Better gender statistics to monitor progress towards the SDGs

Bishkek, 29 May 2018

UNECE Workshop on Gender Statistics
Why the renewed emphasis on gender statistics?

53 gender related indicators

Tier 1 – 12
Tier 2 – 20
Tier 3 – 21
Strong content on GEWE in Agenda 2030

- *Realizing GE and EWG* will make a crucial contribution to progress

- **No one left behind**: strong emphasis on disaggregation, including by sex and other characteristics to capture intersecting inequalities

- Gender-disaggregation of data
- Gender-responsive planning
- Gender-responsive budgeting
- Gender-responsive service delivery
- Women’s and girls’ empowerment
• Current statistical capacity of KR to compile global SDG indicators is assessed as being **equal to 96 indicators or 48% of global applicable indicators**

**Gender indicators:**

• 21 gender indicators of 42% of global applicable indicators are currently available and easily feasible (9 – CA, 12 – EF)

• 18% of gender indicators currently available

• Most of them relate to health care, GEWE (for SDG 5: 3 CA, 5 EF)

• 3 gender indicators treated as not applicable
UN Women’s Flagship Programme Initiative: Supporting the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics

"Without quality data, there is simply no credible path to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals“

UN Women Executive Director
Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka

Meeting SDG Agenda
SDGs localization in Kyrgyzstan

- UN Women is a custodian agency on SDG 5 and all the SDG’s gender-related indicators in the country
- Kyrgyzstan through NSC is a member of a Global Task Force on SDGs indicators
- SDG Coordination Committee under the PM’s Office created in Feb 2016
- UN Women has experience on conducting complex analysis of the MLSD, including gender-responsive policy analysis and budget and finance analysis
- Finalization of the Guidelines on Gender Responsive SDG Localization (in Russian)
Gender-related SDG targets

• Out of total 169 targets of 17 SDGs, 54 are GEWE specific.

• UN Women in Kyrgyzstan is specifically focused on SDGs 5 and 16 (SN 2018-22).

• In Kyrgyzstan the UN Women is committed to localize GEWE targets through its policy level work and behavior change communication approach to change norms and attitudes.
Key barriers to gender responsive policies & legislation

• Lack of government engagement and buy-in (bottom-up pressure, sensitive areas).

• Limited gender expertise in the country

• Gender statistics is produced but not always analyzed (recent UNODC assess’t findings).

• Outcome-based budget has yet to be materialized: resistance. GRB is not possible.

• No approved methodology for Tier II and III indicators and adequate funding for data collection and administration, including software for data management
Making Every Woman and Girl Count: what should be done?

Capacity of the NSC strengthened to collect Tier II and Tier III indicators in the minimum set and SDGs

- Conduct an assessment of gender statistics;
- Provide support to the NSC on suitable data sources identified;
- Provide direct technical and financial support to enable the collection of Tier II indicators;
- Provide methodological support to test internationally accepted standards for Tier III indicators;
- Provide methodological tools and financial support to NSC to start producing comparable gender-related Tier III indicators.
“Official statistics must move from sample survey paradigm of the past 70 years to a mixed data sources paradigm for the future.”

Constance Citro,
Director of Committee on National Statistics, United States National Academy of Sciences

Making Every Woman and Girl Count: what should be done?

- **Outreach** and **marketing activities** are needed to let users know the product is available and explain why it is useful to them.

- NSC web-page on gender statistics should be more **user-friendly** and have an **intuitive design**.

- Going beyond sex disaggregation: disaggregate also for marginalized groups, people with disabilities, migrants, etc.

- **Innovative solutions:**
  - **Data journalism** (e.g. School of Data in KG)
  - Use of alternative data sources: **GIS** and **Big Data** – UN Women publication as of 2018.
Examples of data dissemination

- Gender equality in figures
- Share of women and men in decision-making positions
- Most new jobs | Projected, 2016-2026
- Above federal standard

Source: Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
Which gender-related indicators in the 2030 Agenda could benefit from new data analytics?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>SDG 5 Indicator</th>
<th>Traditional data sources</th>
<th>Big data sources</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.1.1 Number (%) of countries with legal frameworks that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls</td>
<td>Policy analysis, CEDAW⁵</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.</td>
<td>Admin data, DHS⁶ and VAW⁷ surveys</td>
<td>Social media data, mobile phone surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by age and place of occurrence</td>
<td>Admin data, DHS and VAW surveys</td>
<td>Social media data, mobile phone surveys</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (i.e., child marriage).</td>
<td>Admin data, DHS and MICS⁸ surveys</td>
<td>Mobile phone surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age group</td>
<td>DHS and MICS surveys</td>
<td>Medical records, mobile phone surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.4.1 Average daily (24 hours) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (individuals 5 years and above)</td>
<td>Time-use surveys</td>
<td>Mobile phone surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments</td>
<td>Administrative data and household surveys</td>
<td>Radio broadcast data social media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td>Administrative data and household surveys</td>
<td>Job applications data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you!

Q&A

TURNING PROMISES INTO ACTION:
GENDER EQUALITY IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT