



Compendium of Gender Statistics in Africa





United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

Compendium of Gender Statistics in Africa



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Preface

Over the past decade, the centrality of gender equality in the achievement of socioeconomic and cultural development in society has been widely documented and proven. The importance of producing gender statistics was first recognized by the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi (1985), where governments agreed to reorganize their national information systems to compile and disseminate gender statistics in order to better address gender issues. The importance of such statistics was reiterated by the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, which urged national, regional and international statistical services to ensure that statistics related to individuals are collected, compiled, analysed and presented by sex and age, and reflect the problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society. Other United Nations declarations, resolutions and development frameworks have also referred to gender equality and called upon countries to produce the gender statistics required for the appraisal of progress made towards achieving the aims of those frameworks.

Since the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995), many African countries have committed themselves to ensuring gender equality by ratifying many of the international and regional platforms and protocols on the issue. A number of initiatives have been also undertaken at the global and regional levels, in order to move this agenda forward. Despite these efforts, African countries continue to face many challenges in terms of stimulating their development policies and programmes in order to move forward their gender agenda. These efforts have often been undermined by the lack of adequate data to inform and monitor policies progress.

In fact, the production of gender statistics has been slow in the region because of a combination of factors, including a reluctance to change the traditional ways in which statistics have been compiled and presented; lack of knowledge on how change can be effected; and a lack of com-

mitment to gender equality. Consequently, African national statistics offices have not made the type of progress in designing systems and operations to generate gender sensitive data that are needed to support the advances that have been made in raising awareness of the social and economic implications of gender imbalances. It is also worth mentioning that a lack of gender sensitive data is observed even at the global level. In this regard, the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, in March 2006, noted that the general lack of data regarding gender issues is largely the result of inadequate statistical capacity, a lack of gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems, and inadequate concepts and methods used in collecting and, to some extent, analysing gender statistics. Moreover, the Commission on the Status of Women, in its ten-year Review and Appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, also acknowledged that the “activities for the advancement of women had been limited partly by the lack of gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex, age and in many areas, inadequate methods for assessing progress”.

Given this situation, there is a need to improve national capacities of African countries to collect, compile and disseminate gender statistics, by strengthening ongoing initiatives and activities in the region and by undertaking new initiatives that might invigorate the availability and improvement of gender indicators. The Statistical Commission for Africa, in its second meeting in 2010, recognized the need to assess and document the various efforts made in the past in the area of gender statistics and requested the African Group on Gender Statistics to produce a Compendium on Gender Statistics.

The Compendium on Gender Statistics has been prepared by the African Centre for Statistics of the Economic Commission for Africa and its objective is to gather information about the status of gender statistics in Africa and thereby review the

progress made in production of gender statistics in the Region. The Compendium will contribute to a better understanding on how to stimulate statistical processes in order to produce gender responsive data.

The report has two parts. The first part highlights the results of a comprehensive review of gender statistics in national statistical systems in the African Region, based on a common questionnaire developed jointly by the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations regional commissions and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. This part provides information on how gender perspectives are mainstreamed into national statistical systems, including in all traditional areas of statistical production and emerging areas. It also highlights good practices and challenges countries are facing when integrating gender into the production and use of statistics. It focuses on the following areas: institutional arrangements, production of gender statistics, the ways through which users' needs are addressed, the process of gender mainstreaming, and the legal

framework within which national statistical offices operate.

The second part of the report concerns assessment of the status of gender statistics in training centres and statistics schools, as well as international and regional organizations and subregional commissions, on the basis of a questionnaire developed by the African Centre for Statistics. For international and regional organizations and subregional commissions, this second part of the report highlights gender statistics activities and programmes undertaken by these institutions. It also provides information on the institutional arrangements and mechanisms of data storage and dissemination, capacity-building and training that have been put in place and the way gender issues have been taken into account in these areas. Regarding statistical training centres, the report focuses on their curricula, capacity-building activities and in-service training.

Director of the African Centre for Statistics

Acknowledgements

This Compendium on Gender Statistics was prepared under the overall supervision of Mr. Dimitri Sanga, then Director of the African Centre for Statistics. Mr. Raj Gautam Mitra, Chief of the Demographic and Social Section at the African Centre for Statistics, provided direct supervision and guidance in the preparation of the report.

Ms. Fatouma Sissoko coordinated the preparation of the report. The report was enriched by invaluable inputs and information provided by African countries, international and regional organizations, and training centres and schools. The report also benefited from remarkable contributions

from the African Group on Gender Statistics in a meeting held in Tunis, Tunisia, in 2012.

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I. Introduction

Over the past decade, the centrality of gender equality in the achievement of socioeconomic and cultural development in society has been widely recognized by development stakeholders. Many initiatives have been undertaken at global and regional levels to mainstream gender perspectives into policies as a way of improving their effectiveness and efficiency. Many African countries have committed themselves to enabling gender equality by ratifying international and regional conventions and protocols on the issue, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and its gender component, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the African Women's Protocol), the African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality and the 2009 African Union Gender Policy. African countries have also taken significant steps to implement policies and legislation to achieve gender equality (Economic Commission for Africa, 2010).

Despite this willingness and these efforts, African countries still face many challenges in the implementation of their development policies and programmes in order to move their gender equality agenda forward. These efforts have often been undermined by a lack of adequate data to inform and monitor policies. Gender statistics provide an exact picture of the socioeconomic situation of women and men in all spheres of society and in all policy areas. They allow the capturing of differences between sexes and parity problems in society and help to assess the changes made. They are an appropriate tool to raise awareness and consciousness about "the situation of women compared with that of men, today and of changes overtime, and to provide ideas on measures to be taken, to provide a sound base for policy, and to

evaluate the effect of measures that have been taken" (Hedman, 1990). In addition, gender statistics have an important role to play in the improvement of the whole statistical system, enabling it to describe more accurately and fully the activities and characteristics of the whole population (Economic Commission for Europe and World Bank Institute, 2010).

The first two World Conferences on Women (Mexico, 1975; and Copenhagen, 1980) highlighted the importance of statistics, but called only for the production of statistics on women. The importance of producing gender statistics was first recognized by the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi (1985) where governments agreed to reorganize their national information systems to compile and disseminate gender statistics in order to better address gender issues. The importance of such statistics was reiterated in the Beijing Platform for Action, which urged national, regional and international statistical services to ensure that statistics related to individuals are collected, compiled, analysed and presented by sex and age, and reflect the problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society. Other United Nations declarations, resolutions and development frameworks such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Declaration refer to gender equality and call upon countries to produce the gender statistics required for the appraisal of progress made.

Work in the area of gender statistics was initiated by the United Nations Statistics Division in 1982, following the proclamation of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1976-1985). To improve the production of gender statistics, the Division issued a series of methodological reports to provide practical guid-

ance to countries on a variety of topics including: concepts and methods, training of users and producers, database development and statistical reporting (United Nations Statistics Division, 1997). The flagship publication, entitled “The World’s Women: Trends and Statistics” was first published in 1991 and again in 1995 to accompany the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing; since then, it has been published every five years, providing an overview of the state of gender statistics at the global level (United Nations, 1991, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010) and playing a major role in raising awareness on gender statistics.

The emergence of global, regional and national development agendas has intensified the demand for gender statistics. However, progress in the production of gender statistics is still limited. The lack of reliable national statistics on gender issues persists in many countries and there has been very little progress in this area over the last three decades. The situation is worse on the African continent. According to The World’s Women report (2005), Africa is lagging behind in the collection and dissemination of gender statistics. This situation constitutes a major challenge for the socioeconomic development of many African countries; more so because of inadequate statistical capacity, lack of gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems, and inadequate concepts and methods used in collecting and analysing gender statistics (United Nations, 2005).

In response to the limited progress in gender statistics, a number of initiatives have been undertaken at the global and regional levels, in order to move the agenda forward. At the global level, since 2006, in order to revive the production of gender statistics and promote the continuous assessment of global trends in the development of gender statistics, the United Nations and the World Bank have established the Global Forum on Gender Statistics, and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. In its second meeting in Rome in 2007, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics agreed to set up two advisory groups on gender statistics; one that focuses on the Global Gender Statistics and Indicators Database and another one on gender

statistics training activities and curricula. A third advisory group was established at the 2009 meeting in Accra, which focuses on gender statistics legislation. In addition, in 2009, the Expert Group established a subgroup within the Advisory Group on Global Gender Statistics and Indicators Database, to work on the development of a core set of gender statistics and indicators. This initiative was endorsed by the forty-second session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2011, which also acknowledged the strategic role of the Expert Group and requested the Group to expand its scope of work to include a review of gender statistics with the aim of establishing a minimum set of gender indicators.

At the regional level, production of gender statistics has accelerated in recent years, beginning with the third Africa Symposium on Statistical Development in Accra, 2007, followed by the first meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa in 2008 and the High Level Policy Dialogue in Kampala, 2008, as one of the outcomes of the that first meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa. These initial meetings, which focused on advocacy and awareness-raising, have had some success in raising awareness and generating interest to take these issues forward. The Statistical Commission for Africa has also set up a standing Working Group on Gender Statistics.

At the national level, the design and implementation of national strategies for the development of statistics have been undertaken by many African countries in conjunction with regional activities spearheaded by the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, the World Bank and other development partners.

The Economic Commission for Africa is mandated to work closely with national statistical systems to strengthen their capacity to generate reliable and credible gender statistics and to overcome challenges faced by national statistical office in producing gender statistics. In this respect, the Economic Commission for Africa has undertaken

many initiatives to address the challenge regarding the lack of gender statistics. These include:

- Development of the African Gender and Development Index;
- Development of a guidebook for integrating unpaid work and household production into national accounts, policies and budgets;
- Issuing recommendations on population and housing censuses for the African region;
- Establishment of the African Gender Statistics Network;
- Strengthening agricultural and trade statistics;
- Time-use surveys in Ghana, Djibouti and other African countries;
- Development of a handbook on how to develop surveys and censuses;
- Organization of three subregional capacity-building workshops for national statistical offices on the collection, development and analysis of gender-disaggregated data.

Despite these efforts, many countries have difficulty in generating gender statistics for tracking their gender policies and programmes. In fact, the efforts of national statistics offices in designing systems and operations to generate gender-sensitive data have been unable to parallel the advances made in raising awareness of the social and economic implications of gender imbalances. It is also worth mentioning that the lack of gender-sensitive data is observed even at the global level. In

this regard, the thirty-seventh session of the Statistical Commission in March 2006, noted that the general lack of data to address gender issues is due largely to inadequate statistical capacity, lack of gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems, and inadequate concepts and methods used in collecting and to some extent analysing gender statistics. Moreover, the Commission on the Status of Women in its 10-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action also acknowledged that the “activities for the advancement of women had been limited partly by the lack of gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex, age and in many areas, inadequate methods for assessing progress”.

Considering the above situation, there is a need to improve the national capacities of African countries to collect, compile and disseminate gender statistics, by strengthening ongoing initiatives and activities in the Region and by undertaking new initiatives that might invigorate the availability and improvement of gender indicators. The Statistical Commission for Africa, at its second meeting in 2010, recognized the need to assess and document the various efforts made in the area of gender statistics and mandated the Working Group on Gender Statistics to produce a Compendium on Gender Statistics.

In the first section of this report, an assessment of the status of gender statistics in the countries will be presented based on the responses to the questionnaire sent to national statistics offices. In the second section, the assessment will cover regional institutions, schools of statistics and training centres in statistics and their commitment to the production of gender statistics.

II. Assessment of the status of gender statistics in African countries

A. Methodology

As part of the follow-up actions requested by the forty-second session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the United Nations Statistics Division, in collaboration with the United Nations regional commissions, has conducted a comprehensive review of national gender statistics. The United Nations Statistical Commission recommended that the regional commissions should carry out the review at the regional level, based on a common questionnaire developed jointly by the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations regional commissions and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The United Nations Statistics Division is coordinating the exercise and will review and compile the regional reports into a final global report, which will include a review of national experiences.

The main objectives of the survey are:

- To conduct a review of gender statistics in national statistical systems;
- To obtain information on how gender perspectives are mainstreamed into national statistical systems, including in all traditional areas of statistical production as well as emerging areas; and
- To gather information to help identify good practices and challenges when integrating gender into the production and use of statistics.

Mainstreaming gender perspectives in statistics means to systematically take into account gender issues and gender-based biases in all processes of statistical activities within the national statistical system. It not only encompasses the compilation

and production of data disaggregated by sex, but also includes comprehensive coverage of gender issues and concerns, integration of a gender perspective into data collection and improved presentation of gender statistics in regular publications. To this aim, most national statistical systems, and especially national statistics offices, have taken steps, in terms of organization, legislation and data production. The global review of gender statistics is an attempt to capture the progress made by national statistics offices in this regard.

A questionnaire was sent to all national statistics offices (see annex 1). In parallel, training centres and schools of statistics, international organizations, and regional and subregional commissions were also sent a questionnaire about the activities they conduct for mainstreaming gender statistics in the national statistical systems.

The questionnaire for national statistics offices was sent to all 54 African countries. Thirty-three of them (61 per cent) completed the questionnaire during the first quarter of 2012: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Sudan, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In the following sections, we review the various areas covered by that questionnaire, namely: institutional arrangements, production of gender statistics, the ways through which users' needs are addressed, the process of gender mainstreaming, the legal framework within which national statistics offices operate, and the main suggestions coming out of the questionnaires.

B. Institutional arrangements

Among the 33 countries, only one, Seychelles, did not declare any gender entity within its national statistical office or its national statistical system. As shown in figure 1, 30 countries (or 91 per cent) mentioned the existence of a specific gender focal point within the national statistical office, with an average of 1.8 staff working in the entity,¹ 10 countries mentioned a gender statistics focal point within a division or department of the national statistical office, with 3.7 staff on average (some countries reported having both: specific and in a division, but it could possibly be the same), and 13 countries have an office dedicated to gender statistics within the national statistical office (with an average of 1.7 staff). However in some – if not many – cases, the person in charge of the focal point is not assigned full time to this task and may be responsible for a division or a department.

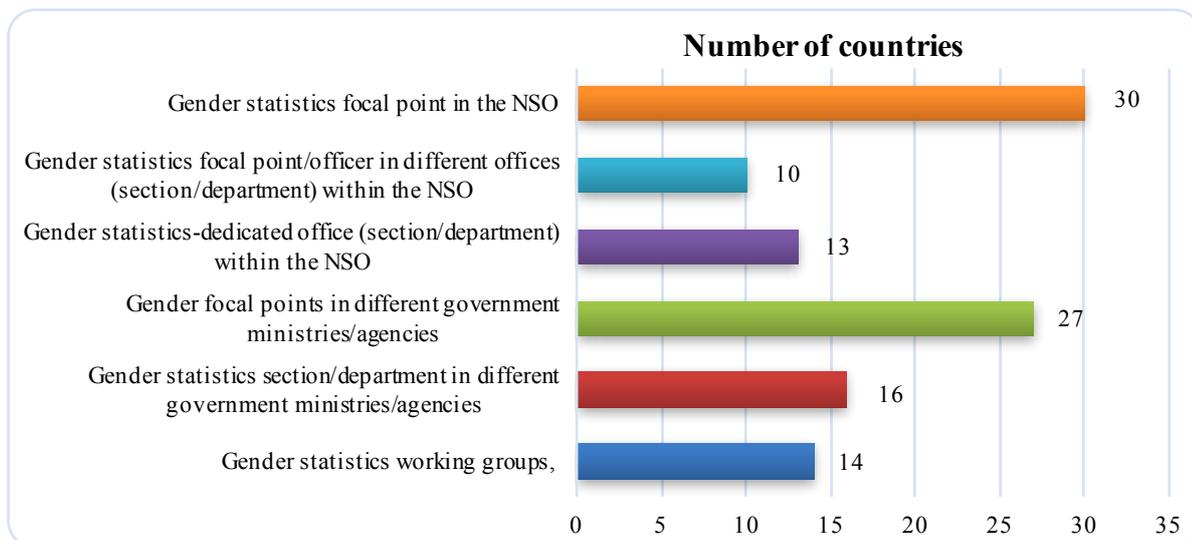
It is now very common (27 countries, or 82 per cent) that gender focal points are present in government ministries and agencies, with an average of 27 staff members; this figure is calculated based on information from only nine countries, which means that in these countries most ministries and agencies have such focal points. In Togo for example, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women has initiated gender focal points in each

ministry, comprising three persons, who are often decision-makers in the ministries (the overall staff is 75 persons). In Cameroon, the staff comprises 60 persons across all ministries. Among these 27 countries, 16 have a gender statistics section or unit (generally one person).

In addition, 14 countries (or 42 per cent) have established working or advisory groups on gender statistics, including the African Gender and Development Index National Advisory Panel in Botswana, and the Technical Committee for Integrating Gender in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in Senegal.

In reference to figure 1, it is clear that most African countries have established at least some gender focal points or working groups within ministries and their national statistical systems. However, the existence of such focal points is not an assurance that gender issues are properly addressed and that the persons in charge of these focal points – be they decision-makers or lower level staff – are convinced of their role and sufficiently aware of gender inequalities and empowerment issues. Whatever the situation, this relatively high density of focal points gives room and opportunity for appropriate training and awareness-raising, all the more so as the availability of gender statistics

Figure 1: Position of gender statistics focal points within the national statistical systems



¹ In this section, averages are calculated only for countries which provided staff numbers.

is generally agreed to be a major need and an important tool.

