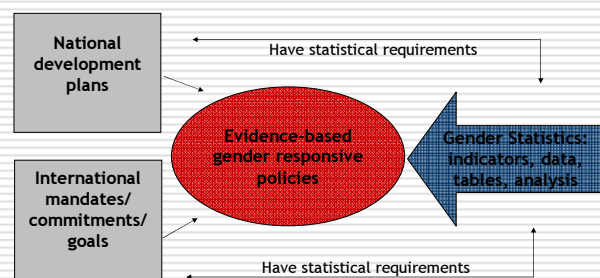


## Ongoing ESCAP initiatives on: Gender Statistics

## Gender Statistics: for what purpose?



## Taking stock ... Gender Statistics

- Survey of National Gender Statistics Programmes and Activities (Selected member States, 2010)
- Regional consultation (Workshop, 2010)
- In-country assessments
  - Statistics Division (until Sept 2011 - Indonesia and Bhutan)
  - In collaboration with ADB (13 countries)
  - In coordination with SPC (data compilation for several Pacific countries using a Pacific indicators framework)

## Taking stock: ESCAP and ADB in-country assessments

- **Organization and programme of work; programme of work:** Current and future plans and activities
- **Sources, data available and dissemination:** data sources; data availability (BPFA); dissemination practices
- **User-Producer relationship:** users and uses; setting priorities for gender statistics and the role of the national statistical office (NSO)
- **Capacity building:** training; capacity-building needs/priorities
- **Legal framework and international guidelines:** national legislation in support of gender statistics; international commitments: BPFA, CEDAW, MDGs

## Some challenges identified....

### □ Awareness and conceptual understanding:

- Lack of understanding/sensitivity on gender issues
- Gender statistics considered as 'new' and thematic field rather than basic
- Gender statistics understood by many to be synonymous and limited to sex-disaggregated data only

*Relevance/use of gender statistics in policy formulation, programme planning and monitoring weak*

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## Some challenges identified....

### □ Institutional support for gender statistics:

- Lack of national statistical law/framework which mandates production/dissemination of gender statistics and identifies priorities
- Limited/no allocation of resources for gender statistics

*Weak integration of gender statistics in organizational mandates, structures and business processes of NSOs and ministries*

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## Some challenges identified....

### □ Coordination mechanism for cooperation and collaboration on gender statistics:

- Lack of integrated coordination mechanism between producers and users
- Lack of integrated system for gender statistics produced by various stakeholders - e.g. sectoral statistics

*User/producer needs and priorities not adequately identified; Utilization of comparative strengths and resources weak*

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## Some challenges identified....

### □ Data availability: challenges

- Sex-disaggregated statistics compiled on ad hoc basis - (mainly for international reports including MDGs, CEDAW and HDR)
- Only indicators already available through usual data collection activities - no special data collection done

*Persisting data gaps: e.g. trafficking; migration; VAW; women in informal sector enterprises; contribution of women to the economy: unpaid work; women in decision making*

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## Some challenges identified....

- **Data storage, dissemination & feedback mechanism:**
  - No specific data dissemination policy for gender statistics
  - Lack of central database on gender statistics; data scattered within various sections
  - Only indicators already available within NSO used for publications
  - No specific mechanisms in place to obtain feedback from users on publications

*Weak data dissemination:  
insufficient utilization of available data/resources*

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## Capacity-building Needs include --

- Concepts and relevance of, e.g.:
  - Gender issues; gender and development
  - Gender mainstreaming
  - Gender-responsive policies
  - What comprises gender statistics
- Capacity of producers and users to define what statistics are needed to support evidence-based gender-responsive policies:
  - Best use of available data and resources
  - New standards/methodologies e.g. VAW
- Processes of producing, using, disseminating and archiving gender statistics
- Expertise in undertaking analysis from a gender perspective

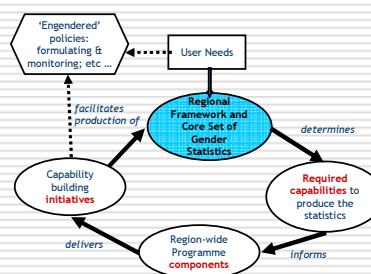
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## Regional Programme to Improve Gender Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

- Improve capacity of countries in the region by 2020 to produce and use gender statistics
- Improve overall availability of gender statistics in the region: for national policy development and progress assessment, including those linked to international development goals and commitments
- Not only an ESCAP programme - but a *regional* programme - collaboration/partnerships key

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## Regional Programme to be driven by: Regional Framework for Gender Statistics



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## Region-wide approach: guiding principles

- Responding to urgent development needs
- Supporting national commitments and plans
- “Regionalizing” on-going global initiatives
- Using an integrated approach
- Building strategic partnerships
- From “target” countries to a “spill-over” effect

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## Region-wide approach: strategies

- Gender statistics framework and “core” set of statistics and indicators
  - Standards, guidelines & tools
  - Advocacy
    - High-level regional forum/s
- Technical assistance
  - Advisory service
  - Training
- Knowledge-sharing
  - Regional network
  - South-South Cooperation

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## Working with Partners

- National (ESCAP member States)
  - Committee on Statistics: steering groups
    - Agriculture statistics
    - Economic statistics
    - Social statistics
    - Gender statistics?
- Regional partners
  - UN Regional Coordination Mechanism: TWG-GEEW Working Group on Gender Statistics
  - Partnership for Statistics Development
- Global/Inter-regional partnerships
  - Development account project

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## UN Development Account Project on Gender Statistics:2012-13

*Currently in the process of developing project document*

- Overall Objective: Improve capacity of relevant national institutions to use data and statistics to monitor, measure and analyse progress in achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment

- ESCAP, in collaboration with ECE and ESCWA

*Supports the development and implementation of the regional programme*

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## UN Development Account Project on Gender Statistics:2012-13

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- Development and validation of a regional **gender statistics framework and core set of statistics and indicators**
  
- Strengthening **overall national capacity**:  
national action plans; data collection; dissemination and analysis;  
advocacy; national legislation for gender statistics
  
- Development of **training curriculum** for in-country training  
courses to enhance capacity for production of the core set

**Sustainability:** *knowledge communities and resource pool; compilation of good practices; strengthening capacity of national training institutes*

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<http://www.unescap.org/stat/gender-stat>

