

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

PLANNING PHASE



MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

PLANNING PHASE



FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME INITIATIVE



ACRONYMS

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AT A GLANCE: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT	3
PROGRAMME TIMELINE	8
1. INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 New developments	10
KEY HIGHLIGHTS	12
2. RESULTS: ACTIVITIES DURING THE PLANNING PHASE	14
2.1 Outcome 1: Creating an enabling environment	14
2.2 Outcome 2: Increasing data production	25
2.3 Outcome 3: Improving data availability and use	29
2.4 Outcome 4: Learning, monitoring and evaluation	32
3. STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND ADVOCACY	39
3.1 Level of funding	39
3.2 Resource mobilization and advocacy strategy	42
3.3 Advocating for better gender data	43
4. REFLECTIONS ON CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED	47
5. PLANNING FOR 2018	48
ANNEX 1: GLOBAL BUDGET 2017	49



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.

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.

Actions needed to address these challenges will

3. **Data accessibility:** Promoting greater

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_21985

