STRENGTHENING GENDER STATISTICS PROJECT AND LIFE CYCLE OF GENDER DATA IN STATISTICAL CAPACITY OPERATIONS

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Strengthening Gender Statistics

Contents

I.   **Motivation**
II. **The Strengthening Gender Statistics project**
III. **Why this mattes**

Annex
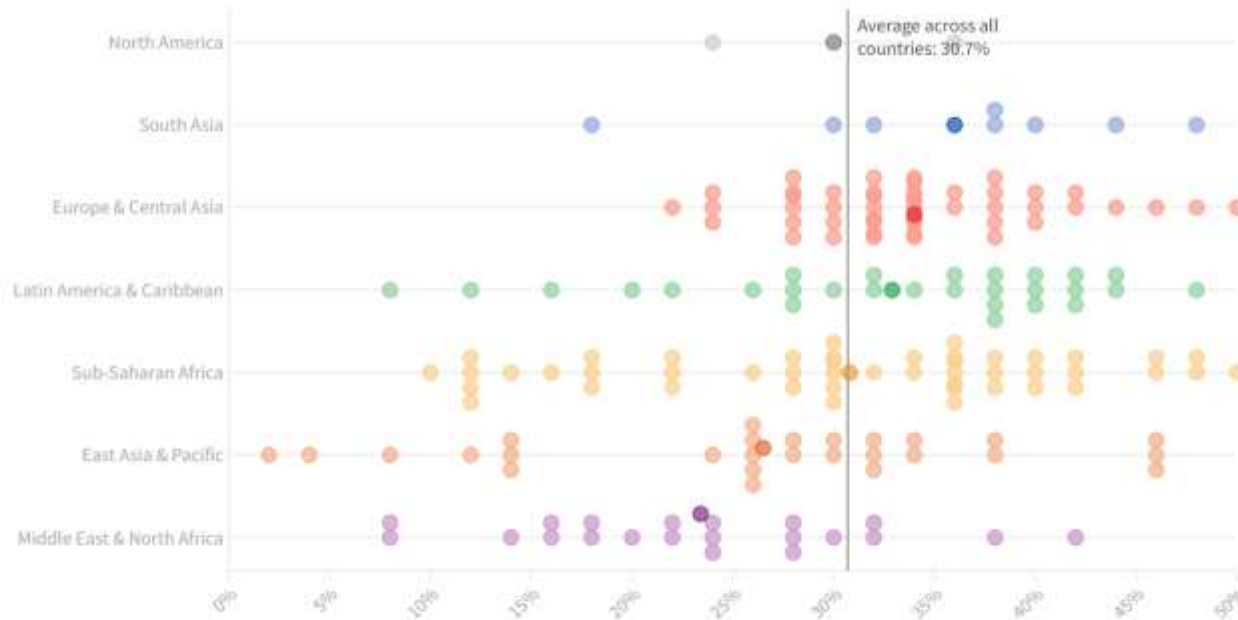   References and resources

I. Motivation

How big are gender data gaps?

On average, less than a third of SDG gender data are available

Availability of SDG gender indicators by region

N=181 countries

Source: Beegle,Kathleen G.; Serajuddin,Umar; Stacy,Brian William; Wadhwa,Divyanshi. Missing SDG Gender Indicators (English). Policy Research working paper ; no. WPS 10544 Washington, D.C. ; World Bank Group.

- Across 50 gender-related SDG indicators, on average **only a third of countries have at least one data** point between 2016 and 2020
- Among regions South Asia has the highest SDG gender indicator coverage at only 36 percent
- **UN Women recently estimated that it would take at least 22 years for countries to close data gaps in gender-related SDG indicators**

