

# Joint Africa Conference on Gender Statistics

September 26th to 30th 2022  
Nairobi, Kenya

CONFERENCE  
REPORT





## Gender statistics and evidence to make every woman and girl count

#GenderData | #WomenCount

#GenderStatistics | #Africa



#Africa | #DataProduction | #AccessToData | #DataUse



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## Acknowledgements

This year's Joint Africa Gender Statistics Conference brought together the broadest representation of countries and by extension the highest number of delegates since the inception of the Africa Program of Gender Statistics. Nearly 120 public and civil society actors from 32 African countries convened in Nairobi, Kenya, and another daily average of 70 participants<sup>[1]</sup> joined online to interrogate gender statistics through the lens of Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This report captures key messages and discussions from the Conference held through the joint efforts of the conference partners. It reflects the exemplary efforts of the organizing committee led by Isabella Schmidt **UN Women East and Southern Africa (ESA)**, and **UN Women West and Central Africa (WCA)** Michele Seroussi. The organising committee comprised of representatives from each of the partner organizations namely the **African Development Bank (AfDB - Marc Koffi Kouakou)**, the **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA - Themba Munalula and Mohamed H. Abdullahi)**, the **UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA - Gonzaque Andre Rosalie)**, and PARIS21 - an initiative under the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD (Meriem Aitouyahia and Lauren Harrison).

The local organizing committee was led by Conrad Mudibo (**UN Women ESA**). The committee consisted of the event management team led by Conrad, with on-site support from Simon Nissling - **UN Women, Uganda**; Sylvia Maina (**UN Women ESA**) who conceptualized and headed all strategic communications, Joshua Nyagah (**UN Women ESA**), who was responsible for the virtual meeting room, livestreaming and overall sound and interpretation systems and Pauline Gichobi for transport. Priscah Arokoh (**UN Women, Kenya**) ensured that all accommodation and other logistical arrangements for the participants were in place and provided significant support to the **COMESA logistics team** consisting of Ireen Simonga, Wilson Chizebuka and Chomba F. Chamatete.

It would be remiss not to recognize the sterling contributions of communications point persons from the respective conference partners towards amplifying the emerging messages and calls to actions as part of the push to raise the profile of gender data and statistics on the continent. These comprise Aijamal Duishebaeva, James Ochweri, and Adelaide Malweyi (**UN Women ESA**), Snober Abassi (**ECA**), Hawa Seydou Diop, Yulia Panevina and Serigne Bassirou Diou (**UN Women WCA**), Muzinge N. Chibomba (**COMESA**), Sasha Ramirez (**PARIS21**), A Sembene and Aissatou Aida (**AfDB**), and Eva Sibanda and Martin Ninsiima (**UN Women, Uganda**). Conrad Mudibo (**UN Women ESA**) provided final graphic designs for all the Conference branding and communication materials.

We take this opportunity to also recognize all the delegates who graciously agreed to rapporteur for the respective sessions and provided meticulous reports articulating the critical issues and key messages summarized in this report. Simon Nissling (**UN Women, Uganda**) collated the session reports and Sylvia Maina (**UN Women ESA**) compiled, wrote, and edited these into this final product.

Finally, we are grateful to all the individuals and institutions who provided support and expertise towards the resounding success of the Joint Africa Gender Statistics Conference and who continue to spearhead the gender statistics agenda in Africa. We apologize for any inadvertent omissions in this acknowledgement.

[1] Number of online participants per day: 83 (Day 1); 97 (Day 2); 67 (Day 3); 60 (Day 4); 47 (Day 5)

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGGES	Africa Group of Gender Statistics
AGI	Africa Gender Index
APGS	Africa Program on Gender Statistics
AGGES	Africa Group of Gender Statistics
AGI	Africa Gender Index
APGS	Africa Program on Gender Statistics
APHRC	African Population and Health Research Center
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GSSP	[Kenya] Gender Statistics Strategic Plan
CaVAWPreS	Capacity Development on Violence Against Women Prevalence Survey
DHS	Demographic Household Survey JLOS justice, law, and order sector
ECA	[United Nations] Economic Commission for Africa
EPR	Economic Policy Research Center
ESA	East and Southern Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDN	Gender Data Network
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MDAs	Ministries, departments, and agencies
MIS	Management information system
MSGIA	Minimum standards of gender indicators for Africa

NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NSO	National statistical office
NSS	National statistical system
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PNSD	Plan for National Statistics Development
REC	Regional economic community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STATAFRIC	Pan-African Institute for Statistics
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSCDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UPF	Uganda Police Force
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WCA	West and Central Africa



## Introduction and Background

The production of gender statistics is embedded in a long history of pronouncements on the importance of statistics for underpinning evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation. Examples include the reporting requirements for the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as adopted by the United Nations in 1979 and the specific references made to the critical importance of gender statistics in the Beijing Platform for Action (1995). The need for the strengthening of gender statistical systems was further emphasised by the adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda with its 17 goals and considerable measurement imperatives. Regionally, the Africa Agenda 2063 as adopted in 2015 highlights additional statistical requirements as articulated in its first 10-year plan.

While gender statistics are instrumental in measuring progress towards achieving regional and global gender development goals, their production is relatively new, and information is not fully consolidated or always readily available, even at the global level.

It is against this background that since 2017, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and UN Women have held joint regional forums on gender statistics. In 2022, AfDB, the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), PARIS21, ECA, and UN Women hosted nearly 120 public and civil society actors from 32 African countries for the **Joint Africa Gender Statistics Conference**, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 26-30 September.

A total of 117 delegates from 32 African countries comprising policy analysts and gender statistics experts from line ministries, national statistical offices (NSOs), and civil society participated in-person in the Conference. At the end of each day, delegates were given an opportunity to review and evaluate the processes, methods, and content of the Conference presentations and deliberations. The session evaluation feedback provided by the 46 participants who responded (representing 39 percent of all in-person delegates) are included as graphs at the end of each session summary in this report.

Organized under the theme **‘Gender Statistics Imperatives for Africa’**, the primary aim of the 2022 Conference was to support the advancement of gender statistics in Africa by providing a platform for producers and users of gender statistics to share best practices and develop common strategies to rationalise, harmonize, and improve the measurement and use of gender statistics in the region. The Conference interrogated gender statistics through the lens of Agenda 2063—the African Union’s (AU’s) blueprint for transforming Africa into a global powerhouse, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that support gender equality and women’s empowerment, and global guidance on violence against women data, among others.

The multi-lingual<sup>1</sup> Conference, which consisted of a mix of interactive learning sessions and sharing of new and recent guidelines, tools, and best practices, also focused on creating an opportunity for peer-to-peer learning and exchange as well as coordination between users and producers of gender statistics. It provided a platform to disseminate findings of the evaluation of the Africa Program on Gender Statistics (APGS) II, release the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Africa Gender Index (AGI), and the APGS III Strategic Plan (2022-2026), and reconstitute the Africa Group of Gender Statistics

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<sup>1</sup> The Conference catered for English, French, and Portuguese delegates



(AGGES - 2022-2026). Other topics included gender and Agenda 2063 (African Union Commission - AUC), progress towards SDG 5 (ECA), assessments of gender statistics systems across Africa 2019-2022 (PARIS21), global guidance on violence against women (VAW) administrative data, survey processes methodology, measurement and tools developed for Spotlight<sup>2</sup> as well as through a collaborative partnership between UN Women and the World Health Organization, and a statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide). Capacity building included sessions on policy advocacy using gender data (UN Women), gender data and statistics leadership and project management (PARIS21), and metadata related to the minimum standards of gender indicators for Africa (MSGIA - UN Women/COMESA) as well as presentations by the RECs (COMESA, WAEMU, ECOWAS, and SADC) on their gender statistics initiatives.

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<sup>2</sup> Spotlight is a global initiative of the United Nations funded by the European Union. Its aim is to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

# Opening Session

## Key Messages and Recommendations:

Speakers underscored the importance of producing and using gender statistics as central to advancing Africa's development and regional integration agenda, even terming it a game changer in the transformation of the continent. While there is a lot of expertise and potential in statistics in general and growing interest and knowledge in gender data and statistics, there is a **need for improved collaboration** at the national and regional levels to ensure that adequate funding is secured for gender statistics. **Timely planning and joint initiatives** are needed to mainstream the production and generation of sex disaggregated data across all sectors.

Speakers also recognized the importance of continued/increased production and accessibility of quality gender data and statistics as well as their promotion and use by all stakeholders. Keynote speakers acknowledged the extensive support from development and other partners, which has enabled Africa to produce gender statistics and improve on the availability of data to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). Speakers at the opening session also emphasized that the African Group on Gender Statistics (AGGES) is strategically positioned to inform and promote the mainstreaming of gender statistics across policies and programmes in the region and that the initiative should maintain its momentum to ensure the achievement of this goal.

The following recommendations emerged from this session:

1. Mobilize resources for production of gender statistics both at national and regional levels
2. Devise a strategy to reduce over-reliance on external donor funding with the aim of making the production of gender statistics more sustainable in the region
3. Ensure commitment from stakeholders to mainstream gender statistics in programming such as inclusion in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)<sup>3</sup>
4. Strengthen collaboration among institutions to produce timely data for the benefits of both producers and users through planning and advocacy
5. Ensure usage of gender statistics in policymaking

<sup>3</sup> The concept of National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) was proposed in 1992 in Agenda 21 (§ 8.7) where countries were called upon to integrate economic, social and environmental objectives into one strategically focused blueprint for action at the national level. The NSDS "should be developed through the widest possible participation". And it "should be based on a thorough assessment of the current situation and initiatives".

## **Keynote Remarks by UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), PARIS21, The African Development Bank (AfDB), COMESA, The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), and UN Women**

### ***Mr. Oliver Chinganya - Director, Africa Centre for Statistics- UN Economic Commission for Africa***

In his remarks, Dr. Chinganya emphasized the need for planning as central to capturing adequate gender dynamics in the production and use of gender statistics. He also noted that data on poverty, unemployment, and sexual and reproductive health, among others, need to be strengthened and broadened to ensure that data is not only sex disaggregation, but that gender analysis is undertaken to capture the message behind the numbers. Citing unpaid care work and land rights as an example, the remarks also focused on the lack of gender data as a major challenge to the empowerment of women and girls in Africa and how this in turn negatively impacts the respect, protection, and promotion of human rights enshrined in various regional and international instruments/frameworks. The remarks concluded with a reminder of the need for a paradigm shift to generate and include gender statistics in programming and an elaboration of various initiatives and regional partnerships to promote the production and dissemination of gender statistics in Africa.

### ***Mr. Johannes Jütting - Executive Head - PARIS21 Secretariat***

During his address, Mr. Jütting highlighted the timely organization of the Conference with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic, rising global inflation, and increasing prices of essential commodities, which continue to have a direct negative impact on gender equality. PARIS21 has been involved in funding gender statistics initiatives including building the capacity of NSOs in communicating gender statistics and mainstreaming gender statistics in NSDSs.

### ***Ms. Roza Mamuye Bora - Principal Statistician - African Development Bank Group***

In her remarks, Ms. Bora highlighted AfDB's mandate in supporting initiatives aimed at generating gender statistics data on the continent. AfDB works in a regional joint program implementation approach aimed at addressing existing gaps in gender statistics including through spearheading the Africa Gender Index and several other initiatives aimed at building the capacity of stakeholders and generating reliable statistical data.

### ***Mr. Themba Munalula - Chief Statistician - COMESA***

Article 140 of the COMESA Treaty mandates COMESA Member States to take concerted measures to co-operate in statistical development as part of creating an enabling environment for the regular flow of up-to-date, reliable, harmonized, and comparable statistical data on various sectors. In keeping with this spirit, following a 2021 agreement with AfDB, the COMESA Secretariat is the Executing Agency for Statistical Capacity Building Program (Phase-V) which targets 37 African Development Fund (ADF)<sup>4</sup>-eligible countries.

### ***Dr. Macdonald Obudho - Director General, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)***

Kenya's improved ranking in relation to gender equality in the region and globally demonstrates the country's efforts in promoting GEWE. In Kenya, gender equality is enshrined in Articles 10 and 27 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and is also central to Vision 2030 - the national blueprint for equitable and inclusive social development and accelerating social economic transformation in Kenya. In his remarks, Dr. Obudho highlighted the number of analytical reports generated by

<sup>4</sup> The ADF contributes to the promotion of economic and social development in 38 least developed African countries by providing concessional funding for projects and programs, as well as technical assistance for studies and capacity-building activities.



KNBS and different ministries and the roadmap enunciated in the country's medium-term plan to strengthen the production and use of gender statistics in Kenya. He stressed on the need for ownership of gender statistics initiatives in national statistical systems (NSSs).

***Mr. Papa Seck – Chief of Research and Data Section, UN Women***

While acknowledging AGGES' remarkable progress from the initial idea of introducing gender statistics to the development and domestication of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIAs) across institutions, Mr. Seck also noted that underfunding has contributed to Africa generating the least amount of data especially in gender statistics. Mr. Seck emphasized the need to align policy and practice and provide resources to ensure that quality data is generated and used by all to ensure mainstreaming of gender data in programming.

***Dr. Maxime Houinato – Regional Director, UN Women East and Southern Africa***

In his remarks, Dr. Houinato explained that gender statistics are a reminder of the intersectionality of inequality in the region and that they present a deeper picture of various vulnerabilities evident across social sectors in Africa. Dr. Houinato highlighted the importance of citizen-generated data (CGD) and the nexus that it represents between capturing accurate and timely data that policymakers can use. His remarks also emphasized the need to improve the reliability and consistency of capturing and generating data and the importance of new approaches including technology in achieving this goal.



