



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



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



High-level launch event during 71st UNGA



UN Women
@UN_Women

Follow



UN Women
@UN_Women

Follow

“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. 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

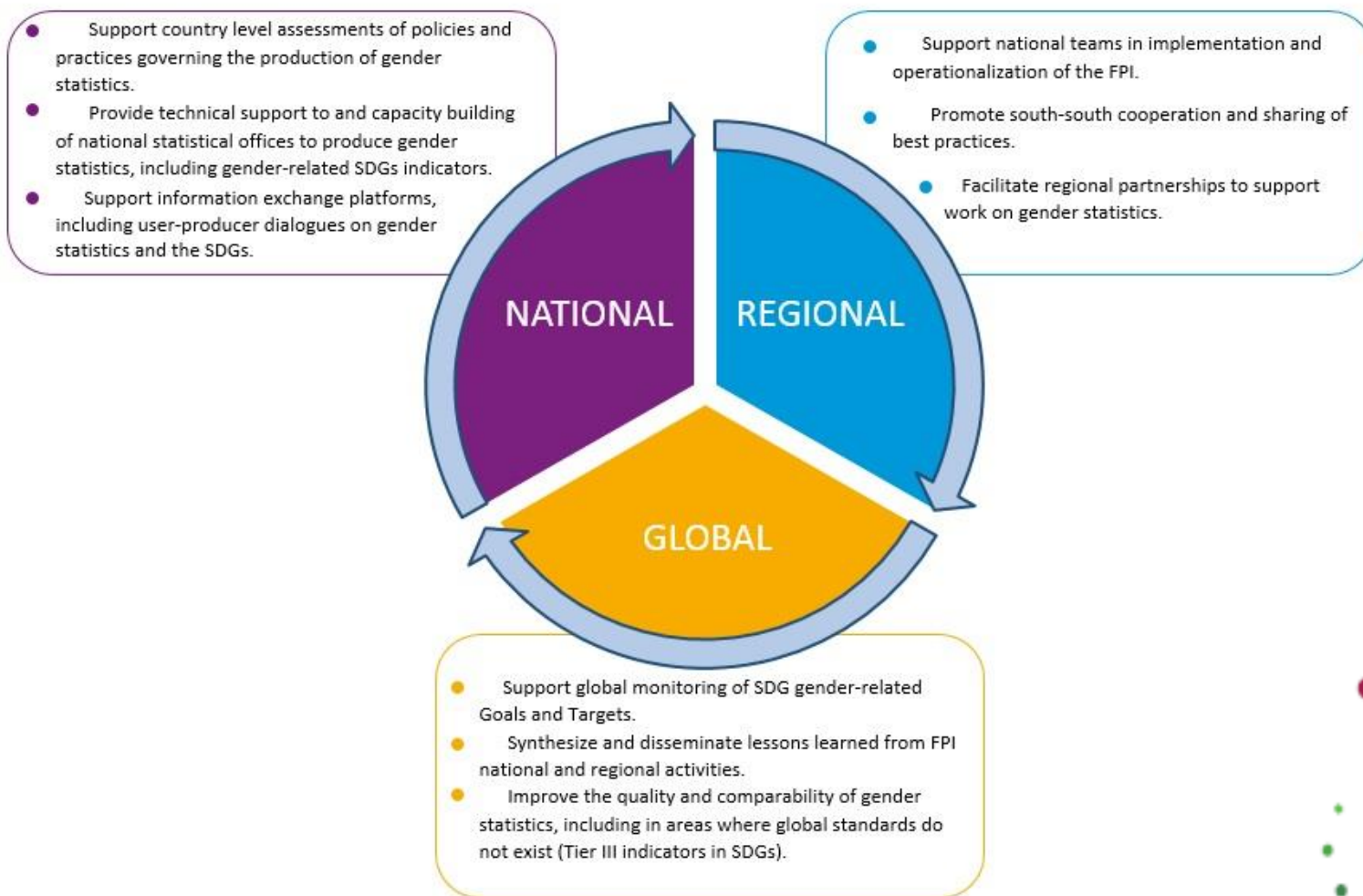
Outputs

- 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



6. Implementation (2016-2020)

- ✓ 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)



6. Implementation: Governance

- 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

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