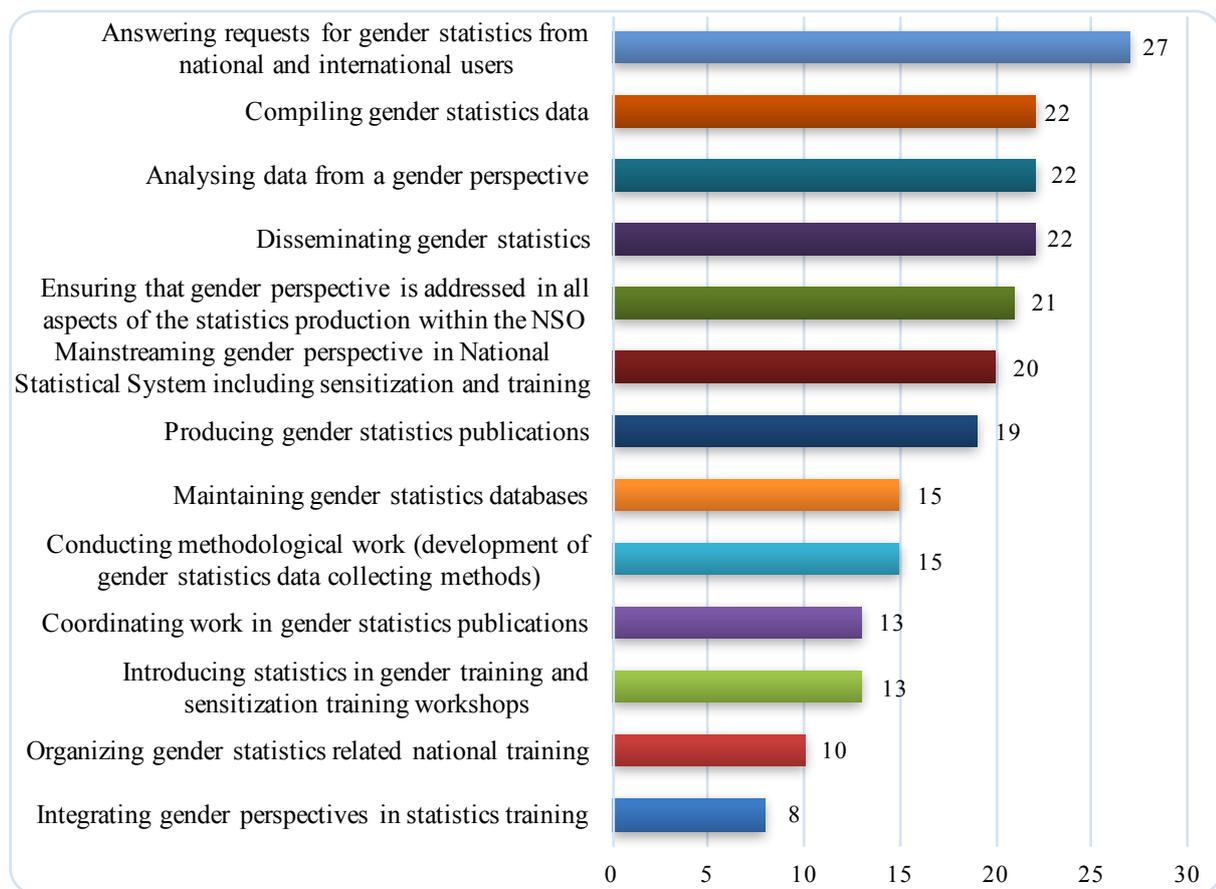
In 20 countries (61 per cent), the gender focal point reports to the Chief Statistician. Where the gender focal point is not attached to the Chief Statistician, it is generally located within the department of household surveys (population and employment, living conditions, social statistics) and reports to the head of the department unless he or she is the head of the department. The focal point may also be located in the department of coordination (as in Uganda) or in the department of information, research and dissemination (Zambia). The location of gender statistics units within the department of household surveys is logical, as such surveys are major providers of gender-based data. However, it may also have inconveniences in that other important departments such as those of enterprise surveys or national accounts are not sufficiently informed of the need to produce gender statistics. The focal point in the national statistical office may also report to a person responsible outside that office. This is the case in Morocco, where the focal point reports to the Secretary-General of the High Commissariat for Planning, to which the National Statistical Office belongs. Besides reporting to the Chief Statistician, the focal point may also report to the Ministry for Gender Equality, as in Mauritius, or the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family, as in Mauritania.

As regards the main tasks covered by the gender entities within the national statistics offices (see figure 2), the majority of countries (27 out of 32, or 84 per cent) indicated that they answer requests for gender statistics from national and international users (responding to the present exercise of the Statistical Commission for Africa being part of this task!). Another major task is compiling, analysing and disseminating gender statistics (with 22 countries or 69 per cent reporting performance of each of these three tasks), followed by ensuring that a gender perspective is addressed in all aspects of statistics production within the national statistical office (21 countries or 66 per cent); mainstreaming a gender perspective in national statistical systems, including awareness-raising and training (20 countries or 63 per cent); and

producing gender statistics publications (19 countries). Such responses, which were gathered from nearly two-thirds or more of the countries, show that national statistics offices consider their role in the field of gender statistics as the same as their other traditional roles. However, the fact that in 11 countries the gender entity does not consider ensuring that a gender perspective is included in all aspects of statistical work to be an important task reveals that the focus is too often restricted to household surveys and not sufficiently expanded to other surveys and statistical sources. Surprisingly, less than half of the countries (15) quoted maintenance of gender statistics databases as one of their main tasks, indicating that many of them did not consider this task as part of their mandate. This probably demonstrates the view that it should be the role of the ministries of women's affairs. The other tasks mentioned by less than half of countries are methodological work in gender statistics data collection (15 countries), and organization of coordinating work on gender statistics publications (13 countries). Those mentioned by less than a third of the countries are organization of gender statistics-related national training (10 countries) and integrating gender perspectives in statistics training (8 countries). The reason behind the low figures for the three last tasks could be that they fall within the domain of the ministries of women's affairs or the statistics schools and training centres.

A very small number of countries (7 out of 33, or 21 per cent) has a dedicated budget line for gender statistics within the overall national budget for statistics (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe); 4 of these indicated that their dedicated budget represented less than 1 per cent (sometimes even less than 0.06 per cent) of the total budget for statistics. But 14 countries (out of 27: 52 per cent) recognized that funds were available for gender statistics on an ad hoc basis or upon request. Although it was not specified in the questionnaire, it is understood that ad hoc funds equal international funds, especially for conducting surveys on issues such as violence against women. As a matter of fact, Rwanda, which has reported having a dedicated budget, also indicated that its

Figure 2: Main tasks covered by the gender statistics entity within the national statistical office



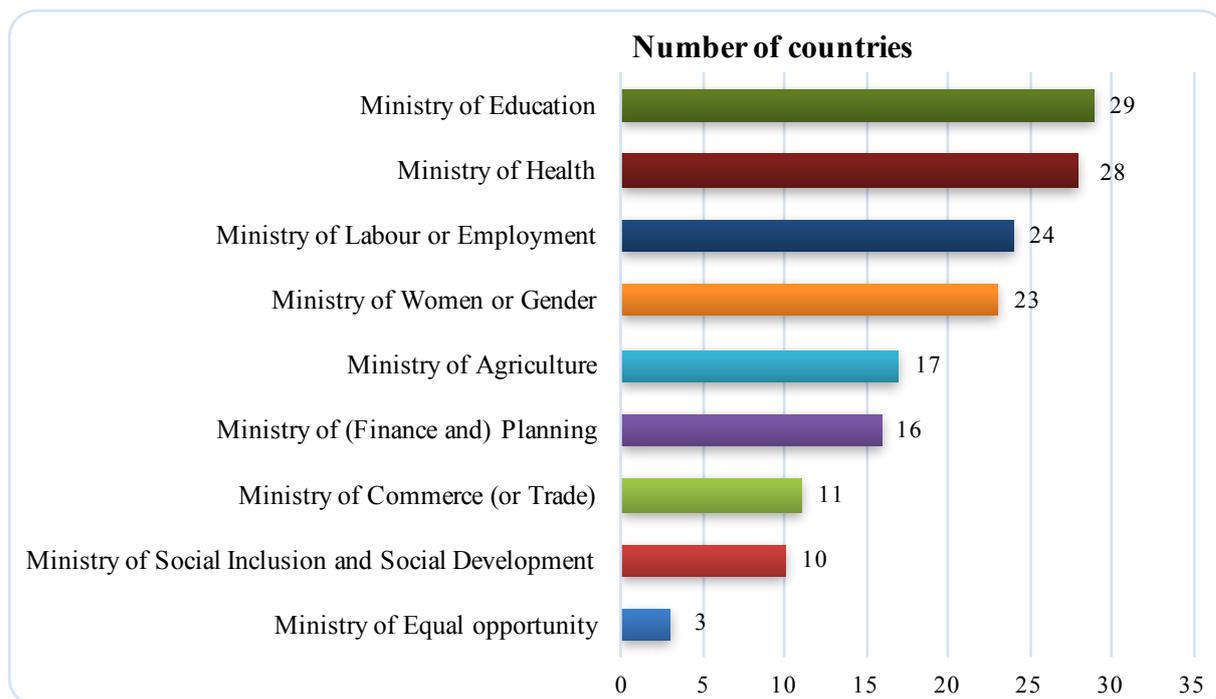
budget was highly dependent on donors' funds. Surprisingly, 10 countries with a gender statistics entity within the national statistical office (out of 24) had neither a budget nor ad hoc funds available for gender statistics. As expected, the three countries with no gender statistics entity within the national statistical office had no budget for gender statistics.

As regards the ministries that generate gender statistics, it is no surprise that the ministries of education come out on top (29 countries among 32, or 91 per cent): enrolment rates have been disaggregated by sex for a long time and published in the yearbooks of education statistics. They are followed by the ministries of health (28 countries), which provide data in relation to demographics, births, mortality and fertility statistics, thanks to the generalization of Demographic and Health Surveys, and more recently, the Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys. However, it should be noted that these statistics are specific to women, not gender.

It is more recently that data have been collected on both women and men.

The ministries of labour or employment come in the third place (24 countries or 75 per cent) with statistics on employment and unemployment being disaggregated by sex for some time now. If it is considered the mandate of ministries of women's or gender affairs to generate gender statistics, the lower number of countries (23 or 72 per cent) can be explained by the fact that not all countries have a specific ministry for women affairs and that in a significant number of countries, women's affairs is bundled with social inclusion or solidarity, or the department in charge of women's empowerment or women's enhancement is still part of the department of childhood and family matters, under the umbrella of the ministries of social affairs (or social inclusion) or sometimes the ministries of health.

Figure 3: Ministries generating gender statistics



The relatively high number of countries (17 or 53 per cent) where the ministries of agriculture generate gender statistics is also surprising as statistics on farms and agricultural production have for long given little room to data disaggregated by sex, with men heading farms in the same manner they head households, and women often being excluded from the ownership of land. However, in this domain, the invisibility of women’s labour in agriculture has provoked a counter-reaction of emphasizing gender issues, with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on agricultural censuses and surveys.

Finally, there is a small number of countries where the ministries of commerce (often including industry) and the ministries of social development generate gender statistics (11 and 10 respectively), but these numbers are likely to increase with the greater number of women in (informal) trade activities and the greater awareness of the feminization of poverty making women the first beneficiaries of cash or in-kind transfers from ministries of social inclusion or social development, and the great number of women in (informal) trade activities in many countries.

Other ministries are quoted as producing gender statistics, such as the Ministry of Justice (Côte d’Ivoire, Malawi and Morocco). For example, the number of women who are judges or who are high-level civil servants, which, has become an indicator of empowerment and is used in the computation of the African Gender and Development Index.

Given the number of ministries that are now involved in the production of gender statistics, some countries have created mechanisms for coordinating gender statistics at the national level (15 countries out of 32, or 47 per cent). In seven countries, it is the role either of the Ministry of Gender (Tanzania, Rwanda and Tunisia) or the department in charge of gender under the umbrella Ministry (Botswana, Burundi, Mauritania and Zambia). In three countries, it is the role of the national statistical office (Mauritius, Rwanda and Senegal). It can also be the mandate of the gender statistics working group (Ghana and South Sudan), a gender commission (Kenya), a national advisory panel (Malawi) or a gender technical working group in an inter-agency subcommittee on gender (Uganda). Of the 18 countries that did not mention the existence of an inter-ministerial mechanism of coordination, nine countries

quoted another formal or informal mechanism to coordinate gender statistics. For example, in Djibouti, it is the gender department in the Ministry of Women, in the Sudan, it is the Ministry of Welfare and in Seychelles, it is the gender secretariat in the Ministry of Community Development, Social Affairs and Sports. In two countries, it is the national statistical office or one of its departments (Nigeria and the population statistics division in Lesotho, respectively). Other attempts of coordination can be found in the Joint programme for gender equality and women's empowerment in Algeria (known as "Al Insaf"), which comprises eight ministries and seven United Nations agencies), or more informally with the team made up of focal points that is intended to become a working group on gender statistics in Cameroon, or even the users-producers workshops and gender statistics users enquiries in Zimbabwe.

Finally, when national statistics offices are asked which institutions are involved in the coordination of gender statistics and what are their role is in those efforts, 18 national statistics offices (or 55 per cent) responded that they were involved, 28 mentioned compiling inputs from other agencies and producing main statistical outputs, 16 reported organizing consultations with producers and users, and 12 countries stated that they provided guidance/training (plus one that did this only once). This information clearly highlights the central role of national statistics offices in the coordination of gender statistics, even if they are not always designated the lead agency in that regard.

Nine countries also reported that the national coordination body for statistics was a major actor in terms of consulting producers and users, providing guidance, and compiling and producing data.

In 12 countries, the national mechanism for the advancement of women or gender equality is mandated to compile data, provide guidance and consult producers and users (but not to produce statistical outputs). These are mainly the ministries in charge of gender: the Ministry of Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender (Burundi), the Gender

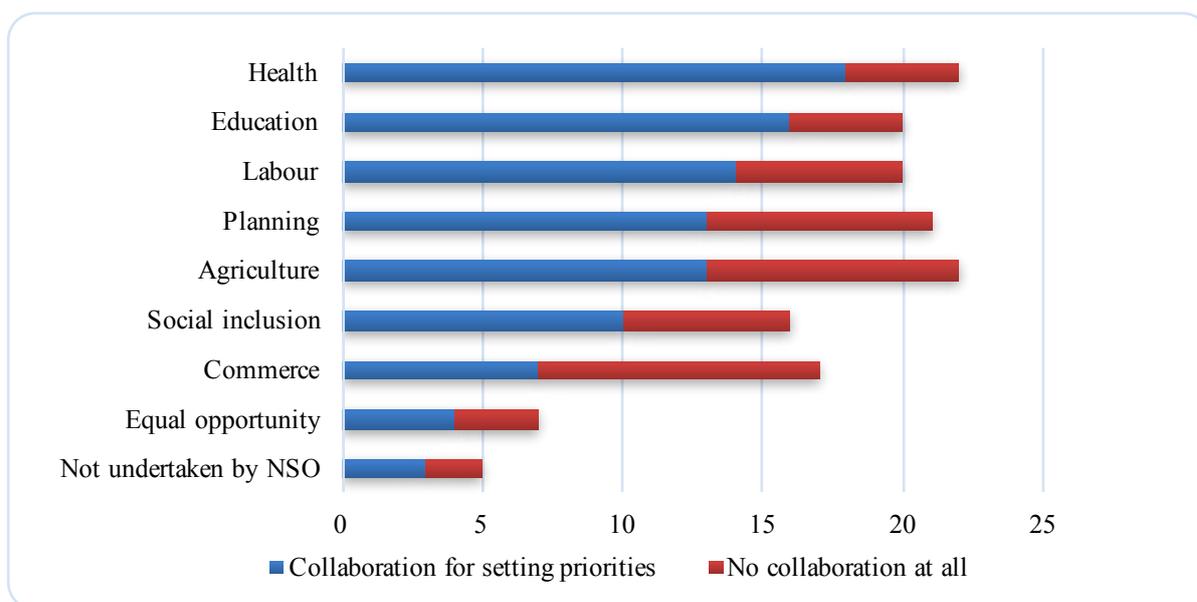
Promotion Department of the Ministry of Population and Social Affairs (Madagascar), the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family (Mauritania), the Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development (Morocco), the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (Rwanda), the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (Uganda), or the Gender Secretariat in Seychelles, the national mechanism for the advancement of women and gender equality (Côte d'Ivoire) and also the group for the follow up of the gender strategy in the Strategy Paper for Growth and Employment (Cameroon).

Other ministries have been mentioned for their involvement in coordination: ministries of women (4 countries), ministries of health (3), ministries of education (3), Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (1), and many others for their role in the compilation and production of statistics (agriculture, planning, tourism and handicrafts, industry and SMEs, professional training, labour). Also mentioned are a commission at the National Assembly and Senate (Burundi) and the Gender Monitoring Office (Rwanda).

Among the other institutions involved in the coordination, United Nations agencies are quoted for funding activities and advocacy, data compilation, guidance/training, and organization of consultations. (UN-Women, United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Economic Commission for Africa, International Labour Organization (ILO)) For example, UN-Women is funding the development of gender statistics at the National Institute of Statistics in Rwanda. Universities (the Sudan), non-governmental organizations/civil society can also be involved, especially, but not only, in terms of training: the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme is one example. The Canadian International Development Agency Programme Support Unit is also mentioned for its coordinating role (Ghana).

To what extent do national statistics offices, in practice, collaborate with ministries in priority setting, and the compilation, analysis and dissemination of data for gender statistics? Figure

Figure 4: Ministries with which national statistics offices are collaborating on gender statistics



4 shows that collaboration for priority setting is most common with ministries of health (18 countries), education (16 countries), labour (14 countries), planning (13 countries) and agriculture (13 countries). Such collaboration is less common with ministries of social inclusion (10), commerce (7) and equal opportunity (4). Interestingly, it is with the ministries of commerce (10 countries), agriculture (9) and planning (8) that the absence of collaboration is the most frequent. And in three countries, national statistics offices do not collaborate at all with any government ministry on gender statistics.

Generally, collaboration is slightly more frequent when it comes to data compilation, data analysis and data dissemination, with the exception of collaboration with ministries of planning, which is explained by the fact that these ministries are users rather than producers of statistics.