# Main Proceedings

**Master of Ceremonies/Chair of Sessions:** Conrad Mudibo (UN Women)

## Day One: 26 September 2022 - APGS and AGGES

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### Evaluation of the Africa Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS) Findings and APGS (2022-2026) and Discussion on Draft Report on the APGS to the Africa Statistics Commission

**Co-chair:** Themba Munalula (COMESA)

**Session Lead:** Fatouma Sissoko (ECA)

**The presentation covered the assessment of the APGS** and the draft report of the APGS to the Statistical Commission. The APGS is an umbrella regional programme that brings together various initiatives aimed at improving the availability of accurate, timely, up-to-date, and comparable gender statistics at the national, regional, and international levels. Led by the African Group on Gender Statistics (AGGES), the APGS is implemented by regional organizations, international agencies, regional economic communities, and civil society organizations under the coordination of core implementing partners AUC, ECA, UN Women, and AfDB. ECA acts as the secretariat of the APGS and assists with the coordination of implementing partners. Currently in its third phase, the APGS is also aimed at ensuring that the scarce resources allocated are used efficiently to avoid duplication of effort among players in the gender sector in the region.

**Progress on the Implementation of APGS II** comprised the achievement of several key milestones including: supporting the implementation of Phase I of UN Women's *Making Every Woman and Girl Count* Project (Women Count in short); undertaking training on the production of some indicators of the MSGIA; expanding the Gender Data Network<sup>5</sup> (GDN) membership from 15 to 22 countries; and thematic webinars to build stakeholders' capacity in various areas of statistics.

**Challenges observed with the APGS** relate to coordination, resource constraints, lack of capacity building and communication bottlenecks. APGS III (2022 to 2026) is aimed at providing strategic plans to countries to be able to develop sustainable means of producing gender statistics, among other things.

**Going forward**, the Strategic Plan for the current phase of the APGS (APGS III) will be presented to the upcoming Statistical Commission for Africa (Africa Stat-Com) scheduled for October in Addis Ababa. The presentation will be aimed at getting the Commission to take note of ongoing APGS work, endorse the strategy for APGS III, endorse metadata for the MSGIAs, call upon member states to support the improvement of gender statistics on the continent, and call upon APGS members to renew their membership and commit to the work of the Programme.

**Plenary/Discussions:** in relation to the need for gender statistics to be well reflected in NSOs as a government responsibility, it was observed that there is a need to have a clear communication strategy for gender statistics in Africa. It was thus proposed that the APGS III includes communication experts or institutions in its membership to assist in conveying key messages to countries. The need to include ministries of finance

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<sup>5</sup> The Gender Data Network was formed in 2019 with the aim of helping to build national statistical capacity. Established by ECA, Open Data Watch, and Data2X in partnership with the African Center for Statistics, the network brings together gender data experts from national statistical systems in 22 countries to share innovative solutions to overcome common barriers for producing and using high quality gender data. PARIS21 (The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century) serves as the GDN secretariat.

in this and similar initiatives to support resource allocation at the national level and thus mainstream gender in budgeting processes was also highlighted. Ministries of finance are currently expected to be part to these processes through the implementation of NSDS plans. Participants also learnt of and discussed the inclusion of a results framework in APGS III in response to findings from the evaluation of APGS II. The role of the APGS in harmonizing statistics concepts and definitions across Africa was also discussed with illustrations of how the Programme has used trainings and methodological work to trickle down and build capacity on statistical definitions and concepts for adaptation at the local level. These concepts are typically developed at the international level and the membership and active participation of international agencies such as UN Women and UNICEF in the APGS was also highlighted as an asset. An illustration was given of a training segment of the Conference to build capacity on seven MSGIA indicators which are new to Africa.

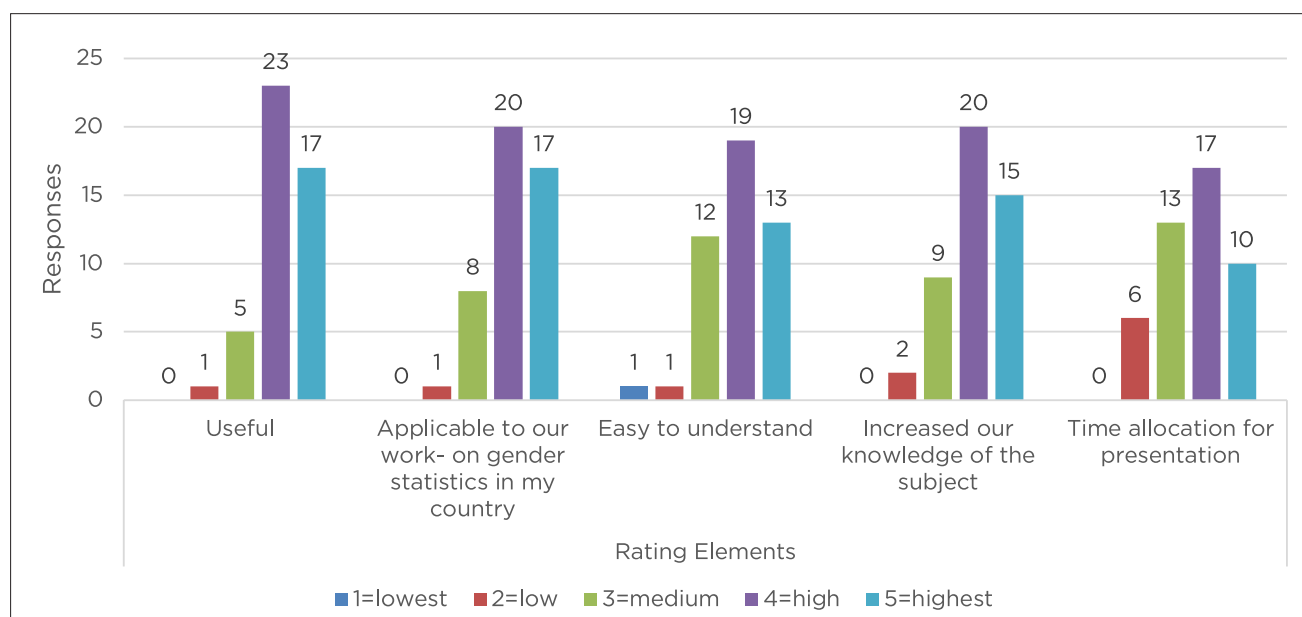


Figure 1: Satisfaction Rating of Evaluation of the APGS findings and APGS(2022-2026) (N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions

## Response from AGGES and group work around new Terms of Reference (ToR) for AGGES for the African Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS - 2022-2026)

**Session Leads:** Fatouma Sissoko (ECA) and Caroline Gatwiri Mutwiri (KNBS)

In view of the upcoming APGS, this session comprised a consultation process on how the Programme can be improved. Specifically, consultations focused on how to make the Programme dynamic and ensure that its operations can respond to Africa's gender data needs. Two groups addressed separate but related questions on the overall functions, constitution, and modalities of AGGES.

### Group A questions and discussion:

1. What should the overall functions of the AGGES be?
2. Who should be part of the AGGES?
3. What should the composition of the leadership team and how often should they change?
4. What are the functions of each of the various AGGES members?
5. What is the role/functions of each of the group members
6. Frequency of meetings

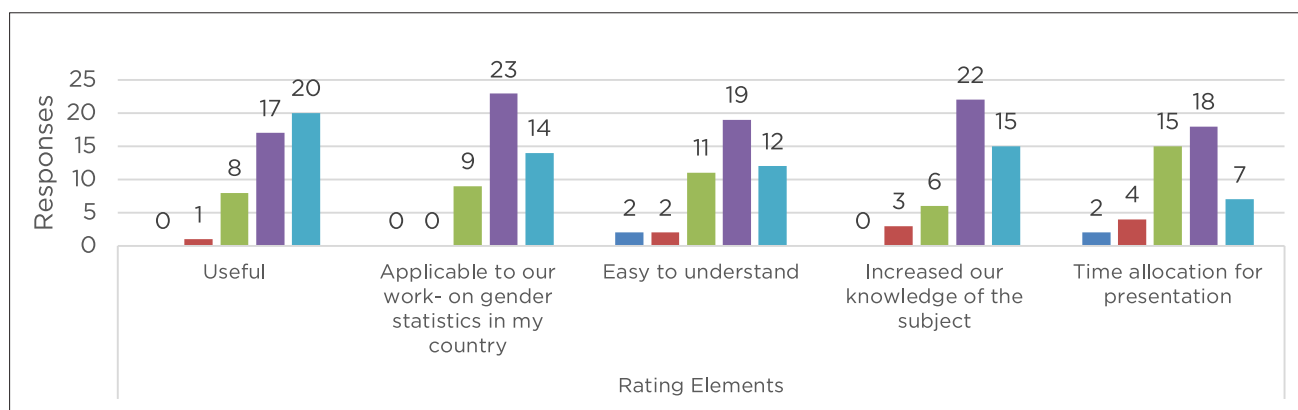


Participants in this group were of the view that AGGES should be a platform for countries to report progress and for members to forge working partnerships. With regards to its membership of the AGGES, the group proposed representation from senior managers who are charged with strategic decision-making at the institutional level with observer status to organizations such as the African Union (AU) and the relevant civil society organizations (CSOs) with academia also represented in the group. The group also proposed that AGGES members should be responsible for duties that resonate with their respective relevant expertise with a time bound workplan, and that leadership should be on a rotational basis.

### **Group B questions and discussion:**

1. What should the overall functions of the AGGES be?
2. How coordination should take place between AGGES members
3. Should there be working groups and how should they function?
4. Mechanisms to be used for communication and feedback between and within sub-regions
5. Mechanisms to be used for reporting, monitoring and evaluation

Members of Group proposed that the overall function of AGGES should be to coordinate gender statistics across Africa and to foster effective communications and information-sharing between and within countries. In addition, AGGES should advocate for the development and use of gender statistics tools on the continent. According to Group B, coordination should firstly be a two-way vertical process, i.e., from region to country and back. At the country level, it was proposed that coordination and communication be inclusive and include other non-state institutions such as CSOs. The Group also proposed the establishment of a technical working group and an advisory group in each AGGES member country with the technical working group reporting to the advisory group, which is composed of people responsible for policy and strategy. The Group was of the view that communication and feedback between and within sub-regions should be inter-disciplinary comprising gender statisticians, gender equality advocates, and policymakers, among others. For reporting, monitoring and evaluation, the group proposed the use of dashboards and in-person meetings and that these functions run from region to country.



*Figure 2: Participants Satisfaction Rating Responses from AGGES and Group Work around AGGES new Terms of Reference: (N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions*

## Gender Indicator Measurement Agenda 2063 – Progress and Challenges

**Session Lead:** Leila Ben Ali (AUC)

**The presentation** opened with a reminder of the role of gender statistics and Agenda 2063<sup>6</sup> and a recollection of the mandate of the AU's Pan-African Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC)<sup>7</sup> to promote the production of quality and harmonized statistics in Africa.

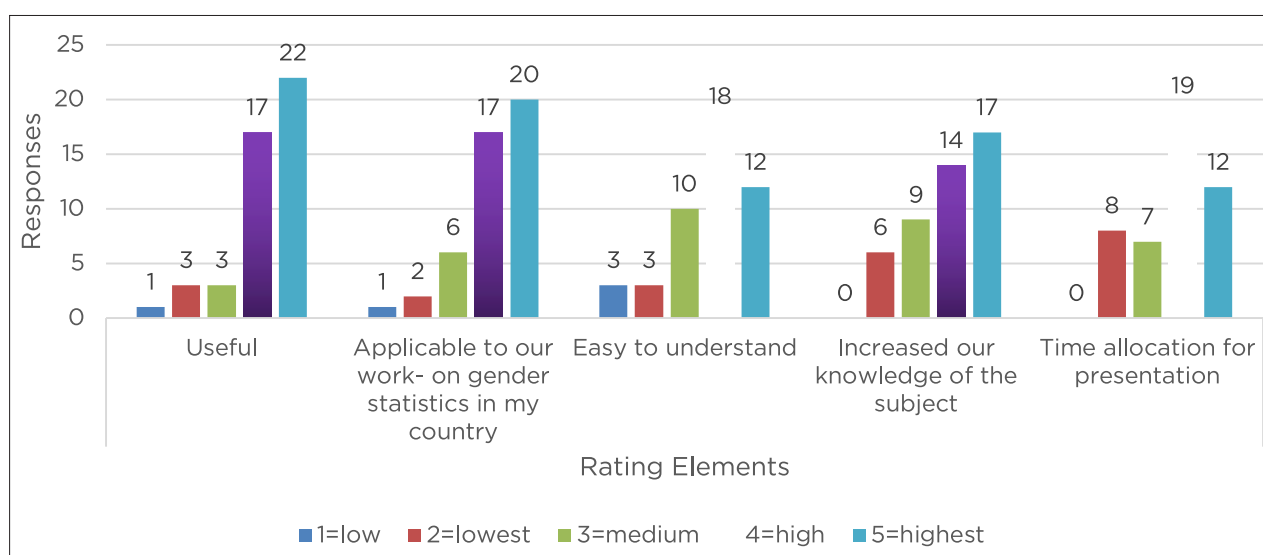
**Progress towards Agenda 2063** has been measured by collecting and compiling data from Member States. The compiled data shows that at the continental level, the rate of implementation of Agenda 2063 is 81 percent. The rate of implementation at the sub-regions is 54 percent in southern Africa, 87 percent in central Africa, 6 percent in Eastern Africa, and 38 percent in northern Africa. Unavailability of data remains a major issue necessitating close collaboration with statisticians to minimize the data gaps.

**Recent initiatives** include the development of a gender statistics dashboard and the establishment of the minimum list of gender indicators from Agenda 2030 and the 2063 Agenda thanks to UN Women initiatives, ECA, and AfDB.

**Key challenges** include the disruptions and other effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and lack of disaggregated data, stakeholder coordination mechanisms, and awareness, which have handicapped the collection and production of gender statistics in Africa.

**Going forward**, it is critical to ensure data disaggregation for proper analysis of inequalities towards evidence-based decision-making. It will thus be important to integrate disaggregation variables into all collection tools for both administrative and survey data to facilitate the production of data disaggregated by sex and age groups among others.

