



Gender Statistics Imperatives in Africa

Joint AfDB-COMESA-Paris21-UNECA-UN Women
Regional Workshop on Gender Statistics
26-30 September Nairobi, Kenya

DAY 1: MONDAY 26 SEPTEMBER 2022 REGIONAL GENDER STATISTICS PROGRAMMES

Africa Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS), Africa Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030

Chair: Conrad Mudibo, UN Women

Co-chair: Themba Munalula, COMESA

Timeslot: 09:00-16:00

Session Title:

Regional gender statistics programmes

Duration: 7 hours

Overview

In recognition of the importance of gender statistics for the improvement of gender equality and women's empowerment, African countries and the gender statistics stakeholders have given increasing attention to promoting the production and use of gender statistics on the continent. The Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa) established the African Group on Gender statistics (AGGES), with the UNECA as the secretariat of the AGGES, at its first meeting in 2008. The mandate of AGGES is to support and advise on gender statistical issues, needs, and challenges related to poverty reduction strategies and global development agendas. The establishment of AGGES has also contributed towards improving the coordination and harmonization of gender statistics across the region.

Although significant efforts have been made at the regional and national level to improve gender statistics in Africa, these continue to be project-based, ad hoc, and still not optimally coordinated resulting in duplication of efforts. To address these issues, in 2012, UNECA, in close collaboration with AGGES, developed the African Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS)—an umbrella regional programme on gender statistics in 2012. StatCom-Africa endorsed the programme at its third session in 2012 and tasked the AGGES with coordinating its implementation and reporting on progress made in each of its sessions. ECA is the Secretariat for the APGS. Phase I of the APGS covered the period 2012-2016 with Phase II following from 2017 to 2021. The latter was aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs') data and methodological requirements.

The APGS encompasses all conceivable activities that need to be undertaken at the regional level to ensure that member states develop and implement encompassing gender statistics programmes in their respective countries. It is intended as a common regional programme that all pan-African institutions and development partners will technically and financially support. This will help eliminate duplication of effort on the continent by ensuring synergies between different stakeholders and thereby facilitate better use of scarce resources resulting in significant and sustainable improvements in gender statistics in Africa. The development and implementation of APGS is in line with ongoing efforts at the continental level to implement the Strategy on the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA).

During Phases I and II of the APGS, UNECA, UN Women, AfDB, and Paris21 collaborated closely to implement the APGS and other important regional and international frameworks such as Africa Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030.

Specific Objectives of the Session

- 1) Familiarize participants with the main findings of the evaluation of APGSII and the main components as outlined in the Strategic Plan for APGS III.
- 2) Share the draft report on progress made in the APGS to be submitted to the Africa Statistics Commission for their session on October 24 and 25 2022. Allow AGGES to respond to the main components of APGS III.
- 3) Provide updates on progress towards measuring Africa Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030.

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
09:00-10:00	Plenary: Opening and welcome Oliver Chinganya - Director, Africa Centre for Statistics ·United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Johannes Jütting - Executive Head of the Paris21 Secretariat Linet Miriti - African Development Bank Themba Munalula - Chief Statistician, COMESA Macdonald Obudho - Director General, KNBS Papa Seck – Chief Research and Data, UN Women Maxime Houinato – Regional Director, UN Women	Conrad Mudibo, UN Women
10:00-10:30	Findings of the Evaluation of APGS III and Strategic Plan for APGS III (2022-2026)	Fatouma Sissoko, UNECA
10:30-11:00	Plenary discussion	
TEA BREAK 11:00-11:30		
11:30-12:00	Discussion on draft report on the APGS to the Africa Statistics Commission	Fatouma Sissoko, UNECA
12:00-12:30	Response from AGGES and group work around new Terms of Reference (ToR) for the AGGES for APGS (2022-2026)	Jamal Ait Mouha, AGGES
12:30-13:00	Report back and plenary discussion	
LUNCH BREAK 13:00-14:00		
14:00-15:00	Gender indicator measurement Agenda 2063 – Progress and challenges	Leila Ben Ali, AUC
15:00-16:00	Progress towards the gender-responsive SDGs	Fatouma Sissoko, UNECA