Sources: Beegle et al 2023, UN Women 2022

II. The Strengthening Gender Statistics project
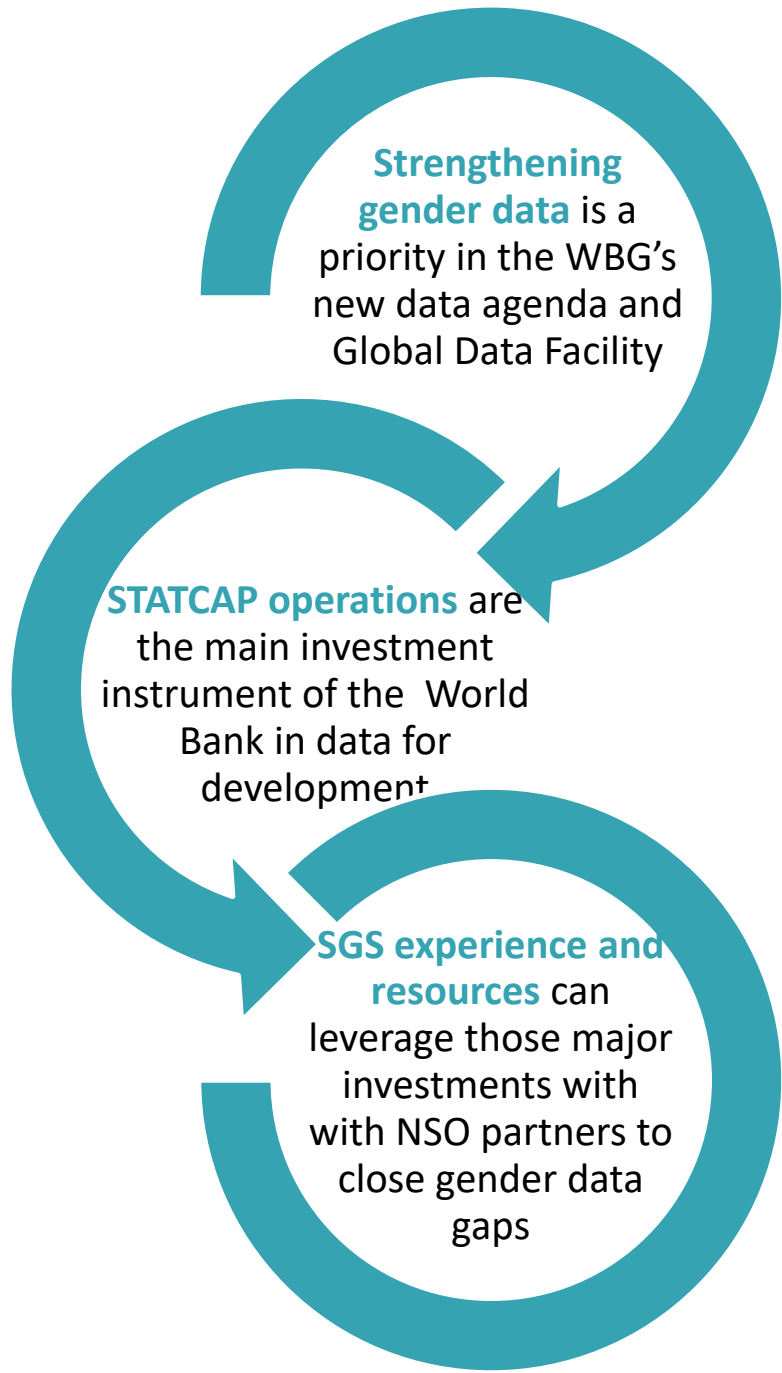
SGS Project Details

Collaboration between World Bank **Gender Group, Poverty and Equity Global Practice, and Development Data Group's** Living Standards Measurement Study team

Objective: partner with 12 countries to **narrow gender data gaps in national statistical systems**, especially those related to economic status and outcomes

Premised on a **demand-driven model to close gender data gaps**, based on the WB's significant and repeated engagement with NSOs around the world

Leverages ongoing **WB statistical capacity projects** in partner countries and aligned with IDA-financed Data for Policy Framework

Focus is on tailored support to survey design and post-survey dissemination. Not financing new surveys but **providing targeted tools**

Informed by **collaboration with internal and external experts** (LSMS+, WWEP, WEDGE, Paris21, UN Women "Women Count" project)

How are we leveraging the footprint of StatCaps on gender statistics?