**Plenary/Discussions:** It is necessary to use existing methodologies to produce gender statistics, which will make it possible to produce comparable statistics at the international level. There is also need for dialogue with gender statistics specialists to better understand gender-related phenomena and to involve civil society to facilitate the mobilization of resources.



*Figure 3: Participants Satisfaction Ratings on Gender Indicator Measurement Agenda (GIMA) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions*

<sup>6</sup> Gender statistics make it possible to measure women's empowerment; the 7th aspiration and the 20th objective of the 2063 Agenda concern gender do specific objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

<sup>7</sup> STATAFRIC is an outcome of Strategic Objective 2 of the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) - to establish an effective coordination mechanism and Strategic Theme 2 - to coordinate the production of quality statistics for Africa. The is part of the wider Pan African Programme, which is a realisation of a partnership between the EU and the AU to support institutional capacity building in the AU.

## Progress Towards Gender-Responsive SDGs

**Session Lead:** Fatouma Sissoko (ECA)

**The presentation** focused on assessing the status of implementation of the SDGs in terms of data availability, constraints, and prospects for 2030 for Africa's 54 countries. A summary of the level of achievement on the SDG indicators was presented with the following results: data for only 35 percent of the indicators is available and less than 58 percent of countries in the region will achieve the SDGs by 2030. However, the methodology for collecting the data presented was not defined, which could partly explain this significant gap. The results were also presented with relatively different levels of achievement between Goals. For example, data shows that few countries will achieve SDG 1 on the eradication of poverty by 2030. The same observation is made for SDG 2, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, and SDG 17. However, some progress is noted against certain targets such as 3.5.1 and 4.5.1 related to the coverage of therapeutic interventions for substance use disorders and the parity index in the field of education. Given the low achievement rates, countries were also encouraged to redouble their efforts to raise the level of monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. That said, overall, most countries in the region are not far from the African average except for South Africa which stands above the African average. The inconsistencies in data collection for this analysis call for improved methodologies in the future.

**Challenges** in measuring progress towards the gender-responsive SDGs relate to the collection of data, which often faces lack of political commitment leading to lack of funding for statistical operations.

**Plenary/Discussions** revolved around clarifications on the timing of the assessment (conducted in 2020) and data sources (UN Women data). While it was agreed that the use of other data from other source such as the private sector, civil society, and use of administrative data to fill data gaps in the region, it was also acknowledged that the main constraint in this regard is the reliability of data since the methodology used for collection is not generally known. Session leads took note of delegates' proposal to use simpler and more illustrative graphics and further elaborated on the expected impact of the evaluation. The assessment is expected to help improve the level of achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

**Conclusions/recommendations** related to mobilizing resources and building the capacities of producers have been made in this regard.

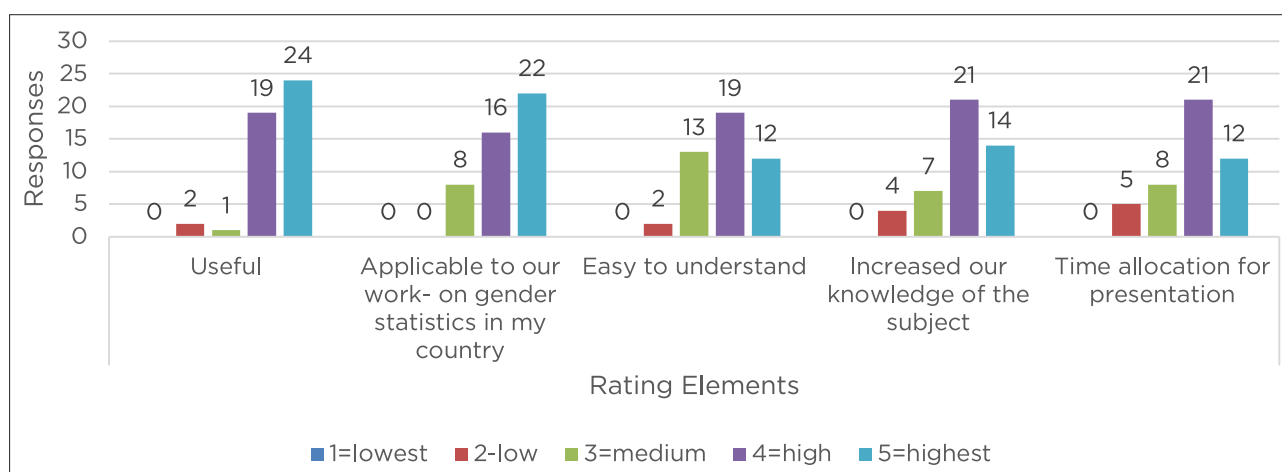


Figure 4: Participants' Satisfaction Ratings on Progress Towards Gender Responsive SDGs (N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions



## Day Two: 27 September 2022 - RECs, Normative Frameworks, and Policy Advocacy

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### Gender Mainstreaming in Statistical Planning and Practice

**Co-chair:** Marc Kouakou (AfDB)

**Session Lead:** Lauren Harrison (PARIS21)

This session was tailored to provide a detailed explanation of NSDS and how it relates to gender mainstreaming. The presentation introduced the inclusion of gender in NSDS and the best practices and tools for improved gender mainstreaming in countries and provided for two countries, Lesotho and Senegal, to share their experiences in integrating gender in the national statistical system and the NSDS.

Delegates participated in a quiz to evaluate gender mainstreaming and NSDS which highlighted the main issues the NSDS should resolve such as the question of data improvement, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of gender data, and building trust with data users by making data more inclusive.

#### ***Lesotho Case: Mobilizing the National Statistical System in Lesotho (Lehlohonolo Takalimane)***

The presenter shared the case of Lesotho as an example of country gender mainstreaming beginning with an overview of the role of national statistical system (NSS) and providing details of gender statistics development and priorities and how gender is included in NSDS in Lesotho. Currently, while Lesotho has a gender focal point in every sector, lack of statistical environment and methods harmonization has still resulted in poor integration of gender. The main challenge is therefore to adopt a plan of improvement to identify gender statistics methods. This session concluded with an overview of the development of a national gender statistics framework in Lesotho.

#### ***Senegal Case: Coordination and implementation of gender statistics production activities (Khady Ba)***

The presentation highlighted government initiatives towards incorporating gender in every sector. In Senegal, the NSS is organized to incorporate gender and the NSDS also includes gender. Delegates learned that in Senegal, 88% of gender indicators are available with an accurate definition. The session also provided an overview of projects undertaken in Senegal in collaboration with Women Count, UN Women's global flagship gender data and statistics programme.

#### ***Global Lessons and Tools for Gender Mainstreaming (Lauren Harrison)***

Ms. Harrison provided an overview of the gender data gap in nine countries in relation to the SDGs. Despite significant data gaps in most of the countries highlighted, some good practices were observed in some countries such as the Maldives, Paraguay, Lesotho, and the Dominican Republic. The presentation emphasized the need to better consider data user needs and the need for countries to step up their efforts to develop clear strategies to integrate gender in their NSDSs. It also emphasized the need for countries to explore and nurture further collaboration between sectorial institutions and partners to build skills not available at the local level. The session also highlighted the need for countries to improve gender integration processes which will allow them to produce gender data and build technical and non-technical skills.

**Plenary/Discussions** focused heavily on the need to strengthen user-producer links, including links with those who are responsible for developing gender statistics methodology. Delegates also delved into the modalities of organizing focal points into gender units in almost all the sectors of government to for the purpose of building multi-skilled/disciplinary teams.

**Conclusions, recommendations, and action points.** The session provided a good overview of the integration of gender in the NSDS of some countries. Indeed, there are numerous gender data gaps due to a lack of harmonized methodology, among other reasons. Delegates from many countries represented their interest in receiving support to improve their respective gender data production systems. The session closed with the agreement in plenary to move toward more harmonized organization with more relevant focal units.

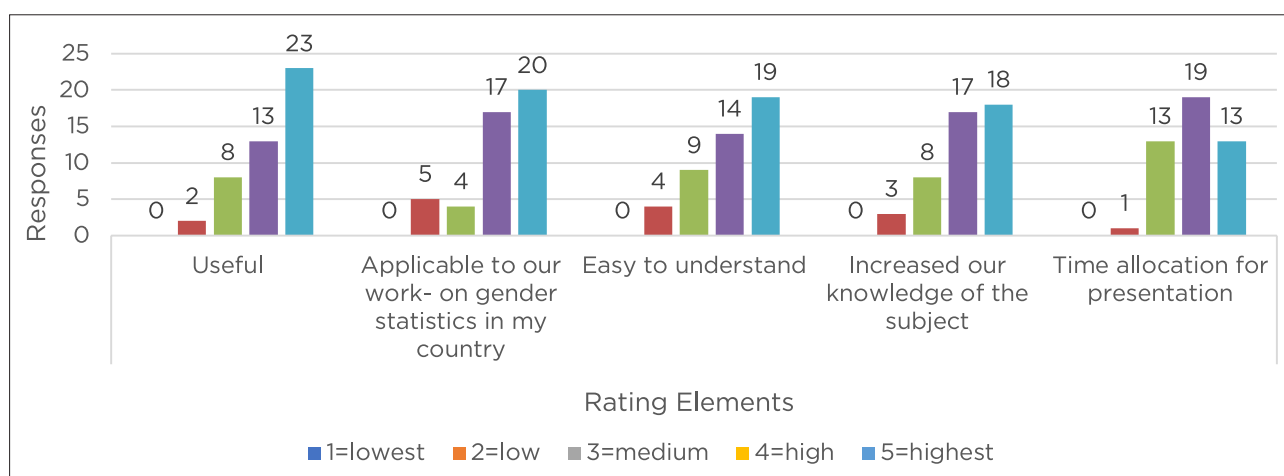


Figure 5: Participants Satisfaction with Gender Mainstreaming in Statistical Planning and Practice of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions

## From Gender Data to Policy Advocacy: Peer-To-Peer Learning

**Session Leads:** Sylvia Maina and Isabella Schmidt (UN Women)

**Overview:** This session was tailored to highlight the importance of using evidence during the policy advocacy and policy formulation process. It consisted of two parts: an **interactive presentation** with peer-to-peer learning exchange followed by a **panel discussion to showcase Kenya's experience** in the past five years in the expansion of gender data production as well as the uptake and use of gender data.

**Presentation & peer-to-peer discussion:** The presentation provided a systematic approach to policy advocacy as developed for the Open Society Foundation and customized for this forum. It aimed to share knowledge and experiences on how to synthesize, package, and communicate gender statistics to influence policy.

Policy advocacy is a negotiated and mediated two-way process that requires time, patience, and persistence. It bridges the gap between policy research and policy change and contributes towards developing strategic solutions to societal problems. On its part, policy influence includes capacity building, policy thinking, policy debates, and direct policy impacts. The objective of policy change is informed by obstacles such as culture and politics and leverages elements such as political will whereas the context of decision-making varies by region and has a significant on the policy advocacy process. A major consideration was that data and statistics should be tailored in terms of content (message), level detail, and even volume for each target audience.

***A. What experiences can you share on negative feedback from policymakers or other people of influence has hindered influencing policy in your country?***

Delegates put forward several challenges they have faced in policy advocacy including that politicians may bring ideas contradicting the public's views, which would negatively impact gender development. There were also discussions on the magnitude of child marriage in Zambia and the associated factors e.g., dowry paid to the girl's parents, which have proved to be an obstacle in influencing policy in this area. Delegates from Malawi mentioned similar constraints.

***B. What experiences can you share from your country or sub-region about how context has positively or negatively influenced policy advocacy, preferably (but not necessarily) in relation to gender statistics?***

Among the issues raised: civil society has tried to change the policy of public order that was used to punish women according to their style of dressing in instances where it does not align with the local recommended dress for women (Sudan); efforts to prioritize gender issues along other competing priorities in the countries has been an uphill task (Mozambique).

***C. What obstacles stand in the way of advancing messages related to violence against women data?***

Delegates gave several illustrations from their contexts as follows: timely reporting of GBV is still a major challenge (Ghana); social standards that justify the marginalization of women are still prevalent (Chad); high insecurity in areas of the country that are rich in natural resources has had a high adverse impact on access to funding for gender related issues as these areas are difficult to access (Democratic Republic of Congo).

***D. What leverage can be used to advance messages related to violence against women (VAW) data?***

Child protection centres from the village to the district level have been instrumental in capturing records of violence against women in Tanzania and emerging data has been used to advance messages on the incidence of violence against women. Tanzania has also leveraged the influence of faith leaders to raise awareness on the incidence and effects of violence against women. In South Sudan, local traditional authorities have received training on the impact of child marriage as an important step in equipping them to advocate for the rights of girls.

Finally, the participants also discussed the following two discussion questions, following the six "process" elements, 'please share examples of':

***E. How can one influence how policymakers think about child marriage/femicide/education of girls in your country?***

An example from Kenya articulated how the Gender Violence Recovery Centre provided data to the Parliament to help formulate the Sexual Offences Bill (now Act of 2006 Revised in 2019).

## Panel discussion showcasing Kenya's experience in gender data production, uptake, and use

**Panelists:** Rosemary Chepkouch (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics - KNBS), Michael Kariuki, State Department for Gender (SDfG), Fridah Githuku (GROOTS Kenya), Maureen Otieno-Otieno (Oxfam-Kenya)

**Overview:** Gender data has been used to inform policy changes in Kenya in various ways. It has also created an enabling legislative environment to produce gender-sensitive statistics and development of associated databases. Oxfam has developed a scorecard toolkit that can be used by all organizations to track investments on care work policies.

