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

6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics, 24-26 October, Helsinki, Finland
Lot of progress on gender statistics but SDGs include many existing challenges for gender statistics

- 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
- Important areas are neglected in SDGs due to lack of standards and measures (e.g. gender dimensions of poverty, gender and the environment, etc.)
- Measurement of gender and intersecting inequalities needs to be prioritized
What actions are required to improve the production and use of gender statistics?

Actions 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
UN Women’s Flagship Programme Initiative:

High-level launch event during 71st UNGA

“If we don’t collect the data on unpaid carework women do, we won’t recognize that hidden inequality.” - @melindagates #genderequality #UNGA

“Poverty is sexist. Government social policies have to support the most vulnerable.” - @macky_sall, President of Senegal #genderequality #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 UN Women's Flagship Programme Initiative

Outputs

Capacity of the national statistical system strengthened to:

2.1. Compile Tier I indicators
2.2. Collect Tier II indicators
2.3. Methodological work for 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
6. Implementation: an integrated approach

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

- Support country level assessments of policies and practices governing the production of gender statistics.
- Provide technical support to and capacity building of national statistical offices to produce gender statistics, including gender-related SDGs indicators.
- Support information exchange platforms, including user-producer dialogues on gender statistics and the SDGs.

- Support national teams in implementation and operationalization of the FPI.
- Promote south-south cooperation and sharing of best practices.
- Facilitate regional partnerships to support work on gender statistics.

- Support global monitoring of SDG gender-related Goals and Targets.
- Synthesize and disseminate lessons learned from FPI national and regional activities.
- Improve the quality and comparability of gender statistics, including in areas where global standards do not exist (Tier III indicators in SDGs).

- 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
  - Joint program on violence against women (w. UNFPA, UNSD, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP); discussion with UNODC
  - Extension of EDGE joint program to cover new areas (w. UNSD)
  - Global Centre of Excellence (w. Gov of Mexico)
Steering Committee (SC) to strengthen coordination and oversee implementation

Ad-hoc technical working groups as needed (generally in the form of thematic working groups)

Senior Technical Advisory Group for quality assurance

Regular reporting of Progress to IAEG-SDGs & Statistical Commission (e.g. methodological work) and IAEG-GS
6. Implementation: Pathfinder countries

- (Tentative) criteria
  - Country-level demand; all country projects will be jointly developed with NSOs to ensure alignment with all other activities
  - Established relationship between UN Women country team and NSO
  - Synergies with existing initiatives by partners
- Countries to submit proposals and final selection to be discussed and agreed by SC
6. Implementation: Cooperation

- **Global level**: (joint programming; collaboration with international agencies, improving links with evaluation etc.)
- **Regional level**: with reg. commissions, development banks etc.
- **Country level**: Strong partnerships with governments, UN entities through UN Country Teams, particularly in One-UN Countries
- **Collaboration with civil society at all levels**
Thank you

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