. Once the methodology will be defined, an expert group meeting will be organised to review and validate it in 2008.

### **4. Provision of advisory services**

Following the five subregional training workshops on ‘Gender mainstreaming and integrating household production into national poverty reduction policies, national accounts and national budgets’ organised in 2005, the ECA will provide advisory services to member States on the application of the tools in 2008-2009. Two additional regional training workshops are also planned.

## **PART D: GAPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The AGDI field studies have shown that data on time use are missing for the majority of the countries. Of the 12 countries studied, only 4 (Benin, Ghana, Madagascar, South Africa) had data on time use. Data on wages, income and access to resources are also difficult to obtain for several countries. The following recommendations are made:

- Support countries for undertaking time use studies or including time use questions in household or other surveys.

- Improve coordination of interventions on gender statistics.
- Ensure that gender concerns are mainstreamed into the ‘2010 Round of Population Censuses and Surveys’ from the earliest stages throughout.
- Strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices and national accountants to mainstream gender concerns into data collection, processing, analysis and use.
- Support the development of statistical tools to measure violence against women.
- Upscale current initiatives and networking on gender statistics.
- Advocate for the inclusion of gender and time use modules in the training curricula of statistical training institutions.