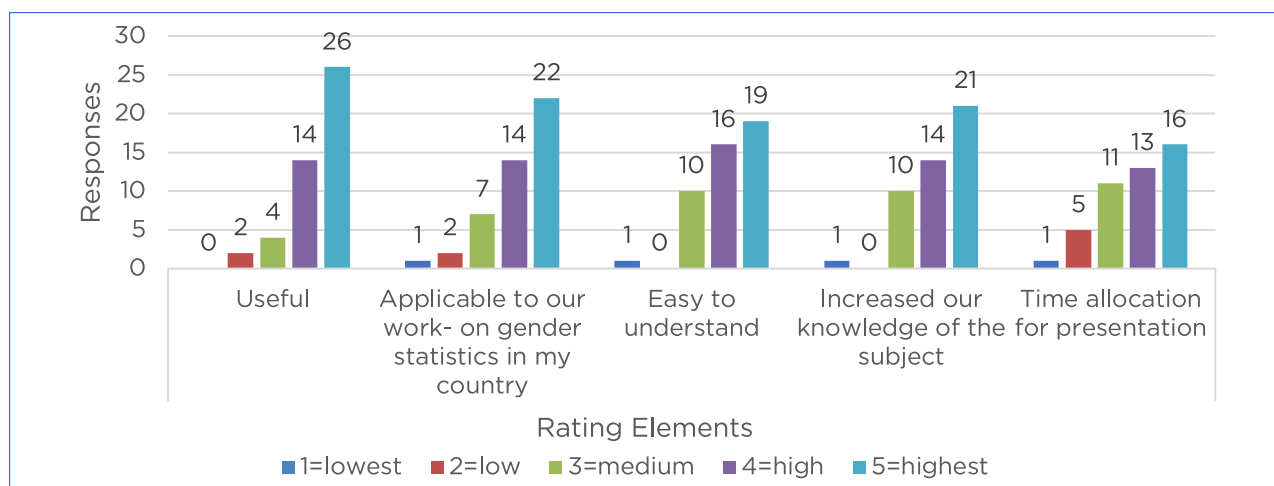


Figure 6: Participants Satisfaction Ratings on: From Gender Data to Policy Advocacy Peer to Peer Learning:(N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions

**Plenary/Panel Discussions:** training and capacity building is one of three keys of Kenya's strategic plan for gender statistics (Kenya Gender Statistics Strategic Plan - GSSP). While the Statistics Act does not specify a gender budget, **the Strategy allows partnership** and thus makes room to collaborate who may help plug gaps in funding. In terms of **ensuring that data from CSOs is reliable for use in planning**, CSOs present data that they have collected to KNBS for validation and KNBS builds their capacity to collect data through the Citizen-Generated Data Toolkit and applies the Kenya Data Quality Assessment framework for all data produced.

Kenya has reviewed its Statistics Act to ensure the provision of gender statistics. Over and above the GSSP, Kenya has developed a medium-term development plan that focuses youth and vulnerable groups as focus of the 2030 Agenda.

The State Department for Gender (SDfG) in the Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action is the main user of gender statistics in Kenya. The SDfG convened all partners to initiate strategies for the development of gender. The country also has a national gender policy and laws and policies against domestic violence, many of which have been informed by gender data. For instance, several research exercises identifying the high drop-out rate of girls from government high schools led to the government allocating a budget for sanitary products in these schools to prevent girls dropping from school due to the issue sanitary-related issues.

On its part, civil society follows up on how the investment allocated for gender issues is being utilized and devises strategies for how to integrate gender into all development initiatives. In the devolution of power era, this also entails engaging with Kenyan counties to allocate budgets for energy and climate change initiatives and issues, and advocates for them to initiate new policies.

One such upcoming policy is Kenya's Unpaid Care Policy. This interfaces well with CSO initiatives in this field, for example, Oxfam's care work scorecard, which can track unpaid care work and thus measure gender inequality in this aspect.

**Recommendations and action points:** Delegates agreed that data emerging from civil society, which is not official statistics, must be verified for reliability. It was also agreed that it is important to train youth in gender statistics to build their capacity in this area and ensure inclusivity. Delegates also emphasized the need to strengthen collaboration with partners for resource allocation in the production of gender statistics.

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

**Session Leads:** Shaida Badiie (Open Data Watch) and Meriem Ait Ouyahia, (PARIS21)

**Overview:** this session constituted a presentation on the Gender Data Network (GDN), a highly interactive sub-session on the power of communication and a panel discussion on the GDN in the context of communication. The session was aimed at facilitating collaboration and mutual learning among delegates. This was particularly in building and leveraging communications skills for application in gender statistics ranging from making a case for more resources to making a case for gender data mainstreaming in national statistical systems (NSSs). Through roleplaying and other exercises, this session aimed to build delegates' gender data communication capacity to interact with data users in their respective regions and/or countries. The panel discussion gave delegates the opportunity to interact with some of members of the GDN and understand the modalities and benefits of the initiative.

### *Part 1: GDN session – communication and networking*

Delegates watched a [brief introductory video](#) on the GDN, a joint initiative between PARIS21, Data2X, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and Open Data Watch established in 2019. A network of gender data focal points from more than 20 African countries, the GDN improves the production and use of gender data within African NSSs and provides a formal mechanism to connect gender focal points with colleagues in other countries. Delegates learnt that while technical capacity building is an important element of 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.

### *Part 2: the power of communication*

Members of the Network responded to a series of questions related to key features and achievements of the GDN that they especially value and would like strengthened. Top among these were soft skills such as communication (whose importance respondents emphasized despite the sometimes-misleading moniker) and a community space for representatives from different countries to connect with each other regularly. The community space provided by GDN resonated highly with respondents for experience-sharing towards mutual learning and capacity building in areas that are not always a priority or high in capacity.

Some of the challenges that GDN members identified in their work as data practitioners relate to communicating effectively with their respective audiences and audience segmentation to properly



consider the needs of different audiences, message development to ensure the application of user-friendly language and reducing data to meaning to break language barriers. Miscomprehension was thus identified as one of the biggest challenges to communicating with audiences with appropriate information packaging flagged as a key means to improving communication with users.

Facilitators took delegates the basics of effective communication including its importance on from a statistics as well as professional development level, working definitions, audience analysis, selection of media and message development. The session emphasized the role of statisticians and data workers as number-crunchers as well as strategic communicators to ensure that data is understood and ultimately used for organizational as well as public policy and decision-making.

**Live interview/panel discussion: Gloria Akoto-Bamfo (Ghana Statistical Service), Emma Phiri (Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats), and Caroline Gatwiri (KNBS)**

Delegates heard from select GDN members on their experiences with the Network and engaged with them through a moderated question and answer session. Discussions centered on how the GDN has supported members to communicate gender data better including how to describe gender issues better even in highly technical publications such as Kenya's Economic Survey. Delegates heard how capacity gained through the Network enabled KNBS to properly define the name of the inaugural gender data chapter in Kenya's annual Economic Survey Report in 2020 to include the relevant economic, political as well as social aspects. With support from PARIS 21, KNBS has also developed a communication strategy. The panel made delegates aware of a free course on communicating data and statistics, which is available online through PARIS21 and UN Women. The course contains a module on gender statistics.

According to the panel, some of the challenges faced relate to communicating gender data or gender statistics to the key stakeholders including academia, policymakers, and the media as important users of these statistics. Lack of financial resources to properly package and communicate these statistics is another pain point. The panel identified several constraints in compiling or producing gender data. These included capacity issues with emphasis on the need to build capacity in this area with gender and focal points in various ministry departments and agencies as a viable entry point. Limited capacity to respond to data requests adequately and promptly was also highlighted as a gap with the proposal to examine and increase the use of administrative data for statistical purposes as a prompt and cost-effective way to meet rising demand.

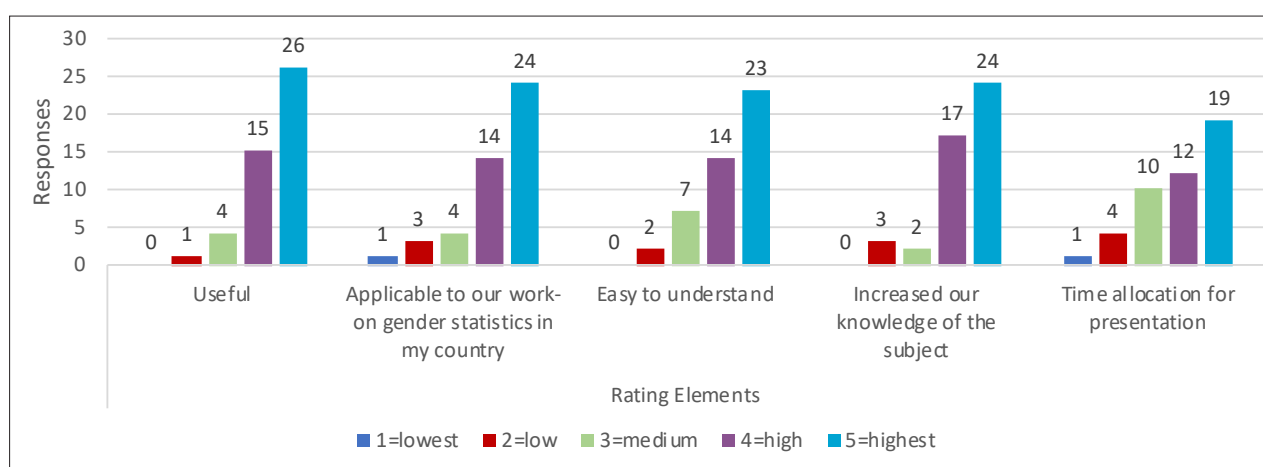


Figure 7: Participants Satisfaction Ratings on Gender Data Network Interactive Communication and Advocacy Skill Building (N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions

## Day Three: 28 September 2022 - Violence Against Women (VAW) Statistics

**Co-chair:** Fatouma Sissoko (ECA)

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### Methodologies, Tools & Capacity Strengthening for Violence Against Women Data in Africa

**Session Leads:** Isabella Schmidt (UN Women), Caroline Kabiru (APHRC<sup>8</sup>) and Deda Ogum Alangea (University of Ghana)

**Overview:** It is important for countries to strengthen their capacities in collecting, analyzing, and using data on violence against women and girls (VAWG). This session introduced 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). The programme supports concrete action to end violence and enhance women's economic empowerment and participation. The session also introduced CaVAWPreS (Capacity Development on Violence Against Women Prevalence Survey) the APHRC-University of Ghana 10-day in-person short course training in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) Region. The training was piloted in Kenya in July 2022 with 25 participants from ESA countries. The session also provided an overview of methodologies, tools, and capacity strengthening for VAW based on the experiences of curriculum development and implementation of short courses under Spotlight and UN Women programmes. The UN Women-WHO Global Joint Program on VAW is working towards capacity development for quality evidence generation for policy and practice in ESA region to avert VAW. This session also covered the challenges encountered and lessons and insights gained through this programme.

**Presentations:** VAW affects nearly 1 in 3 women globally who experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. Data shows that it is mostly perpetrated by their intimate partner. Strengthening national capacities and those of different stakeholders on VAW prevalence data collection, analysis, dissemination, and use is key to addressing VAW data gaps. Regional efforts to track progress in achieving gender equality and empower women and girls as outlined in SDG5 are often impeded by weakened accountability mechanisms, data systems and capacities, and limited data-driven decision-making.

The Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme provides a regional response to address sexual and gender-based violence, harmful practices, and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. It collects disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG.

The global program "Strengthening Methodologies and Measurement and Building National Capacities for VAW Data" jointly delivered by the WHO and UN Women also seeks to enhance capacities of national institutions to collect, analyze and use VAW prevalence data in accordance with globally agreed standards for evidence-informed decision making. It also seeks to eliminate overreliance on external expertise and ensure sustained capacities at the national level for the implementation of VAW prevalence surveys in ESA.

On its part, CaVAWPreS aims to build capacity on VAW prevalence data in Africa. It also intends to establish a network of experts in the region who can engage in cross-country collaboration and technical assistance and ensure sustained capacity on the continent. The training programme mainly targets state Institutions and similarly relevant sector actors.

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<sup>8</sup> African Population and Health Research Centre

The presentations brought to the fore the key features of the CaVAWPreS course including the curriculum, admission requirements (eligibility criteria), rationale for the course, course objective, course owners/institutions, duration, and completion requirement for 10 days, course structure for 18 sessions/modules for 10 days training (including a last day for presentations) and, the course evaluation.

**Discussion, conclusions, and recommendations:** delegates learned about the sponsorship, timelines and eligibility criteria to enrol for CaVAWPreS and requested for translation of the course materials into French and Portuguese to enable all member states to utilize the materials. There was also a request to increase the number of training days for CaVAWPreS and consider creating an online version of the curriculum. On the technical elements, delegates expressed interest in learning more about how to aid fragile states in production of VAW data and on the use of administrative data in the production VAW statistics.