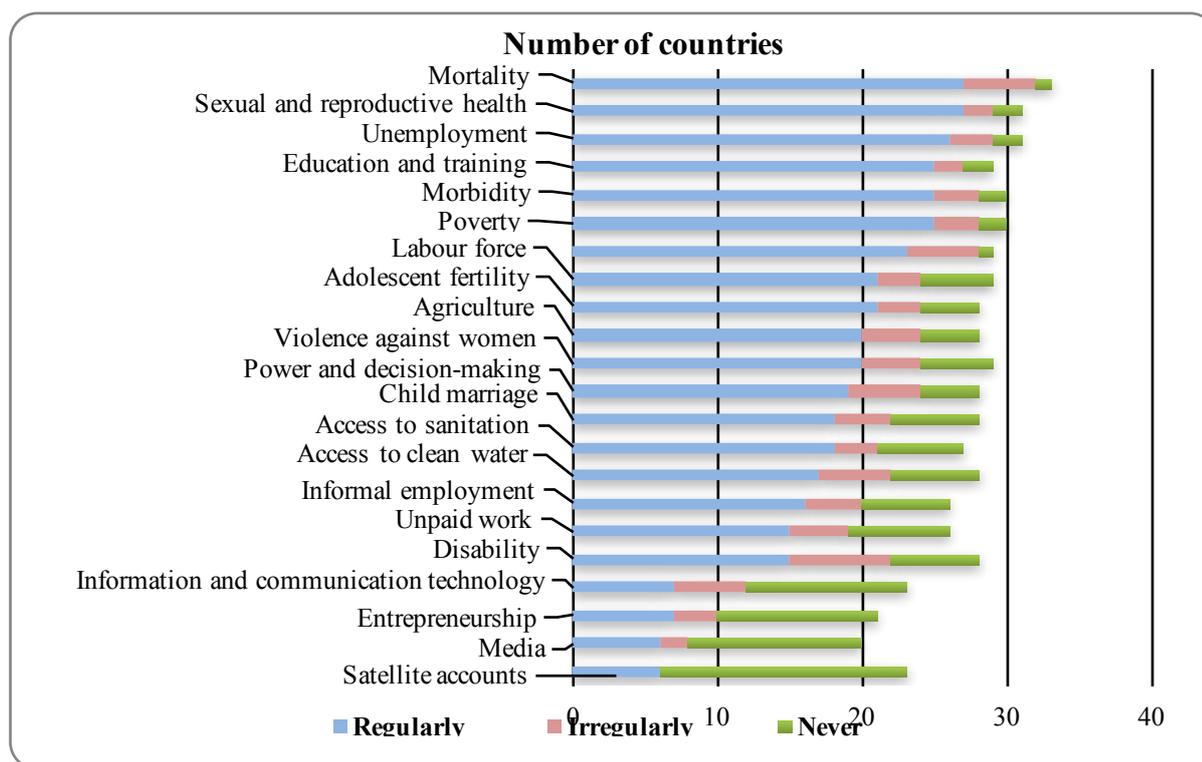
C. Production of gender statistics

As regards the production of gender statistics (see figure 5), it generally follows the ministries with which NSOs are collaborating. Mortality statistics are most commonly produced, with 27 countries (82 per cent), 32 if we add irregular production, together with sexual and reproductive health statistics. The generalization and regularity of Demographic and Health Surveys, combined with

vital statistics explains this score. Unemployment statistics follows in third position (26 countries or 79 per cent), preceding labour force indicators, which come in eighth position (21 countries or 64 per cent). Most household surveys (and not only labour force surveys) now provide data on unemployment, as well as statistics on job-seekers provided by the ministries of labour. The next most regularly produced data disaggregated by sex are education, morbidity and poverty (25 countries or 76 per cent). Most other indicators are collected and calculated using data disaggregated by sex in more than half of countries, namely access to health services (23 countries), adolescent fertility (21 countries), agriculture and violence against women (20 countries) power and decision-making (19), child marriage (18), access to sanitation (18) and access to clean water (17). Less than half of the countries surveyed have data on informal employment (16 countries) and those which do as a result of enterprise surveys are likely to encounter more difficulties in generating data disaggregated by sex.

Gender statistics on disability and on unpaid work come next (15 countries). Still, for the latter, this relatively high score might be due to the fact that the concept has been misunderstood and confused with contributing (unpaid) family workers, as it is unlikely that time-use surveys have been

Figure 5: Regularity of production of gender statistics by area and by decreasing number of countries involved



conducted in 15 countries (19 counting irregular production). Nevertheless, some living standards surveys have collected information on several unpaid activities (such as water or wood fetching, or domestic activities). Table 1 gives a list of time-use surveys performed in Africa; these amount to 13 in total. Finally, gender statistics that are the least commonly collected are on information and communication and entrepreneurship (7 countries or 21 per cent), and media and satellite accounts (6 countries). It is interesting to look at those countries in more depth, which responded that they regularly produced satellite accounts. Clearly, the satellite account that is the most susceptible to incorporate a gender perspective is the satellite account of household production, and it is unclear whether all countries knew this. The six countries are Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Seychelles and Tunisia. Among them, three have already undertaken a time-use survey, namely Tunisia in 2005, Ghana in 2009, and Morocco in 2012. All six countries referred to tourism satellite accounts. To date, only Ghana has planned to prepare a satellite account for household production, on the basis of its 2009 time-use survey. Therefore, the important information in figure 5 is probably

the great number of countries having declared not to produce any satellite accounts, in comparison with the number of countries where time-use data are available (see table 1 below).

Table 1 below lists the African countries that have conducted time-use surveys at the national level and which could compile and calculate satellite accounts for household production:

In response to the question whether there were plans to expand the production of gender statistics, 14 countries reported that they plan to cover some areas that are currently not covered regularly, 14 countries (not necessarily the same: 23 in total) intend to cover areas that are not currently covered and seven States plan to cover areas that they did not mention as currently or regularly covered in figure 5. Labour force was quoted by Nigeria and South Sudan, unemployment and information and communication technologies by Nigeria, informal sector, environment and climate change, human settlements and geographical distribution, and rural economy by Ghana, and violence against women by South Sudan. Seychelles intends to cover the areas mentioned in

Table 1: Time-use surveys in Africa

Countries	Years	Observations
Algeria	2012	
Benin	1998	Possible repetition in 2013
Cameroon	(planned)	
Djibouti	2012	
Ethiopia	2013	
Ghana	2009	Satellite accounts planned
Madagascar	2001	
Mali	2008	
Mauritius	2003	
Morocco	2012	
South Africa	2000	Repeated 2010
United Republic of Tanzania	2006	Repetition planned
Tunisia	2005-2006	

Source: *Charmes J. (2011).*

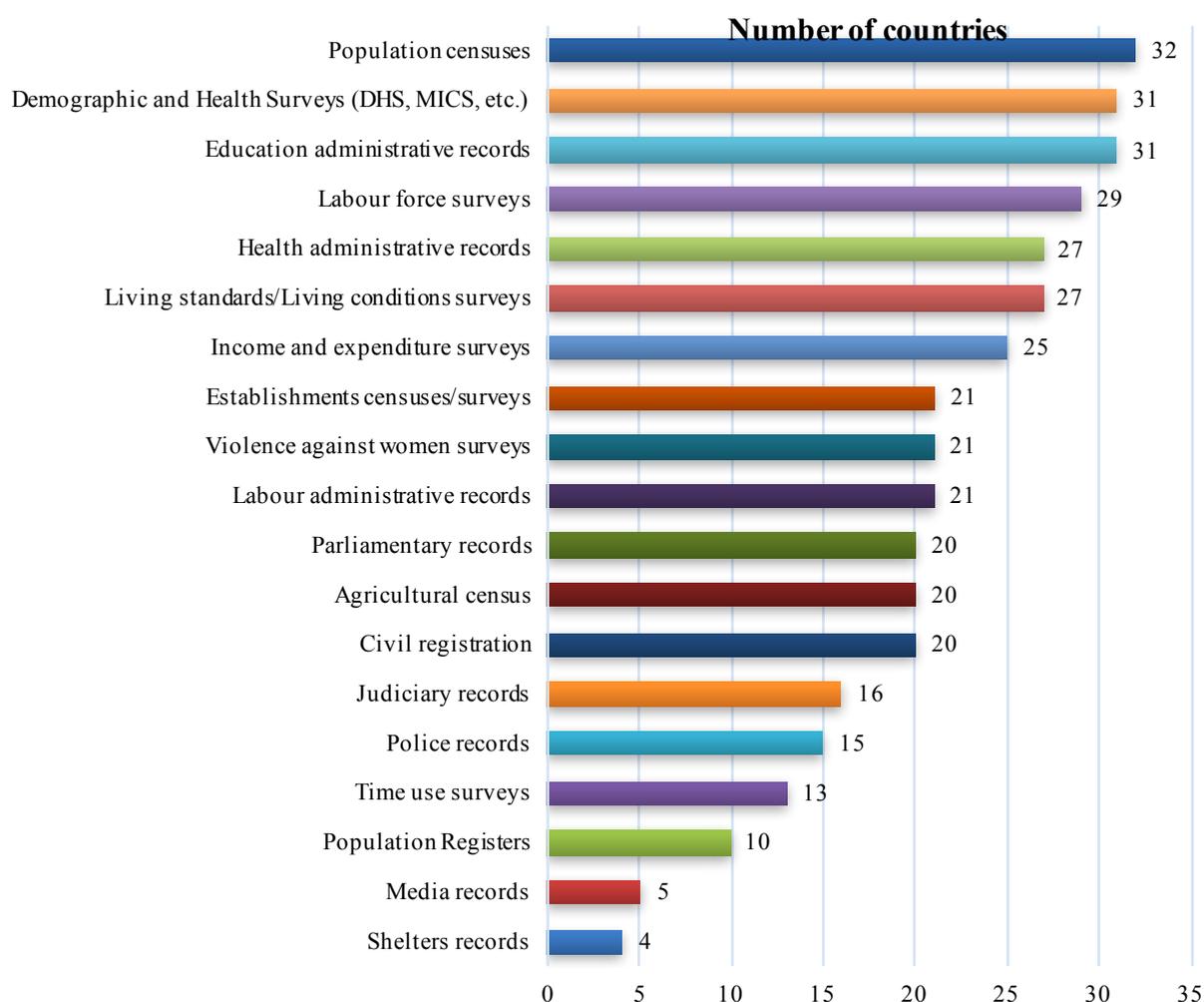
the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, which coincide with the areas mentioned in figure 5. Tunisia mentions having the political will for developing gender statistics, while Cameroon indicates its willingness to implement a database on women with a list of areas to be validated. Madagascar intends to do the same on a regional basis with the regional departments of the Ministry of Population and Social Affairs, to which the Gender Promotion Department is attached. The National Statistical Office of Djibouti will take gender issues into account in statistical surveys, while Senegal intends to re-visit questionnaires of censuses and surveys.

Four countries have no plan to expand country-level gender statistics: Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and Togo. Mauritius and Nigeria clearly stated that lack of funds and limited resources were the main reasons for not extending gender statistics, while Togo indicated that there is no specific domain for gender statistics and that gender aspects are already treated in surveys by the National Statistical Office and other data producers. Mozambique specified that gender statistics are taken into account through a biennial publi-

cation, hence it is able to incorporate new data regularly.

As expected, population censuses come out on top among the primary sources of data for producing gender statistics (see figure 6), with 32 countries out of 33 (97 per cent) having produced such censuses. These are followed by Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, which are produced by 31 countries (or 94 per cent). The latter surveys have, in less than three decades, enabled the development of generalized and harmonized data across the continent. It is a unique example of a survey offering such an extensive range of harmonized and comparable indicators and with wide and free access to data and users-friendly analytical tools, despite often being limited to fertile age groups. Education administrative records are also common, with 31 countries producing them. Labour force surveys come next (29 countries or 88 per cent); however, these types of surveys remain irregular and are often limited to capital cities or urban areas, while living standards surveys (27 countries or 82 per cent) and income and expenditure surveys (25 countries or 76 per cent) are nationwide and more regular. However, the gender dimension in the latter is limited to sex disaggregation

Figure 6: Main primary data sources in producing gender statistics



of the head of household (except for the set of questions asked to the household members), the unit of observation being the household, not the individual. Moreover, health administrative records are as popular as living standards surveys as primary source of data for gender statistics.

The use of establishment censuses and surveys (that is enterprise statistics) in 21 countries (64 per cent) is somewhat questionable as a source of gender statistics; in many countries, the only statistics disaggregated by gender provided by these tools is the number of owners, which are at best distributed by industrial sectors. It is rare to obtain production, value added and income by sex of the owner, except in the mixed surveys used for the measurement of informal sector.

Labour administrative records are generally maintained by the ministries of labour, and violence

against women surveys are now available in a lot of countries (21 countries).

Parliamentary records, agricultural censuses and civil registration records are in an intermediate position too (with 20 countries or 61 per cent); parliamentary records are highlighted as an important indicator of empowerment, agricultural censuses place new emphasis on the role of women in agriculture while civil registration is about to become an important source of demographic data.

Less than half of the 33 countries use their judiciary records (16 countries), police records (15), population registers (10), media records (5) and shelters records (4) for producing gender statistics.

Finally, 13 countries (39 per cent) identified time-use surveys as a key primary source of data for

gender statistics. Although this number is equal to the number of African countries that have conducted or are about to conduct such a survey (see table 1), five of them (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Rwanda and Uganda) have not carried out time-use surveys at the national level. At most, some sparse data have been collected on water and wood fetching, cooking and care in the Uganda National Household Survey or in the Integrated Survey on Living Conditions in Rwanda and in surveys at the local level in Burkina Faso. Eight countries reported collecting rough time-use data through living conditions surveys (Charmes, 2011).

D. Addressing users' needs

In 20 countries (61 per cent), a mechanism exists to facilitate and organize collaboration and dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics. Although the kind of mechanism was not specifically asked, it is likely that the national councils of statistics, whose mandate is to do so, are involved (as specified for Tunisia).

If such a mechanism does not exist, other forms of collaboration can take place, such as regular meetings, seminars or workshops. In Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, for instance, validation workshops or round-table meetings are organized for the design of questionnaire, the launch of survey reports or dissemination of survey results, which are opportunities for producers and users to meet. Elsewhere, opportunities are found in occasional or ad hoc collaboration. Training workshops are organized on gender concepts by the Ministry of Women Affairs in Nigeria, the planning and research unit of the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare – the

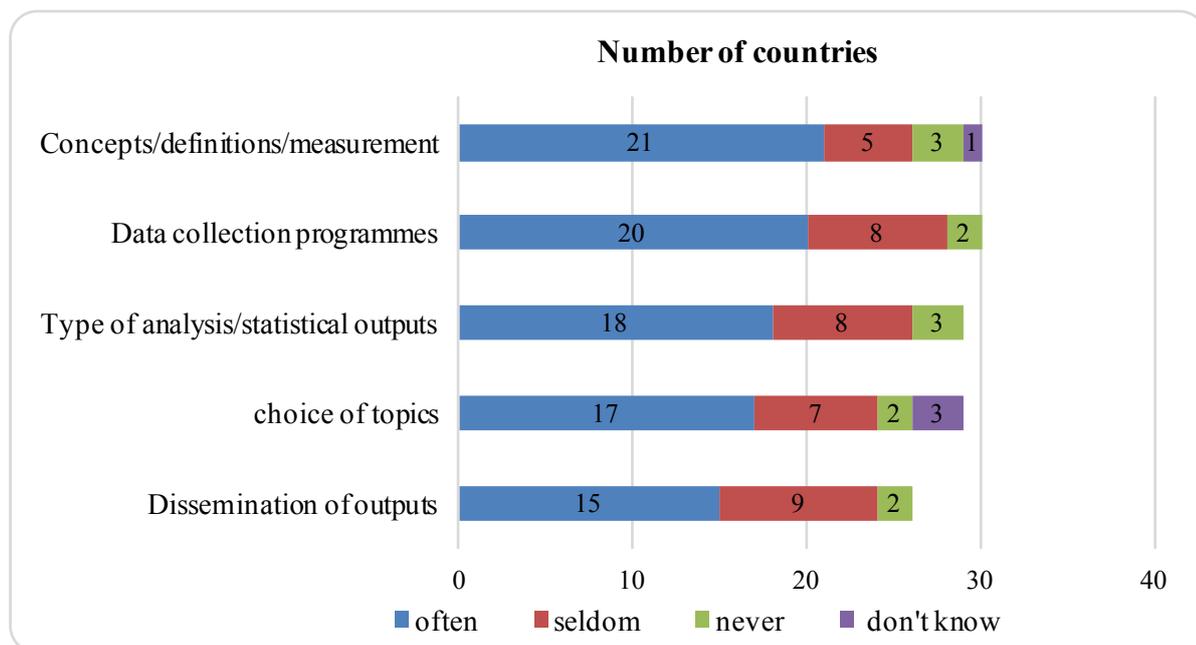
main user of gender statistics – in Mauritius, or by the Gender Secretariat in Seychelles on evidence-based analysis and planning. Other workshops include training on gender mainstreaming (Ethiopia), on the national strategy for integrating women in development by the Ministry of Women's Promotion, Family Welfare and Social Affairs (Djibouti) or on gender and economic policy management (Mauritania). In Burkina Faso, the preparation of the publication "Women and Men in Burkina Faso" in 2010 was an opportunity for the National Statistical Office to organize meetings between users and producers, and the launch of a national observatory on gender in 2012 gave momentum to the organization of various forms of collaboration and meetings. Nevertheless, these opportunities are irregular and cannot replace the role played by a permanent mechanism.

Whatever the situation, 21 national statistics offices out of 31 (68 per cent) found that the dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics has often influenced the concepts, definitions and methods of measurement (see figure 7).

Twenty national statistics offices (65 per cent) recognized the impact of dialogue on the data collection programmes, 18 (58 per cent) on the type of analysis or statistical outputs, and 17 (55 per cent) on the choice of topics and the dissemination of statistical outputs.

These results indicate that national statistics offices recognize the importance of some form of interaction, even occasionally, with users of gender statistics with whom they are not usually familiar.

Figure 7: In what ways and to what extent does dialogue between users and producers influence gender statistics?



E. Assessment of gender mainstreaming into national statistical systems

Among the national programme documents containing requirements for the compilation and production of gender statistics, 22 national statistics offices out of 31 (71 per cent) quoted their country's strategy for the development of statistics, 8 (26 per cent) the strategy for the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in statistics and 12 (39 per cent) an activity plan on gender statistics. Four countries quoted two of these documents, and five countries, all three strategies.

