# NATIONAL REVIEW OF GENDER STATISTICS IN EGYPT

NATIONAL REVIEW OF GENDER STATISTICS IN EGYPT

UN WOMEN - EGYPT COUNTRY OFFICE

2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
ADAPT	Advanced Data Planning Tool
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
BPfA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ELMPS	Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey
ENOW	Egyptian Women's Observatory
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment
GOE	Government of Egypt
GSU	Gender Statistics Unit
HIECS	Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MoE	Ministry of Education

MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCHR	National Council of Human Rights
NCW	National Council for Women
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSEEW	National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistics System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDS	Sustainable Development Strategy
UN-DESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN-ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UN-ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership Development Framework
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAW	Violence Against Women
Women Count	Making Every Woman and Girl Count

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The national review of gender[*] statistics is part of Egypt's plans to develop a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and aims to strengthen Egypt's statistical capacity in gender statistics. The report focuses on three broad areas related to gender statistics: 1) an enabling environment, 2) data production, and 3) data accessibility and use. It makes a detailed assessment of gender statistics in the National Statistical System (NSS), including relevant legal and institutional frameworks, and seeks to identify gender data gaps for monitoring the gender-specific indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women (NSEEW).

This review's assessment of Egypt's statistical capacity for gender statistics highlights strengths, such as CAPMAS's dedicated Gender Statistics Unit with trained and highly motivated staff, while noting that funding is problematic and staff retention a challenge. The capacity assessment also finds that there is significant demand for additional gender data, that the dissemination and communication of gender statistics require greater attention, and that CAPMAS's coordination with other ministries needs to be strengthened.

The assessment of gender statistics gaps in Egypt - based on 54 gender-specific indicators, examines the extent to which gender data are available for both SDG and NSEEW indicators. It shows that 51% of the gender-specific SDG indicators are available through existing data sources, with household surveys and censuses being the main data sources. Furthermore, only two-thirds of the available indicators are disaggregated by sex and other characteristics– posing

---

(*) Gender, in this report, refers to the differences in attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to the interactions and relations between women and men.

a significant challenge to the 'leave no one behind' principle. . The report emphasizes the importance of updating gender indicators regularly to support gender-responsive policy making and highlight the important progress achieved in empowering girls and women in Egypt. When it comes to indicators measuring the NSEEW, a higher proportion (32 of 34) of its indicators are covered; however, the data for nearly half date back to 2015. These gaps reinforce the need to adopt a medium- and long-term strategy for data collection that ensures timely data production.

Finally, this review recommends ways to strengthen the availability and use of gender statistics to be considered in the ongoing process of developing Egypt's NSDS. These recommendations underscore the need to:

