

Mainstreaming Gender in the Statistical Commission Agenda

11th Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics
15 October 2024 (virtual)

UNSD: Social and Gender Statistics Section & Environment Statistics Section



**United
Nations**

Statistics Division



Integrating a gender perspective in statistics



1

Systematically consider gender issues and gender-based biases in all processes of statistical activities by:

- a) focusing on certain areas of concern where women and men may not enjoy the same opportunities or status or where women's and men's lives may be affected in different ways; and
- b) by considering specific population groups where gender inequality is likely to be present or more pronounced.

2

Concepts, definitions and measurement used should allow for an adequate reflection of women's and men's status, gender roles and relations in society.

3

Data collection tools should consider stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may introduce gender bias into data.

4

Analyses and presentation of data should reveal meaningful differences and similarities between women and men



United Nations Statistics Division's work on gender statistics



Global Forum on Gender Statistics



**UNITED NATIONS
9TH GLOBAL FORUM
ON GENDER STATISTICS**
29-31 AUGUST 2023
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

10th GFGS – 2025 in
Georgia!



Methodological work



Databases



Global Survey on Gender Statistics

- *Obtain information on how the gender perspective is mainstreamed into NSS
- *Measure progress since 2012
- *Assess impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
- *Identify related best practices and challenges in countries
- *Assess relevance/ impact of work of the UN and partners
- *Guide future work of the IAEG-GS



Gender Statistics



81% of countries

Have gender statistics entities within the NSO



Organizational settings

Transformation over the past decade. Decrease in the prevalence of a singular gender statistics focal point within NSOs and rise in the establishment of dedicated offices for gender statistics.

Organizational funding

Increase in the inclusion of a dedicated budget for gender statistics in the national budget for statistics. Diverse funding sources, including national budgets, women's machinery budgets, projects, and donor support, underscore a multifaceted approach to financing gender statistics initiatives.



69% of countries

Have funding from the national budget on a recurring and regular basis

86% of countries

Have at least one law or regulation mandating the production or dissemination of gender statistics

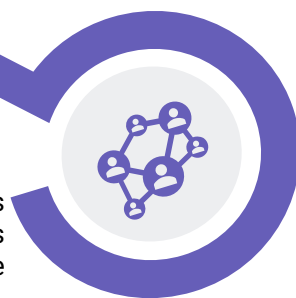


Legal and policy frameworks

Remarkable progress in the integration of gender statistics into NSS.

Collaboration and communication

Collaboration in the production of gender statistics is widespread, with countries engaging in partnerships with international organizations, machinery for the advancement of women, ministries, academia, research institutes, think tanks, and NGOs.



70% of countries

Have formal mechanisms in form of a task force, technical committee, or a similar working group at the national level to ensure data are fit for purpose and effectively utilized

Three most important factors for improvement identified by countries are the **existence of legal or policy frameworks** (45%), the availability of **gender data funding within the NSS** (37%), and **collaboration and coordination at the national level facilitating dialogues between users and producers of gender statistics** (33%).



Methodological work needed for production, use, or management of non-traditional data sources (75%).

Priority areas for capacity building:

- data analysis and utilization (62%)
- production, use, or management of non-traditional data sources (60%)
- reporting of gender-relevant SDGs indicators and data collection, production, and dissemination (58%).



Common challenges: need for a comprehensive analysis of gender data beyond sex disaggregation underscoring the importance of understanding gender dynamics in socio-political, cultural, economic, and social contexts.



During the COVID-19 pandemic: shifts in resource allocation and challenges in securing resources for gender statistics initiatives