DAY 2: TUESDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 2022 RECS, NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS AND POLICY ADVOCACY

Chair: Conrad Mudibo, UN Women

Co-chair: Marc Kouakou, AfDB

Timeslot: 08:30-11:00

Session Title:

Regional RECs present their gender statistics strategies

Duration: 2,5 hours

Overview

During this session, RECs will present their overall REC strategic plans. These will be followed by presentations of REC-specific statistics strategies clearly highlighting the role of statistics in the overall REC strategy. Of importance to the meeting is to highlight the role and placement of gender statistics in the REC statistics strategy. The presentation will clearly show the linkages between some of the REC objectives and how gender statistics respond to these. The session will also share insights on what type of gender statistics are deemed important for RECs. Lastly, the session will showcase some of the current activities and achievements related to gender statistics in the context of the APGS.

Specific Objectives

- Highlight REC strategic plans and REC regional strategies for development of statistics with emphasis on how gender is mainstreamed in these strategies.
- Highlight current activities and achievements on gender statistics in the context of the APGS

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
08h:30-09h00	Session intro: <i>What is the business of RECs? What role do statistics play in regional integration? How is gender mainstreaming in regional integration? And how do we see gender statistics playing a role.</i>	Thabo Munalula, COMESA
09:00-09:20	REC speaker 1: SADC and its gender statistics strategy	SADC
09:20-09:40	REC speaker 2: COMESA and its gender statistics strategy	COMESA
09:40-10:00	REC speaker 3: UEMOA and its gender statistics strategy	UEMOA
10:00-10:20	REC speaker 4: ECOWAS and its gender statistics strategy	ECOWAS
10:20-11:00	Q&A and key takeaways	COMESA

TEA BREAK – 11:00-11:30

Timeslot: 11:30-13:00

Session Title:

Gender Mainstreaming in Statistical Planning and Practice

Duration: 1,5 hour

Overview

During this session, Paris21 will share insights from collaborations with NSOs in Africa to assess gender statistics and advance gender mainstreaming from the past three years. Specifically, the session will introduce key concepts around gender mainstreaming including linkages to the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) lifecycle, and presentations from country representatives to share results from gender statistics assessments and statistical planning initiatives for gender statistics. Building on these narratives, the session will conclude by distilling key lessons from Paris21's collaboration with Women Count, UN Women's global flagship gender data and statistics initiative, under Phase I of the programme. Paris21 will also provide an overview of available tools and resources to support gender mainstreaming at the country-level with a particular focus on the dynamic role of gender focal points in these processes.

Specific Objectives

- Review the steps to mainstream gender in statistical planning, including in the development of national strategies for the development of statistics
- Highlight good practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming in statistical planning in Africa and the role and experiences of gender focal points in these processes

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
11:30-11h35	Session intro: <i>What is gender mainstreaming? Why is it important? How is the NSDS a tool for gender mainstreaming?</i>	Lauren Harrison, Paris21
11:35-11:40	Country speaker intro: <i>What are the emerging best practices?</i>	Lauren Harrison, Paris21
11:40-11:50	Country speaker 1: <i>Mobilizing the NSO and NSS in Lesotho</i>	BoS Lesotho (TBC)
11:50-12:00	Country speaker 2: <i>Coordinating and implementing gender statistics activities in Senegal</i>	Maguette Sarr, ANSD Senegal
12:00-12:30	Q&A	Moderated by Paris21
12:30-12:45	Global lessons: <i>What are the lessons from gender mainstreaming across countries?</i>	Lauren Harrison, Paris21
12:45-12:50	Global tools: <i>What tools and resources are available to support gender mainstreaming?</i>	Lauren Harrison, Paris21
12:50-13:00	Closing: <i>Key Takeaways</i>	Moderated by Paris21

LUNCH BREAK – 13:00-14:00

Timeslot: 14:00-15:30

Session Title:

From gender data to policy advocacy peer-to-peer learning

Duration: 1.5 hours

Overview

This session will highlight the importance of using evidence during the policy advocacy and policy formulation process and will consist of two parts: a panel discussion followed by an interactive presentation with peer-to-peer learning exchange.