Eight countries also mentioned other national documents such as the national gender strategy or policy (Djibouti, Mauritius, Nigeria and Zimbabwe), the national development plan (Zambia), the strategy paper for growth and employment (Cameroon), the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, the annual plan of the national statistical office (Mozambique), the Census and Statistics Act (Zimbabwe) and the system-wide approach to implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (Zimbabwe).

Twenty-six countries attempted to define the overall objective of their national statistical system

in terms of gender mainstreaming. Their formulations range from the more concrete to the more abstract and are listed below:

"Providing gender-disaggregated data and assisting in conducting gender audits" (Botswana)

"Collect and make available data on gender statistics" (the Sudan)

"Develop the census form and add some questions to serve gender statistics" in order for the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics to *"publish every two years the statistical book on the status of women and men in Egypt"* (Egypt)

"Sensitivity for gender issues is a core value for the national strategic plan: produce and disseminate gender-disaggregated data at the lowest possible level" (Malawi)

"Develop tools and methodologies for integrating a gender dimension in statistical production, integrate a gender dimension in statistical data to be produced, take gender into account in the preparation of national accounts" (Burkina Faso)

"Integrate a gender perspective in all aspects of data production, analysis and dissemination" (Kenya)

"Take account of the gender dimension in all steps of statistical production" (Djibouti)

"Mainstreaming gender in all socioeconomic surveys: data collection and compilation" (Ethiopia)

"Take gender into account in the design of data collection tools; introduce gender in the national statistical system, and in major topics publications" (the Niger)

"Generalize statistical production on gender" (Morocco)

"The National Bureau of Statistics is supposed to coordinate and lead the mainstreaming process through training workshops/seminars, sensitization and production of formats/templates" (Nigeria)

"Provide good statistics for policymaking and monitoring and other local and international data needs" (Mauritius)

"Integrate gender in order to adequately meet the needs of the users" (Senegal)

"Avail of gender statistics for better planning, evidence base and advocacy" (Rwanda)

"Mainstream gender issues into the sectors for better planning and decision-making" (United Republic of Tanzania)

"Develop a gender-responsive, coherent, reliable, efficient and demand-driven national statistical system that supports management and development initiatives" (Uganda)

"To be able to generate gender-disaggregated statistics with a view to facilitate the formulation of gender sensitive policies" (Zambia)

"To collect, compile, and disseminate data on gender statistics in order to formulate better policies and monitor their progress" (Ghana)

"Better knowledge of gender issues for a better integration of women" (Côte d'Ivoire)

The overall objective for the national statistical system can also be the empowerment of women and the recognition of their rights:

"Integrate gender equality in leadership and empowerment in Parliament, key ministries, decentralized entities and political parties; gender-sensitive planning for orienting development policies; benefit of fundamental gender rights for a sustained human development" (Burundi)

"Struggle against all forms of discrimination as regards the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all juridical internal norms regarding the human rights of women and girls. Contribute to the effectiveness and the reality of the exercise and enjoyment by the different categories of women of their rights according to age, level of education, place of residence, social class, of ethnicity, etc." (Mauritania)

"Streamlining gender equality and women participation in all socioeconomic activities. Create a proactive programme concerning gender equity" (South Sudan)

In four countries, there is no overall objective for gender statistics in the national statistical system or it is not explicitly stated or not yet adopted:

"No national system for integrating gender in statistics" (Togo)

"None of the six global objectives of the National strategy for the development of statistics address integration of gender. The main role of the strategy is however to highlight strategic choices, policies and programmes. Sectoral strategies address gender issues and gender equality" (Cameroon)

"The national statistical system has broad objectives in which gender mainstreaming is enshrined. One of the objectives of the system is to promote awareness and understanding about the value of quality statistics and satisfy user needs" (Zimbabwe)

“Contained in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, which is not yet approved” (Swaziland)

However, among the 25 countries that responded to this question, only 4 (16 per cent) claimed that the stated objectives had been fully achieved (Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda and the Sudan), 15 (60 per cent) recognized that the objectives had been partially achieved and 6 (24 per cent) that they had not been met (Burkina Faso, Nigeria, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia).

Among the factors that contribute to achieving the above-mentioned objectives, the most important (quoted by 9 countries out of 18 respondents, or 50 per cent) are the demand/need for exchange of experiences on gender statistics (Egypt); awareness-raising: on the gender dimension (Morocco), through awareness conferences or workshops and training programmes (Egypt, Ethiopia, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), on integrating gender in surveys and censuses (Cameroon), and dissemination to boost awareness and visibility (Zambia); the importance of a proper understanding of gender concept at all levels (Kenya); and trained human resources in statistics for all ministries (Senegal). To this end, adequate funding is required (Egypt, Zimbabwe), together with adequate computer and software equipment (United Republic of Tanzania).

Other countries insist on the production of gender statistics in specific areas, such as: employment and the informal sector (Cameroon), violence against women (Cameroon), and poverty (the Sudan). The reliability, availability, timeliness and dissemination of data are important factors in Rwanda, while Kenya is more concerned with the objective of planning and incorporating a gender perspective into the national budget. Cameroon focuses on awareness-raising and sensitization through the production of leaflets on gender issues for different international days dedicated to women, including International Women’s Day, the International Day for Rural Women, African Women’s Day, and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence. Malawi’s objective is to make all

surveys reports gender-sensitive to allow for gender analysis.

Some countries reported concrete technical steps, including integration of gender-sensitive variables in survey questionnaires and disaggregation of survey results by sex (Djibouti), compilation and production of statistics by gender in sectoral units wherever applicable (Mauritius), and the carrying out of the fifth population census (the Sudan). Organizational steps include creation of a statistics unit, manned by staff trained in statistics, at the Ministry of Gender Equality (Mauritius), creation of two focal points in each sectoral ministry and organization of an interface between the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender and other sectoral ministries (Burundi).

Other contributing factors include leadership commitment (Ethiopia), women in high-level positions, for example the Deputy Commissioner in Malawi, and proactive measures being undertaken, such as the formation of a producers and users working group (Ghana), good collaboration with all users and producers (stakeholders) of gender statistics (Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe), tools for integrating gender statistics (Senegal), advocacy (Zambia), institutionalizing gender and development into statistics and monitoring and evaluation, and incorporation of the needs of women and men in all policies, programmes, projects and activities in the development process (Botswana) and an approved national framework to provide guidance to meet some identified challenges (Burundi). Mauritania also mentioned the role of women’s associations for savings and credit and the improved access to credit and land property.

Looking now at the most important challenges that were faced in achieving the objective of mainstreaming gender in national statistical systems (17 countries respondents), a lack of funding/budget and the cost of data collection were most frequently mentioned (Djibouti, Egypt, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan and Zimbabwe). Related issues that were reported include the diversion of budget to other activities (Kenya), weakness in ensuring planners’ orientations in budget matters (Mauritania), inadequate resources for training of

personnel and dissemination of data (Zambia), and a lack of equipment (United Republic of Tanzania).

Equally if not more important, are the lack of human resources and the lack of training, quoted by six countries (35 per cent). Specific issues reported include: the limited human resources (Mauritius, United Republic of Tanzania), the lack of training and skills in gender statistics (Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania), limited knowledge of mainstreaming gender in statistics and the inability to mainstream gender in all statistical activities (Ethiopia), the need for technical support (Egypt), difficulties in raising awareness and building capacities of statisticians on gender issues in producing and analysing statistical data at central, sectoral and decentralized levels (Burkina Faso, Burundi). Related to the lack of training and awareness-raising are the misconception of gender-related terms and the misunderstanding of what gender issues are all about (Kenya, Zambia), the difficulty of measuring gender (Mauritania), the lack of tools for monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of programmes and projects and for taking gender into account at strategic, policy, programme, development projects levels (Botswana, Burundi), the need to define a methodology for gender analysis of databases (Djibouti), or as put it Malawi: *“statistical production does not mean gender analysis; hence there is a need for gender analysis to go beyond the figures provided and do gender analysis”*.

Other challenges not to be underestimated are resistance to change (Kenya) and the challenge of ensuring the commitment of governments and development partners to institutionalizing gender (Senegal) or put differently, the challenge of nominations for high rank jobs (Côte d'Ivoire) and of giving women their place in the national economy, which should be equivalent to their demographic weight (Mauritania).

Technical challenges are also mentioned; the production of gender statistics in domains that are insufficiently covered, such as the armed forces, agriculture, skills (Cameroon) or more generally

in government sectors that are not used to disaggregating their data by sex (Botswana).

Finally, one country recognized the necessity of implementing a consultation framework between producers and users of gender statistics (Burkina Faso) and another one suggested that quantitative surveys be complemented with qualitative surveys for a better understanding of various gender aspects and explanatory factors (Djibouti).

When it comes to the main reasons why the objective of gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems has not been achieved (15 respondents), the lack of financial and human resources is confirmed by seven countries (Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan and the Sudan), with a few stating that gender programmes are underfunded (South Sudan) or do not benefit from a specific budget (Nigeria), while two countries also mentioned the insufficiency of training (Djibouti and the Sudan).

A lack of political will, of strong commitment and the minor importance attached to gender issues are quoted by six countries, directly (Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal) or indirectly: *“gender statistics is not explicit in the strategy; it is a new concept that has not been institutionalized in most ministries and agencies”* (Uganda) or, as put by Burundi: *“Many women's issues and needs are not identified as problems to be tackled by planners”*. This results in the weak capacity of the government mechanism in charge of coordination and implementation of interventions (Burundi), the poor implementation of gender policies (South Sudan), inadequate monitoring systems (Botswana) or the inaccessibility of data (Cameroon).

Other reasons include sociocultural constraints (Côte d'Ivoire), the lack of information from civil society (Burundi), the absence of commitment of partners (Senegal), the lack of practice (the Sudan), the absence of a gender statistics unit (the Sudan), inadequate gender statistics on women's participation (South Sudan), and unequal access to education and employment (Mauritania).

Furthermore, three countries indicated that the strategy had not yet been implemented (Zambia, Zimbabwe) or was in its initial stage (Burkina Faso Statistical Master Plan 2011-2015).

To what extent and in which areas was the development of gender statistics successful?

Figure 8 below summarizes the responses of 30 countries to that question and provides a good picture of where the progress has been made and where the efforts must be pursued. This picture is consistent with the analyses in previous paragraphs.

Improving data dissemination is the area where success is most widely recorded; it was fully successful in 11 countries (37 per cent), and partially successful in 15 more countries (50 per cent). Success in data dissemination is important because it helps to raise the awareness of policymakers and civil society.

This is followed by the improvement of concepts and definitions in existing data collections, in which 11 countries have been fully successful (37 per cent) and 13 partially successful (43 per cent). It proves that statisticians are active and demanding in an area that has, for a long time, been remote from their concerns.

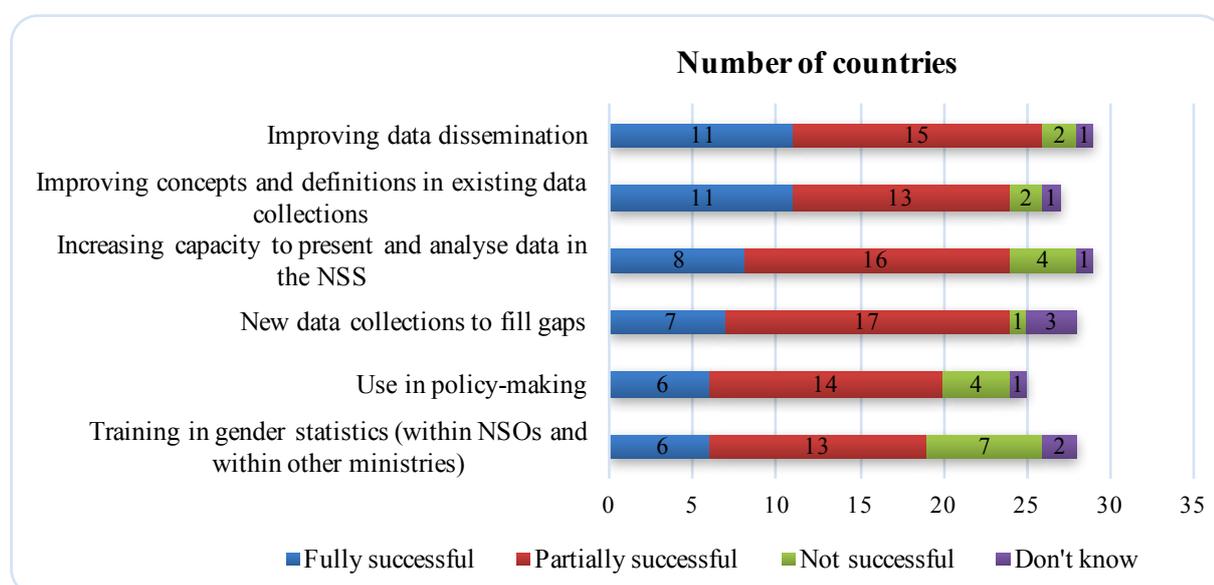
Increasing the capacity to present and analyse data in the national statistical system comes in third place, with eight countries indicating that they have achieved with full success (27 per cent) and 16 countries, partial success (53 per cent). This gives room to the schools of statistics and training centres to train new generations of statisticians in this area.

New data collections to fill gaps is a fully achieved objective in seven countries (23 per cent) and partially so in 17 countries (57 per cent). Surveys on time-use and on violence against women, as well as on informal employment are some of these gaps, which require the conduct of new surveys never implemented until now in many countries.

Achieving use in policymaking has been fully successful in only six countries (20 per cent) and partially successful in 14 countries (47 per cent), probably because policymakers seldom feel the need for gender statistics, and also because statisticians need to improve presentations and analyses of gender data.

In last position is training in gender statistics within the national statistical office and other ministries, in which six countries have been fully successful (20 per cent) and only 13 countries have been partially successful (43 per cent). This low score is surprising, although it is linked to the challenges

Figure 8: Extent of success in developing gender statistics by areas



faced in the achievement of gender mainstreaming objectives and to the reasons identified for the failure to achieve the objectives, as highlighted in the previous paragraphs. Here again, the role of schools of statistics and training centres should be emphasized and supported for their.

As a matter of fact, training in gender statistics is the area in which most countries reported being unsuccessful (seven countries), followed by use in policymaking and capacity to analyse data in national statistical systems (four countries).

Twenty-two countries indicated that there are national priorities related to gender statistics (73 per cent). However, the top national priorities indicated by the 22 countries are scattered across a wide range of areas, some of which are specific and others very general.

Examples of specific priorities reported include:

- Performance, analysis and use of a survey on violence against women (Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Morocco, the Niger, Seychelles): gender-based violence project in Botswana, the TAMKINE programme in Morocco, Unite for Peace programme in Seychelles;
- Harmonization of data collection on domestic violence (Mauritius);
- Performance of a time-use survey (Algeria, Ethiopia);
- Implementation of gender-responsive budgeting (Ghana, Morocco), for example by the Ministry of Economy and Finance in Morocco;
- Development of a database of gender-sensitive indicators (Algeria, Ghana);
- Collection and analysis of data for the African Gender and Development Index (Senegal, Togo);
- Implementation of a national observatory on gender (Burkina Faso);

- Inclusion of gender statistics in the core national indicators of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (Ghana);

- Performance of gender audits (Togo).

Examples of general priorities:

- To take account of the gender dimension in statistical production (Djibouti);
- Gender mainstreaming in all sectors (United Republic of Tanzania);
- Dissemination of the available statistics and use of these statistics in planning and decision-making (United Republic of Tanzania);
- Integration of a gender approach in policymaking and political strategy (Algeria, Burundi);
- Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment (Mauritania);
- Provision of reliable and timely data for policymaking and coverage of all areas which are not yet covered (Rwanda).

Other priorities, which are both specific and general:

- Disaggregate and present results by gender, promote and build the capacity of systems for collecting gender-disaggregated data at all levels and in all sectors (Djibouti, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe);
- Better define gender-sensitive indicators (Djibouti);
- Strengthen gender focal points in line ministries and state corporations and allocate budget to gender-related activities (Kenya);
- Capacity-building in production of gender statistics (Kenya);

- Produce gender statistics that meet users' needs, particularly for reporting at the international level (Mauritius);
- Integrate gender in all tools of data collection (Senegal);
- Increase capacity of statisticians to do gender analysis (Senegal, Uganda), and integrate a gender module into the programme of the National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis (ENSAE) (Senegal);
- Produce gender reports for different surveys that are conducted (United Republic of Tanzania);
- Integrate gender in publications on important topics (the Niger);
- Achieve better knowledge of the gender national profile (Burundi);
- Provide integrated gender statistics and develop national policies for gender statistics (the Sudan);
- Train all stakeholders in gender statistics and disseminate the gender statistics framework, which is already available at national level (Rwanda).

Other related priorities reported include:

- Gender equity in education, health and employment (South Sudan);
- Eradication of extreme poverty and reduction of infant mortality and improvement of maternal health (Mauritania);
- Empowerment of women in decision-making structures through the Social Renaissance Programme which identifies social ills and finds means to combat them and the achievement of targets in the Southern Africa Development Community Protocol (Seychelles);

- Government plan for gender equality and parity (Morocco).