1 DEVELOP CAPACITY OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

2 IMPROVE GENDER DATA COLLECTION TO REDUCE INFORMATION GAPS

3 STRENGTHEN GENDER DATA USE AND DISSEMINATION

2
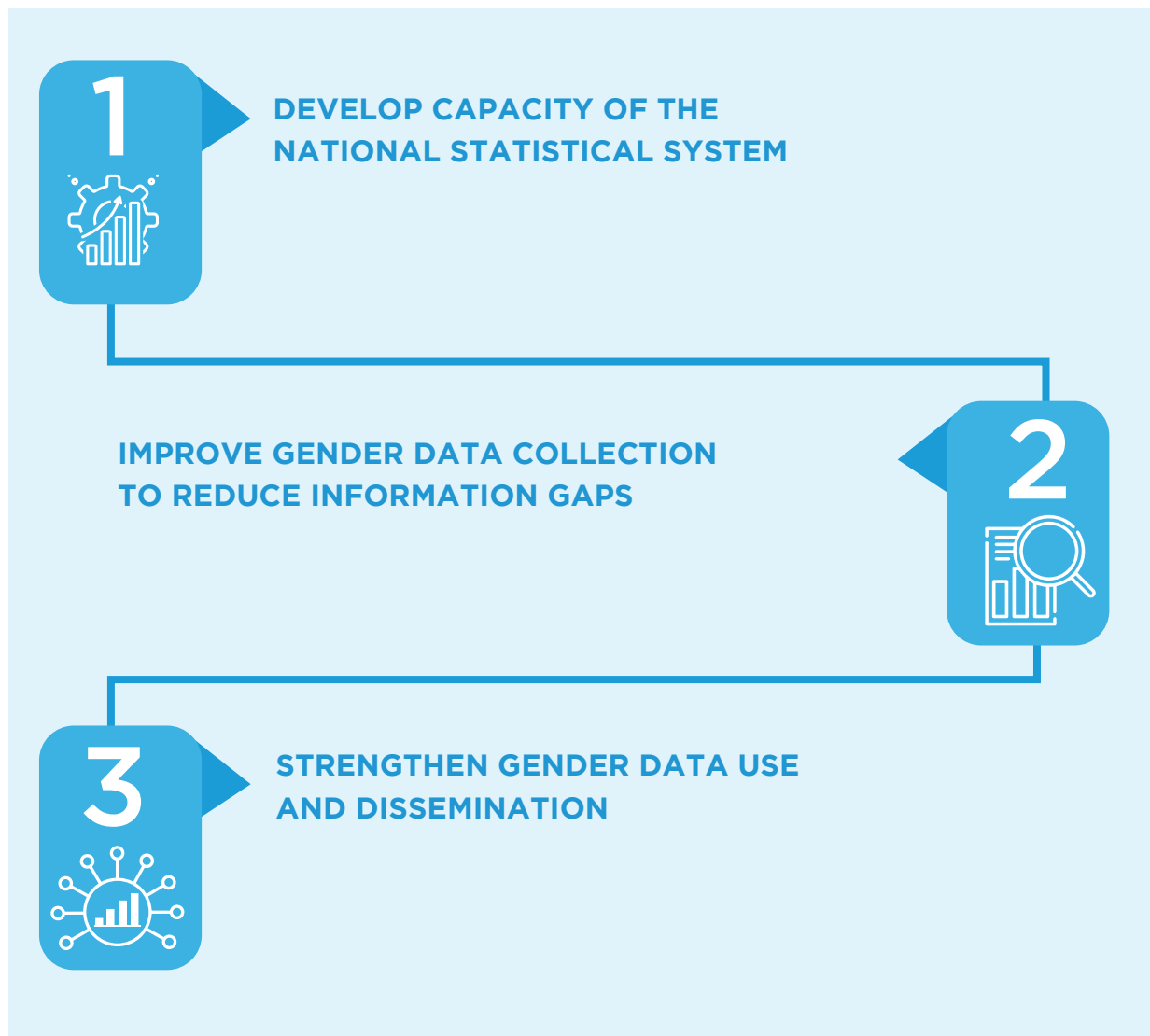
INTRODUCTION

The UN Women Egypt country office, in collaboration with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), the National Council for Women (NCW) and with technical input from Paris21, has undertaken this National Review of Gender Statistics to support Egypt in prioritizing and producing accurate and comparable gender data to enable it to properly measure and monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women (NSEEW).

The report seeks to describe the status of gender statistics in the Egyptian statistical system as a first step to identify strategies to strengthen the availability and use of gender data. It details the legal and institutional framework for statistics in Egypt and lists key statistical developments, programmes and activities related to gender statistics that are being implemented by governmental and non-governmental organizations. Furthermore, the report identifies gender data gaps by comparing the demand for gender data reflected in international and national policy frameworks (SDGs and NSEEW) to the supply of data produced to monitor the gender indicators of these international and national policy frameworks. Finally, the report presents recommendations on how to strengthen the availability and use of gender statistics to be considered in the ongoing process of developing Egypt's National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

The strong political will and commitment to the empowerment of women and girls in Egypt calls for strengthening the institutional capacity of government institutions to integrate a gender perspective into policy, legal and administrative frameworks for effective gender mainstreaming. The NCW plays an important role in this regard. Key to the integration of a gender perspective in policies and frameworks is the production and use of comprehensive gender statistics. Indeed, comprehensive, periodic, and quality gender data and statistics are essential to our understanding of where, why, and how gender inequalities persist. It is important for setting policies, planning interventions, and assessing their impacts to benefit women and girls, and the whole of society.

BACKGROUND

Although Egypt produces a wide range of statistics and a significant amount of gender data are available through censuses, population-based surveys and administrative data, significant gender data gaps remain that are essential to monitor and track progress of the indicators and targets of the SDGs and the national development policy frameworks; namely, the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt's Vision 2030 and the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women. To realize the objectives of the SDGs, Egypt's Vision 2030 and the NSEEW, it is essential to enhance the production and use of gender data.

The increasing demand for gender data reflects the growing prioritization of this issue in national policies, but challenges remain to allow for a holistic analysis of gender inequalities. The first step towards improving the scope of gender-sensitive data is to systematically include sex-disaggregation in existing data sources. Strengthening data-sharing and access to microdata is also essential in this regard.

Additionally, mobilizing and securing public funding for data production is a key concern to support regular gender data collection, particularly on topics that need specialized surveys, such as time use or violence against women (VAW). It is particularly challenging to collect data on these sensitive topics and therefore, special training of enumerators to ensure reliable data collection is required.

UN Women's engagement in Egypt is premised on the principle that only through the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women can Egypt's full and vibrant growth and vision be realized. In close partnership with the Government of Egypt, and working with other national stakeholders such as academia, civil society and the private sector, UN Women Egypt Country office programmes support national priorities in the areas of: (1) Women's leadership and participation; (2) Advancing women's financial inclusion and economic empowerment; (3) ending violence against women; and (4) increasing coordination among the UN and development partners in their commitments towards gender equality. In all of this work, UN Women partners with the Government of Egypt to both implement and shape the global intergovernmental norms and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment. Moreover, UN Women seeks to ensure that through its programmes women – including the most vulnerable – are supported to realize their full potential.

Against this background, UN Women's Flagship Programme Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count), was launched in 2016, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of countries to produce and use gender statistics in order to inform and monitor the implementation of their gender-related commitments in the 2030 Agenda. The Women Count programme works at the global, regional and national levels through three interlinked areas of work:

