



## Status of production and use of gender statistics for SDG monitoring

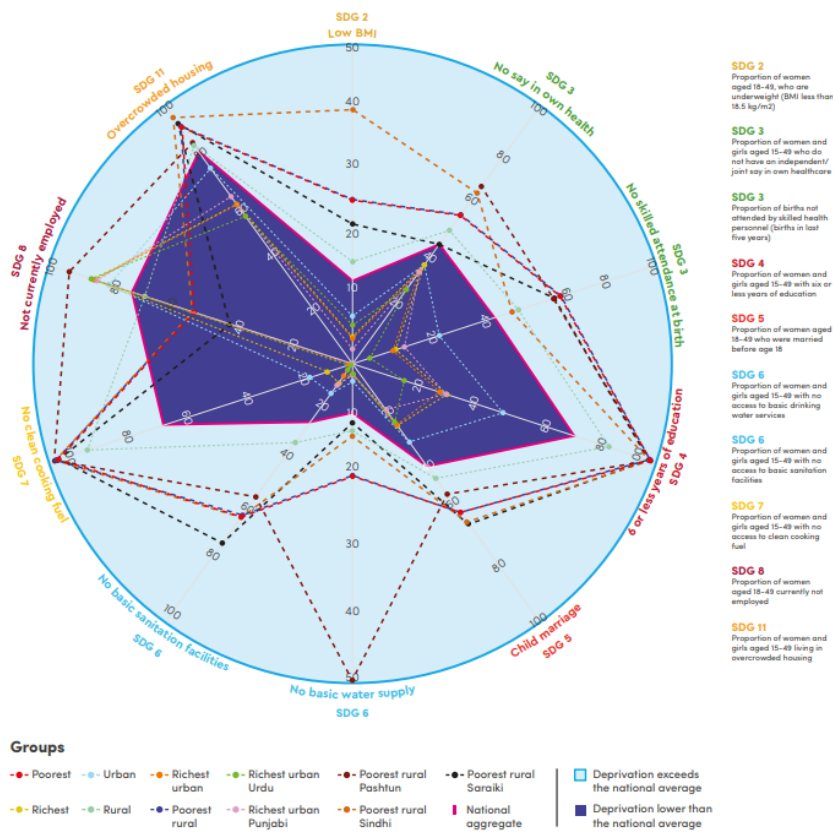
*A global and regional perspective*



### Why are gender statistics important for the implementation of SDGs?

- Gender statistics aren't just sex-disaggregated statistics. They capture realities in the lives of women and men.
- 2030 Agenda includes the promise to leave no one behind: men and women to attain the SDGs
  - Go beyond national aggregates
  - Use statistics that capture specific realities
- Gender Statistics are essential for:
  - Setting priorities, planning interventions that benefit all
  - Informing research, policies and programmes to achieve SDGs
  - Monitoring progress towards SDG targets – keep the LNOB promise
  - Advocacy, awareness-raising and stimulating debate

**INEQUALITIES IN SDG-RELATED OUTCOMES BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, PAKISTAN, 2012-2013**



**Global perspective: Do we have enough quality gender statistics?**

- Ambitious 2030 Agenda: 40 SDGs targets, 54 indicators (25% of total) are implicitly or explicitly related to gender equality
  - Adequate monitoring is of critical importance; will ensure that women and girls are benefitting from implementation efforts
- SDG 5 on gender: 80% of indicators (11 out of 14) do not have accepted international standards for measurement and/or data collection by most countries is irregular