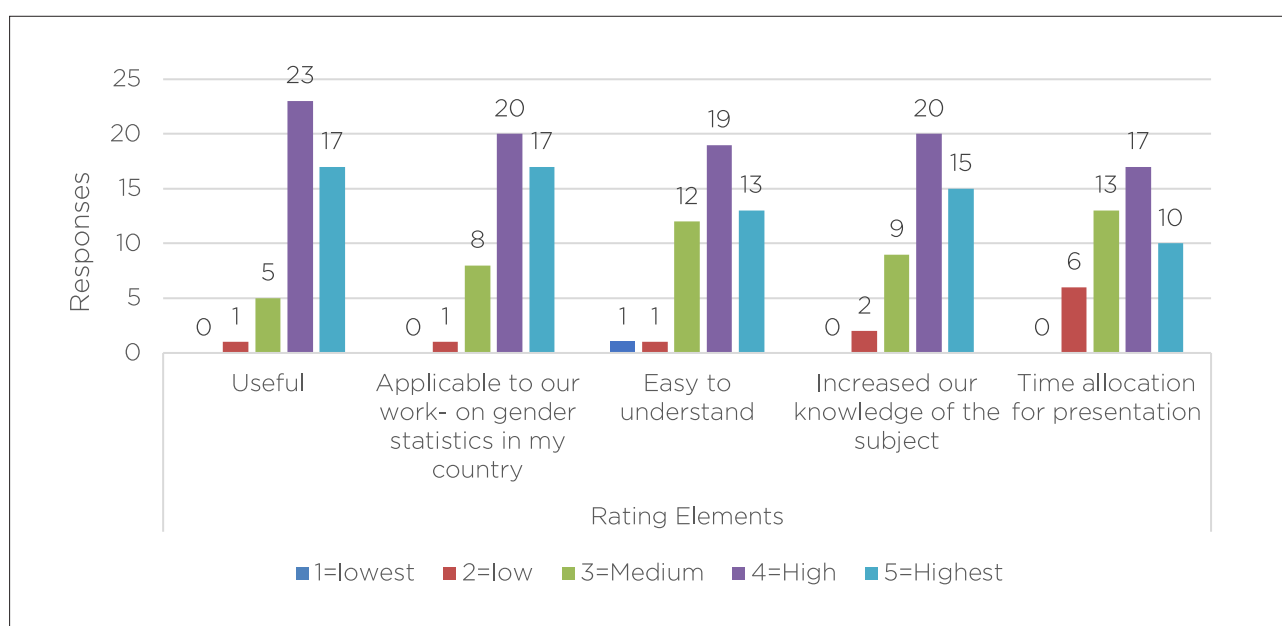


Figure 8: Participants Satisfaction Ratings on Methodologies, Tools and Capacity Strengthening for Violence Against Women Data in Africa: (N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions

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

**Session Lead:** Tamil Kendall (UN Women) and Fatouma Sissoko – (ECA)

**Overview:** The session gave an overview of new global technical guidance developed under the auspices of UN Women and the World Health Organization (WHO) joint program on violence against women (VAW) data. It also delved into the importance of administrative data as a critical set of data that provides an estimation of gender-based violence from the perspective of survivors stressing the importance of health, judicial, and police systems and social services collecting, analyzing, aggregating, and reporting VAW data. The session also provided a brief overview of the global technical guidance and country experiences from Uganda, Rwanda, and Malawi and their respective efforts to improve the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women.

**Presentation:** 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. The global technical guidance emerged because of demand from countries through UN Women and WHO offices around the world for guidance on how to use their administrative data better to monitor and improve their VAW services and policies effectively and ethically. The new guidance thus seeks to lay out both the benefits and some of the limitations or idiosyncrasies of administrative data. It promotes international standards, both in terms of the fundamental principles of statistics, but also in terms of international human rights standards. It is thus aligned with the UN Principles on essential services, packages for girls and women, and survivors of violence; it takes a strong survivor-centered approach and gives practical recommendations on how to create survivor centered information collection and management systems. Intended as a flexible tool, the guidance is intended for adaptation in various national or sub-national contexts with diverse policy and legal frameworks on VAW as well as different levels of progress in terms of data collection and the maturity of the NSS. It is mainly targeted at producers of administrative data including NSOs as well as line ministries and CSOs with the understanding that there are a lot of overlaps between data users in the field of trying to improve services for GBV survivors.

The presentation made a clear distinction between administrative data and violence against women prevalence data because only a fraction of survivors seek services (survivor reports are central to administrative data on VAW). It is estimated that estimate that only about 10 percent women survivors of GBV ever contact the police. VAW data collected through administrative sources is therefore often just the tip of the iceberg and should not be confused or conflated with prevalence data. Another key point of emphasis was that VAW administrative data should be collected with great attention to the safety and privacy of survivors and with all the due confidentiality.

### Country cases

**Uganda experience:** UN Women engaged with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and a Memorandum of Understanding was developed between the justice, law and order sector (JLOS) Secretariat, UN women, and UBOS to support the enhancement of generating administrative data in the sector. An assessment undertaken in collaboration with stakeholders reviewed available administrative data in the sector. Six of the 18 The Justice and order sector of Uganda comprises eight agencies, but the focus was mainly on six agencies. The Uganda police force the office of the Directorate of Public Persecution, 18 agencies comprising Uganda's JLOS sector were involved in the initiative to harmonize VAW administrative data including the Uganda Police Force (UPF), the Office of the Directorate of Public Persecution ODPP, and the Judiciary as they produce regular data, are involved in case management, or directly provide services. Several challenges common to numerous other countries in the region were identified including weak statistical systems for gender statistics and low data production, which hinder the NSS from producing quality gender data and statistics. JLOS approached UN Women to improve data quality around VAWG through engagements with JLOS as a key partner in UN Women's Elimination of VAW (EVAW) thematic area under Spotlight and other interventions. The partners developed tools towards improved collection of this data and piloted and tested them before adoption with some agencies such as ODPP, UPF and the Judiciary responding by enhancing their own tools to incorporate more variables and thus improve to the data collected to influence policymaking and inform reporting. Partnership with a think tank - the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) housed at Makerere

University supported data use and uptake with the agency developing a series of policy briefs on VAW using emerging improved administrative data from ODPP, the Judiciary and UPF. The policy briefs triggered an informed policy debate leading to increased demand on access to justice for VAW survivors. This had a ripple effect in improved use/streamlining of associated terminologies and methodologies, which in turn triggered the development of more indicators and data on different streams. The timing and positioning of developing VAW data was a critical success factor in improving Uganda's administrative data systems – it came at a point when UBOS was developing the country's Plan for National Statistics Development (PNSD II) and the NSO was ready to be part of the process. Alignment with regional and global requirements, partnerships for investment and synergy among stakeholders, and harmonization of these strategies for inclusive development of VAWG also boosted the process. Internally, UN Women engaged with other programme areas such as EVAW/Spotlight to multiply the positive effects. The outcome is that VAW data is being used to monitor the national development plan with requirements that this data be integrated in all the development and planning frameworks. A UN joint programme on data and statistics is under development and the recent development and launch of a citizen-generated data (CGD) toolkit is helping to guide CSOs in data collection and processing and bring them on board as key players in the NSS and data producers. Challenges faced relate to increased and developing demand for finances as well as for data and human and financial resource constraints especially given that VAW data is generated from the lowest level. Going forward, there is need to strengthen synergies with other UN agencies and ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) with an emphasis on taking a deep dive into available data systems to identify gaps and develop viable solutions.

**Rwanda experience:** The presentation provided an overview of Rwanda's GBV management information system (MIS). training of users and the modules covered, data confidentiality, and the impact of implementing quarterly reporting on the gender data system. The MIS is a standardized system and permits documentation of GBV and services, allows referrals to further steps of additional services, and generates reports. While it was established before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, use of the MIS accelerated during the pandemic due to the easy mode of virtual collaboration that the system provided – instrumental considering the movement and other restrictions related to the pandemic. Users include health and legal professionals, principal investigators, and psychologists affiliated to Isange One-Stop Center (Isange is Kinyarwanda for “feel free”). Data on physical, sexual, emotional, and economic violence is collected with a variety of modules under each which integrate the GBV MIS with the integrated electronic case management systems (justice system, which is unlike the GBV MIS). Any complainant can write and submit a complaint to the justice system which can then query further information from the GBV MIS. Users of the MIS have limited rights depending on their respective roles except for the investigator who will make the statements and therefore has access to all information on the victim as well as the perpetrator. The availability and use of administrative data has facilitated advocacy during public gatherings etc., as well as campaigns to address GBV in the country. Rwanda's population and distribution means that most people live in rural areas (only 17% in urban areas). This has required the development of an innovation in the form of GBV mobile clinic equipped with all services possible to serve even the most remote areas in the shortest time possible. This has been one of the impacts of administrative data system providing GBV data and has also informed programming and resource mobilization data when needed.

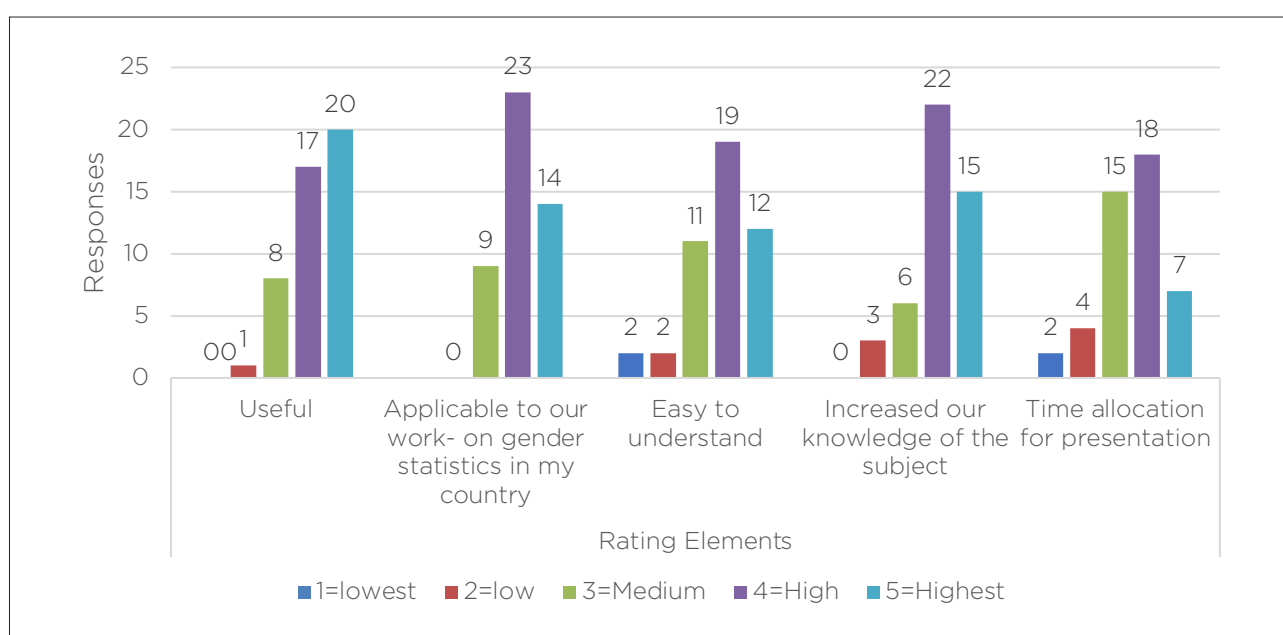
**Malawi experience:** The NSO is responsible for coordinating the Spotlight initiative as well as data coordination and data sources. Data collection analysis and dissemination is carried out in line with global standards for comparison internationally and capacity building of service providers, partners and sectors that collect data is ongoing. In terms of coordination, gender data availability is an



integral part of Spotlight and the working group spearheading this includes the Ministry of Gender, UN Women, CSOs at the grassroot level, gender officers at the district level and Spotlight district coordinators. The structures include a national gender technical working group coordinated by the Ministry of Gender with similar mechanisms at the district level. Working groups meet quarterly to share experiences, challenges, and solutions, which has contributed significantly to strengthened coordination. Information flows up from the community level and hospitals, police, and the judiciary system. An assessment was carried out to come up with indicators as part of developing harmonized data collection tools. This was followed by a stakeholder review. The country also has a hospital management information system (HMIS) which is still missing a few details related to VAW data although a related tool has been developed and training carried out. The police service has also just completed a system that has a GVC module while the Judiciary has just completed a content management system (CMS). Data privacy and sharing is guided by the Statistics Act of 2015. Multisectoral data platform sources include satellite sources comprising chiefs, community groups, women groups, and others, who share information with the community victims squad unit (point of data collection where they train child protection workers, etc. using tablets to submit to the District Data Hub and post it to the National Data Hub). Administrative data sources include the Judiciary, police, and victim support units as well as the ministries of gender, health, and other producers are soon going to link their respective systems with the Observatory Data Hub using the interoperability gateway.

**Conclusion and recommendations:** 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. 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.

*Figure 9: Participants Satisfaction Ratings on: Global Technical Guidance: Improving the Collection and Use of Administrative Data on Violence against Women(N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions*



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## Statistical Framework for Measuring Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls (“Femicide/Feminicide”)

**Session Lead:** Salome Flores (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - UNODC)

**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.

This session was aimed at providing a high-level summary of the statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls and identifying how countries could become involved in the testing phase of the project. The session further aimed to describe the advocacy and communication steps and tools needed to effectively use gender data and evidence to inform the process and promote sharing of country-level experiences to further enrich learning and peer-exchange.

During the session, delegates learned how VAWG data is collected and processed in Mozambique, Zambia, and Uganda from peers’ experiences. They also learned about the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), which provides a comprehensive framework for producing statistics on crime and criminal justice. Its primary unit of classification is the act or event that constitutes a criminal offence, and the description of the criminal acts is based on behaviors not legal provisions.

Statistics on the international classification of crimes vary by country. Discrepancies in the statistics can also be observed within the same country since the administrative authorities use different methodologies to classify crimes. Changes in laws and behaviors also impact the variation of statistics from one country to another. Capacity building remains necessary for reliable and harmonized data.

Coordination plays an important role in the implementation of the indicator classification system. The ICCS considers the framework of the SDG indicators (5-11-15-16) and is thus composed of four levels with data disaggregated by context as well as the social and demographic characteristics of victims.

**Discussions:** a summary of the rich discussions that ensued from this session are captured in the sub-headings below.

Delegates discussed the **usefulness of the crime data classification system** agreeing that the shortcomings observed in the homicide data must lead to the process of how to think about correcting them for a comparison between countries. This process is based on awareness of the importance of this system in the production of indicators on femicide; the analytical capacity of the actors; and tracking behaviors and crime-related items.

**A different approach for femicide statistics** is needed as part of considering country commitments on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. It therefore remains necessary to collect data on femicide, which in turn necessitates coordination with countries to improve the quality of information on this topic.

**Challenges related to the implementation of this system** include involvement and buy-in from all stakeholders; system level coordination and capacitation to harmonize understanding on this issue. However, the data classification can be improved through training on data collection on femicide and considering the gender aspect in the collection of data for improvement of the system.

## Country experiences in measuring data on femicide

- 1. Uganda:** information is collected at law enforcement level, with the creation of a catalog of crimes and consideration of GBV. This data is subsequently published in the police criminal report. The completeness of this data as well as the coverage and representativeness pose real challenges.
- 2. Mozambique:** Femicide issues are new concepts in the process of producing official statistics. Like in Uganda, data on femicide is collected at the police level for processing.
- 3. Malawi:** CSOs have a mandate to collect data and produce official statistics. GBV, which is almost non-existent, explains the situation regarding the collection of this information. This type of data is not collected. However, data on employment and children is disaggregated by sex. The country is open to capacity building at the end of the discussions in this session.