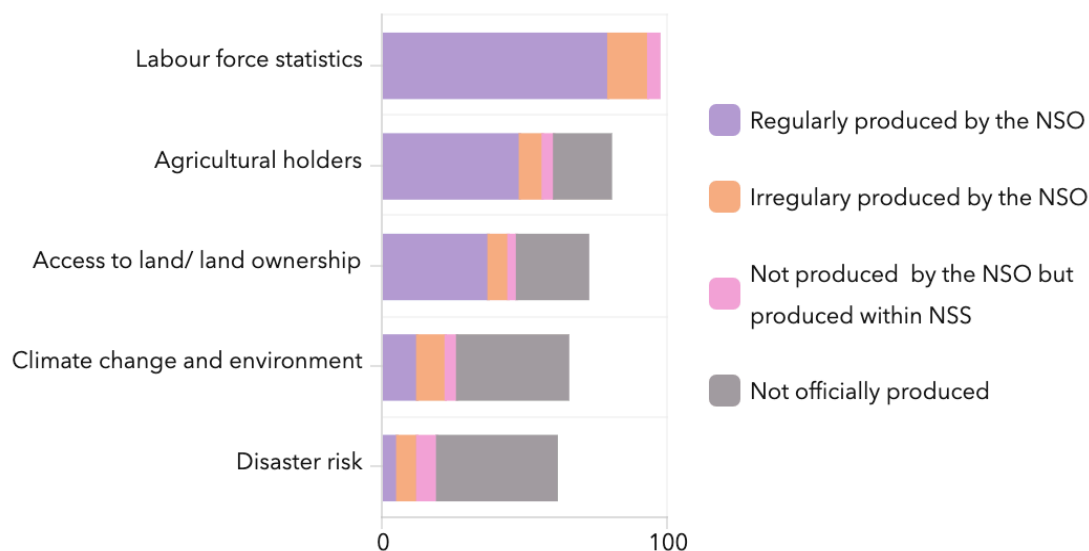


Global Survey on Gender Statistics



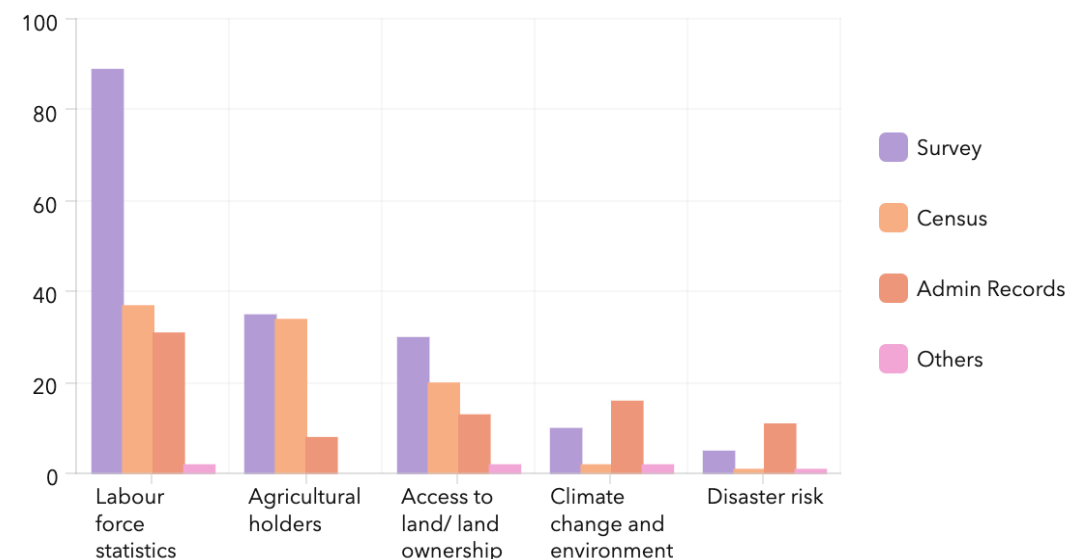
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in climate change and environment statistics

Production of gender statistics, by thematic areas (in percentage)



NSOs are regularly producing GS in some climate-related areas, particularly on **agricultural holders (48%)** and **access to land/land ownership (37%)**. Compared to the **Labor Force (79%)**, climate change-related thematic areas still lag significantly behind.

Data sources used for the production of gender statistics, by thematic areas (in percentages)



Surveys emerge as the primary data source for producing GS in climate change-related thematic areas, though **Censuses** are also notably used for specific areas such as **agricultural holders (34%)** and **access to land/land ownership (20%)**.



United Nations

Statistics Division

Integrating a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission



2020

(51st Statistical Commission)

“Requested that a gender perspective be adopted and integrated into all the agenda items of the Commission, as is, for example, the current practice in the Statistical Conference of the Americas”
(51/115 (b))

2021

The IAEG-GS offered to take on the task of investigating how to integrate a gender perspective across the work of the Commission

A new Advisory Group on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission was proposed

2022

(53st Statistical Commission)

Supported the proposal of the IAEG-GS to implement and monitor Commission decision 51/115, **working in collaboration with other subject-matter experts**

Emphasized the need for statistical offices' commitment at all levels and stages in the process of mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Commission

Took note of countries interested in actively participating and contributing in the upcoming discussions on this topic
(53/111(f))

2023

(54st Statistical Commission)

Report of the Bureau on the working methods of the Statistical Commission – update on gender mainstreaming

UNSD and IAEG-GS undertook initial steps to mainstream gender into priority topics

2024

(55st Statistical Commission)
Report to the Statistical Commission

Approved the note on mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade and business statistics
(55/116 (e))

Priority topic 1:
Business and trade statistics

Priority topic 2:
Climate change statistics

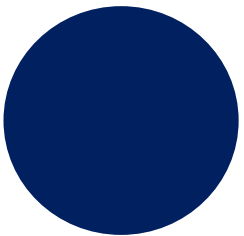
Integrating a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission



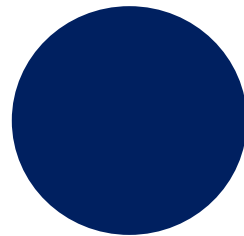
2024 - 2025

Priority topic 2:
Climate change
statistics

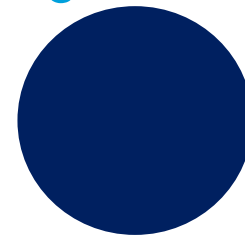
Joint work of EG-
ECCS and IAEG-GS



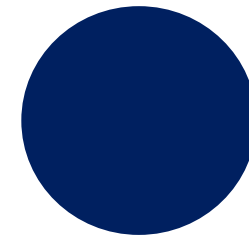
Collection of
country experiences



Guidance note on
mainstreaming
gender into climate
change statistics



Integration of climate and
gender statistics in the
Global Set of Climate Change
Statistics and Indicators



Collection of country experiences in integrating a gender perspective into climate change statistics



UNSD prepared a short survey to collect country information on the way climate change and gender data are being collected and used.

The first set of question inquired who collects climate and gender data independently in the country and the second set of questions were designed to illustrate whether specific mechanisms were put in place for the integration of gender into climate, e.g. via legislation, data analysis and use and the type of instruments applied to collect the data.

19 countries responded to the short survey:

- Armenia, Australia, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Czech Republic, Finland, Netherlands, Slovenia, Suriname, Sweden, UAE, UK, Tanzania, Spain Nepal, Palestine, Ireland, Botswana, Brazil
- 11 countries presented details on integration with strong highlights

Collection of country experiences in integrating a gender perspective into climate change statistics



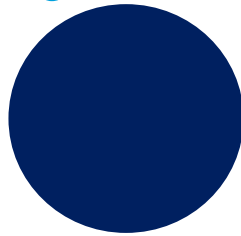
Highlights from the country responses:

- Key inputs on process can be sourced from Sweden: ‘Since 1994, it has been a legal requirement that all official statistics must be gender-disaggregated if possible and appropriate. This applies to all official statistics about individuals, including any climate change statistics if published at an individual level. Although gender-disaggregated statistics are required for gender equality analysis, they are not sufficient. The statistics also need to illustrate gender equality issues and be available in a way that allows for a gender equality analysis. To promote this, **Statistics Sweden has developed guidelines on how to work with gender-disaggregated statistics**’
- Spain has advanced collection and dissemination example: System of indicators: 110 theoretical indicators (sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive) with online database **Mujeres en Cifras** (Women in Figures), published and progressively updated by the Institute for Women (Ministry of Equality)
- UK has legislation: the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014 – that adds a requirement to “have regard to the desirability of providing development assistance that is likely to contribute to reducing poverty in a way which is likely to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender”

Guidance note on mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics



Guidance note on mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics



Under the leadership of DANE Colombia

- In the drafting stages
- Final draft to be reviewed by the IAEG-GS in its upcoming meeting in December 2024
- Feedback will be solicited from EG-ECCS



Thank you



United Nations

Statistics Division

Global Gender Statistics Programme



Mandated by the United Nations Statistical Commission, implemented by the [United Nations Statistics Division](#) (UNSD) and coordinated by [the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics \(IAEG-GS\)](#)



Improve coherence among existing initiatives on gender statistics through international coordination



Develop and promote methodological guidelines in existing domains as well as in emerging areas of gender concern



Strengthen national statistical and technical capacity for the production, dissemination and use of gender relevant data



Facilitate access to gender relevant data and metadata

The [IAEG-GS](#) brings together representatives of international agencies within and outside United Nations system, statisticians from National Statistical Systems, and development partners, to review progress and provide guidance on future activities geared at advancing gender statistics

Regional Commissions:

- ECE
- ECA
- ESCAP
- ESCWA
- ECLAC

Agencies:

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| • FAO | • UN Population Division | • FAO |
| • IADB | • UN Statistics Division | • IADB |
| • ILO | • UNDP | • ILO |
| • IPU | • UNEP | • IPU |
| • ITU | • UNESCO-UIS | • ITU |
| • OECD | • UN Women | • OECD |
| • UNCTAD | • UNFPA | • UNCTAD |

Countries:

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| • Brazil | • Italy | • Philippines |
| • Canada | • Japan | • South Africa * |
| • Colombia | • Jordan | • Switzerland * |
| • Finland | • Kazakhstan | • Uganda |
| • Georgia | • Mexico | • United States |
| • Ghana | • Moldova | • Viet Nam |
| • India | • Morocco | • Zimbabwe |

*(Co-Chair)



United Nations

Statistics Division