## Global perspective: Do we have enough quality gender statistics?

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 8	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 13	SDG 16	SDG 17
<b>Tier I</b>	1.1.1 1.2.1		3.1.1 3.1.2 3.3.1 3.7.1	4.2.2	5.5.1(a) 5.5.2 5.b.1	8.5.2				16.1.1	
<b>Tier II</b>	1.2.2 1.4.2		3.7.2 3.8.1	4.1.1(b) 4.1.1(c) 4.3.1 4.6.1 4.a.1	5.1.1 5.2.1 5.3.1 5.3.2 5.4.1 5.5.1(b) 5.6.1 5.a.1 5.a.2 5.c.1	8.3.1 8.5.1 8.7.1 8.8.1		11.2.1		16.2.2 16.2.3	
<b>Tier III</b>	1.3.1 1.b.1	2.3.2		4.1.1(a) 4.2.1 4.5.1 4.7.1	5.6.2	8.8.2 8.9.2	10.2.1	11.7.1 11.7.2	13.b.1	16.1.2 16.7.1 16.7.2	17.18.1

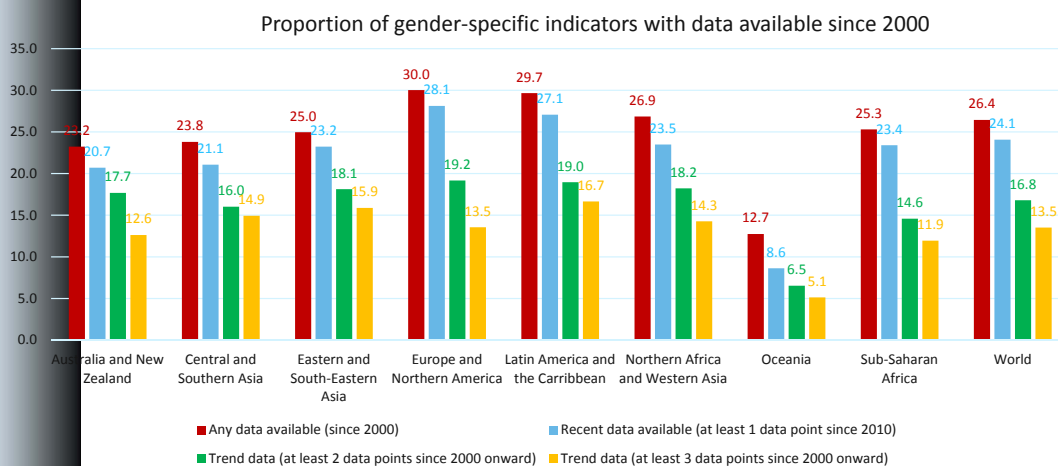
**Tier I:** Indicators that have internationally accepted standards for measurement and data is collected regularly by countries

**Tier II:** Indicators that have internationally accepted standards but data collection by most countries is irregular

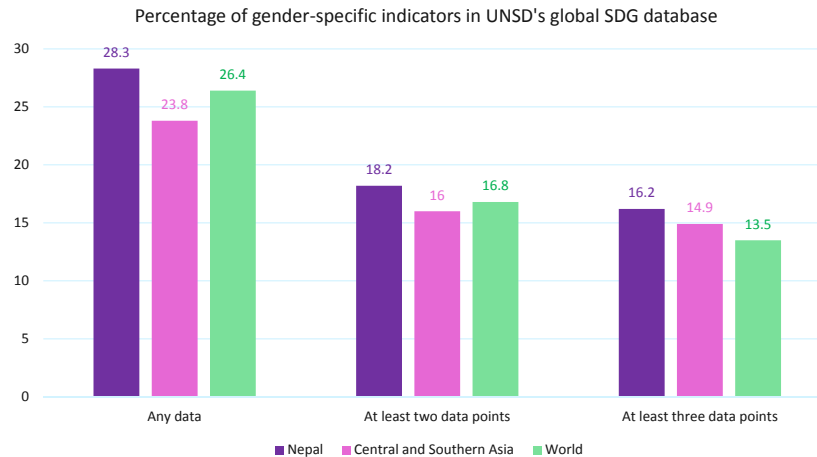
**Tier III:** Indicators that do not have internationally accepted standards and countries do not regularly collect the data needed

## Global perspective: do we have enough quality gender statistics?

- Where available, timeliness and periodicity of gender data production are consistent limitations



- Timeliness and periodicity issues applicable for Asia-Pacific, all sub-regions and countries