F. Legal framework

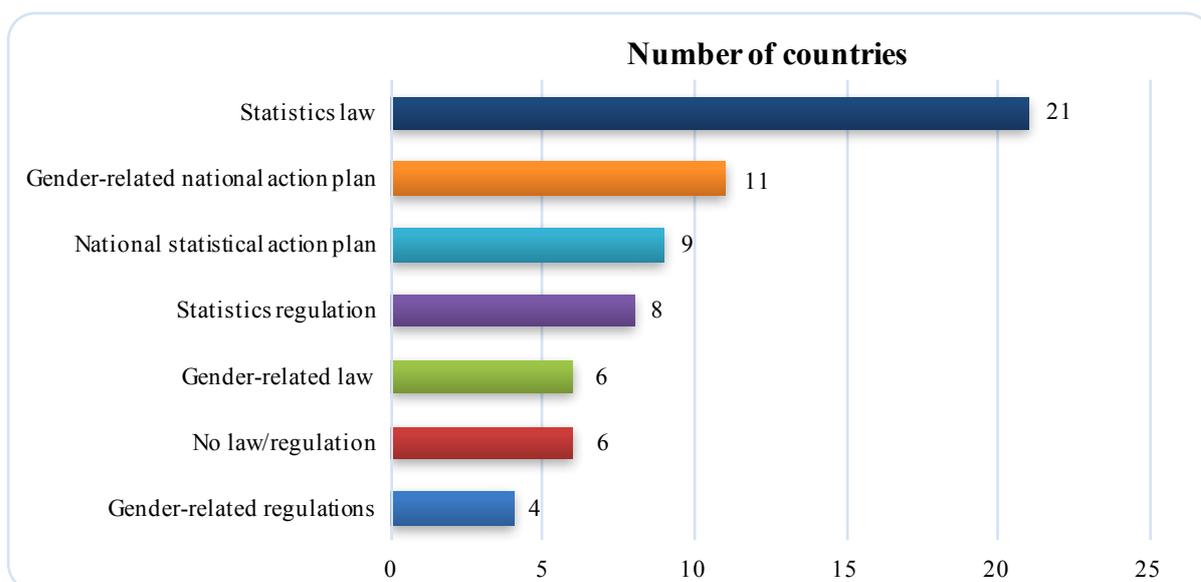
Seventy per cent of national statistics offices reported that the statistics law of their country or the statistics regulation governs the production and dissemination of gender statistics (21 countries out of 33 respondents, or 64 per cent indicated the former and 8 countries, among which 6 already indicated the statistics law, reported the latter). Mozambique responded "No" to this question because *"the general statistics law is the same law for all production and/or dissemination of statistics"* and the other countries that responded negatively (Angola, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Morocco) are probably in the same situation. Seychelles indicated that a compliance system/mechanism for the production of gender statistics was still being drafted.

Eleven countries reported having a gender-related national action plan that includes provisions for gender statistics (33 per cent), followed by a national statistical action plan (9 countries or 27 per cent) and a gender-related law (6 countries or 18 per cent).

Among the three countries previously mentioned without gender entity in the national statistical office, two have no law or regulation governing production and dissemination of gender statistics (Madagascar and Seychelles), while the other does (the Sudan). And among the 30 countries with a gender entity in the national statistical office, four have no law or regulation (Angola, Burkina Faso, Morocco and Mozambique).

Four countries (out of 31 respondents, or 13 per cent) indicated that there were provisions governing the production/dissemination of gender statistics in other legal frameworks: Botswana and Kenya mentioned the Statistics Act, although this is not reported in figure 9. Ghana mentioned the Constitution as well as the legal framework of other ministries, departments or agencies. Burundi explained that the production of gender statistics was stimulated by production of reports on the

Figure 9: Laws or regulations governing the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics



Millennium Development Goals and Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework.

Finally, in six countries (out of 32 respondents, or 19 per cent) there was specific legislation requiring the national statistical system to conduct specialized gender-based surveys (apart from the population census, which is not particularly a gender-based survey even if it is the main source of gender statistics in most countries (Botswana, Burundi)). Four countries quoted time-use surveys (Algeria, Morocco, Ghana and Djibouti, with special reference to the African Gender and Development Index for this last country). Morocco mentioned a survey on violence against women and a survey on perception by the youth, while Burundi quoted Demographic and Health Surveys and Ghana the living standard survey (Ghana Living Standards Survey).

G. Conclusion

Over the past decade, significant progress has been accomplished regarding the institutionalization of a gender approach in statistics, with the proliferation of gender focal points or units in national statistics offices and in line ministries. The assessment of gender statistics, which has just been presented in this report, highlights the wealth of existing data and the recent implementation of more and more gender-specific surveys, such as time-use surveys or violence against

women surveys, besides the traditional sources of gender statistics such as population censuses (more in-depth analysis) and Demographic and Health Surveys or Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys.

However, if more and more sex-disaggregated data have been made available to the users and policymakers, this achievement is far from meaning that gender statistics are actually and currently produced and that gender issues are properly tackled through a gender-sensitive approach.

“There is a need to educate producers of gender statistics what it is really about; reports produced by the National Statistical Office use data disaggregated by sex but not really addressing gender issues” (Lesotho). This suggests that the process of gender mainstreaming has often been neglected or insufficiently prioritized. In Botswana for example, according to Ms. Ida Mokereitane, Executive Director of Emang Bassi, a prominent and private entity that advocates for gender fairness in all spheres of life, *“mainstreaming gender into different ministries and departments was done between 2001 and 2004 by the Women’s Affairs Department, in collaboration with Botswana Women’s NGO Coalition, an umbrella organization, which collapsed in 2005. At that time, four ministries were “mainstreamed”: Labour and Home Affairs, Finance and Development Planning, Trade, and Local Government. There were*

focal gender persons in the above ministries who were at junior levels and had other things to do beside gender activities. This made it very difficult for them to put gender as a priority area since they were subordinates not at a level where to make decision. Above all gender issues are regarded as women issues because people do not understand what it is all about."

In most countries, the requirement for training in gender statistics is emphasized within statisticians and national statistics offices, as is the need for harmonization of concepts, definitions, indicators and tools for producing gender statistics. And, in some countries, the request for raising awareness and commitment of policymakers remains a top priority for gender issues.

1. More training in gender statistics

Egypt and Nigeria, respectively reported the *"provision of financial and technical support and call for regular meetings" "for gender statistics production and mainstreaming of gender statistics issues in national statistics offices as well as building capacity of gender statistics personnel"*. Mozambique emphasized a *"lack of capacity to develop gender statistics"* and Rwanda proposed *"to provide more training to national statistics offices in order to achieve the production and use of gender statistics"*, as did the Republic of Tanzania and Tunisia. Zambia expressed the *"need for regular training/capacity-building of producers in gender statistics. Producers of gender statistics need forums where they can share best experiences and practices on how to collect, compile and analyse gender-disaggregated data"* and the Niger, the need *"to organize regional workshops on a regular basis for exchanging and sharing experience among countries where gender has been fully taken into account and countries where this process has not started yet."*

2. Need for harmonization of concepts, definitions, indicators and tools

Faced with *"a confusing gender concept"* (Burundi), which *"producers of gender statistics (do not understand) what it is about"* (Lesotho, Botswana), there is a *"need to harmonize the inclusion of gender statistics in statistical production, to define clear and standardized methodology, concepts and processes,*

to define clear gender indicators and their metadata" (Djibouti), a need *"for harmonization of concepts and definitions and indicators in the area of gender"* (Uganda) and also *"to standardize the reports of gender statistics in all countries and to have a clear outline of what is expected in a gender statistics report"* (Lesotho). Therefore *"the development of manuals and guidelines for producing gender statistics for harmonization and comparability"* (Ghana), *"the development at the international level of comprehensive manuals ... addressing all stages of data production including methodology/sampling, concepts and definitions"* (Nigeria) is crucial.

3. Raising awareness and commitment

"There is no strong commitment for producing gender statistics at national and international levels. An explanation is the backwardness in understanding their necessity as well as the confusing "gender" concept" (Burundi). *"A good sensitization at international level should take place through international conferences in order that political authorities give higher priority to gender policies in all domains"* (Mauritania). There is a need for *"sensitization on the production and use of gender statistics to the less developed countries for better planning and decision-making"* (United Republic of Tanzania), and *"for continuous support towards advocacy for the integration of gender statistics in all key sectors of statistics production and the national development framework"* (Uganda).

In this overall picture, Kenya stresses that *"The National Statistical Office works closely with other ministries with emphasis on proper methods of collection, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics and has a programme of building capacity in data collection with emphasis on gender statistics and relevant software for data analysis"* while Cameroon regrets that *"no specific legislation exists for the production of gender statistics, which are generally tackled by large sample surveys, but not by specific surveys such as time-use surveys or surveys on violence against women which are not conducted; moreover national accounts and enterprise statistics do not include the gender dimension: the solution would be a working group on gender statistics"*.

Two conclusions arise from the above analysis and from these last comments by the countries. First, it is clear that the need for training, for manuals on concepts, indicators and methods in gender analysis and for workshops for raising awareness and sharing experiences is still enormous and must be emphasized.

Second, it is also clear that the previous and current efforts and actions to achieve these aims by the international community have not been suc-

cessful or sufficient to meet the needs expressed by the producers of gender statistics; it even seems that they are not very well known from the countries.

This is why, in a third section, we are going to look at these efforts, actions and programmes conducted by the regional institutions and statistics training centres and schools of statistics in order to fill these gaps.

III. Assessment of the status of gender statistics in regional institutions and statistical training centres

A. Methodology

A questionnaire was sent to regional institutions. Seven responded: the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa, the UN-Women West Africa Regional Office, the UN-Women national offices in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Rwanda and Senegal, the United Nations Population Fund, and the West African Economic and Monetary Union. The report also includes information from the presentations made by other international or regional institutions at the meeting of the Africa Working Group on Gender Statistics held in Tunis on 26-28 June 2012, namely the African Centre for Gender and Social Development and the African Centre for Statistics of the Economic Commission for Africa; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the Economic Community of Central African States; and the Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT). The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development also contributed. These were complemented by consulting the websites of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the Economic Community of Central African States and the African Union.

A questionnaire was also sent to the 21 statistical training centres found on the list of the African Centre for Statistics (see table 2). Eight responded: the departments of statistics at the universities of Ibadan (Nigeria), Lomé (Togo) and Kigali (Rwanda), the Schools of Statistics of Abidjan (Higher National School of Applied Statistics and Economy (ENSEA), Côte d'Ivoire), Maputo (Mozambique), Tunis (Higher School of Statistics and Information Analysis (ESSAI), Tunisia) and Rabat (National Institute of Applied Statistics and Economy (INSEA), Morocco), and the Training and Research Institute of Demography (IFORD) Yaoundé, Cameroon. The responses were complemented by a consultation of the websites of the Subregional Institute of Applied Statistics and Economy, the Regional Institute for Population Studies and the East Africa Statistical Training Centre.

The questionnaire sent to institutions covered activities, programmes, institutional arrangements, data storage and dissemination, capacity-building and training (see annex 2), while the one sent to statistical training centres focused on curricula, capacity-building and in-service training (see annex 3).

To a certain extent, statistical training centres depend on funding from regional institutions to expand their programmes and curricula to include gender statistics. Given the central part

Table 2: List of African statistical training centres (blue – survey respondents)

Statistics training centres in universities	
University of Botswana	Department of Statistics
Cairo University	Institute of Statistics
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique	Departamento de Matemática e informática
University of Ibadan, Nigeria	Department of Statistics
National University of Rwanda	Faculty of Economics and Management
Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	School of Statistics and Applied Economics
Université de Lomé, Togo	
Schools of statistics	
ENSEA, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée
ENSSEA Algeria	Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée
INSEA Morocco	Institut National de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée
ESSAI Tunisia	Ecole Supérieure de la Statistique et de l'Analyse de l'Information
ENSAE Senegal	École Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique
Escola Nacional de Estadística, Maputo, Mozambique	
Regional statistical training institutes	
ISSEA Cameroon	Institut Sous-régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée
IFORD, Cameroon	Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques
RIPS, Ghana	Regional Institute of Population Studies
East Africa Statistical Training Centre, Tanzania	
Others	
CDC Egypt	Cairo Demographic Centre
AIMS, South Africa	African Institute for Mathematical Sciences
ISbalo Institute, South Africa	

they play, we will first examine the role of regional institutions in gender statistics.

B. Commitment of international and regional institutions to the development of gender statistics

1. Economic Commission for Africa

Among regional institutions, the Economic Commission for Africa plays a central role through the activities of the African Centre for Gender and Social Development and the African Centre for Statistics.

The African Centre for Gender and Social Development conducts several ambitious programmes, which have structural impacts on

the national statistics offices and line ministries involved. In the early 2000s, the Centre launched the African Gender and Development Index, the first of its kind, in 12 countries. The initiative was further extended to 24 more countries in 2011. The programme on time-use surveys combined with satellite accounts of household production and gender-aware macroeconomic modelling is being conducted in two countries with plans to extend it to other countries. The Centre is also part of the interregional project on "Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women" which includes seven country case studies. The Centre, in collaboration with UNDP, is also launching a gender statistics assessment in five countries on good practices and how these contribute to

Box 1: African Gender and Development Index

The African Gender and Development Index is a composite index consisting of two parts, a Gender Status Index and the African Women's Progress Scoreboard.

The Gender Status Index is a measure of relative gender equalities, capturing gender-related issues in a quantitative manner (comparing women's achievement to men's achievement). The Gender Status Index is based on three blocks: social power, economic power and political power. The first block, social power, includes indicators on education and health; the second block, economic power, contains indicators on income, time use, employment and access to resources; and, the third block, political power, consists of indicators on political power within the private and public spheres.

The second component of the Index is the African Women's Progress Scoreboard, which complements the Gender Status Index. The Scoreboard is a measure of government policy performance regarding women's advancement and empowerment and deals with qualitative issues. It tracks government progress in ratifying relevant conventions, such as Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the African Women's Protocol), and in implementing policies, in line with international documents, such as the Beijing Platform for Action on such issues as violence against women, maternal mortality, reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS, women's land rights, women's right to equal wages and access to new technologies and agricultural extension services. Lastly, it looks at measures governments have or have not taken in relation to women's political agency.

The Scoreboard is composed of four blocks. The first block is women's rights, focusing on Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, the African Women's Protocol, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The next three blocks are similar to the three blocks of the Gender Status Index: social power, or capabilities; economic power, which refers to opportunities; and political power, which focuses on agency and the ability to influence decision-making.

Source: *Economic Commission for Africa (2004a).*

gender-sensitive national development policy formulation.

Based on the number of countries involved and by the amount of sex-disaggregated data used, the African Gender and Development Index has had and continues to have an impact on statistical production and analysis. The findings of the first round were published in the African Women's Report (Economic Commission for Africa, 2009). Moreover, it is the first composite index to incorporate time-use data and, consequently, provides a strong incentive for the implementation of such surveys by the national statistics offices.

Box 1 below provides a brief overview of the methodology and content of the African Gender and Development Index, while box 2 lists the indicators used in the computation of the Gender Status Index, the statistical component of the African Gender and Development Index.

A second major structural programme of the African Centre for Gender and Social Development,

also launched in the early 2000s, is on mainstreaming gender perspectives and household production into national statistics, budgets and policies in Africa, with a special focus on time-use surveys, national satellite accounts of household production and gender-aware economic modelling. A guidebook was prepared in 2004 (Economic Commission for Africa, 2004b) and is currently being updated. Two time-use surveys have been implemented under this programme, one in Ghana in 2009 and another in Djibouti in 2012 and a third time-use survey is underway in Cameroon. In Ghana, the programme will be expanded to include the construction of a satellite account of household production. Several African countries have carried out time-use surveys (see table 1); a repetition of the exercise is already planned in a few countries (Benin, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania). This programme has the potential to see even more countries become engaged in the process by conducting their first time-use surveys.

Box 2: Statistical indicators of the Gender Status Index and their sources

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	Sources	
Social power 'capabilities'	Education	Enrolment	Early Childhood enrolment	Ministries of Education and PC, HS	
			Primary enrolment rate (net)	Ministries of Education and PC, HS	
			Secondary enrolment rate (net)	Ministries of Education and PC, HS	
			Tertiary enrolment rate (gross)	Ministries of Education and PC, HS	
		Completion	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	Ministries of Education	
		Literacy	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old	Population censuses, Demographic and Health Surveys or household surveys	
	Health	Child health	Stunting under 5 using minus 2 standard deviation	Demographic and Health Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Study	
			Underweight under 5 using minus 2 standard deviation	Demographic and Health Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Study	
			Mortality under 5	Population censuses, DHS, Living Standards Measurement Study	
		HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS prevalence among 15-24 years old	Ministries of Health	
Access to anti-retroviral treatment			Ministries of Health		
Economic power 'opportunities'	Income	Wages	Wages in agriculture	Agricultural surveys	
			Wages in civil service	Ministries of Civil Service	
			Wages in formal sector (public and/or private)	Enterprise surveys	
			Wages in informal sector	Informal sector surveys	
	Income	Income from informal enterprise	Informal sector surveys		
		Income from small agricultural household enterprise	Agricultural surveys, Living Standards Measurement Study		
		Share of women under the poverty line	Household Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Study		
	Time use and employment	Time-use	Time spent in market economic activities (as paid employee, own-account or employer)	Time-use variables are disaggregated by age group and urban/rural	Time-use surveys
			Time spent in non-market economic activities or as unpaid family worker in market economic activities		Time-use surveys
			Time spent in domestic, care and volunteer activities		Time-use surveys
Employment		Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment	Population censuses, Labour Force Surveys or household surveys		
		Youth unemployment rate *	Population censuses, LFS or household surveys		

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	Sources	
	Access to resources	Means of production	Ownership of rural land/farms	To be collected	
			urban plots/houses	To be collected	
			Livestock	To be collected	
	Management		Access to credit (commercial and micro-credit)	To be collected and informal sector surveys	
			Employers	Population censuses or Labour Force Surveys	
			Own-account workers	Population censuses or Labour Force Surveys	
			High civil servants (class A)	Ministries of civil service	
			Members of professional syndicates	To be collected	
			Members of parliament	To be collected	
			Members of parliament	To be collected	
Political power 'agency'	Public sector	Civil society	Cabinet ministers **	To be collected	
			Higher positions in civil service and parastatals	To be collected	
			Employment in the security forces	To be collected	
			Judges of	higher courts	To be collected
				lower courts	To be collected
				traditional and religious courts	To be collected
			Members of local councils	To be collected	
			Number of male/female traditional rulers	To be collected	
			Senior positions in	Political parties	To be collected
				Trade unions	To be collected
				Employers' associations	To be collected
				Heads or managers of nongovernmental organizations	To be collected

Source: Economic Commission for Africa (2004a).