Strengthening gender data is a priority in the WBG's new data agenda and Global Data Facility

STATCAP operations are the main investment instrument of the World Bank in data for development

SGS experience and resources can leverage those major investments with with NSO partners to close gender data gaps

Statistical Capacity Building (StatCap) operations are Investment Lending Projects that include several components aimed at strengthening a country's statistical system, for instance:

- Institutional Development
- Human Resources
- Statistical Methods
- Data Collection Systems
- Data Dissemination
- Information Technology
- Quality Assurance

Considering all aspects of Gender Statistics

Sex disaggregated data	Data reflect gender issues	Concepts and definitions accurately capture information on women and men	No gender bias in data collection methods

Focus often exclusively on two components...   **...but also need to consider these**

Source: UNSD 2016

SGS Entry Points for Addressing Gender Data Gaps

Data not collected	Collected		
	but methodologically weak	Methodologically strong	
		but not processed & analyzed	Processed & analyzed
			but not disseminated & used

Problems

• Lack of surveys overall • Lack of special topic surveys • Insufficient administrative data	• Inappropriate or incomplete questionnaire design • Flawed data collection approaches	• No calculation of relevant indicators • Limited tabulation • No disaggregation by sex and other characteristics	• Lack of timely gender statistical abstracts and factbooks • No communication and dissemination strategy

Proposed solution

Outside of scope of SGS	**SGS Component 1** Data Production	**SGS Component 2** Data Analysis	**SGS Component 3** Data Dissemination

Strengthening Gender Statistics

Reduced gender data gaps in the economic domain

12 SGS Partner Countries

Spillover influence on closing gender data gaps in World Bank statistical capacity operations and production of guidance material as public goods

1. Bangladesh
2. Benin
3. Burkina Faso
4. Cameroon
5. Djibouti
6. Ghana
7. Laos
8. Madagascar
9. Mali
10. Republic of Congo
11. Somalia
12. Tanzania

Streamlined TA Approach

Gender data assessment to identify key gender gaps in each country

Synthesize **lessons learned** across all partner countries

Global Knowledge Products

SGS Component 1: Technical Support to Data Production

- Tip Sheet for Engendering Data in COVID-19 Response Household Surveys
- Guidance document for engendering household surveys
- Fieldwork implementation guidance slide deck

SGS Component 2: Data Analysis and Report Writing

- Gender Statistics Training Course
- Indicator Mapping highlighting survey questions needed for indicator calculation
- Indicator Methodology slide deck

SGS Component 3: Dissemination & Communication Strategy

- Guidance document on best practices for producing gender factbooks
- SGS Communication and Dissemination Plan
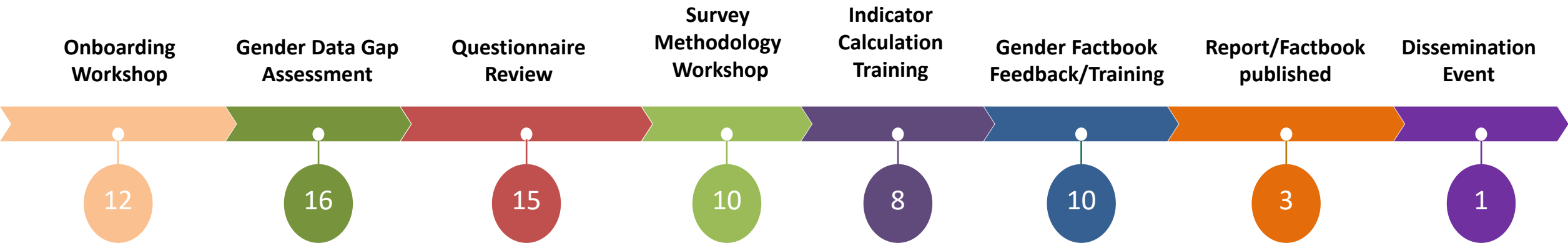
An ambitious work program for each country

- **Onboarding workshop** : 12 organized.
- **Gender data gap assessment :** 12 produced and shared with partner countries.
- **Regular meetings with NSOs :** development and updating of work plan, discussion of support to surveys and status of fieldwork.
- **Questionnaire review** to make recommendations about questions or modules to collect gender data.
- **Training workshop on gender indicator calculation.**
- **Coproduction of gender factbooks and statistical abstracts.**
- **Development of a national-level communication plan.**
- **Data dissemination workshop.**
- **Connection with partners** inside and outside the WB.