- **Outcome 1:** Building a supportive policy and institutional environment for the localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs
- **Outcome 2:** Increasing the quality, comparability and regularity of gender statistics to address national data gaps and meet reporting commitments under the SDGs
- **Outcome 3:** Ensuring that gender statistics are accessible to users in governments, civil society, academia and the private sector, to strengthen demand for their production, as well as their analysis and use to inform policymaking.
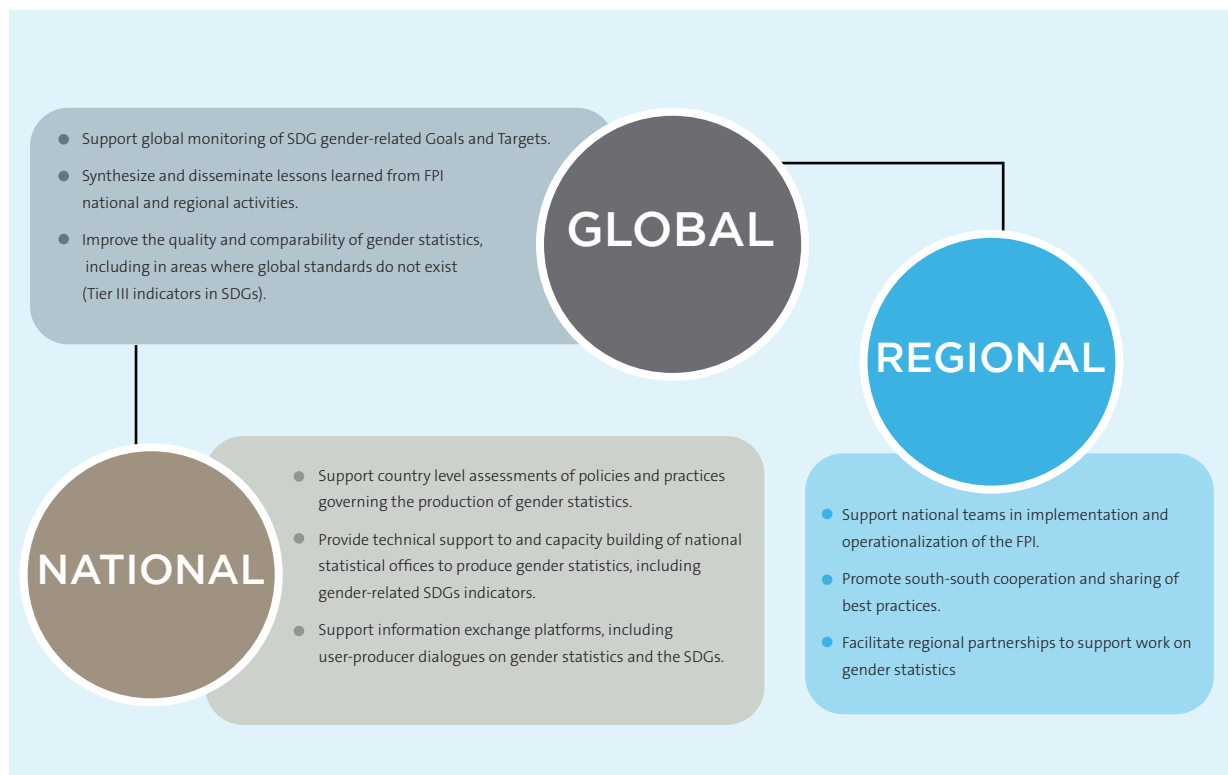
In order to support these three objectives and the overall production and use of gender statistics in Egypt, this review analyses the statistical capacities of the National Statistical System (NSS) using the 'Capacity-Development 4.0' conceptual framework developed by PARIS21. The framework aims to guide NSSs in their need to respond to the demands of stakeholders by focusing on capacities to collect, produce, analyse and disseminate high-quality statistics to satisfy users' needs[1].

(1) PARIS21. 2020. Proposing a framework for Statistical Capacity-development 4.0.
 https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/CD4.0-Framework_final.pdf

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

3

LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

The Egyptian Constitution provides for gender equality and non-discrimination guarantees. In February 2016, the Government of Egypt launched its Sustainable Development Strategy, Egypt's Vision 2030, which spans the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Updated in January 2018, the SDS consists of eight strategic goals and 47 sub-goals. The strategic goal on 'Equity, Social Integration and Engagement' has an explicit focus on achieving equality and the empowerment of youth and women. Furthermore, in 2017, the NSEEW was launched and endorsed by the President of Egypt, signalling the high-level political priority accorded to women's empowerment.

The SDS and the NSEEW are aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, providing a comprehensive and contextualized road map to achieving the SDGs, particularly Goal 5, which seeks to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". It should be noted that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is not only a stand-alone goal but is integrated throughout several of these goals and targets. Gender equality is crucial to the human rights approach to development of the 2030 Agenda and its pledge "to leave no one behind" and "reach those furthest behind first". Furthermore, the Agenda calls for the follow-up and review processes for the SDGs to be based upon evidence and data disaggregated by "income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts" (para 74, and Target 17.18)[2].

Figure 1 summarizes the legal framework for gender statistics in Egypt. Detailed information on this, including information on the Constitution of Egypt, the Sustainable Development Strategy, Egypt's Vision 2030, the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women as well as international and regional commitments is available at the end of the report, in Appendix 2.

FIGURE 1:
Legal and policy frameworks for gender statistics in Egypt
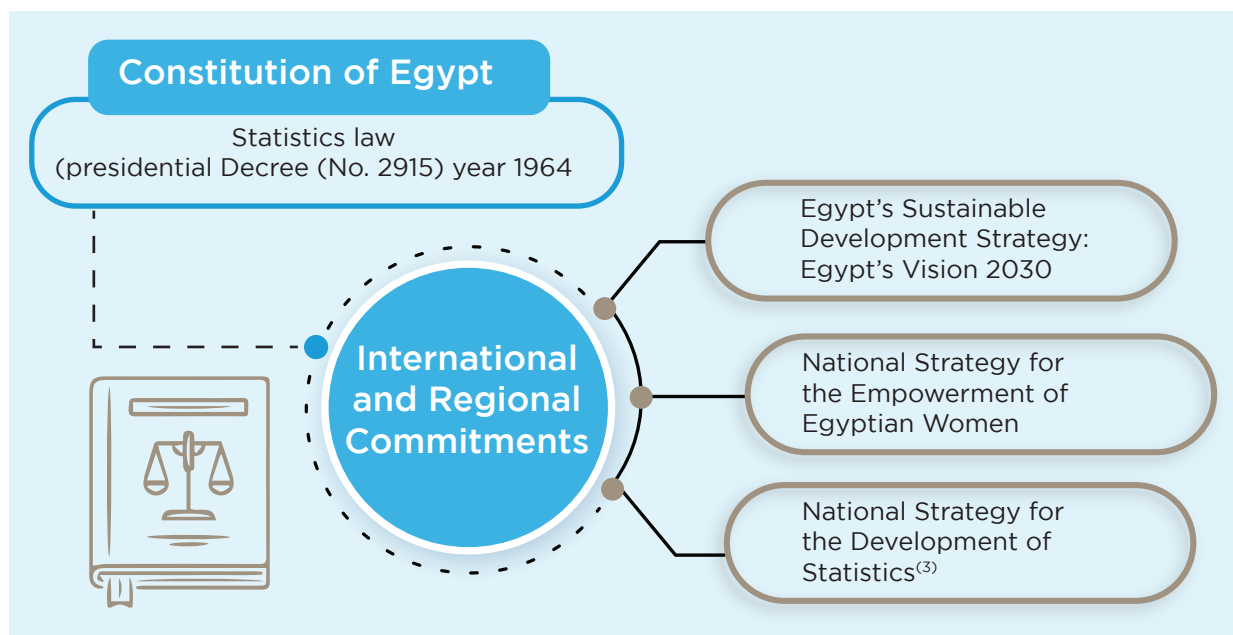
(2) United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner.
(3) Egypt is currently in the process of drafting its NSDS.