The panel discussion will showcase the experience in Kenya during the past five years in not only the expansion of gender data production, but also the uptake and use of gender data. Some of the ways in which Kenya has been using gender data include for activities associated with planning, budgeting, resource allocation and monitoring and evaluation. The panel will not only explore how data has been used, but also reflect on ongoing processes related to the care economy.

The second part of the session will showcase a systematic approach to policy advocacy as developed by the Open Society Foundation. The session will consist of a PowerPoint presentation interspersed with contributions from the floor showcasing real experiences in countries in the region.

Specific Objectives

- Provide the rationale for policy advocacy and make the case for communications and advocacy as integral components of both gender data/statistics and policymaking
- Describe the advocacy and communication steps and tools needed to effectively use gender data and evidence to inform the process.
- Promote the sharing of country level experiences to further enrich learning and peer- exchange.

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
14:00-14:30	Panel discussion: The panel discussion is aimed at highlighting the advances and experiences in Kenya during the past five years around the data, policy and programming nexus.	Facilitated by: Isabella Schmidt, UN Women Panelists: Rosemary Chepkoech, KNBS (TBC), Maureen Otieno-Otieno, Oxfam (TBC), Michael Kariuki, State Department of Gender (TBC), Fridah Githuku, GROOTS (TBC)
14:30-15:20	<i>Presentation of framework from evidence to policy advocacy</i>	Sylvia Maina, UN Women
15:20-15:30	Q&A	Sylvia Maina, UN Women

TEA BREAK - 15:30-16:00

Timeslot: 16:00-18:00

Session Title:

Gender Data Network: Interactive communication and advocacy skill-building session

Duration: 2 hours

Overview

Founded in 2019, the Gender Data Network (GDN) is a joint initiative between Paris21, Data2X, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and Open Data Watch. A network of gender data focal points across over 20 African countries, the GDN improves the production and use of gender data within African national statistics systems (NSS) and provides a formal mechanism to connect gender focal points with colleagues in other countries. While technical capacity building is an important element of the GDN's activities, members have highlighted the need for training to help translate technical findings to easily digestible language for different audiences. Effective communication of and about gender data is a critical element in facilitating greater data use by decision makers, academics, and journalists.

This session aims to address this need by providing an opportunity for members to learn from each other, practice their communication and advocacy skills, and gain feedback from expert moderators. Through the roleplaying exercises, this session will build participant capacity for gender data communication, facilitate networking between participants, and better prepare members to interact with data users in their region or country.

Specific Objectives

This session will introduce the GDN and briefly showcase the benefits of the network through collaborative action such as strengthening individual skills and confidence, fostering connections between gender data experts, and encouraging peer-to-peer learning and development.

It will also showcase the importance of effective communication in gender data advocacy messaging. This will be done through two interactive activities to model impactful communication strategies tailored to a specific audience and practice an elevator pitch for gender data advocacy.

Through this session participants will gain:

- Exposure to verbal communication and pitch techniques
- Awareness of projects and activities related to gender data in the region
- Understanding of the importance of networks and communication in the gender data community

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
16:00-16:15	<i>Introduction session:</i> What is the Gender Data Network?	Shaïda Badiée Open Data Watch and Meriem Ait Ouyahia, Paris21
16:15-16:45	<i>Practice session:</i> Communication exercise engaging with the audience to practice an elevator pitch	Moderated by ELEA Africa
16:45-17:00	<i>Information and tips session:</i> the importance of comms/advocacy and the need to tailor our approach to our audience	Gillian Koech and Sylvia Mwichuli, ELEA Africa
17:00-17:35	<i>Interactive session:</i> Live interview with select GDN members and Q&A with the audience	Moderated by ELEA Africa
17:35-17:45	Debrief of the activities	Moderated by ELEA Africa
17:45-18:00	Closing and way forward for the GDN	Lauren Harrison, Paris21