Another programme, on gender statistics assessment, is going to be launched in five countries in collaboration with UNDP: Botswana, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia and Tunisia, and could be extended to 3 more countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Senegal) with the support of UN-Women. Based on the Compendium of Gender Statistics developed by the African Centre for Statistics (see below), the gender statistics assessment will identify good practices, assess how they contribute to gender-sensitive national development policy formulation and serve as a basis for capacity-building development programmes.

Finally, an inter-regional programme on enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women is being conducted with the other regional commissions. The objective of such collaboration is to strengthen national and regional capacities to act on the prevention, sanction and eradication of violence against women through the use of enhanced statistical data and indicators and increased knowledge sharing at the regional and interregional levels. Seven countries are participating in this programme: Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The aim of the programme is to establish the scale and prevalence of the vari-

ous forms of violence against women, the causes and consequences and the gaps in knowledge and data collection, and to make action-oriented recommendations for effective remedies, and prevention and rehabilitation measures. The recommendations will also address the development of appropriate methodologies for data collection and analyses of violence against women in national surveys (a short module is currently being tested by Statistics South Africa for further inclusion in population-based surveys) and will include a review of the legislation clarifying inadequate definitions and sanctions for certain forms of violence, such as marital rape.

The African Centre for Statistics is a major actor for gender statistics in Africa. In its response to the 2010 Programme Review on Gender Statistics by the United Nations Statistics Commission, it provided a list of its programmes and outputs (see box 3). These include a handbook for mainstreaming gender perspectives and household production in national statistics, budgets and policies; the time-use surveys programme and the African Gender and Development Index. The African Centre for Statistics is working in close collaboration with the African Centre for Gender and Social

Development on these three major statistical programmes, which are all at the continent level.

The main efforts of the African Centre for Statistics are the result of the recognition and identification of several main challenges for gender statistics in Africa (a number of them having emerged from the survey of national statistics offices for the Compendium analysed in the first section of this report), namely, the lack of understanding of gender concepts among statisticians and policy-makers, the lack of gender specialists in statistics, the lack of dialogue between producers and users of statistics, the lack of commitment of national statistical systems to develop gender statistics, the low profile of statistical units in line ministries, inadequate advocacy for gender statistics, the lack of gender mainstreaming in statistics programmes and activities, the inadequacy of statistical programmes in terms of national data priorities, the inadequate level and lack of continuity in resources, and finally the inadequate gender-sensitive/sex-disaggregated data management (in archiving, analysis and dissemination).

In response to these challenges, the African Centre for Statistics has prioritized three areas of inter-

Box 3: Programmes and outputs of the African Centre for Statistics

What specific outputs, including publications, have been generated in the past 10 years on gender statistics?

- Development of a guidebook for mainstreaming gender perspectives and household production data into national statistics, budgets and policies in Africa;
- Development and use of time-use surveys;
- Development of the African Gender and Development Index, an effective monitoring mechanism that is expected to support policymakers in the assessment of their own performance and in the implementation of gender-balanced policies and programmes (in collaboration with the African Centre for Gender and Social Development);
- Development of the African Supplement to the Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses, on gender, which assists Member States in incorporating a gender perspective into the 2010 Round of the Population and Housing Censuses;
- Incorporate a gender perspective into agricultural and trade statistics;
- Establishment of the African Gender Statistics Network at the Economic Commission for Africa that is expected to provide a framework for knowledge sharing, peer learning and networking among all stakeholders dealing with gender statistics issues;
- Establishment of e-Network of National Gender Machineries and Mechanisms in Africa;
- Establishment of African Women's Rights Observatory.

Source: *United Nations Statistics Division (2011)*.

vention: advocacy and awareness-raising, training and capacity-building activities, and networking.

(a) Advocacy and awareness-raising

Advocacy and awareness-raising are undertaken through the development of gender advocacy materials, the organization of workshops and meetings and the celebration of the African Statistics Day (18 November).

The Compendium of Gender Statistics is produced for advocacy purposes and is developed in collaboration with the other regional commissions and under the coordination of the United Nations Statistics Division.

Various workshops have been or are being organized on time-use surveys, the handbook for mainstreaming gender perspectives in national statistics, the compendium and the training toolkit on gender statistics.

As for the African Statistics Day, it was dedicated in 2012 to “Making Every Woman and Man Count: Engendering Statistics for Better Development Outcomes”, inducing all countries to produce materials for advocacy and sensitization and to facilitate their dissemination through workshops organized in 10 selected countries, TV/radio talks and presentations on topics such as the Africa Programme on Gender Statistics, violence against women, incorporating a gender perspective into censuses and surveys, time-use surveys, creating gender-sensitive curricula and tools (with the Higher National School of Applied Statistics and Economy (ENSEA)), communication, advocacy and lobbying.

(b) Training and capacity-building

Training and capacity-building activities are carried out through the development of the training toolkit on gender statistics for trainers, and training of trainers. The toolkit will document and review existing tools and methodologies developed at regional and global levels for the collection, compilation, processing, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics, with a view to translate them into practical tools and methodologies for the African context. Other actions include the devel-

opment of a gender statistics course module for training centres and testing the toolkit via the training centres before being put to use.

(c) Networking

Networking is the third area of intervention for African Centre for Statistics, with the creation of a gender statistics network involving all stakeholders (African Gender Statistics Network initiative) to provide a framework for knowledge sharing, peer learning and networking among all stakeholders dealing with gender statistics issues, to advocate for the integration of gender equality concerns into the policy agenda and the development of standards, frameworks and guidelines, to contribute to the preparation and organization of various consultative meetings from a gender perspective and the dissemination of information on gender statistics.

The African Centre for Statistics is also advocating for: the creation of gender statistics units in national statistics offices and line ministries; the effective implementation of the regional gender statistics programme; the establishment of national gender statistics coordination mechanisms and programmes in countries for more effective gender mainstreaming within national statistical systems; the need to provide national statistical systems with adequate resources to coordinate and generate relevant gender statistics and make them accessible to the public at large; and the strengthening of capacity for the production and use of gender-responsive data in the formulation of comprehensive gender-sensitive policies to benefit the entire society.

2. African Development Bank

Gender is one of the African Development Bank's priority areas; the gender statistics programme was developed as a result of senior management's request. However, there is currently no division or unit in charge of gender statistics at the African Development Bank. One task manager is responsible for the gender statistics programme at the Bank. The Bank has produced four studies since 2010 on gender and employment in Africa. The Gender and Social Development Division of the Quality Assurance and Results Measurement

Department is also in the process of recruiting an economist-statistician to assist them in generating gender statistics. This recruitment, upon finalization, is at risk of causing the Bank's statistics department to curtail its work in gender statistics and focus on other areas.

The Bank does not have its own programme or strategy for gender statistics but a joint one with the Economic Commission for Africa, with each institution focusing on various aspects of the strategy through the African Group on Gender Statistics. From the Bank's perspective, the main area of intervention is to strengthen analytical capacity within the Bank to meet its internal needs and within regional member countries to meet their planning needs. Several economic and sector works/analytical products on gender and employment have been produced since 2010; these are widely used throughout the Bank's regional and operations departments.

The Bank's gender statistics policy is to build capacity in national statistics offices to better collect and compile gender-sensitive statistics and to produce analytical reports and research that addresses specific questions about gender inequality in Africa. The Bank provided support to national institutions to develop their gender statistics programmes up to 2011. However, since 2012, countries need to make a specific request, and include gender statistics in its work programme to be eligible to receive resources from the Bank.

Similarly, subregional institutions such as regional economic commissions and statistical training centres have to indicate in their work programme if they need support for gender statistics. However, it is up to them to decide how much of their allocated resources they wish to use toward gender statistics.

Moreover, the Bank organizes capacity-building workshops for national statistics offices on gender statistics, gender and employment, and the Gender Asset Gap Project. In 2012-2013, the Bank will organize two capacity-building seminars targeted at directors-general of national statistics offices

on the measurement of the gender assets gap so as to include questions on wealth distribution and decision-making at all levels in future surveys instruments.

The Bank assists member countries in the production of gender statistics through its support to the development and improvement of civil registries and vital statistics, Millennium Development Goal monitoring databases, education and health information systems and other social and economic statistics, while encouraging countries to compile sex- and gender-disaggregated data whenever feasible.

The Bank's main role is to lead the Open Data for Africa initiative and assists countries in developing country data portals, Millennium Development Goal portals and open data platforms.

Regarding collaboration with other regional and global gender statistics stakeholders for the development, production and use of gender statistics, the Bank will be working with UN-Women on the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality Initiative (see below) to support the collection of gender indicators in two countries in Africa during 2014. In addition, it is a member of the Multilateral Development Bank Gender Working Group, which meets on a yearly basis.

3. UN-Women

UN-Women is involved in the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality initiative (see box 4) at the global level.

At the regional and subregional levels, the UN-Women Offices try to ensure that gender dimensions are integrated in statistics in conformity with UN-Women strategic orientations and subregional priorities, which include the reinforcement of awareness and capacities of producers for data collection, analysis and dissemination. Though they fall under the division in charge of economic governance, gender statistics retain a cross-cutting dimension.

UN-Women has established effective collaborations with other regional and United Nations

Box 4: Evidence and Data for Gender Equality Initiative

Following the recommendation of the forty-second session of the United Nations Statistics Commission to implement a global programme that addresses areas where the standards for data collection are not yet well developed (including new and emerging issues), UN-Women will officially launch the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality Initiative in 2013, which is to last for 3 years. The initiative, to be piloted in 10 countries, will focus on harmonizing a list of indicators in health, education, employment and entrepreneurship, and develop standards and methods for data collection on entrepreneurship and assets. The initiative will also focus on partnership among countries that wish to strengthen their capacity to produce gender statistics, with the final objective of improving the integration of gender issues into the regular production of statistics for improved evidence-based policies.

UN-Women and the United Nations Statistics Department will manage the Initiative with the Inter-Agency and Experts Group on Gender Statistics, which serves as the coordinating mechanism.

institutions so as to harmonize interventions. The West Africa Regional Office has recently partnered with the West African Economic and Monetary Union and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and has indicated to the Economic Commission for Africa and UNDP its willingness to support gender assessments in four countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal).

UN-Women also facilitates national ownership of the Africa Programme on Gender Statistics.

It provides financial and technical support to national statistics offices in the form of counselling, sharing of tools and methodologies, and by organizing seminars and workshops on creating awareness or gender analyses.

UN-Women also provided support to those offices for the preparation of the African Statistical Day on "Making every woman and man count" (see information above on the African Centre for Statistics).

At the national level, UN-Women is providing technical support to the National Statistics and Demography Agency of Senegal for integrating gender in statistics.

In Mali, UN-Women supports the National Centre for Documentation and Information on Women and Children, which is mandated to collect, analyse and disseminate sex-disaggregated data and to integrate gender in the socioeconomic database, Malikunafoni.

In Côte d'Ivoire, despite the country not having a formal policy on gender statistics, UN-Women has initiated several activities; gender was introduced into the poverty survey, support was provided for the elaboration of a guide for producing gender statistics and their use in poverty reduction strategy papers, and a training module was introduced at the Higher National School of Applied Statistics and Economy (ENSEA) (see above). In 2009, it provided technical and financial support to the National Institute of Statistics to organize a workshop to raise awareness among users and producers of gender statistics.

UN-Women provided technical support and channelled financial support to national statistics offices in Algeria and Morocco for the implementation of their time-use surveys in 2012.

In Rwanda, since 2011, UN-Women has supported the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda in integrating gender statistics into national and local statistical systems. Support is also provided to the gender monitoring office and to statisticians in districts and focal points, as well as to permanent staff working on gender statistics. In collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund, UN-Women provides technical and financial support to the National Institute of Statistics and other partners involved in statistical production so as to reinforce the capacities of decision makers with regards to the production, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics. The outcomes are: harmonized tools for data collection at the district level, gender statistics publications (Volume 1 is on the public sector),

coordination of gender statistics at the national level, quarterly sessions to advocate policymakers, producers and users. Regarding the database, the Gender Statistics Framework containing gender indicators is ready for use in 15 areas, at the district level.

4. UNDP

Besides gathering information to compile several indicators, namely, the Gender-related Development Index, the Gender Empowerment Measure

and, more recently, the Gender Inequality Index at global and regional levels, UNDP supports the calculation and use of these indices in national human development reports in many countries.

The main role of UNDP in gender statistics at regional level is through its support to the Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative in Africa, which to date has trained more than 147 policymakers from 33 African Anglophone and francophone countries. Of the 12 modules of the

Box 5: Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative in Africa

The Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative is made up of the following three components: a short course on gender-responsive economic policy management; tailored country-level advisory services and capacity-building workshops; and a Masters of Arts award in gender-aware economics.

Short course on gender-responsive economic policy management

The short course on gender-responsive economic policy management for African policymakers was designed to respond to the growing global recognition of the need to incorporate gender perspectives into national development frameworks. The aim of the course is to provide policymakers and development practitioners with the required skills and knowledge to identify and address gender biases in economic sectors; and effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate development policies, strategies, programmes and projects that are responsive to gender equality.

The short course consists of twelve modules (which can be tailored to a specific region) addressing the most critical gender issues in all aspects of economic development. Below is a synopsis of the courses tailored for Africa:

- Gender and economics
- Gender-responsive policy analysis
- Unpaid care work
- Gender, data and indices
- Employment and labour markets
- Gender and poverty
- Gender and macroeconomics
- Gender and macroeconomic strategies part I
- Gender and macroeconomic strategies part II
- Gender and trade
- Gender and access to finance
- Public finance and gender-responsive budgeting

The course targets development planners, researchers, and, in particular, middle-and senior level economic policymakers responsible for policy formulation and decision-making in their perspective area. The course also aims to attract officials of parliaments, regional economic communities, management level staff members of national, regional and international civil society organizations, and other officials who want to increase their capacity to analyse and mainstream gender perspectives in economic policy formulation and management.

Tailored country-level advisory services and capacity-building workshops

The short-course modules can also be used individually and tailored for immediate and specific capacity development and policy advisory support to meet a country's particular needs. The gender team has developed a network of advisors and trainers at the global and regional levels to provide support to governments. The United Nations African Institute for Development in Dakar is responsible for delivering the short courses and the country-tailored capacity-building and advisory services.

Tailored Country Courses	Course Modules	Duration	Short Course Modules
Stage 1: Policy Analysis			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gender and economics ● Gender-responsive policy analysis ● Unpaid care work ● Gender, data and indices ● Employment and labour markets ● Gender and poverty ● Gender and macro-economics ● Gender and macro-economic development strategies in Africa part I ● Gender and macro-economic development strategies in Africa part II ● Gender and trade ● Gender and access to finance ● Public finance and gender-responsive budgeting <p>* Additional country courses can be tailored upon request. Please contact UNDP Gender Team at gepmi@groups.undp.org for more information.</p>
National Statistics and Accounts Human Development and Pro-Poor Policy Analysis, for example: • Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) • National Human Development Report (NHDR)	Foundation: ● ● ●	2½ days	
	Intermediate: ● ● ● ● ●	4 days	
	Advanced: ● ● ● ● ● ●	5 days	
	Foundation: ● ● ●	2½ days	
	Intermediate: ● ● ● ●	4 days	
Stage 2: Policy Formulation and Implementation			
MDG based Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP)/ MDG Aligned Development Plan	Intermediate: ● ● ● ● ●	4 days	
	Advanced: ● ● ● ● ● ●	5 days	
Macro-Economic Policy Framework	Intermediate: ● ● ● ● ● ●		
Labour and Employment Policies	Foundation: ● ● ●	2½ days	
	Intermediate: ● ● ●	4 days	
	Advanced: ● ● ● ●	5 days	
National Trade Policies, National Export Promotion Policies	Intermediate: ● ● ● ●	4 days	
	Advanced: ● ● ● ● ● ●	5 days	
Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)	Intermediate: ● ● ● ● ●	5 days	
Public Expenditure Review (PER)	Intermediate: ● ● ● ● ●	5 days	
Public Finance Policy, Aid Coordination	Intermediate: ● ● ● ● ●	5 days	
Stage 3: Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policy			
National MDG Report	Intermediate: ● ● ● ● ●	5 days	
MDG based PRSP Report	Intermediate: ● ● ● ● ●	4 days	
	Advanced: ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	5 days	

A Master of Arts in gender-aware economics

The Master of Arts in gender-aware economics, the first of its kind in Africa, is an intensive one-year programme that started in August 2010. The programme provides the future generation of African policymakers and planners with the knowledge and tools they need to apply gender equality as a key parameter in economic policymaking, analysis, planning, budgeting and implementation.

Students acquire conceptual understanding of gender issues in economic analysis and policymaking and knowledge and expertise to mainstream gender perspectives in development policy formulation and planning at national and international levels. This Master's Programme targets governments, nongovernmental organizations and young professionals with a view to building a cadre of future policymakers who are gender aware. The course was pioneered at the Faculty of Economics of Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda. The Faculty of Economics at the University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin will soon be running the programme for the francophone countries.

programme, one is dedicated to “Gender, data and indices” (see box 5).

5. United Nations Population Fund

United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations agency working on women’s health and young people’s empowerment, has a clear commitment and policy for evidence-based gender equity and development programme. It places special emphasis on population data disaggregated by sex; a significant portion of the organization’s work focuses on the production, dissemination and utilization of such population data, which is the focus of at least one of its seven outcomes and a quarter of the output of the Africa Regional Programme.

One outcome of the current strategic plan refers to data and gender statistics and clearly states: “Improvements in data availability and analysis result in improved decision-making and policy formulation around population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality”.

The Technical Division in New York (specifically the Gender Human Rights and Culture Branch and the Population and Development Branch) and the Population and Development branches at regional and country levels, are in charge of statistics and gender statistics. They provide gender statistics to support the different aspects of the Fund’s work (evidence-based advocacy, programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization, capacity development, research and publication, etc.). They also provide information to a vast range of stakeholders including political leaders, decision makers, universities, United Nations agencies and nongovernmental organizations. For example, census data can contribute to poverty reduction through the identification of beneficiaries and gaps in services and help enhance services through better monitoring. Such information can also empower local communities by giving them access to local data and encourage participation in local decision-making by increasing knowledge of local needs and ensuring political representation based on accurate numbers.