The legal and policy environment set by the Egyptian Government has promoted the creation of initiatives and structures around gender equality and women's empowerment, and the production of gender statistics. The enabling environment discussed above is reflected in the institutional framework that was developed from the Government's commitments. The analysis of the institutional framework, capturing the procedures and mechanisms around gender statistics in Egypt, has been done based on three groups of stakeholders: producers of gender data, users of gender statistics, and institutions supporting the financing of gender statistics (see Figure 2.)

FIGURE 2:
Gender statistics stakeholders in Egypt

01 Data Producers
- CAPMAS
- Central Bank of Egypt
- Line ministries
- Private sector
- Public and private research centres

02 Data Users
- CAPMAS
- NCW
- Parliament
- Line ministries
- Academia
- NGOs
- International organizations
- Public and private research centres
- Media
- Private sector

03 Data Funders
- Government
- International organizations
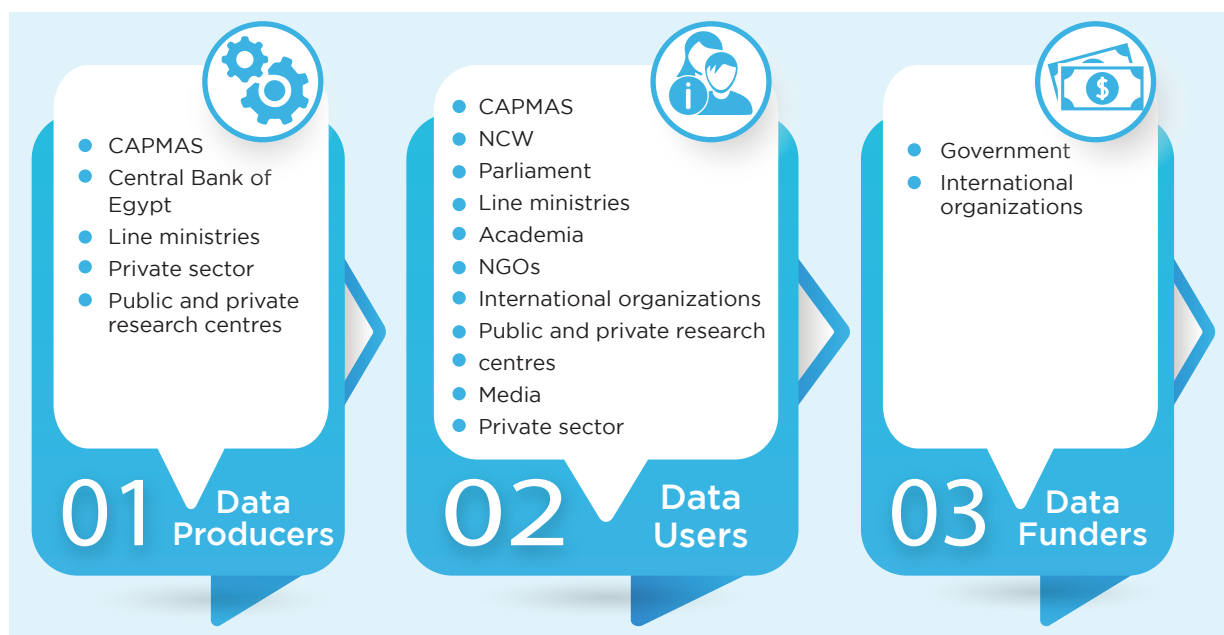
01 Data Producers and Data Sources

1.1
CAPMAS: Censuses and surveys

The main producer of gender statistics is CAPMAS, which is responsible for designing, organizing, and conducting all public-funded household and establishment censuses and surveys, and for disseminating the results. CAPMAS consults with national organizations, including the NCW, and UN agencies to confirm the needs for statistics and discuss the definitions, concepts, and methodology for designing surveys and data-collection tools. Consultations are conducted via its Technical Committee, which includes representatives from all ministries, public authorities, and experts. Furthermore, more ad-hoc consultations are conducted with relevant stakeholders when planning for surveys such as the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS) and gender-based violence survey.

Access to survey and census data has significantly increased over the past two decades. Enhanced researcher's access to public-use micro data samples has been a major development over the past decade. Microdata from surveys and censuses are made available though this is done on a selective basis, as it is not standard to publish for all data-collection exercises. For the population censuses for 1986, 1996 and 2006, microdata are publicly available for a probability sample of households[4]. Microdata are also available for a probability sample of the HIECS and 100 per cent sample of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data sets are also available.

(4) https://international.ipums.org/international-action/sample_details/country/eg#tab_eg2006a

Additional surveys – including the Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey (ELMPS, latest in 2018), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS, 2014), the Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey (2015) and Time-Use Survey (2015) – were conducted recently in Egypt. Results derived from these surveys are extremely important for informing public policies. Furthermore,

1.2
Agencies from the National Statistical System: Administrative records

Other public organizations collect data based on administrative records for their own sector and activities, with the collaboration of CAPMAS, and publish their own periodic statistical reports. These ministries also transmit their data to CAPMAS, which in turn publishes summary tables in a series of thematic statistical bulletins, reports and studies[5]. For example, the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) is the main source of data on financial inclusion[6]. The CBE collects sex-disaggregated data as follows:

- CBE issued a circular with the definition of a women-owned/led business in August 2018 and mandated banks to report to I-score according to this definition.