**Conclusion and recommendations:** Data on femicide is difficult to collect and measure. To do so, we must: recommend surveys and encourage CSOs and NGOs to support the collection; clearly define what to include or exclude as homicide, the reasons for which may be political; consider cultural aspects and differences in context for data collection. The limitation of the framework is that it only measures one indicator: homicide. However, this indicator considers several relevant variables that can provide information about victims.

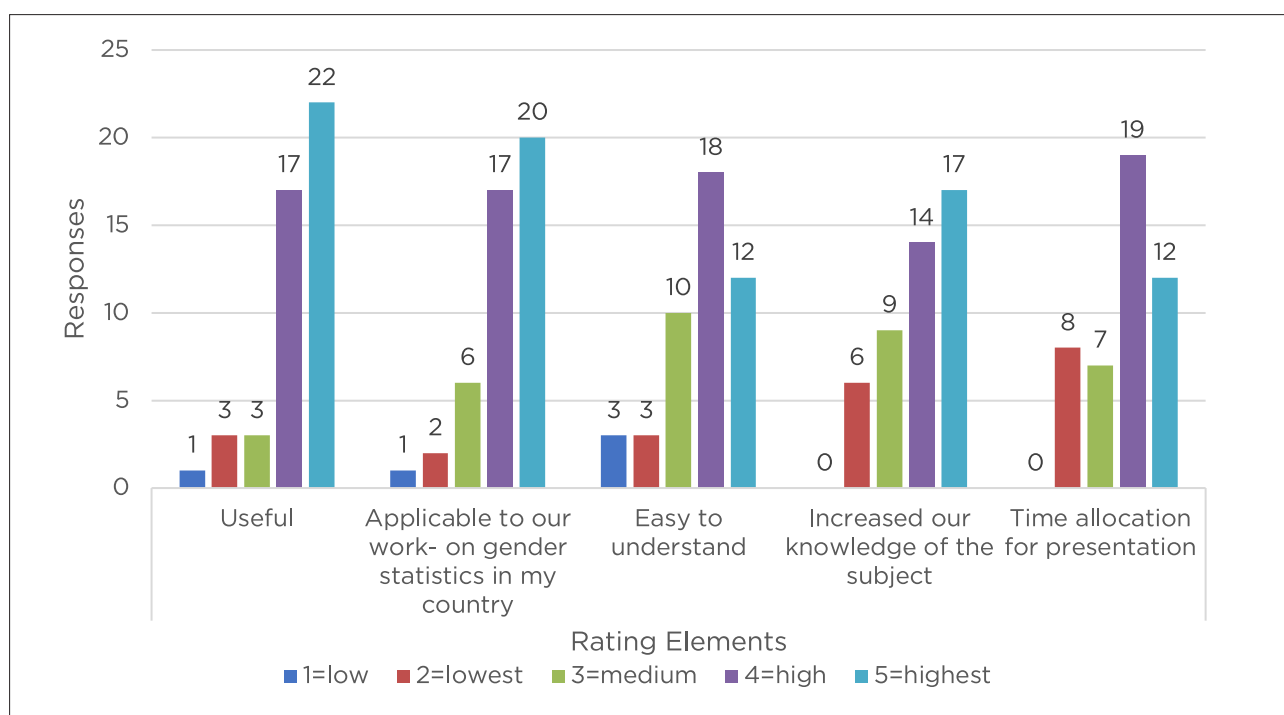


Figure 10: Participants Satisfaction ratings on Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender related Killing of Women and Girls (Femicide):(N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions

## Day Four: 29 September 2022 - Minimum Set of Gender Indicators For Africa (MSGIAs)

### Training on Minimum Standards of Gender Indicators in Africa (MSGIA) Metadata

**Co-chair:** Lauren Harrison (PARIS21) and Meriem Ait Ouyahia

**Session Leads:** Isabella Schmidt, Michka Seroussi (UN Women), Joyce Malaba, and Maimuna Ibraimo (COMESA)

**Presenters:** Michele (Michka) Seroussi and Isabella Schmidt (UN Women); Ekatarina Poleshchuk and Dany Ghafari (UNEP); Caneble Oganga (UN Women); Mahmouth Diouf (UN Women); Joyce Malaba, and Maimuna Ibraimo (COMESA); Clinton Omusula and Armand Ndilmbaye (UNHabitat); Irene Toma and Margarita Guerrero (FAO). The presentations were made simultaneously in English and French with the day's recording available in both languages.

**Overview:** This session was aimed at building capacity on MSGIA metadata first by recollecting the process that led to the implementation of the minimum set of gender indicators and the major difficulties related to completing the questionnaires disseminated in the region and secondly to provide key metadata information on some of the more complex and least reported on indicators.

**Presentations & Discussions:** The first presentation gave an **overview of MSGIA** noting that it is composed of 53 indicators in several development areas and takes into account the SDGs and the 2063 Agenda. The availability of data, particularly on gender-based violence (GBV) and environmental indicators presents a challenge. The presentation also noted that in gathering data on the MSGIA, only 20 out of 54 countries filled out the survey questionnaire disseminated in the region, and that recovery efforts are underway. It was agreed that the questionnaire be shared with all participants as a prelude to the official dispatch.

The next session covered the **Economic Empowerment domain of the MSGIA**. After providing an overview of the domain the session singled out and covered several indicators starting with **indicators for measuring unpaid work**. Measurement indicators and data sources were acknowledged as a continuing challenge and delegates heard the experiences of Kenya and Senegal in carrying out time-budget surveys in exchanges. Discussions focused on integrating the time-budget module into household surveys and documenting the methodology for calculating specific indicators.

A presentation on **women's land access and ownership rights** delved into the methodology for collecting and calculating the relevant indicators. The session highlighted property and alienation rights giving relevant examples from various contexts. It also drew attention to the proportion of adults with land rights disaggregated by gender and the proportion of women with secure land rights as two important relevant indicators. The presentation further outlined an overview of two main methods of collecting information - possession of legally recognized documents and the perception of rights as sure - ending with a key emerging recommendation that data collection sources and methodologies should be harmonized.

The subsequent presentation outlined a **methodology for estimating indicators on land rights** based on Demographic Household Survey (DHS) data as a proposal to overcome the lack of data in this area. The presentation acknowledged the limitation of the estimated indicators due to the limited target audience (15-49 years for women and 15-59 for men) as well as because de facto ownership is not taken into account. There was consensus on the consideration of Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey (EHCVM) data as an adequate source for measuring land access rights from a gender perspective.

Other presentations concerned **the health and education domains of the MSGIA**. These were rich in lessons on highlighting gender inequalities in these areas and provided an important analysis of the parity index - a common index called which relates an indicator of the disadvantaged group to that of the advantaged group in a given area. Parity in a given area is obtained if this index is between 0.97 and 1.03.

The final presentation on **environmental domain and its associated indicators** provided details of the key indicators, sources of related data, and methods of estimation of these indicators in relation to the SDGs. Delegates agreed that the availability of data in this area, particularly those relating to disasters is a challenge.

The next presentation covered the **participation of women in public life and decision-making and human rights domains**. It provided an understanding of the six measurement indicators in this area and the challenges associated with producing these indicators. The application of the law on women's quotas in decision-making spheres stood out during the presentation as did respect for the gender quota in decision-making spheres and the mechanism of state obligation to position women in decision-making bodies.

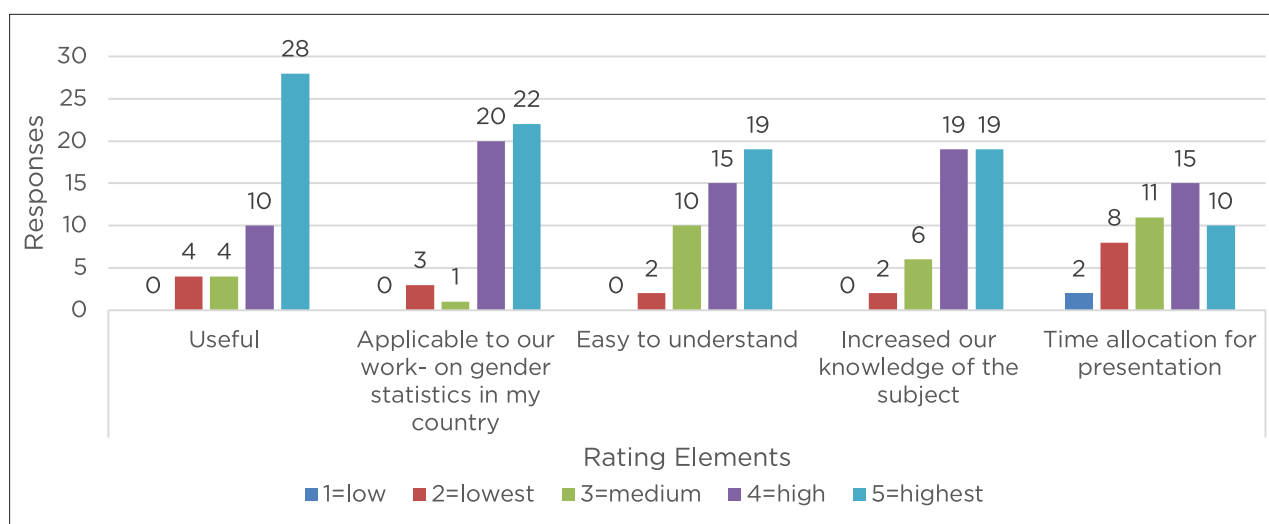


Figure 11: Participants Satisfaction Ratings on Training on MSGIA Metadata: (N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions



## Day Five: 30 September 2022 - AGI And New Areas in Gender Statistics

### The Africa Gender Index: Data Collection & Methodology in Practice - Field Feedback

**Co-chair:** Michele (Michka) Seroussi (UN Women)

**Session Leads:** Koffi Marc Kouakou, (AfDB) and Gonzague Andre Rosalie (ECA)

**Overview:** This session sought to examine how to measure progress on gender in Africa, what to do to measure the lowest level, and other related gender data questions. As such, the session was tailored to provide an overview of the AGI, discuss the pilot data collection and lessons learnt, and identify ways of improving data collection. The presentations were made simultaneously in English and French with the day's recording available in both languages.

**Presentation:** The African Gender Index (AGI) is a composite index developed in 2015 by AfDB and ECA. It aims, among other things, to assess the situation of women compared to men in three dimensions of human well-being: economic, social, and empowerment (political and institutional representation). The AGI also serves to compare the performance of women and men in a specific context. Beyond these indicators, there are additional ones such as women who are not in school, not in training, etc. For the economic component, the AGI identifies the time spent in a particular job.

The AGI consists of a way to fill gaps in gender data and statistics; an advocacy tool to see the situation in Africa; a tool for planning, formulating, and implementing evidence-based monitoring and evaluation policies and programs. It 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 African data revolution and SDG monitoring frameworks.

The Index is intended for use by national governments, gender activists, women's groups, and other non-state actors (NSAs) to advocate for the implementation of gender policies and programmes and for the allocation of resources to improve the availability and quality of gender statistics. It should be noted that the coordination mechanism and consensus that will produce AGI constitutes a good initiative that should be updated every three years.

It is essential to examine the causes of inequality as well as the underlying causes that drive the data. These include unpaid care and early marriage. A comparison of the said indices has been carried out in the past year. The challenge is thus to understand the norms and practices of these underlying causes.

The AGI includes 3 dimensions including the economic dimension which specially looks at very women and men have equal access to economic opportunities. It measures gender inequalities in labor market participation, wages and incomes, business ownership and access to productive resources. The second dimension is the social dimension. This dimension focuses on gaps in access to education and health services. The final dimension which covers representation and empowerment considers the extent to which women and men participate in their country's decision-making processes and organs, and whether women and men are represented equally in political institutions.

The presentations focused more on country experiences related to testing the index, determining the best way to frame the indicators, and collecting the data to calculate the AGI. The first steps in the process highlighted as knowing the indicators and underlying indicators. Countries are scored within each dimension and then overall, on a scale of 0 to 1. A value of 1 indicates perfect equality

between females and males in the dimension; and 0 perfect inequality, while a value greater than 1 indicates that females are doing better relative to males (inequality hurting males). The closer a value is to 1 the less the inequality between females and males.

**Plenary & Discussion:** This session included a group work opportunity followed by a plenary discussion of lessons learned from pilot data collection to help improve the data collection process. The main issues raised included: the prevalence of stunting presented as 0.9% whereas the rate for most countries prevalence is between 30 percent and 40 percent; disproportionate salaries/remuneration for women; challenges with availability of data; lack of data disaggregation by gender which hinders proper analysis for decision-making; the need to define the element of salary in local currency; and lack of clarity on the levels of education (indicated as three levels), implying that data on graduates does not exist.

Discussions also covered the difference between the AGI and the UNDP Gender Inequality Index with the clarification that the AGI captures more dimensions and completes an existing index. Delegates proposed an adjustment to the methodology for better reflection of the data further proposing that Member States share their databases to collaboratively define the methodology with the possibility of a virtual workshop for the calculation of indicators and data harmonization. The presenters welcomed delegates' suggestion to address the out-of-school indicator by level, indicating that they would review the indicator for treatment by level and insert it in the AGI questionnaire. There were also suggestions and pledges to involve regional economic community (REC) executives in the technical committee and decision-making body for gender statistics and to include focal points of NSOs.

**Conclusions, recommendations & next steps:** Data collection is scheduled for October 2022 to January 2023 following which a workshop will be held in February 2023. The methodological note will be strengthened and a draft of results available in February 2023 (data mining) with a follow-on meeting for inter-country validation and a subsequent first calculation using the AGI. A first draft of the report is expected to be ready in June 2023 with final compilation and release of the report in December 2023.

AfDB and ECA also committed to name the focal points until October 17, 2022, indicating that the questionnaire has been re-issued.