DAY 3: 28 SEPTEMBER 2022 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN STATISTICS

Chair: Conrad Mudibo, UN Women

Co-chair: Fatouma Sissoko, UNECA

Timeslot: 08.30-11.00

Session Title:

Methodologies, tools, and capacity strengthening for violence against women data in Africa

Duration: 2.5 hours

Overview

The Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme (SIARP), which is jointly implemented by UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, and UN Women) and the African Union Commission (AUC), supports concrete action to end violence and enhance women's economic empowerment and participation. The African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) and Population Council, supported by the University of Ghana, are conducting a series of in-person five-day short course training, *Capacity Building of AUC, RECs, CSOs, Women's Rights Organizations, and National Governments on Coordination in Data Collection, Analysis, and utilization Relating to VAWG/SGBV/HP and SRH & RR Indicators*, in Kenya, Ghana, and Senegal. Similarly, the UN Women- WHO Global Joint Program on VAW is working towards capacity development for quality evidence generation for policy and practice in eastern and southern African (ESA) region to avert VAW. As part of this program, APHRC and University of Ghana designed a 10-day in-person short course training, *Capacity Development on Violence Against Women Prevalence Survey (CaVAWPreS) in Eastern and Southern African Region Short Course* piloted it in Kenya with 25 participants from ESA countries. In this session, an overview of methodologies, tools, and capacity strengthening for VAW is provided based on the experiences in curriculum development and implementation of the short courses under Spotlight and UN Women programmes. Challenges encountered and lessons learned including insights from selected participants in the training are shared.

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
8:30-8:35	Welcome and Introductions	Caroline Kabiru, Deda O. Alangea
8:35-8:45	VAW Prevalence data in Africa: challenges and opportunities	Sunita Caminha
8:45-9:00	<i>Experiences with Spotlight Initiative workshops - part 1</i>	Facilitator: Caroline Kabiru
9:00-9:15	<i>Experiences with Spotlight Initiative - part 2 (video presentation)</i>	Facilitator: Caroline Kabiru
9:15-9:45	<i>Experiences with CaVAWPreS workshop - part 1</i>	Facilitators: Deda O. Alangea
9:45-10:30	<i>Experiences with CaVAWPreS workshop - part 2 (Experiences by Kenya participants)</i>	Facilitated by: Deda O. Alangea (supported by participants from Kenya: Japheth Ogot, Dorcas Oirere, Veronica Komutho, & Mercy Ojowi)
10:30-10:45	<i>Q&A and comments from the floor</i>	Facilitator: Caroline Kabiru & Deda O. Alangea

TEA BREAK – 10:45-11:15

Timeslot: 11:15-13:00

Session Title:

Global Technical Guidance: Improving the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women

Duration: 1 hour 45 min

Overview

In May 2022, the UN Women-WHO Global Joint Programme on Violence Against Women (VAW) published the global technical guidance *Improving the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women* to support efforts to strengthen methods and methodologies, increase country capacities to collect VAW data in line with global standards, and promote national VAW data use for advocacy, policy, and programming. Improving the availability of high-quality VAW administrative data contributes to greater understanding of survivors' needs, identifies gaps and good practices in response to survivors and perpetrators, and strengthens comprehensive policy and programmatic responses across sectors. VAW administrative data can provide critical insights into who is excluded from service delivery, thereby contributing to equity analysis and supporting national and sub-national efforts to achieve the central promise of the SDGs to leave no one behind. This session will provide an overview of the key steps for improving the *collection* and *use* of administrative data on VAW outlined in the global guidance and share successes, *challenges* and *lessons* learned from country experiences.