Support is tailored to specific country needs, taking into account timing of survey operations and national priorities.

SGS Progress so far

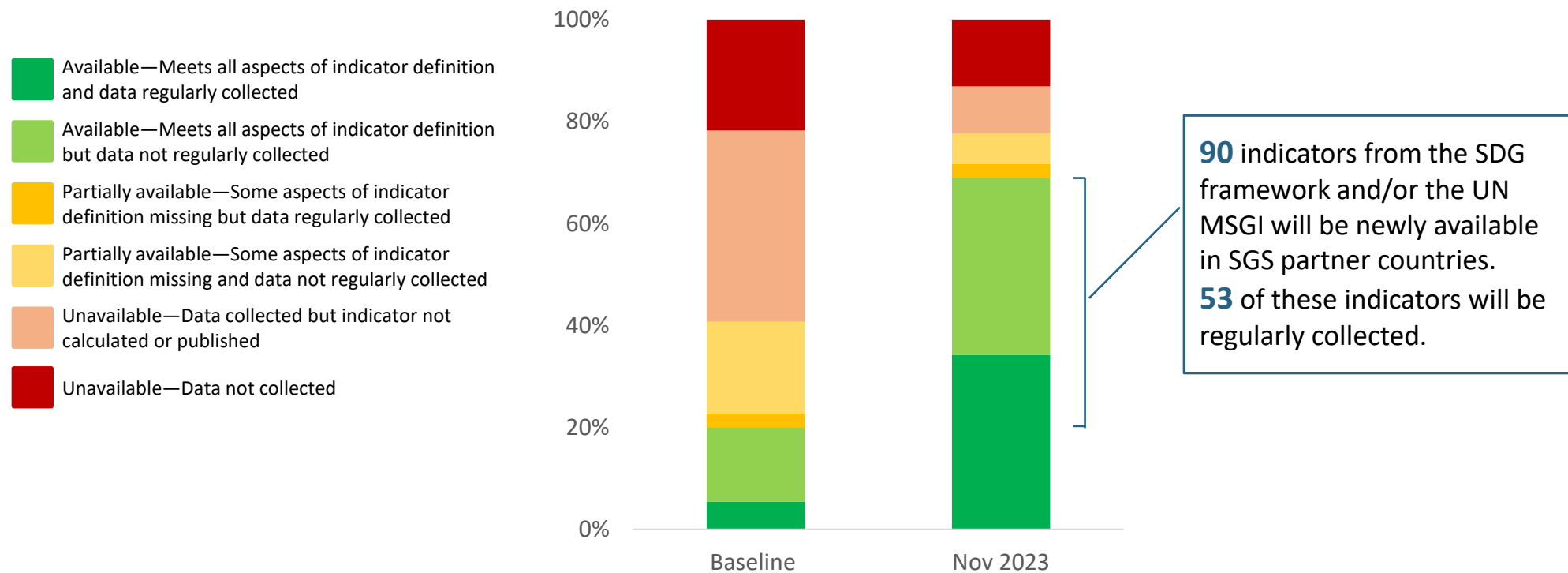| Onboarding Workshop	Gender Data Gap Assessment	Questionnaire Review	Survey Methodology Workshop	Indicator Calculation Training	Gender Factbook Feedback/Training	Report/Factbook published	Dissemination Event
12	16	15	10	8	10	3	1

Including many 'spill-over' countries

Closing gender data gaps through new data collection

Questionnaire improvements are expected to lead to an increase in the share of available gender indicators across SGS partner countries

SGS priority indicators by availability category, pooled across partner countries

