

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

# 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

## PLANNING PHASE



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FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME INITIATIVE

UN  
WOMEN



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# ACRONYMS

<b>APRO</b>	Asia and the Pacific Regional Office	<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>PwC</b>	Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women	<b>PARIS21</b>	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
<b>CEGS</b>	Global Centre of Excellence for Gender Statistics	<b>RF</b>	Results framework
<b>DFAT</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development, United Kingdom	<b>TCG</b>	Titchfield City Group
<b>DRF</b>	Development results framework	<b>UBOS</b>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>ECARO</b>	Europe and Central Asia Regional Office	<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>ESARO</b>	East and Southern Africa Regional Office	<b>UNDESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>ESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>FPI</b>	Flagship Programme Initiative	<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>GPSP</b>	Global Policy Support Project	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>IAEG-SDGs</b>	Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>INEGI</b>	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, Mexico	<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Statistical Commission
<b>KNBS</b>	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	<b>UNSD</b>	United Nations Statistics Division
<b>LME</b>	Learning, monitoring and evaluation	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>MEWGC</b>	Making Every Woman and Girl Count	<b>VAW data</b>	Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data
<b>NSDS</b>	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics	<b>JP</b>	
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistical Office	<b>WCARO</b>	West and Central Africa Regional Office
<b>NSS</b>	National Statistical System	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

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## At a Glance:

# MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT



UN Women/Ryan Brown

## THE ISSUE

Data and statistics are indispensable tools for devising evidence-based policies to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, assessing their impact, and promoting accountability.

With 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators (of which 54 are gender-specific), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a historic global compact to achieve gender equality by 2030.

However, the challenges for gender-responsive monitoring of the SDGs are daunting. Currently,

out of the 54 gender-specific indicators, only 10 can reliably be monitored at the global level. Established methodologies exist for another 25 indicators but country coverage is insufficient to allow for global monitoring. The remaining 18 indicators still require some level of conceptual elaboration and/or methodological development.

In the 2030 Agenda, localization and adequate monitoring of SDGs targets will be critical to ensure that policies are implemented and progress is monitored. Targets that are not monitored due to lack of data are likely to receive less priority. Given these imperatives the need to produce relevant and quality gender-sensitive indicators to monitor the SDGs is now greater than ever. Without significant technical and financial investments to support National Statistical Systems (NSS) to tackle these challenges, there will be important gaps in our ability to adequately monitor the implementation of the SDGs.

### **FACTS AND FIGURES:**

#### **Gender data gaps are pervasive**

- 10 out of 54 gender-specific SDGs indicators can be reliably monitored at the global level.
- 26 per cent of the data needed to monitor the gender-related SDGs targets is currently available.
- 17 per cent of the gender data needed to monitor change over time is currently available.
- 15 per cent of countries have legislation that mandates specialized gender-based surveys.
- 13 per cent of countries have a dedicated gender statistics budget.

Source: UN Women 2018. Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; United Nations. 2013. Report of the UN Secretary-General on Gender Statistics.

## UN WOMEN'S STRATEGY FOR CHANGE

Building on UN Women's unique normative, policy, programmatic and coordination mandates, the Making Every Woman and Girl Count Flagship Programme Initiative (FPI) aims to address three inter-related challenges:

- Weak policy space and legal and financial environment to produce gender statistics at national level;
- Technical challenges within NSS that limit the production of gender statistics; and
- Lack of access and limited capacity on the part of users to analyse data to inform policies.

Actions needed to address these challenges will

strengthen policies and practices governing the production and use of gender statistics.

2. **Data production:** Supporting efforts to improve the regular production of gender statistics, including building the technical capacity of the NSS and providing financial support to collect data to monitor the SDGs and other national commitments.

3. **Data accessibility:** Promoting greater

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