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
11:15-11:25	Welcome and Introductions	Isabella Schmidt, UNW and Avni Amin, WHO
11:25-11:45	<i>Overview presentation of Global Technical Guidance</i>	Tamil Kendall, UNW
11:45-12:05	<i>Uganda country experience: Police and Justice: data mapping, improving data collection (consensus and capacity building including training, testing and roll-out with police and prosecutors)</i>	Grace Bulenzi Gulere, UN Women; Joachim Kamwoya, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Uganda Police Force, Peter Okubu, Senior Systems Administrator, Office of Director of Public Prosecutions
12:05-12:20	<i>Rwanda country experience</i>	Dominique Kanobana, UN Women
12:20-12:40	<i>Malawi country experience: Data Observatory Hub</i>	George Major Mbewe, UN Women and Lameck Million, Principal Statistician, National Statistics System
12:40-13:00	Moderated discussion of presenters and Q&A from audience	Tamil Kendall, UN Women

LUNCH BREAK – 13:00-14:00

Timeslot: 14.00-16.00

Session Title:

Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (also referred to as “femicide/feminicide”)

Duration: 2 hours

Overview

Violence against women and girls is one of the most recurring, repeated, and widespread human rights violations throughout the world. Girls, young women, adult, and elder women are consistently more prone to suffering some type of violence. Femicides are the most extreme manifestation of systematic acts of violence against women and girls just for being women. A constant in these murders is the brutality and impunity that comes along with them. These crimes result in depriving women from their right to life and integrity. Measuring and sizing femicide/feminicide is critical to eradicating it. Improving information and supporting the comprehensive policy to eliminate violence against women with empirical evidence allows determining the resources to enforce said policies while obtaining data that allows evaluating them, improving data collection, and thus prosecution and administration of justice processes.

To develop effective policies and interventions, quality, accurate, timely, and comparable data is needed in each country and across countries. The statistical framework that was developed jointly by UN Women and UNODC was developed to:

- to statistically define femicide/feminicide;
- to urge the authorities to develop this information; and
- to establish guidelines to do so consistently and permanently throughout the world.

The statistical framework is based on the recognition that progress in its measurement has been different across the countries in a region and across several regions.

The first 1,5 hours of this session will provide a high-level summary of the framework and identify how countries would become involved in the testing phase of the project. The final half hour will then focus on a general discussion about all the materials presented during the course of the day and craft a strategic way forward for gender statistics in the sub-region.

Specific Objectives

- Describe the advocacy and communication steps and tools needed to effectively use gender data and evidence to inform the process.
- Promote the sharing of country level experiences to further enrich learning and peer- exchange.

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
14:00-14:15	Overview of ICCS	Salome Flores, UNODC
14:15-14:45	Discussion on the implementation of the ICCS and how to improve on that	All
14:45-15:15	<i>Panel discussion on how the gender perspective can be enhanced in the ICCS</i>	Facilitated by: Michka Seroussi, UN Women Panelists: TBC
15:15-15:35	<i>Presentation of statistical framework on femicide</i>	Salome Flores, UNODC
15:35-15:50	Q&A	Salome Flores, UNODC
15:50-16:00	Strategic way forward VAW statistics in Africa	Fatouma Sissoko, ECA

Chair: Conrad Mudibo

Co-chair: Lauren Harrison, Paris21

Timeslot: 09.00-13.00

Session Title:

Training on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA)

Duration: 4 hours

Overview

In October 2020, the Africa Statistical Commission adopted the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA). The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA) initiative is embedded in the APGS and in the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). It provides guidance on the prioritization of indicators to be collected in Africa, acts as an important resource when member countries develop their own minimum sets of gender indicators as part of their gender statistics frameworks and plans, and facilitates the harmonization of current regional and sub-regional indicator initiatives. Furthermore, the MSGIA will guide priority-setting by national, regional, and international entities in support of the sustainable production and use of gender statistics in the region. The initiative provides strategic direction and scope for the actors in the gender data ecosystem to strengthening institutions, improving coordination mechanisms, updating legislation, ensuring adequate budgetary allocations, advancing research and methodological development, and improving staff competencies and data sources.

Since its adoption by StatCom-Africa, the UNECA-AfDB-UN Women partnership has conducted a survey among member states on the current measurement and use of the MSGIA. The findings of the survey were shared at a virtual continental workshop held in November 2021. During the workshop, a series of next steps were also agreed upon – one of which is the development and dissemination of MSGIA metadata. The main objective of the session is to share the metadata and measurement imperatives of selected MSGIA indicators based on its importance and the extent to which there are currently data gaps for those particular indicators.