Legend:
- **Available—Meets all aspects of indicator definition and data regularly collected** (dark green)
- **Available—Meets all aspects of indicator definition but data not regularly collected** (light green)
- **Partially available—Some aspects of indicator definition missing but data regularly collected** (orange)
- **Partially available—Some aspects of indicator definition missing and data not regularly collected** (yellow)
- **Unavailable—Data collected but indicator not calculated or published** (salmon)
- **Unavailable—Data not collected** (red)

Chart axis: 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100%

Bars: Baseline, Nov 2023

90 indicators from the SDG framework and/or the UN MSGI will be newly available in SGS partner countries.
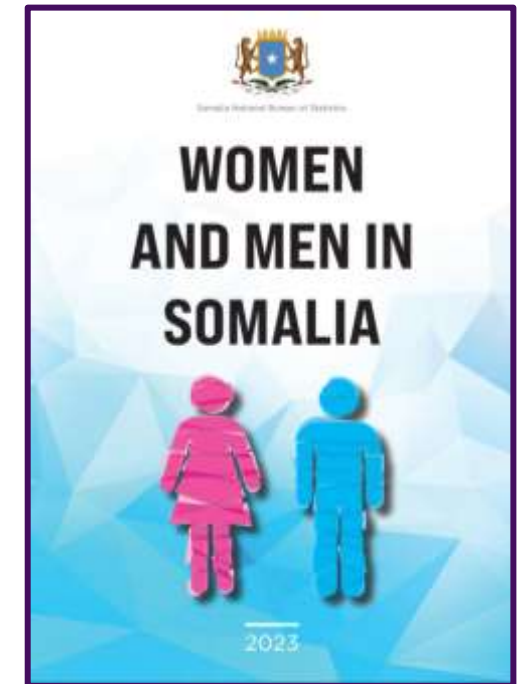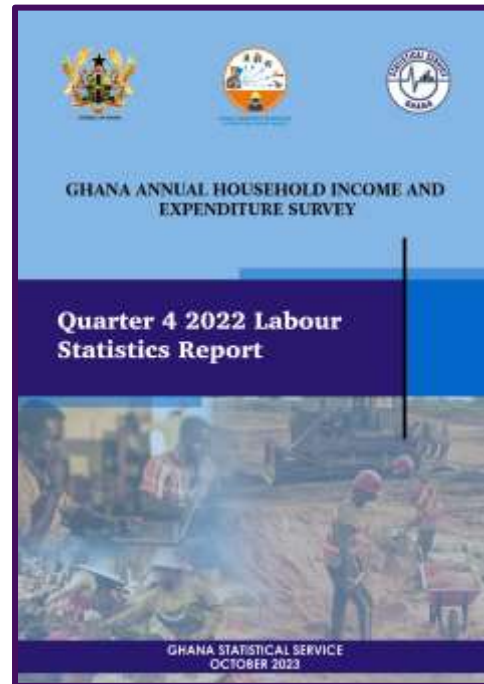**53** of these indicators will be regularly collected.

Note: Indicator availability as of November 2023 is based on questionnaire improvements, assuming technical assistance is provided to calculate and publish indicators based on new data.

Closing gender data gaps by making indicators available

➤ The end goal of sustained SGS engagement with partner countries is to increase the share of priority gender indicators that are regularly produced, properly calculated, and available in the public domain.

➤ As of May 2024, Bangladesh, Ghana, Mali, and Somalia have published gender indicators with SGS support – either as a standalone gender data publication or incorporated into a broader report.