United Nations Population Fund does not have a specific gender statistics programme, but the programmes on population data and on gender deal with gender statistics, including statistics on gender-based violence and gender budgeting.

It intervenes by facilitating access to technical resources and training opportunities and encouraging South-South cooperation across countries and regions in the areas of health, decision-making, participation, education and gender-based violence.

The main achievements of the Organization in terms of gender statistics include the improved measurement of maternal mortality and morbidity, gender-based violence, and gender budgeting; and an increase in in-depth analyses of census and survey data through the lens of gender statistics.

With regard to mainstreaming gender, United Nations Populations Fund supports population censuses, demographic and health surveys and other specialized population surveys. The Special Initiative on Census brought together the Organization’s technical resources at headquarters, regional and country levels to support national efforts during the 2010 International Round of Censuses.

It also conducts capacity-building activities and endeavours to strengthen national counterparts in terms of disaggregated data and gender statistics included in the humanitarian context. It also supports global and regional initiatives on gender statistics and statistics training institutions to ensure the institutionalization of the process. It advocates for censuses and Demographic and Health Surveys in many countries. The Fund has taken a prominent role in supporting several countries in undertaking their first census in post-conflict situations or those requiring technical assistance for other reasons. In each of these countries, United Nations Populations Fund funded the post of a Resident Chief Technical Adviser to ensure the success of the census operations.

United Nations Population Fund provides technical and financial support to national statistics offices in the development and implementation of their statistics systems, which include gender statistics. It also provides financial and technical support to regional institutions such as the Institute for Demographic Training and Research, and assists in capacity-building and South-South and triangular cooperation.

It also collaborates on the African Programme on Gender Statistics and partners with national statistics offices in the African Symposium on Statistical Development.

The Integrated Management Information System for the Retrieval of Data for small Areas by Micro-computer (REDATAM IMIS programme) provides a platform for all kinds of statistics from censuses and population survey data. United Nations Population Fund helps national statistics offices to store and make available population data to the larger public through the REDATAM IMIS programme. Already, 20 countries have censuses and other survey data available on REDATAM IMIS and an increasingly number of countries have established web-based support for REDATAM IMIS with the help of the Organization.

6. World Health Organization

Currently, statistics produced by the Regional Office for Africa of the World Health Organization are not disaggregated by sex. However, under Gender, Women's Health and Ageing, Programme, the Regional Office for Africa, particularly the Health Promotion cluster, is currently preparing a country profile for each of the 46 countries of the region on gender and women's health. These profiles will be posted on the Regional Office for Africa website.

For awareness-raising and advocacy purposes, the Regional Office for Africa organizes workshops on gender equity and human rights and supports capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in health programmes and on tools for gender analysis in health. During these training workshops, emphasis is placed on the necessity for sex-disaggregated data. These actions are undertaken in

close cooperation with Regional Office for Africa programmes on the social determinants of health, human rights and ethics, and the African Health Observatory.

7. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre

The OECD Development Centre's programme of work for 2013–2014 identifies gender statistics and indicators as a key area of focus and includes the OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database. The gender programme falls under the Social Cohesion Unit, which is responsible for analysing and facilitating policy dialogue on social development issues including gender, social cohesion, migration, skills and measuring progress. The gender programme has a strong focus on data and indicators, with a special emphasis on data related to discriminatory social institutions.

The OECD Development Centre produces the Gender, Institutions and Development Database, which contains data on 124 countries (43 African countries) related to the Social Institutions and Gender Index. This Index comprises four components (family code, civil liberties, physical integrity and ownership rights) and 11 sub-components (parental authority, inheritance, early marriage and polygamy for the family code; freedom of movement and obligation to wear a veil for civil liberties; female genital mutilation and violence against women for physical integrity; and women's access to land, women's access to loans and women's access to other property for ownership rights). The database provides easily accessible data for African countries, including the overall Index rankings, scores for each dimension, and the individual variables. The next edition of the Social Institutions and Gender Index will be released in 2014. The website genderindex.org contains detailed country profiles for each country, providing contextual analysis on discrimination against women.

Building on the Social Institutions and Gender Index, the OECD Development Centre plans to work with selected African countries in 2013–2014 to undertake pilot studies at a subnational level.

The OECD Development Centre also manages Wikigender, a global web 2.0 platform for gender equality which focuses on data and statistics, and acts as a major reference point for gender statistics globally. Wikigender brings together data from multiple partners. In 2013–2014, the Centre will coordinate regional technical exchange workshops on the collection of data on discriminatory social institutions in the African context. One of the expected outcomes of these workshops will be a manual for national statistics offices.

As part of the dissemination activities for the Social Institutions and Gender Index, the OECD Development Centre engages decision makers in understanding the relationship between discrimination against women and development outcomes, as well as the importance of gender statistics. A key message of the Index is the need to increase investment in gender statistics, particularly in relation to discriminatory social institutions.

In 2013–2014, the OECD Development Centre will work with selected African countries to pilot the Social Institutions and Gender Index framework at the country level. The objectives of these pilot studies will be to: improve gender statistics; gain a deeper understanding of discrimination against women and girls at a subnational level; and to support the government's policy efforts to tackle gender inequality. Based on previous experience with the Index, the OECD Development Centre will provide technical advice and strategic support for these studies.

In 2012, the Centre presented the Social Institutions and Gender Index framework and findings to the African Development Bank and African Group on Gender Statistics. The objective of these presentations was to share the data on African countries and illustrate how these data can be used. A further outcome is ongoing regional collaboration related to the pilot studies in African countries.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is also a member of the steering group for the UN-Women Evidence and Data

for Gender Equality Initiative and plans to hold a regional policy dialogue workshop in 2013 or 2014 in the African region.

8. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Regional Gender Desk of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Regional Office for Africa provides advisory and technical services to Member States, and to regional and subregional bodies with regard to the promotion of equality and the reduction of vulnerability of the different groups in rural populations in the overall framework of reducing rural poverty and food insecurity.

Under the overall managerial and administrative leadership of the Regional Representative for Africa, and the technical guidance of the Director of the Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division, the Regional Gender Desk:

- Provides policy advice and technical assistance to member countries to help them to recognize the importance of gender equality and socioeconomic equity for the attainment of sustainable development in the agricultural, fisheries and forestry sectors and act accordingly in the overall framework of reducing poverty and enhancing food security of all.
- Assesses the needs of, develops programmes for and provides direct technical assistance to member countries for capacity-building in areas supporting the aforementioned policy areas. The Gender Desk builds on its experience to promote the production (collection, analysis and dissemination) and use of the sex and age disaggregated data required for evidence-based development of people-focused and gender-sensitive policies, strategies and guidelines for agricultural and rural development.
- Works in partnership with subregional bodies and bilateral and multilateral agencies for the promotion of collaborative programmes in follow-up to international agreements such

as the Beijing Platform for Action, the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action, the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and the Millennium Development Goals.

- Continues to serve as focal point for the Regional Office for the following issues: gender equality, human diseases related to rural poverty (notably HIV/AIDS), development challenges for rural children and youth, and ageing agricultural populations. It supports technical officers seconded to the Regional Office for Africa in the implementation of the FAO Gender and Development Plan of Action.
- Ensures, in collaboration with its Headquarters-based Division and the decentralized structures, the technical quality of the field programme in specific competency areas through the appraisal of field projects, identification of programmes and projects, formulation and backstopping of projects, impact assessment on gender equality and rural population empowerment, and clearance of technical and terminal reports.

The FAO Regional Office for Africa published the report entitled *Agricultural Censuses and Gender, Lessons learned from Africa as early as 2005*. Based on case studies conducted in Mozambique, Namibia and Senegal, and information obtained from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea and Lesotho, the report addresses:

- Demand for gender-disaggregated agricultural data;
- Integration of gender concerns into the planning and design of agricultural censuses;
- Adaptation of concepts and definitions to reduce gender biases;
- Strengthening of capacities of statisticians to produce gender-disaggregated agricultural data;

- Collection, processing, analysis, presentation, dissemination and use of gender-disaggregated agricultural data.

The Agri-Gender Statistics Toolkit, introduced by FAO, provides a database to support an increased production and analysis of agricultural data disaggregated by sex. The Toolkit presents a compilation of gender-sensitive questions/questionnaire components and tables obtained predominantly from agricultural censuses, most of which were carried out during the 2000 round of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture programme. The database is structured around nine data items relating to the agricultural sector: agricultural population and households; access to productive resources; production and productivity; destination of agricultural produce; labour and time-use; income and expenditures; membership of agricultural and farmer organizations; food security; and poverty indicators.

The ninth round of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture covers the period from 2006 to 2015 and it has been redesigned to address some of the constraints observed in previous rounds. Emphasis has been placed on the use of a modular approach for agricultural censuses, consisting of a core census module together with supplementary modules. The Programme supports the enhanced collection of community-level data and encourages countries to explore possibilities for linking their agricultural census to their population census. The Programme has also been redirected to enable countries to use the outcomes of their agricultural census to monitor progress relating to their Millennium Development Goals. The approach proposed by FAO during the 2010 round of the Programme is expected to further enhance the production and use of sex-disaggregated agricultural data for a number of reasons. Firstly, the introduction of the subholding and subholder concepts allows for a better assessment of the role of household members, particularly women, in the management of agricultural holding. These concepts were successfully tested in a number of countries during the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture

2000; they allow for extensive cross-tabulation of production factors such as plot/field sizes, cultures and inputs used with sociodemographic factors, thus providing the basis for in-depth analysis of intra-household sex and age-based differences in agricultural production. Secondly, the agricultural holder concept has been modified to better reflect the realities of farm management practices such as differences in men's and women's managerial and financial control over the production, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products. It is now recognized that more than one person can manage a holding. For example, a husband and wife can be joint holders. Thirdly, the Programme encourages countries to include items in the supplementary modules of their census that provide greater insight into the roles and responsibilities of men and women in agricultural production. Finally, employment concepts have been amended in line with standards of the International Labour Organization to better reflect the structure of employment in rural areas.

The FAO Socioeconomic and Gender Analysis Programme also developed the Gender-Disaggregated Data for Agriculture and Rural Development: Guide for Facilitators, a training methodology on how to overcome the constraints in producing and using gender statistics, such as: (i) the lack of adequate concepts, definitions and methods to reflect the different roles of men and women across different socioeconomic groups and their contributions to agriculture; (ii) stereotypes and biases that make women less visible and prevent survey enumerators and respondents from providing correct and reliable information; (iii) underutilization of existing data for gender analysis; and, (iv) a lack of communication between producers and users of data. The guide aims at improving the skills of national statisticians, planners, and researchers to collect, tabulate, analyse, interpret, and present gender-disaggregated agricultural data.

C. Schools and training centres for statistics

Among the eight schools of statistics or university statistical centres that responded to the survey, three had neither a gender module nor any mod-

ule with a gender focus in their curricula (Tunisia, Togo, Mozambique) and one (Ibadan) had only a module with a gender dimension, namely that on civil registration and vital statistics. The Department of Applied Statistics at the Faculty of Economics and Management of the University of Rwanda has a mandatory module on applied demography and data analysis, which addresses gender issues related to health and other domains.

However, it is worth mentioning that the other schools and statistical centres have recently introduced or are about to introduce a gender module and incorporate a gender perspective into several other modules in their curricula. At the National Institute of Applied Statistics and Economy (INSEA) Rabat, one of the three components of the module on demography and society is entitled "Gender and Society" (14 hours); the module is mandatory for final-year state engineers specializing in statistics and demography. The course will be taught for the first time in 2014/2015 as the 25 students currently pursuing this specialty (among 270) reach their final year.

The Training and Research Institute of Demography (IFORD) Yaoundé is an intergovernmental institution training students from 22 African francophone countries (and Equatorial Guinea). In 2013, 100 of students from 15 countries were trained: 51 in Master 1 (41 males and 10 females) and 49 in Master 2 (37 males and 12 females). In the curriculum, most courses are by nature gender-oriented (demography, population studies) and in Master 2, a course of 20 hours on gender disparity analysis is compulsory. Among the 19 dissertations defended for the academic year 2011-2012, 16 dealt with gender topics (domestic violence, female genital mutilations, polygamy and prevalence of HIV/Aids, adolescents' fertility, unpaid work participation, female household heads, etc.) and so did the 13 dissertations already defended for the academic year 2012-2013. Two PhD theses on gender issues have been presented on: one on women's status and child health in Madagascar, in 2004, and another entitled "Gender and fertility in Cameroon: a comparison between Bamileke and Beti", in 2006. As regards research,

Box 6: Sequence of chapters in the ENSEA gender statistics module

Basic course	Course on statistical production
Chapter I. Introduction to gender theory	Chapter III. Issues in gender statistics production
1.1. Definition of gender	3.1. Definitional issues in gender statistics
1.2. Gender relations from a sociological point of view	3.2. Place of gender issues in current statistical systems
1.3. Statistical examples of gender disparities	3.3. Users' needs and sensitisation of producers
Chapter II. Gender in the development agenda	Chapter IV. Approaches in gender statistics production
2.1. Integration of gender in development issues: historical development and first influential works	4.1. Production of gender statistics from censuses
2.2. A review of major topics in the promotion of gender	4.2. Production of gender statistics from household surveys
2.3. The emerging question of gender statistics	4.3. Specific surveys for the production of gender statistics
	Chapter V. Theoretical and empirical aspects of gender indicators
	5.1. A critical review of some gender indicators
	5.2. Possible improvements of gender indicators (theory)
	5.3. Development of gender indicators (Practice)

one of the research programs of IFORD is entitled: "Gender, population and society".

IFORD has also a centre for in-service training, which organizes every year a continuous training course for higher civil servants or other higher educated workers of the civil society during two-week sessions over six months. Gender statistics are one of the six proposed topics (with the evaluation of population programs and policies, integration of population issues in development programmes, surveys and censuses, post-census surveys, population projections and impact of HIV/Aids).

The School of Statistics and Applied Economics, Makerere University, has a course on gender statistics, which is mandatory for its 80 students pursuing a Bachelor in Statistics and a course on population, which also includes a gender component. From 2013, all statistics graduates will have undergone training in gender statistics. A short course has also been designed in gender statistics for statisticians who have not had gender statistics in their training. The School is set to run the course as soon as funding becomes available.

The Higher National School of Applied Statistics and Economy (ENSEA) Abidjan has the most developed module on gender statistics, which has components for all five levels of training (from engineers to technicians and assistants: ISE, ITS, Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées (DESS), AD, AT). The modules were tested in 2010/2011 and partially integrated into the curricula in 2011/2012 and fully so in 2012/2013. The courses are mandatory; to date, 65 out of 291 students have taken the modules. Box 6 below presents the contents of the basic course and the course on statistical production. This programme was developed in collaboration with UN-Women and it includes quantitative research activities on gender. Moreover, the course in sociology also contains a gender component.

It is clear that the incorporating a gender perspective into curricula has been encouraged and pushed by international institutions: UN-Women for ENSEA Abidjan, and United Nations Population Fund for INSEA Rabat, which also organized training sessions on the integration of gender in statistics in 2003, 2004 and 2005 for the benefit of civil servants working as statisticians in various departments.

ENSEA has also launched a program with FAO on gender mainstreaming in the implementation of agricultural investment programs. The terms of reference of the agreement explicitly recognizes the invisibility of women as a major obstacle to development despite the fact that women provide more than half of the subsistence farming production; these considerations led to the development of a guide taking into account the regional and national agricultural policies. The guide allows for the improvement of gender statistics by sustained integration of gender in the formulation and implementation of agricultural policies and strategies at regional (Economic Community of West African States) and national levels. This methodological guide includes practical examples of uses of statistics in order to better understand the needs of vulnerable groups in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects. A workshop was organized in Lomé, Togo (April 2011) to strengthen the capacity of consultants, focal points and representatives of agricultural sectors on the methodology to be used for gender mainstreaming in projects and programmes of rural development and national investment programs in agriculture. It intended specifically to:

- a. Review (analysis, critical review) tools for data collection and data processing software offered by the trainers;
- b. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of tools and instruments available for collecting data for gender analysis;
- c. Suggest remedial measures to adapt the tools/instruments for collecting and analysing data to highlight the gender issue in the field of agricultural development;
- d. Identify the legal aspects to consider when applying gender mainstreaming; and
- e. Propose a methodological guide for integrating gender into projects and rural development programmes. This guide will discuss gender in its entirety by considering women

as agents of development, particularly in view of reducing the vulnerability of women.

Although their curricula do not include specific modules on gender, statistical centres and schools can be involved in the organization of training on these topics. For instance, in September 2012, the Gender Mainstreaming Office of the University of Ibadan, in collaboration with the Centre for Sustainable Development, organized a short course on gender and sustainable development with the following objectives:

- a. Help participants to incorporate a gender perspective into their vision, mission and core business.
- b. Build capacity in organizations, institutions and nongovernmental organizations to mainstream gender in human resource development, policies and other core programmes.
- c. Formulate gender-sensitive policies and strategies.
- d. Develop capacity to collect and utilize gender-disaggregated data.
- e. Build capacity in monitoring and evaluation using a gender perspective.
- f. Integrate gender into research and development and budgeting processes.
- g. Build a gender-sensitive institutional culture.
- h. Relate the Millennium Development Goal Needs Assessment Methodology to institutional plans and progress.

The National School of Statistics in Maputo is organizing a seminar on gender statistics, which will be attended by the 58 students of the current intake. An in-service training seminar will also be organized next year.

Similarly, statistical schools and centres can conduct research programmes on gender issues, such as the Regional Institute for Population Stud-

ies (RIPS) Accra, which conducts a programme entitled “Gendered Social Contexts of Adolescent HIV Risk Behaviour: Family, Peer Group and Community Influences in South-eastern Ghana”. The overall objective of the programme is to identify the ways in which gendered parenting practices, peer group norms and other factors interact with individual development processes and local epidemiological circumstances to shape emerging patterns of sexual behaviour among youth in these communities. RIPS is collaborating with Pennsylvania State University and George Washington University in the United States of America on this initiative with the support of the National Institutes of Health in the same country.

