



Africa Gender Statistics Forum 2023

# Accelerating progress towards Africa's Agenda 63 and the SDGs using gender statistics

المملكة المغربية



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HAUT-COMMISSARIAT AU PLAN



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# Objectives

- 1) Take stock of progress made in gender statistics for implementing development frameworks at the global, regional, and national levels.
- 2) Disseminate the latest methodological developments and best practices in the production, communication and use of gender statistics.

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ONU  
FEMMES

WOMEN  
COUNT

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# Topics covered

- **Gender statistics work** at StatAfric (AUC), ECA, AfDB, UN Women, and other partners.
- **Progress** on Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063, and Beijing Platform for Action.
- The **Africa Gender Index 2023**: findings and launch.
- **Emerging topics** (Cross-border trade, technology-facilitated violence, gender and the environment, and gender data in humanitarian settings.)
- Developments in the **uptake and use of gender data**:
  - Care economy and time use surveys;
  - Health; and
  - Civil registration.
- Financing of gender statistics and gender-responsive budgeting.
- African Gender Programme on Gender Statistics and AGGES.

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# Conclusions – Day 1

- 1) Promote the production, communication, and use of quality data for monitoring and reporting progress on gender equality and women's empowerment.
- 2) The importance of improved coordination on the continent and capacity development initiatives on gender statistics.
- 3) The need for increased funding for gender statistics by Governments.
- 4) Weak integration of gender in the mechanisms for monitoring and documenting the SDGs other than SDG5.
- 5) Low disaggregation of data and limited intersectional analysis for many countries limit effective gender interventions.
- 5) The need for comprehensive national-level reviews of the progress made in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action.
- 6) STATAFRIC to create a gender unit and operationalization of the ShaSA gender subgroup.



# Conclusions – Day 2

- 1) Gender gap in the **distribution of unpaid care and domestic work** prevents women from fully participating in the labour force.
- 2) Effective policies focus on the **5R strategy**:
  - Recognize, reduce, and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work
  - Reward and represent unpaid care workers.
  - There is a need to consider a sixth R focusing on **risk**.
- 3) Expert group work on **time-use survey to be submitted** to the UN Statistical Commission in 2024.
- 4) **Inclusion of unpaid work in national accounts**: Satellites accounts of household production.
- 5) **South-South cooperation** on gender-responsive budgeting.



# Conclusions – Day 3

- 1) Promote the adoption of the **UN Principles and recommendation for Vital Statistics System**.
- 2) Increase the quota of female civil status officers.
- 3) **Train stakeholders** on the approach to raising awareness among the population to declare civil status events.
- 4) For **births outside hospitals**, develop the capacity of traditional birth attendants to facilitate declaration and registration.
- 5) **Strengthen the capacities of actors** involved in CRVS;
- 6) Establish **multi-sector partnerships** with the various producers of civil status data.



# Conclusions – Day 4

- 1) Significant methodological and system gaps in the measurement of gender data in humanitarian settings.
- 2) Some progress is being made in developing tools to measure cross-border trade and once ready as many countries as possible should participate in its use and further refinement.
- 3) Updates on guidelines on measuring technology-facilitated violence and some experiences of its measurement were shared.
- 4) Ensure that the necessary legislation is in place to protect and support victims of TFV.
- 5) Methodologies and tools to measure TFV will be shared at the UN Statistical Commission in 2024.
- 6) There is a need for increased measurement on the continent of the nexus between gender and the environment and climate change.



# Resolutions

## *Guided:*

- ***The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action***
- ***Addis Ababa Action Plan*** (mobilizing finance for Agenda 2030)

## *Acknowledge:*

- **Progress made** in the production of quality gender statistics, especially those related to the social sector.
- Effective CRVS systems provide a strong basis for comprehensive gender statistics systems.

**Recognize: Increased demand for gender statistics** to measure, monitor and report progress towards gender equality.



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# Resolutions

### Concerned about:

- **Persistent gender data gaps** on participation in the economy, public and political life, and gender-based violence against women, and the need to increase production of gender data on emerging issues including informal cross-border trade, information and communication technology (ICT), the environment and climate change, and technology-facilitated violence.
- **Limited financing of gender data by national governments** - more advocacy is needed to address this.
- **Lack of coordination** between producers and users of gender statistics within countries, as well as between development partners working on gender statistics
- **Low uptake of gender-responsive budgeting.**
- Countries in or recovering from conflicts, and countries facing economic, environmental and political vulnerabilities face **unique challenges** in generating quality gender statistics.

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# The Way Forward

- 1) Strengthen national coordination mechanisms for gender statistics.
- 2) Strengthen the implementation of the APGS 2022-26.
- 3) Regional assessment of the status of gender statistics.
- 4) During the next two years have developed tools and methodologies for the measurement of:
  - Informal cross-border trade;
  - Technology-facilitated violence;
  - Gender data in humanitarian settings; and
  - Climate change and the environment.
- 5) Disseminate good practices in gender statistics and crvs through South-South Cooperation.

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# THANK YOU AND LET'S CONTINUE AND INCREASE OUR COLLABORATION

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