Spotlight on SGS in Mali: Improving land data

EMOP 2021 (before SGS TA)	EMOP 2022	EMOP 2023	EMOP 2024 (upcoming)
Limited land data collected: ✓ Dwelling occupation status including owners/co-owners with/without title.	**Land data collected:** ✓ Ownership agricultural or nonagricultural parcels by household. ✓ ID code of 2 household members who are owners of parcels (For household with parcels). ✓ ID Code of two household members who have their names on the dwelling title (for those who are owners or co-owners with title their dwelling).	**Land data collected:** ✓ Parcel roster with the use, mode of occupation, mode of acquisition, type of legal ownership document, use rights holders (right to sell, right to bequeath), security of land right for each parcel. ✓ Proxy respondent approach allowed.	**Land data collected:** ✓ Parcel roster with the use, mode of occupation, mode of acquisition, type of legal ownership document, use rights holders (right to sell, right to bequeath), security of land right for each parcel. ✓ Self respondent for all adults of 18+ (Proxy respondent not allowed).
SDG 1.4.2, 5.a.1 Indicators not available	**SDG 1.4.2, 5.a.1 Indicators partially available**	**SDG 1.4.2, 5.a.1 Fully available**	**SDG 1.4.2, 5.a.1 Fully available**

Note: EMOP = Enquête Modulaire et Permanente auprès des Ménages.
Read more about SGS engagement in Mali on the World Bank Data Blog.

SGS in WAEMU: Leveraging regional project

As part of SGS engagement with the regional WAEMU project, a 5-day training workshop in October 2023 brought together staff from NSOs in Benin, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Chad, and Congo.

➢ Participants from each country calculated **29** gender indicators from the economic empowerment, education, and public life and decision-making domains of the UN MSGI, as well as two additional indicators.

➢ This represented an average increase of **21** properly calculated indicators relative to country baselines.

➢ The indicators calculated during the workshop included an innovative SDG indicator related to agricultural land ownership (SDG 5.a.1):
(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and
(b) Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.

➢ To calculate this indicator, participants used new data stemming from SGS recommendations integrated into a 2021 harmonized household living standards survey.
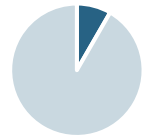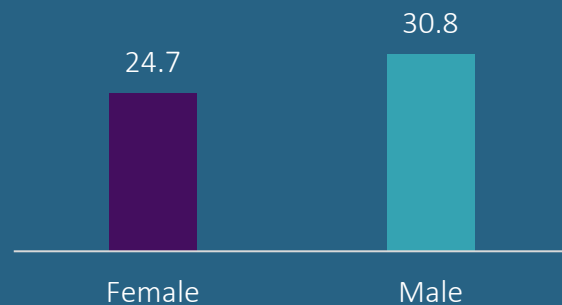
Regional factbook as an output

SGS in Somalia

At the start of SGS engagement in Somalia, only **2 out of 24** SGS indicators were calculated following the international definition and publicly available.

Since then, with support from SGS, the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics has…

Collected individual-level data for key development indicators related to access to finance, use of the internet, and land ownership through the first Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey.

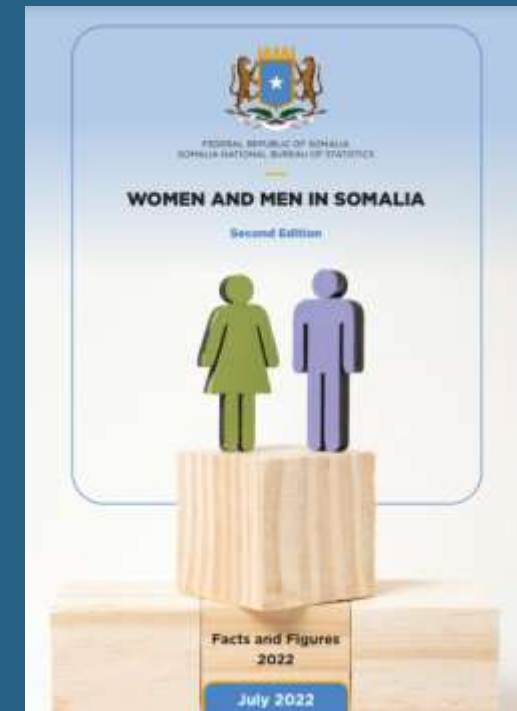Percentage of people aged 10 and over who use the internet

30.8

24.7

Female

Male

Source: SIHBS 2022

Calculated an additional **18** indicators from the economic empowerment, education, and public life and decision-making domains of the UN MSGI.