- As part of their reporting obligations to the

  CBE, all national banks report to the Financial Inclusion datahub at the CBE using the national ID (which has a gender identifier) for individuals bank accounts.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture is the custodian of the Agriculture Census. The Ministry cooperates with CAPMAS to prioritize the type of data collected. In terms of gender data, the Ministry collects data through its regional directorates on the number of people employed in agriculture (per agricultural operation to produce different kinds of crops), disaggregated by sex, as well as by land ownership, also disaggregated by sex. They do however use gender data to identify the size of the labour force by sex for each agricultural operation in the production of different crops.

In addition, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) maintain databases that are used to calculate several indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment. Except for school and university enrolment, these data sets are underutilized for public policies and are not available for research use. Availing these data sets for public use while ensuring data privacy and quality will produce valuable knowledge on gender issues. Alternatively, disseminating periodical statistical reports from these sets of data that include gender-specific indicators might be valuable in informing policies. Such reports can produce indicators on small geographical areas with minimal cost but under close guidance from CAPMAS to ensure data quality and fitness for statistical purposes.

A recent study[7] on using administrative data for monitoring gender-specific SDGs in six African countries (not including Egypt) showed that 63 per cent of the 54 gender-specific SDG indicators can be derived from administrative sources, which are relatively more cost-effective than other data sources. Of the 45 gender-specific SDG indicators with data gaps, 62 per cent are from administrative sources. The study showed that there are notable and varied quality concerns and capacity challenges that need to be addressed to ensure comprehensive, widespread use of gender data produced from administrative sources.

(7) UN Women. 2019. Advancing Administrative Sources of Data for Monitoring Gender-Specific Sustainable Development Goals in Africa.

(5) List of available bulletins: https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/Publications.aspx?page_id=5104
(6) The definition of financial inclusion was defined for the first time in the new banking law no 194/2020.

1.3
Alternative data sources

NGOs are not active in data collection according to the law regulating the work of NGOs in Egypt. However, data on attitudes and values are produced by private sector institutions, such as the Egyptian Center for Public Opinion Research (Baseera[8]) and regional or international agencies. Table 1 lists the main sources of data used for producing gender statistics. Different sources are analysed according to the regular frequency of data collection, national financial sustainability and whether the microdata are accessible to users. Accessibility to microdata is important as it allows researchers to investigate the relationship between variables and perform detailed analysis. The table includes census, surveys, public opinion polls and administrative data. It should be noted that public access to survey and census data in Egypt has increased over the past two decades.

TABLE 1:
Source of data to build gender statistics

Sources of data	Data-collection activities	Regular Frequency	Financial Sustainability	Access to microdata
Censuses	Population Census	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Economic Census	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Agricultural Census	Yes	Yes	No
Regular household surveys	The Labour Force Survey (quarterly)	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes
Irregular household surveys	Demographic and Health Survey	No	No	Yes
	Labour Market Panel Survey	Yes	No	Yes
	Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey	No	No	Yes
	Time-use Survey	No	No	Yes
Values and attitude surveys	World Value Survey	No	No	Yes
	Arab Barometer	No	No	Yes
	Arab Trans Survey	No	No	Yes
	Public opinion polls on gender issues	No	Yes	Yes
Vital statistics	Births registry	Yes	Yes	No
	Death registry	Yes	Yes	No
	Marriage and divorce registry	Yes	Yes	No
Administrative records	School and university enrolment	Yes	Yes	No
	Health registries	No	No	No
	Database of public servants	Yes	Yes	No
	Databases of micro-credit[9]	No	Yes	No

(8) Baseera was responsible for the design and implementation of the ENOW and is currently administering the platform.
(9) Presidential decree # 19/2016.

02 Data users

The main user of gender statistics is the NCW. Established by presidential decree in 2000, the organization of its work was later codified through Law no. 30 for 2018. Today, the NCW is composed of 30 members drawn from government, academia, and civil society[10]. The NCW plays a major role in policy formulation, in advocacy, and in monitoring and evaluation. The availability of updated gender statistics is crucial for the NCW to carry out this role based on evidence.

The NCW's Egyptian Women's Observatory (ENOW) is another important user. In fact, its objectives are to:

- Gather, analyse, and disseminate information on the status of women, and gender-related issues in Egypt
- Stimulate policy research on gender-related issues in areas where gaps exist
- Inform monitoring and evaluation reports related to gender issues
- Contribute to sound decision-making on policies and programmes for women
- Facilitate periodic identification of best practices, to strengthen networking and sharing of information in the area of gender mainstreaming
- Promote awareness and advocacy at the national level by creating both societal and policy debates on women and gender-related issues in Egypt.

To achieve these objectives, largely focused on data analysis and dissemination, the observatory uses a set of scorecards to present the values of the different indicators and measure progress towards achieving quantitative targets. It also compiles and displays values for gender indicators on an interactive website, and available studies and/or the results of surveys on women's issues.

The Observatory's scope of work covers:

- The 54 gender-specific indicators[11] listed in the global SDG monitoring framework
- Country-specific indicators that are used to monitor the implementation of the NSEEW.
- The results of perception surveys on gender issues that have been carried out at the national, regional, or international level.

ENOW seeks to ensure more evidence-, results- and rights-based gender policy design and implementation. Beyond compiling and disseminating data for such purposes, it has also played a role in gender data analysis, preparing a set of analytical reports and policy briefs related to women's status in Egypt, issued with support from UN Women in 2018 and from the World Bank in 2019.

Line ministries are also key gender statistics users, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Finance, among others.

Independent oversight mechanisms also benefit from the production of gender statistics as users. The OECD Toolkit for Mainstreaming and Implementing Gender Equality states that "Without sufficient capacity and proper mandates for gender mainstreaming[12], improved policies and processes will not materialize. Integrating a gender perspective into oversight mechanisms improves the effectiveness of policy initiatives, can help pinpoint potential inequitable outcomes, and identify inclusive and innovative responses."[13] This applies to the Egyptian House of Representatives (lower House), CBE and the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights[14].