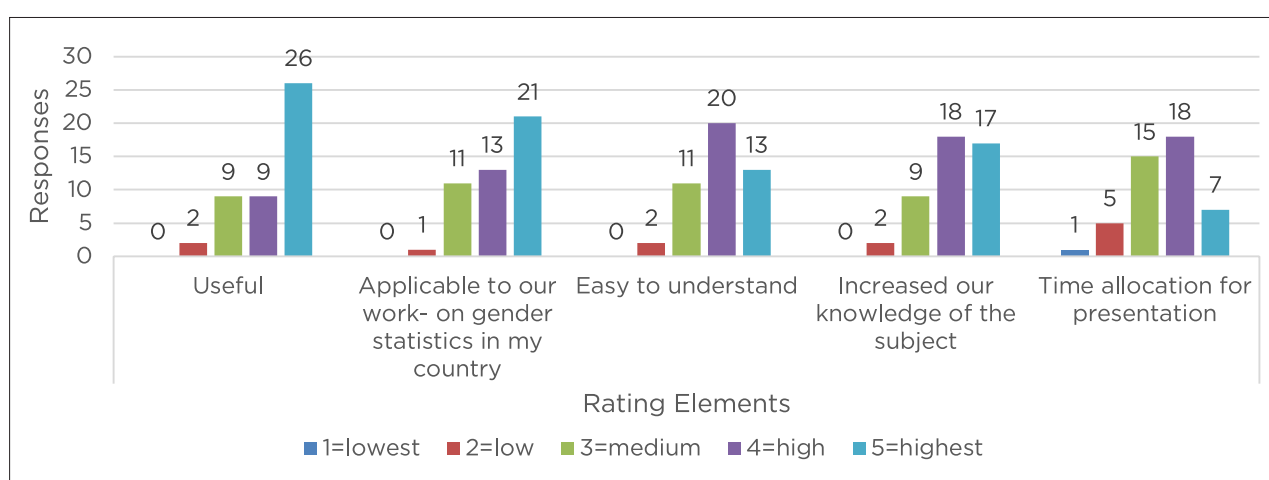


Figure 12: Participants Satisfaction Ratings on Africa Gender Index Data Collection and Methodology in Practice: Field Feedback (N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions

## New Initiatives in Citizen-Generated Data

**Session Lead:** Karen Bett (Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data - GPSDD)

**Panelists:** Fridah Githuku (Grassroots Kenya); Caroline Gatwiri (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics – KNBS); Pamela Kakande (Uganda Bureau of Statistics – UBOS)

**Overview:** Citizen-generated data has increasingly gained space in the implementation and tracking of progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. This session was aimed at: summarizing global imperatives and initiatives around CGD; providing 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; creating a platform for sharing country-level experiences to further enrich learning and peer-to-peer exchange.

Organized in a panel format, the session comprised guided discussions about data from civil society, definitions of CGD, and lessons from and the importance of CGD. The session also provided delegates with the opportunity to hear CSO and NSO experiences on the importance and progress made on CGD from East African countries that have been championing CGD.

### *Civil society organization perspective (Fridah Githuku, Executive Director, GROOTS Kenya Association)*

**As a non-state actor advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment, why does citizen-generated data matter and why is it important?**

*It has been a long journey for Kenya and although Kenya has made significant progress, the NSO has not yet managed to meet the country's gender statistics demands. This has prompted civil society to resort to CGD for advocacy and lobbying and to help inform government planning for instance in the areas of unpaid care work, and women's access to land.*

*Data is incredibly important as a capacity-building tool. People learn from the process and people become good advocates for the respective causes as data equips them to argue for the best allocation of limited resources.*

*CGD has been beneficial for Kenya by improving the participation of citizens and making them better advocates for positive change. For instance, an assessment of access to public land at the county level (that is, the size and intended use of land versus current use) found that most of this land had been occupied and used for private purposes. With a long history of public land expropriation, the study precipitated the eviction of some illegal occupants from the land.*

*CGD has also been important in preventing data monopolization or minimizing its risk as users increasingly play the role of producers. It has also increased the power of grassroots citizens in the development process in the sense that the traditional approach is shifted and citizens' role redefined allowing them to enter public life and institutions. This has opened opportunities for communities to participate in the development process.*

### *Kenya national statistics organization perspective (Caroline Gatwiri, Statistician, Gender Statistics at Kenya National Bureau of Statistics - KNBS)*

**Given the increasing generation of data from various sources, how has KNBS' handled CGD?**

KNBS has maintained an open-door policy and supported CSOs in their quest to generate data. The Bureau has done this by providing CGD quality criteria (eight quality dimensions) to support possible

use of the emerging data as official statistics. KNBS has also supported the operationalization of CGD and next steps through inventory survey and operationalizing the quality criteria and gender sensitive CGD. The Bureau has also supported academia towards this end.

Envisioned next steps include sensitizing CSOs on the quality criteria, and continued mapping of existing data to avoid duplication. This has enabled CSOs to improve their data sources and meet the legal and quality requirements of the NSO thus allowing them to produce quality data for the assessment of development data.

### ***Uganda national statistics organization perspective (Pamela Kakande, Head - Gender & Disability Unit, Uganda Bureau of Statistics - UBOS)***

#### ***What if any developments have there been related to CGD in Uganda?***

The Uganda Bureau has been closely following Kenya's progress, starting with the development of a tool kit which is now available online for stakeholders to refer to. The CGD Toolkit was developed through a participatory process including key actors such as the Government and CSOs with support from UN Women and private sector actors. The tool was launched recently to complement existing data to report on the SDGs, specifically SDG5.

UBOS is also mapping CSOs producing data and is in the process of institutionalizing the toolkit into the national statistics development framework. A stakeholders development plan to generate data from citizens is also in place with plans under development to popularize the toolkits, map out indicators produced by CSOs and align them with different SDGs, develop a data collection tool and put in place measures for capacity development before undertaking similar steps to support the private sector.

#### ***What is so special about citizen-generated data?***

Because CSOs have access to and perceptions on gender and development which is distinct and experiences that are specific and different from NSOs in this regard, CGD has an inherent value. Even beyond this, CGD allows for improved collaboration and provides an entry to start a larger collaboration on development process including SDG reporting for a better grasp of the challenge at hand. CGD provides an opportunity for statistics to reach those most left behind and the vulnerable including the most at risk such as refugees, migrants, and minorities. Furthermore, CGD influences programming, design and results monitoring, and is also a source of evidence building, which is unique to the traditional statistics process. Finally, CGD increases all spheres of development, women's empowerment, and financial literacy which are not typically tracked by banks and other financial institutions. Capitalizing on CGD is therefore a smart decision as its importance goes far beyond the SDGs.

### ***Lessons in treatment of citizen-generated data***

- 1. There is no one-stop shop in existing NGOs.** Harmonizing the database will help development partners know which partner to target while NSOs can also help them in the production of data as is the case in Kenya.
2. Examples from Kenya also underscore the **importance of resource mobilization as CSOs** tend to produce data in smaller areas, but they can expand to a large areas outside counties with more resources.

3. **Building collaboration and dynamics is a fundamental lesson** and in part entails creating a safe technical space to work in together representing an opportunity to build trust between the NSO and CSOs. The example of the Maldives shows how the integration of CSOs during census planning can deliver positive outcomes including enriching the capacity of CSOs on statistics.
4. **Readiness of structures** that enabled the development of indicators on SDGs has been a critical success factor in Uganda. The development and adoption of CGD increased the number of indicators on SDGs being reported on while the institutionalization of CGD in national and local development plans including the UNSCDF and the National Statistical Development Plan means that ministries and departments are required to develop statistical plans. Uganda will soon be progressing into the certification of requirements which will further support readiness to conduct voluntary reporting of the SDGs.

### What does the future of the region look like in the development of citizen generated data?

1. While some countries are more developed than others, **the future looks bright**. Support from development partners has been instrumental in catapulting some of the gains so far although there is still need for further partnerships to facilitate provision of technical assistance to other countries and the region progresses towards attaining the SDGs.
2. **Learning together will be very important**. Institutionalization of CGD beyond good projects and interesting approaches is one of the items that PARIS21 earmarked for the near future. For example, in Uganda, PARIS21 has been instrumental in capacity building and supporting the development of tools.
3. A **continued call for mainstreaming gender equality** is envisaged. This will expectedly **trigger the demand for evidence**, including gender statistics, as entities step up evidence-based programming. The example of Uganda where CSOs are eager to receive training in this area featured with illustrations of how data from non-traditional sources was taken forward.

**Discussion:** Terming it an “absolutely good experience”, delegates appreciated the high level of collaboration in Kenya and Uganda in data collection giving the illustration of Sierra Leone where CSOs often go ahead and produce and validate their own data without any collaboration. An assessment of data quality was identified as an important measure in ensuring credibility of data from CSOs following delegates’ concerns of possible external influence, e.g., from funders, that could skew findings. Several approaches were highlighted in selecting CSOs with which to collaborate. Some of these tactics included focusing on CSOs that specialize in the field of gender and women’s empowerment in the case of Kenya and tapping into the NGO Forum where all CSOs are obliged to register to operate legally in the case of Uganda. These and other measures have helped to define the structure within which the NSO works.

**Conclusions and recommendations:** CGD is important and complements the data generated by the traditional producer. It democratizes data production by transforming users into producers and allows for the alignment between evidence and the production of evidence for planning and assessment of efforts towards SDG (especially SDG 5). For effective development, uptake, and use of CGD, more collaboration between CSOs and NSOs, as well as institutionalization of CGD at the national level is required.



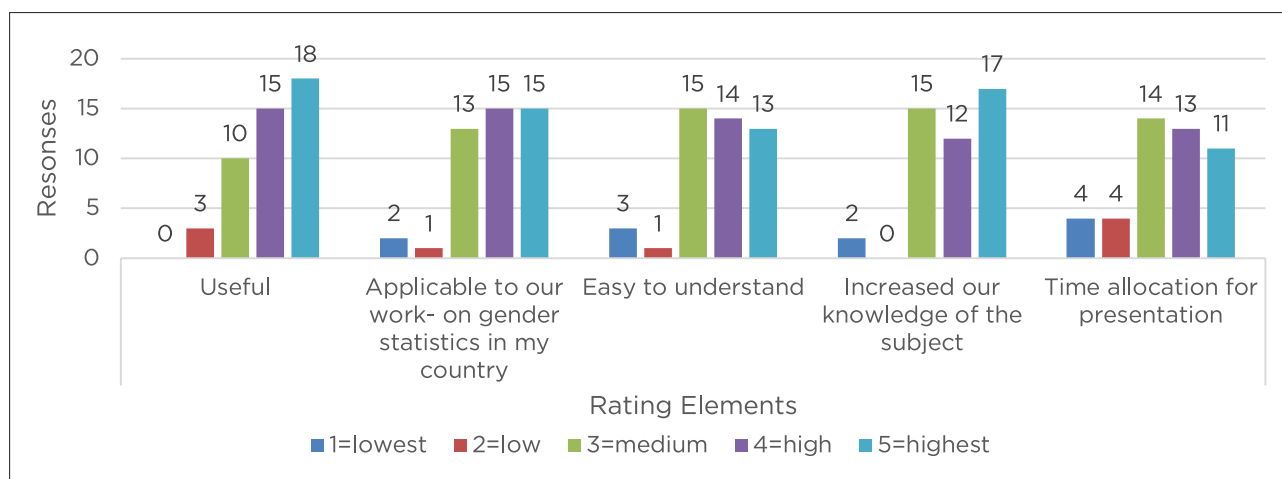


Figure 13: Participants Satisfaction Ratings on New Initiatives Around Citizens Generated Data:(N=46) of delegates who evaluated the workshop sessions

# Communications Report of the Joint Africa Gender Statistics Conference

UN Women/Women Count developed a detailed communications plan to facilitate effective and strategic communication related to the event and amplify the emerging key messages with a view to raising the profile of gender data and statistics in Africa and the related issues. Part of these efforts included conceptualizing and developing an identity for the continental forum, some of which is captured in the materials below:

## 1. Event flier

**Gender Statistics Imperatives in Africa**

**JOINT AFRICA CONFERENCE ON GENDER STATISTICS**

An annual Africa-wide forum for gender statistics producers and users to share best practices and develop common strategies to rationalize, harmonize, and improve the measurement and use of gender statistics in Africa.

More than 100 African representatives from Ministries, national statistical offices (NSO), and civil society organizations (CSOs) directly involved in the production and use of gender statistics will convene in Nairobi, Kenya for interactive peer-led sessions to share new knowledge, tools, and guidelines, exchange best practices, and inform future action plans for gender statistics in Africa.

**ON THE AGENDA**

- Gender and Agenda 2063**  
*African Union Commission (AUC)*
- Progress towards SDG 5**  
*United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)*
- Assessments of gender statistics systems across Africa 2019-2022**  
*Paris21*
- Global guidance on violence against women administrative, femicide, and other data**  
*UN Women, World Health Organization (WHO)*
- From gender data to policy advocacy**  
*UN Women*
- Gender Mainstreaming in Statistical Planning and Practice**  
*Paris21*
- Metadata for Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa**  
*UN Women/COMESA*
- Africa Gender Index (AGI) data collection and methodology in practice**  
*African Development Bank (AfDB) and UNECA*
- New initiatives around citizen-generated data**  
*Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD)*

**26<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022**

**8:30am to 4:00pm each day**

**English & French**

Join online by following the link below to register as a participant and select the sessions you would like to attend.  
<https://bit.ly/3BpuenJ>

Follow the conversation  
**#womencount #genderdata**

The flier was disseminated online via this [link](#) on UN Women and partners' social media and other channels as well as [here](#) on the [event web page](#) developed as part of the communications plan and hosted by ECA.

## 2. Media engagement

The conference communications plan contained guidance on media engagement including a media advisory and press release as well as social media and other assets. These were amplified on various channels in collaboration with the global internal and Women Count communications teams, as well as the regional communications team.