Agenda

Time slot	Topic and format	English	French
09:00-09:15	Introduction and overview	Isabella Schmidt, UN Women	Michka Seroussi, UN Women
09:15-09:30	Overview of economic participation domain	Isabella Schmidt, UN Women	Michka Seroussi, UN Women
09:30-09:45	UN Women – SDG 4.2. Unpaid domestic and care work	Canable Ongagwa, UN Women	Mahmouh Diouf, UN Women
09:45-10:00	UN Habitat - EP4 (SDG 1.4.2) Secure tenure rights	Clinton Omusula, UN Habitat	Armand Ndilmbaye, UN Habitat
10:00-10:30	FAO – EP5 (SDG 5a1) Agricultural land tenure rights	Margarita Guerrero, FAO	Irene Toma, FAO
10:30-10:45	Overview of health domain	Joyce Malaba, COMESA	Maimuna Ibrahim, COMESA/ Michka Seroussi, UN Women
10:45-11:00	FAO – H7 (SDG 2.1.2)	Margarita Guerrero, FAO	Irene Toma, FAO
11:00-11:30	TEA BREAK		
11:30-12:00	Education domain	Joyce Malaba, COMESA	Maimuna Ibrahim, COMESA
12:00-12:45	Human rights and political participation	Isabella Schmidt	Michka Seroussi, UN Women
12:45-13:00	UNEP Environmental domain	Ekaterina Poleshchuk, UNEP	Dany Ghafari, UNEP (TBC)

LUNCH BREAK – 13:00-14:00

Timeslot: 14.00-16.00

Session Title:

Gender and the environment statistics

Duration: 2 hours

Overview

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commits to “achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls” and establishes gender equality both as a standalone goal (SDG 5) and a foundation to achieving the SDGs. The 17 SDGs contain a total of 169 targets, 71 of which are environment-related targets with UNEP responsible for measuring and reporting on 25 of the associated 92 environmental indicators.

With the publication of its Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment 2014-2017, UNEP entered a new phase in the promotion of gender mainstreaming and commitment towards achieving gender-sensitive results in its programme performance all part of the agency’s contributions to increased environmental sustainability.

UN Women and UNEP partnered with ECA and the Imperial College London on International Women’s Day in 2022 to highlight the nexus between gender statistics and the environment. This session is aimed at taking that conversation further and exploring what is currently being done on the continent and beyond in this space. It also interrogates how stakeholders can move forward in both producing and using gender statistics.

Specific Objectives

- Showcase gender and the environment statistics that are available for the region
- Share new initiatives in the region and globally around disaster and environment statistics
- Chart a way forward for gender and environment statistics for the region

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
14:00-14:05	Overview and background	Michka Seroussi, UN Women
14:05-14:25	<i>What does available statistics say about the environment in Africa?</i>	Ekaterina Poleshchuk, UNEP
14:25-14:35	Q&A	Ekaterina Poleshchuk, UNEP
14:35-14:55	<i>New global initiatives around gender and the environment statistics</i>	Sara Duerto Valero, UN Women
14:55-15:05	Q&A	Sara Duerto Valero, UN Women
15:05-15:20	<i>Disaster statistics</i>	Fruzsina Straus, UN Habitat
15:20-15:30	Q&A	Fruzsina Straus, UN Habitat
15:30-16:00	Strategic way forward for environmental statistics in Africa	Fatouma Sissoko, ECA

DAY 5: 30 SEPTEMBER 2022 AFRICA GENDER INDEX (AGI) AND CITIZEN GENERATED DATA (CGD)

Chair: Conrad Mudibo, UN Women

Co-chair: Michka Seroussi, UN Women

Timeslot: 09.00-13.00

Session Title:

AGI data collection and methodology in practice - feedback from the field

Duration: 4 hours

Overview

The Africa Gender Index (AGI) is a composite index jointly developed by the Africa Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). It is intended to, among other things, gauge how women are faring compared to men in three dimensions of human wellbeing—economic, social, and empowerment (political and institutional representation).