Besides being the main producer of gender statistics, CAPMAS is also a user of these statistics. The organizational structure of the Population Statistics and Census Sector in CAPMAS includes a specific Department for Population and Social Research and Studies, with three sub-departments, namely:

- The General Department for Fertility Research and Population Estimates
- The General Department for Research and Social Studies, and
- The General Department for Family Research.

Moreover, the economic statistics sector has a General Department for Economic Studies and Research.

---

(10) Presidential decree # 19/2016.
(11) Tier I and II, whenever reliable sources are available.
(12) See definition in the glossary (Appendix 1).
(13) OECD. 2016. Toolkit for Mainstreaming and Implementing Gender Equality.
(14) https://www.egypttoday.com/Article/1/93199/Egypt-draws-up-first-National-Human-Rights-Strategy

Gender data are also particularly important for the role of advocacy that civil society organizations (CSOs) and researchers play. The availability of data on the inequalities between women and men, and girls and boys, is key to raise awareness around gender issues and to advocate for changes towards equality. Users from CSOs, academia and the media are key players to produce and disseminate valuable information on the situation of women and men, and the progress towards development goals.

03 Data funders

Public funding allocated to data collection is mainly channeled to CAPMAS, as it is responsible for conducting a long list of censuses, as well as household and establishment surveys. Censuses for population, establishments and economic units are conducted regularly and implemented using public funding. Additionally, surveys including the LFS and the HIECS are regularly collected and publicly funded.

However, funding for other surveys – including the ELMPS, DHS, Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey and Time-Use Survey – depends on international organizations, so the of generating knowledge from these surveys is uncertain. Several international organizations are supporting data collection, data analysis and data dissemination in Egypt, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), European Union (EU), World Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UN Women, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Food Programme. Part of this support is directly linked to gender statistics, including financing for the Economic Cost of Gender Based Violence Survey (2015), ENOW activities, and the production of infographics. Other financial resources are channeled to surveys producing sex-disaggregated statistics that can be useful to inform gender-sensitive policies, such as the time-use[15] survey and ELMPS.

(15) See definition in the glossary (Appendix 1).

ASSESSMENT OF STATISTICAL CAPACITY FOR GENDER STATISTICS

ASSESSMENT OF STATISTICAL CAPACITY FOR GENDER STATISTICS

This section analyses Egypt's statistical capacity for gender statistics. The methodology is first outlined, then the results of the analysis are presented in three levels: at the system level, i.e. the national statistical system (NSS), at the organizational level (CAPMAS), and at the individual level (Gender Statistics Unit staff).

Methodology

The Gender Statistics Assessment Framework developed by PARIS21 aims to evaluate the gender data and capacity gaps that limit the production and use of gender statistics. The assessment is based on two pillars: statistics gaps and NSS statistical capacity as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 3:
Pillars of the Gender Statistics Assessment Framework
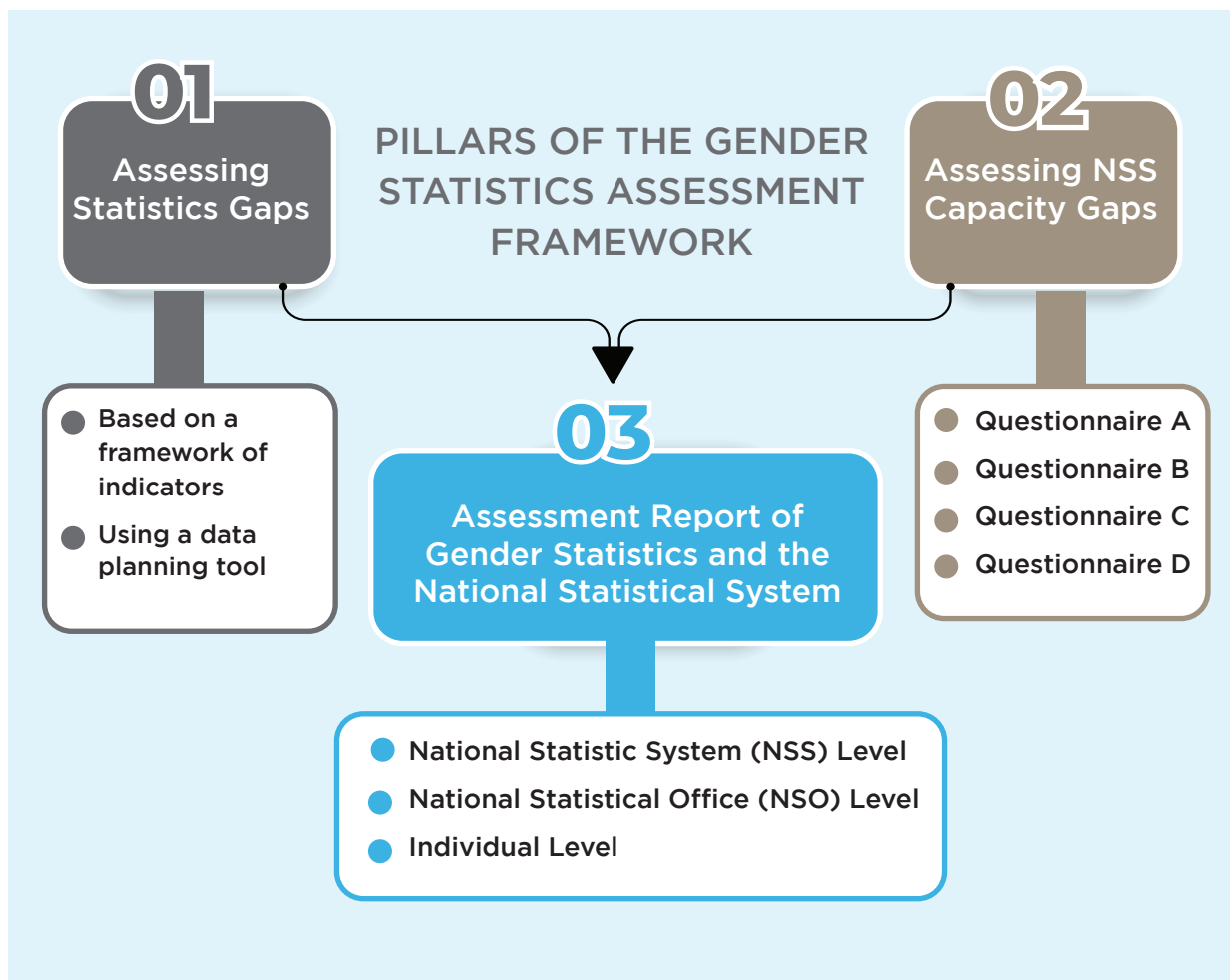
01   Assessing Statistics Gaps

The first pillar, referring to statistics gaps, was analysed by comparing the demand for gender data in the SDGs and the NSEEW to the data produced by the statistical system. The information on data demand and supply was recorded in PARIS21's Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) and reports were produced to display the findings. A more detailed explanation of this process and its results can be found in the next section.

To assess the second pillar, regarding NSS capacity to produce gender statistics, the assessment follows the Capacity-Development 4.0 Framework. As illustrated in Table 2, the framework considers three levels for assessing statistical capacity (system, organization and individual). For each level, five issues are analysed, namely: resources, skills and knowledge, management, politics and power, and incentives.

TABLE 2:
Capacity-Development 4.0 conceptual framework matrix

Target/ Level	Individual	Organization	System
Resources	• Professional background	• Human resources • Budget • Infrastructure	• Legislation, principles, and institutional setting • Funds infrastructure • Plans (NSDS, sectoral) • Existing data
Skills and knowledge	• Technical skills • Work know-how • Problem-solving • Creative thinking	• Statistical production processes • Quality assurance and codes of conduct • Innovation • Communication	• Data literacy • Knowledge-sharing
Management	• Time-management and prioritization • Leadership	• Strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation • Organizational design • HR management • Change management • Fundraising strategies	• NSS coordination mechanisms • Data ecosystem coordination • Advocacy strategy
Politics and power	• Teamwork and collaboration • Communication and negotiation skills • Strategic networking	• Transparency • Workplace politics	• Relationship between producers • Relationship with users • Relationship with political authorities • Relationship with data providers • Accountability
Incentives	• Career expectations • Income and social status • Work ethic and self-motivation	• Compensation and benefits • Organizational culture • Reputation	• Stakeholders' interests • Political support • Legitimacy

Source: PARIS21. 2019.

02 Assess the NSS Capacity

As a first step to assess the NSS capacity, an in-depth desk review was conducted to understand the institutional framework of the entire national statistical system and analyse how this environment facilitates or hinders the regular production of gender statistics. The technical capacity gaps in gender statistics among data users and producers in the entire national statistical system were assessed using four questionnaires. The aim of all four questionnaires was to identify strengths and weaknesses related to gender statistics production in the NSS, by focusing on national statistical capacity as well as on coordination mechanisms, data collection and the use of gender statistics.

Questionnaire A – Main module
A

The aim of questionnaire A was to identify gaps in the enabling environment and statistical production. The questionnaire was completed only by the gender statistics expert who is the focal point in CAPMAS. Their response was received in October 2019.

Questionnaire B - Short module for gender focal points
B

The aim of questionnaire B was to collect information on the statistical capacity of staff that are responsible for the production of gender statistics at CAPMAS. It addressed teamwork and collaboration, self-motivation, gender statistics use and career expectations. Eight responses were received in October 2019.

Questionnaire C - Short module for line ministries
C

The aim of questionnaire C was to collect information on gender statistics produced by different ministries/institutions as well as on the overall coordination of gender statistics production and use. Twenty-four public servants working in eight ministries and in the CBE responded to the questionnaire. Follow-up meetings were conducted with the Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Social Solidarity, Social Insurance, and Finance to further discuss responses and to highlight challenges and needs.

Questionnaire D - Short module for gender statistics users
D

The aim of questionnaire D was to collect information on the use of gender statistics produced by the national statistical system. The questionnaire was administrated online in January 2020. One hundred users were approached and 24 responded, including respondents from academia, research institutions, NGOs, the private sector, international organizations and media, with a larger proportion of female respondents (62.5 per cent of all 24 respondents).
All individual information collected in the four questionnaires was treated with utmost confidentiality. Only the aggregate summary of information was presented.

03 Assessment Report of Gender Statistics and the National Statistical System

3.1
National Statistic System (NSS) Level

The current legislative framework on statistics in Egypt precedes the launch of the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the African Charter of Statistics. As such, it does not reflect the increasing demand on data and the requirements to report on international commitments. Furthermore, there is a need to revise the coordination mechanisms to enable regular data user-producer interaction and to take into consideration the data revolution and its implication on the arena of statistics. For these reasons, the report recommends updating the legislative framework governing statistics in Egypt.

The current challenges in the current legislative framework can be addressed by following the recommendations of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (2004), which specified that each developing country should design a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). A NSDS is an important instrument to facilitate the aforementioned coordination between statistics producers and users; however, an updated statistical law or legislation will still be needed. Such legislation should aim to achieve a higher level of transparency, be more inclusive, and take into consideration technological advances.

The National Statistical System Assessment conducted in 2015 pointed to a number of challenges that the Egyptian National Statistical System faces. It cited challenges in coordination among a growing number of stakeholders (from public and private sectors) and noted the non-systematic procedures for taking into account data users' needs that are weakening the NSS. Furthermore, it found that consistency of standards, harmonization of statistical concepts and definitions, and quality assurance are not maintained across all line ministries.