Published the second edition of its gender statistics booklet.

III. Why this matters...

We do need more and better gender data!

Data & Knowledge

- **Enhance knowledge** on gender and social inequalities.
- **Build evidence** base.
- Identify **key gender gaps** in a country context.

Policy Dialogue

- Support development and implementation of **data-driven gender policies.**
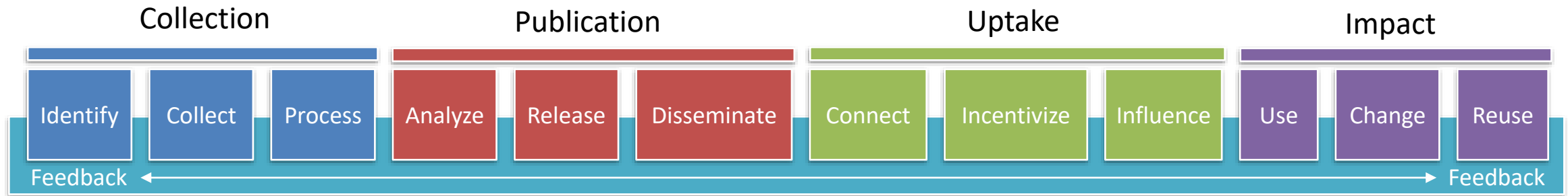- **Strengthen institutional capacity** to close gender gaps.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- **Monitor progress** in achieving goals of sectoral and national development plans.
- Monitor progress in **reaching international targets** such as the SDGs.

…and we need to produce it with a USE IN MIND

The data value chain

Collection			Publication			Uptake			Impact		
Identify	Collect	Process	Analyze	Release	Disseminate	Connect	Incentivize	Influence	Use	Change	Reuse

Feedback ← → Feedback

- One framework for **thinking about the data lifecycle –** from identifying data needs to using and reusing data for impact

- Illustrates some of the steps that add value in the **process of transforming raw data into actionable information**

Source: Open Data Watch & data2x (n.d.), The Data Value Chain: Moving from Production to Impact

Producing gender data with use in mind (cont.)

ENSURE THAT DATA RESPOND TO USER NEEDS

STRENGTHEN OWNERSHIP OF DATA INSIGHTS AMONG USERS

IMPROVE DATA LITERACY

SOCIALIZE FINDINGS WITH KEY AUDIENCES BEFORE OFFICIAL RELEASE

ENRICH ANALYSIS OF DATA BY BRINGING TOGETHER DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES AND FORMS OF EXPERTISE

CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION

Thank you!!

Resources you can use

Gender data gap assessments

How to Assess Gender Data Gaps in the Economic Domain

- What is a gender data gap assessment (GDGA)? Why is it useful?
- How does one conduct a GDGA?
- What indicators should be included in a StatCap GDGA?
- Where can one find metadata for these indicators?
- How is indicator availability classified in a GDGA?
- What types of data gaps might a GDGA identify?

Data production

- Strengthening Gender Statistics: Best Practices for Survey Design
- Guidance Note on Gender-Sensitive Survey Design and Implementation
- Survey Questionnaire Module for SGS Indicators
- Tip Sheet for Engendering Data in COVID-19 Response Household Surveys

- Why do accurate data on gendered experiences of work and employment matter?
- What gender-relevant changes are included in the Framework for Work Statistics introduced by the 19th ICLS?
- How can questionnaire designs be improved to capture more accurate data on gendered experiences of work and employment?
- How does respondent selection affect work and employment data?

Data analysis

How to Compute SGS Priority Indicators

Data dissemination

Communicating Gender Statistics: Best Practices for Gender Factbooks

- What makes gender factbooks a useful tool for communicating gender statistics?
- Which key stakeholders should be consulted in the development of a gender factbook?
- What factors should be considered in developing the budget, team, and timeline for a gender factbook?
- How can gender data insights be conveyed most accessibly in a factbook?
- How can a completed gender factbook be disseminated most effectively?