Several schools and centres also mentioned dissertations and reports on gender prepared by their students (ENSEA, Department of Applied Statistics of the University of Rwanda).

D. Conclusion

It appears that schools of statistics and university statistical centres in Africa can play – and have begun to play - a major role in training statisticians and other stakeholders in the field of gender statistics upon receiving support from international institutions. UN-Women, FAO and the United Nations Population Fund have shown special interest and availability in these areas, complemented by UNDP and the African Development Bank in the area of macroeconomics. New generations of gender-sensitive statisticians are entering the labour market and will hopefully be able to meet the expectations and needs of stakeholders working on women’s empowerment so as to change stereotypes and cultural attitudes with the support of gender statistics, making it harder to justify the status quo and inequalities.

IV. Conclusion

Although gender is not always present in national statistical development strategies, changes have started to show up in national statistics offices, with the introduction of gender focal points at their core and in line ministries, with the incorporation of a gender perspective into population censuses and agricultural censuses, the increase of time-use surveys and surveys on violence against women, and the compilation of the African Gender Development Index. These changes are accompanied by more training and have helped raise awareness among directors and the persons in charge. The demand for awareness-raising workshops and seminars for the sharing of experiences and training purposes remains quite high despite the number of training sessions, awareness-raising workshops that have already occurred together with the development of guidebooks and the mobilization of international and regional institutions

Schools of statistics and statistical training centres have already moved towards these new areas, with the support of international institutions, but they require the provision of standard curricula, capacity-building of their staff and free accessibility to online or printed training materials.

Schools of statistics are key actors in the struggle for gender empowerment as they are the provid-

ers of training to statisticians coming from various departments, offices and enterprises, and also because they are providers of in-service training to the various stakeholders and partners who are currently dealing with gender inequalities.

The main objectives of the African Group on Gender Statistics are to:

- a. Promote gender mainstreaming into national statistical systems and the Statistical Commission for Africa specialized working groups;
- b. Provide a forum for discussion between key users and producers of statistics;
- c. Promote coordination of initiatives and activities on gender statistics;
- d. Promote exchange of experiences and foster best practices on gender statistics;
- v. Advocate for the development of a regional strategy on mainstreaming gender into national statistical systems.

The Africa Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS 2012–2016) widely reflects these objectives and the main findings of the present assessment.

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Annex 1: Questionnaire for national statistics offices

African Centre for Statistics, Economic Commission for Africa

Global review of gender statistics

Common questionnaire

As part of the follow-up actions requested by the forty-second session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2011, the United Nations Statistics Division, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Commissions, is conducting a comprehensive review of national gender statistics. The United Nations Statistical Commission recommended that the Regional Commissions carried out the review at the regional level, based on a common questionnaire jointly developed by the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Regional Commissions and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The United Nations Statistics Division is coordinating the exercise and will review and compile the regional reports into a final global report, including a review of national experiences.

The main objectives of the survey are to:

- Conduct a review of gender statistics in national statistical systems;
- Obtain information on how gender perspectives are mainstreamed into national statistical systems, including in all traditional areas of statistical production and emerging areas; and
- Gather information to help identify good practices and challenges to integrate gender into the production and use of statistics.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective in statistics means systematically taking into account gender issues and gender-based biases in all processes of statistical activities within the national statistical system. It not only encompasses the compilation and production of data disaggregated by sex, but also includes comprehensive coverage of gender issues and concerns, integration of a gender perspective into data collection and improved presentation of gender statistics in regular publications.

Gender statistics is an area that cuts across traditional fields of statistics and enables the identification, production and dissemination of statistics that reflect the realities of women's and men's lives, and address policy issues relating to gender inequality and women's empowerment.

In completing this questionnaire, please consult with other departments or sections in your office, your country's national statistical system, mechanism for the advancement of women or gender equality, line ministries and any other relevant offices or agencies involved in the development of gender statistics at the national and international level, as necessary. If there are other ideas or comments that you would like to share, please include them at the end of the survey in Part 6.

Please return your filled questionnaire by 25 January 2012, to Mr. Raj Gautam Mitra, Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Section (rmitra@uneca.org; +251 1154 43144), copying Ms. Fatouma Sissoko (fsissoko@uneca.org; +251 1154 43503) and Ms. Meaza Bekele (Meazab@uneca.org; +251 1154 45089). Our fax number is +251-11-551-0389.

Background information

Please provide your contact information:

Country:

Institution, department or unit:

Name:

Functional title:

Email:

Tel:

In the following table, please list persons consulted in completing this survey along with their institution/department/unit and email.

Name	Institution	Email
1.		
2.		
3.		

Part I. Institutional arrangements

Organizational structure for mainstreaming a gender perspective in statistics in the National Statistics Office (NSO) in the national statistical system, and in cases where there is no NSO, the body or coordinating body for statistics that reports to the Chief Statistician.

1. Is there a gender statistics entity within the National Statistics Office or any of the institutions of the national statistical system? Please indicate, how many people work on gender statistics in each type of entity?

List of gender statistics entities	Check if this exists	Number of staff working in the entity (setup)
(a) Gender statistics focal point/desk in the NSO (1 Person only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
(b) Gender statistics focal point/officer in different offices (section/department/division/unit) within the NSO	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
(c) Gender focal points in different government ministries/agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
(d) Gender statistics dedicated office (section/department/division/unit) within the NSO	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
(e) Gender statistics section/department/division/unit in different government ministries/agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
(f) Gender statistics working groups, advisory group or another standing group	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Please specify
(g) Any other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Total staff who work on gender statistics in the NSO		

If no, skip to 4.

*NOTE: In the following sections of the survey, **gender statistics entity** refers to gender statistics focal points or gender statistics unit/desk/section/department/division within the NSO (i.e., 'yes' to (a), (b) or (d)).*

2. To whom does the gender statistics entity within the organizational structure report?
- Reports to the Chief Statistician (i.e., Head of the NSO)
- Reports to another Department/Unit, please specify which _____
-

3. Please indicate the main tasks covered by the gender statistics entity *within the NSO* (i.e., 'yes' to (a), (b) or (d)), (check all that apply):

- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the National Statistical System, including awareness-raising and training
- Ensuring that a gender perspective is addressed in all aspects of the statistics production within the NSO only
- Integrating gender perspectives in statistics training
- Introducing statistics in gender training and awareness-raising training workshops
- Answering requests for gender statistics from national and international users
- Compiling gender statistics data
- Maintaining gender statistics databases
- Analyzing data from a gender perspective
- Producing gender statistics publications
- Organizing gender statistics-related national trainings
- Coordinating work in gender statistics publications
- Conducting methodological work (development of gender statistics data collecting methods)
- Disseminating gender statistics
- Others, specify _____

4. Is there a dedicated budget for gender statistics within the overall national budget for statistics?

- Yes
- No (skip to 6)

5. If yes, what percentage of the overall national budget for statistics is allocated specifically for gender statistics? _____ (skip to 7)

6. If no, are funds available for gender statistics activities on an ad hoc basis or when required?

- Yes
- No

7. Do the following line ministries generate gender statistics? (Please consider analogous Ministries and provide actual names of the ministry)

- Ministry of agriculture _____
- Ministry of commerce (or trade) _____
- Ministry of education _____
- Ministry of equal opportunity _____
- Ministry of women (or gender) _____
- Ministry of health _____
- Ministry of labour (or employment) _____
- Ministry of social inclusion or social development _____
- Ministry of planning _____
- Other, specify _____

Inter-ministerial mechanism for coordinating gender statistics at the national level

8. Is there a coordinating body for gender statistics at the national level?

- Yes
 No (Skip to 10)

9. What is the name of the body? _____ (Skip to 11)

10. If there is no coordinating body, is there another formal or informal mechanism to coordinate gender statistics?

- Yes, please specify _____
 No

11. Which institutions or organizations are involved in the coordination of gender statistics and what are their roles in the coordination? Please select all that apply.

Institution/organization	Please check, if involved in coordination	Functions in the coordination of gender statistics ...				
		Compiles inputs from other agencies	Provides guidance/training	Produces main statistical outputs	Organizes consultations among producers and with users	Other, specify _____
National Statistics Office						
National coordination body for statistics						
National mechanism for the advancement of women or gender equality, specify:						
Other ministries or agencies of the Government, specify: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____						
Other, institutions, specify: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____						

12. In the following table, please indicate whether the NSO works jointly with the specified ministry on the following activities for gender statistics (check all that apply):

Ministry	Setting priorities for data production	Data compilation	Data analysis	Data dissemination	No collaboration
Ministry of agriculture					
Ministry of commerce					
Ministry of education					
Ministry of equal opportunity					
Ministry of health					
Ministry of labour					
Ministry of social inclusion or social development					
Ministry of planning					
Activity in gender statistics not undertaken by NSO					
Other, specify _____					

Part 2. Production (including data collection) of gender statistics

13. In the table below, please indicate the regularity of producing gender statistics in the following areas:

	Area is part of the regular programme			Area is not part of regular programme
	Yes, Gender Statistics part of regular programme	Yes, on an irregular basis	Gender statistics not part	
Labour force				
Informal employment				
Unemployment				
Poverty				
Unpaid work				
Satellite accounts				
Entrepreneurship				
Agriculture				
Education and training				
Power and decision-making				
Media				
Information and communication technology				
Mortality				
Morbidity				
Disability				
Access to health services				
Sexual and reproductive health				
Child marriage (early)				
Adolescent fertility				
Violence against women				
Access to clean water				
Access to sanitation				

14. Are there plans to expand the production of gender statistics?

- Yes, to cover some areas in (4) not covered regularly
- Yes, to cover some areas in (4) not currently covered
- Yes, to cover other areas not mentioned in (4)

Please specify areas being considered

No

Please comment:

15. Please indicate whether the following primary data sources are used in producing gender statistics in your country. Check all that apply.

- Population censuses
- Agricultural censuses
- Establishment censuses/surveys
- Demographic and health surveys (e.g., DHS, MICS, etc)
- Living standard/living conditions surveys
- Income and expenditure surveys
- Labour force surveys
- Time-use surveys
- Violence against women surveys
- Civil registration
- Health administrative records
- Education administrative records
- Labour administrative records
- Population register
- Judiciary records
- Parliamentary records
- Media records
- Police records
- Shelters records
- Other, please specify _____

Part 3. Addressing users' needs

16. Does a mechanism exist for collaboration and dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics?

- Yes
- No

17. If no, what other forms of collaboration, regular meetings, seminars and workshops take place?

Please describe:

18. Please indicate the extent to which the dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics has influenced the following:

Areas of influence				
	Often	Seldom	Never	Don't know
Choice of topics related to gender statistics				
Concepts/definitions/measurement				
Data collection programmes				
Type of analysis/statistical outputs				
Dissemination of statistical outputs				

Part 4. Assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical system

19. Please indicate the national programme documents that contain requirements for the compilation and production of gender statistics. Check all that apply.

- Strategy for the development of statistics
- Strategy on mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistics
- Activity plan on gender statistics
- Other, specify

20. Please state the overall objective of the National Statistical System in gender mainstreaming:

21. Please indicate the extent to which the above objective has been achieved:

- Fully achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not met (skip to 24)

22. Please list the most important factors in achieving the above-stated objective:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

23. Please list the most important challenges in achieving the above-stated objective:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

24. Please list the main reasons why the objective has not been achieved:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

25. Please indicate the extent of success in developing gender statistics in the following areas:

Areas	Level of success			
	Fully successful	Partially successful	Not successful	Don't know
Improving concepts and definitions in existing data collections				
New data collections to fill gaps				
Improving data dissemination				
Use in policymaking				
Increasing capacity to present and analyse data in the national statistical system				
Training in gender statistics (within National Statistics Office and within other ministries)				

1 Are there national priorities related to gender statistics?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please indicate top national priorities related to gender statistics in the coming 3 years:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Annex 2: Questionnaire for regional institutions

African Centre for statistics, Economic Commission for Africa

Global review of gender statistics

As part of the follow-up actions requested by the forty-second session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2011, the United Nations Statistics Division, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Commissions, is conducting a comprehensive review of national gender statistics. The United Nations Statistical Commission recommended that the Regional Commissions carried out the review at the regional level, based on a common questionnaire jointly developed by the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Regional Commissions and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The United Nations Statistics Division is coordinating the exercise and will review and compile the regional reports into a final global report, including a review of national experiences.

The main objectives of the survey are to:

- conduct a review of gender statistics in national statistical systems;
- obtain information on how gender perspectives are mainstreamed into national statistical systems, including in all traditional areas of statistical production and emerging areas; and
- gather information to help identify good practices and challenges to integrate gender into the production and use of statistics.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective in statistics means systematically taking into account gender issues and gender-based biases in all processes of statistical activities within the national statistical system. It not only encompasses the compilation and production of data disaggregated by sex, but also includes comprehensive coverage of gender issues and concerns, integration of a gender perspective into data collection and improved presentation of gender statistics in regular publications.

Gender statistics is an area that cuts across traditional fields of statistics and enables the identification, production and dissemination of statistics that reflect the realities of women's and men's lives, and address policy issues relating to gender inequality and women's empowerment.

For the same exercise, the African Centre for Statistics of the Economic Commission for Africa is now sending a questionnaire to regional, subregional and international institutions.

In completing this questionnaire, please consult with other departments or sections in your institution, mechanism for the advancement of women or gender equality, and any other relevant offices or agencies involved in the development of gender statistics at the national and international level, as necessary. If there are other ideas or comments that you would like to share, please include them at the end of the survey in Part 6.

Please submit the completed questionnaire and attachments, if any, in electronic format at your earliest convenience, by 31 May 2012, to M. Raj Gautam Mitra, Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Section: rmitra@uneca.org (+251-1154-43144) with copy to Mrs. Fatouma Sissoko: fsissoko@uneca.org (Tel: +251 1154 43503), and Mrs. Meaza Bekele: Meazab@uneca.org (Tel: +251-1154-45089). Our fax number is: +251-11-551-0389.

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Regional and international level and training centres

(a) Programme, activities and institutional framework

- What is the institution/agency gender statistics policy?
- What are the institutional arrangements for the development and production of gender statistics?
- Is there a division/unit in charge of gender statistics?
- What is the mandate of the division/unit in charge of gender statistics?
- Is there a gender statistics programme and strategy?
- What are the components of the gender statistics programme and strategy?
- What are the areas of intervention?
- What are the main achievements in term of gender statistics?
- How are gender statistics mainstreamed into the statistical system of the institution/agency sector/divisional activities?
- What are the actions towards sensitization and advocacy of decision makers and data producers and users for the development and the use of gender statistics?
- Does your institution provide technical/financial support to national institutions to develop their gender statistics programmes?
- What type of support is provided to regional institutions to develop gender statistics programmes?

- Is there any collaboration with other regional and global regional gender statistics stakeholders for the development, production and use of gender statistics?
- What activities are undertaken to improve availability and quality of gender statistics at the national and regional level?

(b) *Data storage and dissemination*

- Existence of gender statistics and indicators database;
- Existence of awareness-raising and advocacy mechanisms for the development, use and dissemination of gender statistics;
- Studies on gender statistics;
- Existence of a platform for the dissemination of gender statistics;
- Institutional reporting mechanism for gender statistics.

(c) *Capacity-building and training*

- Capacity-building programme components;
- Capacity-building thematic;
- Training in gender statistics modules;
- Capacity-building support to national/regional institutions in the production, dissemination, analysis and use of gender statistics;
- Development and publication of national gender statistics material (handbook, guideline, manuals, metadata);
- Empower gender statistics producers and users in Member States;
- Collaboration with regional and international stakeholders for the development of gender statistics.

Comments:

Annex 3: Questionnaire for statistical training centres

African Centre for statistics, Economic Commission for Africa

Global review of gender statistics

As part of the follow-up actions requested by the forty-second session United Nations Statistical Commission in 2011, the United Nations Statistics Division, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Commissions, is conducting a comprehensive review of national gender statistics. The United Nations Statistical Commission recommended that the Regional Commissions carried out the review at the regional level, based on a common questionnaire jointly developed by the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Regional Commissions and the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The United Nations Statistics Division is coordinating the exercise and will review and compile the regional reports into a final global report, including a review of national experiences.

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Gender statistics is an area that cuts across traditional fields of statistics enables the identification, production and dissemination of statistics that reflect the realities of women's and men's lives, and address policy issues relating to gender inequality and women's empowerment.

For the same exercise, the African Centre for Statistics of the Economic Commission for Africa is now sending a questionnaire to all schools and training centres in the field of statistics.

We would be grateful if you could answer the few questions below in order to contribute to this compendium and provide all complementary information available in electronic format.

In completing this questionnaire, please consult with other departments or sections in your institution, mechanism for the advancement of women or gender equality, and any other relevant offices or agencies involved in the development of gender statistics at the national and international level, as necessary. If there are other ideas or comments that you would like to share, please include them at the end of the survey.

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and Social Statistics Section: rmitra@uneca.org (+251-1154-43144) with copy to Mrs. Fatouma Sissoko: fsissoko@uneca.org (Tel: +251 1154 43503), and Mrs. Meaza Bekele: Meazab@uneca.org (Tel: +251-1154-45089). Our fax number is: +251-11-551-0389.

Background information

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Functional title:

Email:

Tel:

QUESTIONNAIRE

Training curricula:

- Do your training programmes include courses, modules and curricula in the field of gender statistics?
 - If yes, what are the titles of courses and modules?
 - If yes, are they optional or mandatory?
 - How many students have followed these courses (in proportion to the total number of students for the last promotion)?
- During their studies did the students in your institution prepare reports or theses on gender statistics or more generally on gender issues?
 - If yes, please provide the list of titles for the two past promotions.
- Are there other modules or curricula, which include a gender perspective?
 - If yes, could you provide examples?
- Does your institution provide capacity-building support to countries in the production, dissemination, analysis and use of gender statistics?
 - If yes, could you provide examples?
- Has your institution organized conferences on gender statistics?
- Does your institution organize in-service training in the field of gender statistics?
- Comments: