Capacity Building for Gender Statistics and Monitoring Systems (CB-GenSMS) Project

MULTINATIONAL – Burundi, Mozambique, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe

July 2024

GENDER STATISTICS CHALLENGES IN AFRICA

- ❑ Lack of an enabling environment, including poor legal frameworks and a weak policy environment
- ❑ Lack of Domestic financial resources for gender statistics
- ❑ Poor coordination Mechanism
- ❑ Lack of harmonization of concepts, definitions and methodologies as well as poor technical capacities
- ❑ Data accessibility, including poor open data policies and programmes
- ❑ Lack of gender-specific surveys
- ❑ Poor integration of gender statistics into ongoing statistics work; poor administrative records; and ineffective and outdated dissemination approaches

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Compiling gender statistics for Africa Regional Members States (RMC) is essential to meeting the urgent need for reliable and timely data to help in the formulation and further refining of gender-responsive Poverty Reduction Strategies. Gender statistics are key for inclusive national development planning.

Unfortunately, almost all African countries are facing challenges in producing and disseminating robust gender statistics.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Addressing these challenges is key in encouraging policy and strategy debates or dialogues that respond to gender inequalities and also capture good practices for inclusive national development planning.

The Project aims to contribute to improved gender responsive programming by beneficiary countries, therefore contributing to inclusive development

It will contribute to addressing inequality and fostering inclusive growth by providing data on the "invisible" and most vulnerable, which are often drivers on fragility.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS:

- The project's expected outcome are that :
    - (i) The statistical systems of the statistical of produce quality, comparable and regular gender statistics to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs and
    - (ii) Monitoring and reporting mechanisms of the Republic of Burundi integrate gender indicators across sectors.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND COMPONENTS

To Improve the availability of gender statistics in transition states/ countries, that provide a foundation for inclusive national development planning.

OUTCOMES	• The statistical systems of the beneficiary countries produce quality, comparable and regular gender statistics to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs	• Monitoring and reporting mechanisms of the beneficiary countries integrate gender indicators across sectors
OUTPUTS	• The capacity of national bureaus of statistics to collect, interpret and disseminate gender statistics is strengthened	• Increased availability of gender-related knowledge products on transition countries
PURPOSE	Capacity Building for Gender Statistics	Development of National Gender Monitoring Systems
	COMPONENT 1	COMPONENT 2

COMPONENT I
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GENDER STATISTICS

A. TIME USE SURVEYS (Zimbabwe and Mozambique)
1. Customize, implement, and train the UNSD tool for time use,
2. Design and validate Time use questionnaire
3. Contribute to time use module in LFS or other relevant surveys

B. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
1. Gender and CRVS
2. Legal identities for women

B. National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
1. Develop a gender plan for the NSDS,
2. Disseminate the Gender mainstreaming plan for the NSDS,

C. Contribute to the Zimbabwe Census for gender dimension into Population Census. (completed)

United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

COMPONENT II

- Coordination and governance of gender statistics and reporting,
- Build capacity at institutional level (Ministry of Gender, NSO, CSO) on gender reporting
- Deliverables
    - Situation analysis of the monitoring systems; (completed)
    - Production of Gender Fact Sheets / gender status report (completed)
    - Development of a gender Analysis Framework for Statistics in order to transform statistics to be gender responsive
    - Develop a Gender Analysis Matrix

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate funding for the Time Use Surveys
  - Cost-sharing with Government National Statistical Offices
  - TUS as part of Labour Force Surveys
- Late Disbursement of Funds
  - No Cost Extension
- Coordination in Fragile States
  - Fragmented and siloed approaches

Thank you!