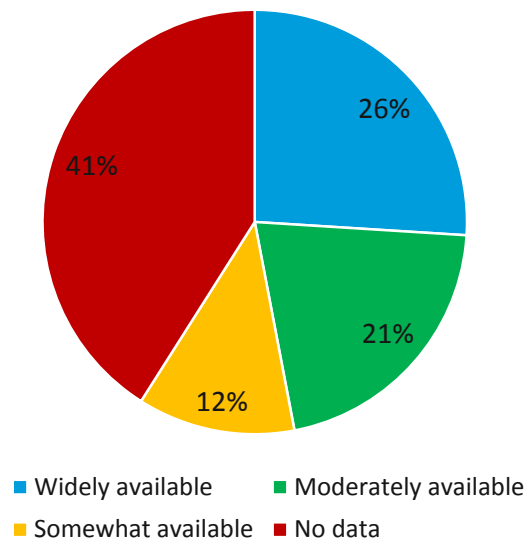


- Widely (at least 2/3 of the region), Moderately (at least 1/3) and Somewhat (Less than 1/3)

### Key gaps:

- In SDG5, data widely available only for one indicator
- N&NE Asia lack VAW, female land holders and child marriage
- Pacific lags behind the most (no data for 22 indicators)

Proportion of gender related indicators (85 relevant) by data availability level in Asia-Pacific, 2018



## Key gaps exist in specific areas

- Some regions (Pacific)
- Hard to reach population groups (multilevel disaggregation, refugees, migrants)
- New/emerging areas (environment, governance, from a gender perspective)
- Methodologically challenging areas, sensitive topics or financially demanding (individual level poverty, violence, reproductive health, time use)
- Emergency/disasters (from a gender perspective)

- Resources dedicated to gender statistics remain grossly inadequate
  - Out of US\$ 131 million committed to statistical capacity building in 2013 by OECD-DAC countries, only 2% (US\$ 2.6 million) was devoted to projects in which gender was a principal objective
- Gender statistics are often not prioritized at national level
  - Lack of political will (e.g. sensitive areas such as VAW)
  - Limited coordination among actors
  - Limited technical capacity in critical areas (e.g. Time use)
  - Limited awareness of the importance of gender statistics
- ALL OF WHICH CAN BE ADDRESSED THROUGH TRAINING



Actions should 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

Our Response: UN Women Flagship Programme MEWGC

### **Better Production and Use of Gender Statistics for Evidence-Based Localization of the SDGs**



Training to overcome each of the challenges

1. Statistics laws, NSDS, RSDS: Technical training for gender mainstreaming and highlighting gender statistics. Training for policy makers to understand the importance of gender statistics and give priority.
2. Data production: training on gender data collection through specialized surveys (TUS, VAW), modules, CRVS, reprocessing of existing data. Also training to improve coordination within NSS, particularly with producers such as MoL, MoH, Electoral bodies, Police.
3. Dissemination and use: Training on data analysis and literacy for policy makers, academia, NSOs, media. Training on data dissemination for producers across the NSS (SDMX)

Many new tools to draw from, including:

- Minimum set of gender indicators & its adaptations in most regions
- Core set of 9 Violence Against Women (VAW) indicators
- Technical resources: guidelines on gender statistics (UNECE/World Bank, UNSD); VAW data (UNSD); gender analysis of census (UNFPA); Gender data navigator (World Bank); gender and STEM (UNESCO), Policy-data integration (ESCAP), TUS (UNSD, ILO, ESCAP), etc.
- Innovative programmes & initiatives (e.g. EDGE, DATA2X) etc.
- SIAP's Training Network & previous experience/resources

- Abundance of gender statistics related areas that require training (enabling environment, production, dissemination and use) - many different topics.
- Need for a coordinated approach to training design and implementation
- Need for a coordinated approach to training advocacy, including for mainstreaming across other training
- SIAP's training network is best placed
- UN Women MEWGC and SIAP's Training Network to support each other's work