The event press release (linked on partner sites UN Women Africa + [COMESA](#), and [PARIS21](#)) [media advisory](#), and [publication story](#) (on UN Women's global internal channel and also shared with partner communications teams) are linked.



The screenshot shows the UN Women Africa website. At the top is the UN Women Africa logo. Below it is a navigation bar with links: ABOUT US, WHAT WE DO, WHERE WE ARE, NEWS AND EVENTS, DIGITAL LIBRARY, and GET INVOLVED. A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: Home > News and Events > News. The main headline reads: "Data on Women and Girls Takes Centre Stage as Representatives from 40 African Countries Convene in Nairobi for the Joint Africa Gender Statistics Conference". Below the headline is the date: "Date: Monday, 26 September 2022". The article text begins with: "Today, more than 150 public and civil society actors from 40 African countries convened in Nairobi, Kenya for the Joint Africa Gender Statistics Conference taking place from 26 -30 September 2022." It continues with: "Held under the theme 'Gender Statistics Imperatives for Africa', the Conference will interrogate gender statistics through the lens of Agenda 2063—the African Union's blueprint for transforming Africa into a global powerhouse, the Sustainable Development Goals that support gender equality and women's empowerment, and global guidance on violence against women data, among others." The next paragraph states: "Delegates comprising policy analysts and gender statistics experts from line ministries, national statistical offices, and civil society will exchange knowledge on the latest innovations and best practices in gender statistics to inform action plans in AU member states and the region as a whole." The final paragraph reads: "Gender statistics are instrumental in measuring progress towards achieving regional and global gender development goals. However, the production of gender statistics is relatively new, and information is not fully consolidated and always readily available, even at the global level."

[Click on image to read the full press release](#)

### 3. Social media (Click on each image to follow the thread on Twitter)



UN Women developed a [social media toolkit](#) and led outreach for the event on [UN Women Africa Twitter account](#) with a result of nearly 12,000\* total impressions<sup>9</sup>. The messages including live tweets were published on this English and French [threads](#) ; a sample of these is provided below.



<sup>9</sup> Impressions on Twitter is a total tally of all the times the Tweet has been seen. This includes the times it appears in a one of the account followers' timelines as well as the times it has appeared in a search or because of someone liking the Tweet.





Links to more threads on the Conference:

1. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1574684781350191105>
2. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1574684235180515333>
3. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/157468312226036737>
4. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1574424265637642249>
5. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1574423793665179650>
6. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1574362065610985472>
7. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1574353152408780800>
8. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1574345709649887234>
9. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1574308586175565824>
10. <https://twitter.com/unwomenafrica/status/1576549942428160002>
11. <https://twitter.com/MHouinato/status/1574684572146614272>
12. <https://twitter.com/MHouinato/status/1574683554025447425>

#### 4. Sample of media coverage

Channel	Format	Language	Date	Time/Type	Link
1. DW	Radio	Swahili + English	26 Sep	6pm news feature	<a href="https://www.dw.com/sw/26092022-matangazo-ya-jioni/av-63246353">https://www.dw.com/sw/26092022-matangazo-ya-jioni/av-63246353</a>
2. Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC)	Online	English	24 Sep	News story	<a href="https://www.kbc.co.ke/africa-gender-statistics-conference-opens-in-nairobi/">https://www.kbc.co.ke/africa-gender-statistics-conference-opens-in-nairobi/</a>
3. Africa Newsroom	Online	English	26 Sep	News story	<a href="https://www.africa-newsroom.com/press/data-on-women-and-girls-takes-centre-stage-as-representatives-from-40-african-countries-convene-in-nairobi-for-the-joint-africa-gender-statistics-conference?lang=en">https://www.africa-newsroom.com/press/data-on-women-and-girls-takes-centre-stage-as-representatives-from-40-african-countries-convene-in-nairobi-for-the-joint-africa-gender-statistics-conference?lang=en</a>
4. NNN News	Online	English	26 Sep	News story	<a href="https://nnn.ng/data-on-women-and-girls-take-center-stage-as-representatives-from-40-african-countries-gather-in-nairobi-for-the-joint-africa-gender-statistics-conference/">https://nnn.ng/data-on-women-and-girls-take-center-stage-as-representatives-from-40-african-countries-gather-in-nairobi-for-the-joint-africa-gender-statistics-conference/</a>
5. DW (Deutsche Welle)	Radio	English	27 Sep		<a href="https://www.voaafrica.com/a/6744937.html">https://www.voaafrica.com/a/6744937.html</a>



## 5. Photos (all photos linked [here](#))

Please note credits UN Women, UN Women/Sylvia Maina, or UN Women/James Ochweri as indicated)

**Day 1:** [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HSVKz\\_Vyuq03fTukr6CBERjsM5VC8GjE?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HSVKz_Vyuq03fTukr6CBERjsM5VC8GjE?usp=share_link)

**Day 2:** [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u4ohCAKy9BGI-1wwl1-E0wmLAs07ztKA?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u4ohCAKy9BGI-1wwl1-E0wmLAs07ztKA?usp=share_link)

**Day 3:** [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1w3P\\_vnP5QPRIlqIKlw6DXlwsqj-REEUn?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1w3P_vnP5QPRIlqIKlw6DXlwsqj-REEUn?usp=share_link)

**Day 4:** [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1BTZ-vWqtPP6B3D8UNfB48iC9LmR8Ka2P?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1BTZ-vWqtPP6B3D8UNfB48iC9LmR8Ka2P?usp=share_link)

**Day 5:** [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1oR-w-X51P7LV\\_G3wSiVRisinKa3w-OER?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1oR-w-X51P7LV_G3wSiVRisinKa3w-OER?usp=share_link)

# Annexes

## Annex I: Technical Resources

- A. APGS Strategy [here](#) and two-page overview [here](#)
- B. Open Foundation Resource on Policy Advocacy [here](#) and [here](#)
- C. Oxfam tool kit <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/making-policy-care-a-guide-to-influencing-on-unpaid-care-620563/> on how data from the Time Use Surveys leads to national care policy using the 5Rs
- D. Link to all [presentations](#)
- E. Links to recordings from each day

Day	Link	Passcode
1	<a href="https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/iheH7VNiWxuFiwkvwSsKOUhZa-t4UqbxSKJRDnIK4M82FY656RohTcaKedPg8l8Gl.9OOT-bk9ET2x-6fLz?startTime=1664182426000">https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/iheH7VNiWxuFiwkvwSsKOUhZa-t4UqbxSKJRDnIK4M82FY656RohTcaKedPg8l8Gl.9OOT-bk9ET2x-6fLz?startTime=1664182426000</a>	?vM194fQ
2	<a href="https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/2EfmaH5WTDbmsuJw-f2BcDytt6deqVuznR5jaFQHURyBzBqZPIA2FAPcXXYI_iWt8.DwLmrs2nkVY3XAt2?startTime=1664257816000">https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/2EfmaH5WTDbmsuJw-f2BcDytt6deqVuznR5jaFQHURyBzBqZPIA2FAPcXXYI_iWt8.DwLmrs2nkVY3XAt2?startTime=1664257816000</a>	.ltP&K8q
3	<a href="https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/8UOS12djqlJ3mT5LFODgOSwy-w_OJVEyJKuqx6fCn02-tkc7CblXFYSRwHKtoJU.jKDJ2zXw5sUYT6vs">https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/8UOS12djqlJ3mT5LFODgOSwy-w_OJVEyJKuqx6fCn02-tkc7CblXFYSRwHKtoJU.jKDJ2zXw5sUYT6vs</a>	aj#qA6.S
4	<a href="https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/3v28YgJaYjX-04tc2P8N2VOa6HSmLTE_I2ignKE1-TnXtgPBDb4mIfI5MKZ5r5DB5.F4zDlcwNHZqsdHQ-">https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/3v28YgJaYjX-04tc2P8N2VOa6HSmLTE_I2ignKE1-TnXtgPBDb4mIfI5MKZ5r5DB5.F4zDlcwNHZqsdHQ-</a>	8w5w*=5H
5	<a href="https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/YdoGiAlmNuEPBRkbU3dZoyN-TJCfzZFxB-UEFZLxn6pFneD1FQOrfPwB6Jh-Nw2w.BPNjMFfVd03G-FZNR">https://unwomen.zoom.us/rec/share/YdoGiAlmNuEPBRkbU3dZoyN-TJCfzZFxB-UEFZLxn6pFneD1FQOrfPwB6Jh-Nw2w.BPNjMFfVd03G-FZNR</a>	X44G%PhP

- F. [Materials](#) shared on flash disk during the Conference
- G. Gender Data Network: [video](#) on the GDN (six-minutes)

## Annex II: Communication and Media Resources

1. Social media [toolkit](#) and highlight of analytics including from UNW RD's handle
2. Mainstream and online media coverage including links to radio clips:
3. Link to \_ from the Conference
4. Press release: [Data on Women and Girls Takes Centre Stage as Representatives from 40 African Countries Convene in Nairobi for the Joint Africa Gender Statistics Conference](#)
5. Event web page hosted by ECA: <https://www.uneca.org/events/data-and-statistics/joint-africa-conference-on-gender-statistics>

## Annex III: Conference agenda (dated September 19, 2022)

Day One: 26 September 2022 APGS and AGGES		Session lead
<b>Opening Session</b> <b>Chair:</b> Conrad Mudibo; <b>Co-chair:</b> Themba Munalula (COMESA)		
<b>08h30-09h00</b>	<b>Registration</b>	
<b>09h00-10h00</b>	<b>Plenary: Opening and welcome</b> Mr. Oliver Chinganya - Director, Africa Centre for Statistics·United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Mr. Johannes Jütting - Executive Head of the PARIS21 Secretariat Ms. TBC - African Development Bank Mr. Themba Munalula – Chief Statistician, COMESA Mr. Macdonald Obudho – Director General, KNBS Mr. Papa Seck – Chief Research and Data, UN Women Mr. Maxime Houinato – Regional Director, UN Women	Conrad Mudibo (UN Women)
<b>10h00-10h30</b>	Evaluation of the APGS findings and APGS (2022-2026)	Fatouma Sissoko (ECA)
<b>10h30-11h00</b>	Plenary discussion	
<b>11h00-11h30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>11h30-12h00</b>	Discussion on draft report on the APGS to the Africa Statistics Commission	Fatouma Sissoko (ECA)
<b>12h00-12h30</b>	Response from AGGES and group work around new Terms of Reference (TOR) for the AGGES for APGS (2022-2026)	Jamal Ait Mouha (AGGES)
<b>12h30-13h00</b>	Report back and plenary discussion	
<b>13h00-14h00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>14h00-15h00</b>	Gender indicator measurement Agenda 2063 – Progress and challenges	Leila Ben Ali (AUC)
<b>15h00-16h00</b>	Progress towards the gender responsive SDGs	Fatouma Sissoko (ECA)
Day Two: 27 September 2022 RECs, Normative frameworks and policy advocacy		Session lead
<b>Chair:</b> Conrad Mudibo; <b>Co-chair:</b> Marc Kouakou (AfDB)		
<b>08h30-11h00</b>	Regional RECs present their gender statistics strategies (20 MINUTES PER REC)	Themba Munalula (COMESA)
<b>11h00-11h30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>12h00-13h00</b>	Gender Mainstreaming in Statistical Planning and Practice	Lauren Harrison (PARIS21)
<b>13h00-14h00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>14h00-15h30</b>	From gender data to policy advocacy peer-to-peer learning	Isabella Schmidt; Sylvia Maina; (UN Women)
<b>15h30-16h00</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	

<b>16h00-18h00</b>	Gender Data Network: Interactive communication and advocacy skill-building session	Shaida Badiee (Open Data Watch) and Meriem Ait Ouyahia, (PARIS21)
<b>Day Three: 28 September 2022 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN STATISTICS</b>		<b>Session lead</b>
<b>Chair:</b> Conrad Mudibo; <b>Co-chair:</b> Fatouma Sesoko (ECA)		
<b>08h30-11h00</b>	Methodologies, tools, and capacity strengthening for violence against women data in Africa	Caroline Kabiru (APHRC) and Deda Ogum Alangea (University of Ghana)
<b>11h00-11h30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>11h30-13h00</b>	Global Technical Guidance: Improving the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women	Tamil Kendall (UN Women)
<b>13h00-14h00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>14h00-15h45</b>	Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (also referred to as “femicide/feminicide”)	Salome Flores (UNODC)
<b>15h45-16h00</b>	Plenary discussion - next steps on VAW statistics in Africa	Fatouma Sissoko - (ECA)

<b>Day Four: 29 September 2022 MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS</b>		<b>Session lead</b>
<b>Chair:</b> Conrad Mudibo; <b>Co-chair:</b> Lauren Harrison (PARIS21)		
<b>09h00-11h00</b>	Training on MSGIA metadata	Isabella Schmidt and Michka Seroussi (UNWomen) and Joyce Malaba and Maimuna Ibraimo - (COMESA)
<b>11h00-11h30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>11h30-13h00</b>	Training on MSGIA metadata (continued)	Isabella Schmidt and Michka Seroussi (UNWomen) and Joyce Malaba and Maimuna Ibraimo - (COMESA)
<b>13h00-14h00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>14h00-16h00</b>	Gender and the environment statistics	Michka Seroussi (UN Women Ekatarina Poleshchuk - UNEP)

<b>Day Five: 30 September 2022 AGI and new areas in gender statistics</b>		<b>Session Lead</b>
<b>Chair:</b> Conrad Mudibo; <b>Co-chair:</b> Michka Seroussi (UN Women)		
<b>09h00-11h00</b>	AGI data collection and methodology in practice - feedback from the field	Koffi Marc Kouakou, (AfDB) and Gonzaque Andre Rosalie (ECA)
<b>11h00-11h30</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>11h00-13h00</b>	AGI data collection and methodology in practice - feedback from the field	Koffi Marc Kouakou, AfDB and Gonzaque Andre Rosalie (ECA)
<b>13h00-14h00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>14h00-15h00</b>	New initiatives around Citizen Generated Data	Karen Bett (GPSDD)









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