The AGI complements other gender indices and dashboard indicators aimed at monitoring progress on gender equality. Limited availability of policy-relevant gender statistics poses a challenge to including some very important aspects of gender inequality in the AGI. The AGI is therefore a living index that will be reviewed and improved as more data becomes available through the Africa data revolution and the SDG monitoring frameworks. The index is intended for use by national governments, gender activists, women's groups, and other non-state actors to advocate for the implementation of gender policies and programmes and for allocation of resources to improve the availability and quality of gender statistics.

Specific Objectives

- Provide an overview of the AGI
- Discuss the pilot data collection and lessons learnt
- Identify ways of improving data collection

Agenda

Time	Topic	English	French
09:00-09:15	Objectives of the workshop; Process and work plan of AGI 2022	Gonzaque Rosalie, AfDB	Marc Kouakou, AfDB
09:15-10:15	Interactive session on pilot data collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process • Indicators and metadata • Country experience 	Gonzaque Rosalie, AfDB	Marc Kouakou, AfDB
10:15-11:00	Group work and plenary discussion on the lessons from pilot data collection to improve data collection process	Gonzaque Rosalie, AfDB	Marc Kouakou, AfDB
11:00-11:30	Tea Break		
11:30-12:30	Presentation and group work and plenary discussions on the theme of AGI 2022	Gonzaque Rosalie, AfDB	Marc Kouakou, AfDB
12:30-13:00	Way forward and conclusion; Discussion of the next stage of AGI 2022	Gonzaque Rosalie, AfDB	Marc Kouakou, AfDB

LUNCH BREAK – 13:00-14:00

Timeslot: 14.00-15.00

Session Title:

New initiatives around Citizen Generated Data

Duration: 1 hour

Overview

Citizen-generated data (CGD) is defined as “data that people or their organizations produce to directly monitor, demand, or drive change on issues that affect them. It is actively given by citizens, providing direct representations of their perspectives and is an alternative to datasets collected by governments or international institutions.”

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are often the stakeholders convening CGD projects. CGD is characterized by people’s active involvement in one or several stages of the data value chain: collection, publication, uptake, and impact. It can provide timely and granular data on community issues, supplementing other data sources and helping to shape policies that are responsive to community needs. It creates new spaces for citizens and government to engage and fosters the inclusion of citizens in public decision-making at different levels of government.

Since CGD exists outside the remit of official statistics, it may be misunderstood by national statistical offices (NSOs) with the consequential understatement of its importance to policy. The importance of non-traditional data sources has never been as evident as during the COVID-19 pandemic. Some innovation did take place as in some instances, CGD was the only data source available to the government for planning and decision-making. For example, hotline data shed light on the kind of GBV and other problems citizens were dealing with and mobile phone data and COVID-19 applications were widely used to track the progression of the pandemic.

This session will include civil society and NSO actors who will share their experiences on the importance and progress made on CGD in the East African region.

Specific Objectives

- Summarize global imperatives and initiatives around CGD
- Provide an overview of recent regional advances in the conversations between CSOs and NSOs on how the production and use of quality CGD can be supported.
- Create a platform for sharing country-level experiences to further enrich learning and peer-to-peer exchange.

Agenda

Time	Topic	Interventions
14:00-14:05	Welcome and Introductions	Karen Bett, GPSDD
14:05-14:15	Why does data from citizens matter so much? Story from Civil Society.	Fridah Githuku, GROOTS Kenya
14:15-14:45	Panel on citizen generated data progress with National Statistical Offices: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda	Facilitated by Karen Bett, GPSDD Panelists: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sorsie Gutema, Ethiopia Statistics Service, Ethiopia (TBC) 2. Caroline Gatwiri Mutwiri, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya (TBC) 3. Lauren Harrison, PARIS21 (TBC) 4. Grace Bulenzi Gulere, UN Women (TBC)
14:45- 15:00	Q&A and close	Karen Bett, GPSDD