Results of the capacity assessment conducted under this review indicate that there is some coordination between CAPMAS and other ministries, though it needs to be strengthened. Coordination mechanisms exist between CAPMAS, the Authority of Social Insurance, the CBE, and the Ministries of: Education,

Health and Population, Tourism, Finance, Agriculture, Social Solidarity, Local Development, and Investment. Coordination between CAPMAS and other stakeholders needs to be strengthened in the following areas: 1) compiling data, 2) consulting on definitions/concepts/ methodologies for data collection, 3) setting priorities for data collection, 4) verifying the quality of data collected, 5) data analysis, and 6) data dissemination. Census data were used by most ministries to compute gender indicators.

Users of gender statistics produced by CAPMAS are generally satisfied with the quality of gender data, as most respondents describe the gender statistics produced by CAPMAS as partially meeting their needs; correctly estimating or describing the characteristics they are designed to measure; timely; easily accessible on CAPMAS website; and coherent within data sets, across data sets, and over time.

Furthermore, most respondents are aware of methodological aspects of gender statistics, including in surveys and censuses, but none reported seeing or using metadata – including definition, source, unit or method of computation. This is in line with the 2015 assessment summarized above regarding the lack of consistency of standards, harmonization of statistical concepts and definitions, and quality assurance across all line ministries.

When asking users about the purpose of using gender statistics, "analysis of current developments for short-term decision-making" was the most common purpose cited, followed by "targeting beneficiaries and programmes".

Specific examples were mentioned, including: "using gender gaps in education, labour force participation and employment in government decisions and public policies" and "using indicators on gender-based violence and on harmful practices to design interventions". Furthermore, there is an indication that gender data were used in teaching courses and training programmes related to women's empowerment. "Research purposes", "general economic information" and "analysis of trends for longer-term policy

formulation" were identified as the purpose of using gender statistics by fewer respondents. Furthermore, the assessment indicated that there is a significant demand for additional gender data, as a majority of respondents (22 out of 24) indicated that they need more data on gender issues, with the following areas specifically mentioned:

- Marriage and divorce, including its relation to women's labour force participation
- Statistics and issues facing women drug users
- Digital transformation for the economic empowerment of women, including data on women's computer literacy, access and use of the Internet, mobile phones, and digital financial services
- The impact of environmental factors on women's well-being
- Gender gaps/inequality in social and economic indicators
- Life table and gaps in life expectancy at the governorate level
- Women and girls with disabilities and their performance in education and employment
- Facilities available to empower women and girls with disabilities, including distance learning and convenient transportation
- Socioeconomic data on female-headed households, women and men divorcees and widows
- Obesity by sex
- Reproductive health and reproductive intentions of youth
- Women's economic decision-making at the household level and at the public level
- Gender wage gaps
- Sexual harassment against women
- Publishing gender data in a way that reflects gender gaps within different segments of the population (labour force participation, occupation, geographic areas), and
- The role and effect of religion on women's empowerment.

This long list shows that there is a demand among users for data covering more areas related to women's empowerment and for more disaggregation of results by sex and other characteristics, such as disability. Such unmet needs suggest that a wider scope of user-producer interaction is needed in setting the agenda of data collection and data analysis for gender statistics.

The dissemination and communication of gender statistics is essential to ensure the full utilization of the information produced. The following are the main recommendations to improve the availability, accessibility and use of gender statistics derived from the users' responses:

- Disseminating gender statistics at a wider scale to make them easily accessible for different target groups. This can be achieved through dedicated publications on gender equality and women's empowerment issues from ENOW and line ministries, CAPMAS statistical publications, reports by research organizations, newspaper articles, online databases such as ENOW, and social media accounts of NCW, CAPMAS, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, and others.
- Improving coordination mechanism between CAPMAS and different users of gender statistics to identify the user's needs and satisfaction. Strengthening channels of communication between CAPMAS and statistics users will guide CAPMAS on what kind of products and information is needed to report on gender equality and produce gender-sensitive policies. At the same time, users can benefit from CAPMAS' technical expertise in statistics, improving their data literacy levels and capacity to use statistics and communicate them to the general public.

3.2
National Statistical Office (NSO) level

Egypt established its National Statistical Office (NSO) in 1870 under the Ministry of Treasury and the first census was in 1882. Since then, the NSO played an important role in institutionalizing data-collection activities, including implementing a census every 10 years. It also contributed to informing public policies and played an important role at the regional level, supporting NSOs in many Arab countries.

In 1964, a Presidential Decree merged the NSO's Statistical Authority and Census and Public Mobilization Department to form CAPMAS as an independent authority. Presidential Decree no. 2915 stated the goal, objectives, and governance of CAPMAS and provided for the establishment of Central Statistics Departments in each ministry and administrative authority. This provision is significant, as it enables state organs to collect, manage, use, and disseminate statistics in their areas of jurisdiction. The decree also allowed CAPMAS to supervise and inspect computers in all sectors. This provision empowers CAPMAS to coordinate the establishment of databases across the public sector and facilitate the sharing of statistical data and information.

CAPMAS's production of gender statistics conforms to international standards and guidelines, including the UN's 2016 Integrating a gender perspective into against women statistical surveys, the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016, and the Gender Statistics Handbook. Based on its participation in the UN Statistical Commission and in regional statistical commissions — with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) and the African Union (AU) — CAPMAS is leading efforts at the national level to ensure that classifications and definitions are harmonized among data producers to minimize inconsistency and use a common language to define and calculate indicators . One of the main strengths of CAPMAS regarding gender statistics is the existence of a Gender Statistics Unit (GSU) in the organization. Established by CAPMAS in 1998, the GSU is part of the "Population Statistics and Census Division". Statisticians working in the Unit (approximately 10–15 staff) have a good understanding of its role as an enabler of women's empowerment. They envisage their role as a comprehensive one, to compile gender statistics and maintain gender statistics databases, analyse data from a gender perspective, disseminate gender statistics via publications and/or the website, ensure that a gender perspective is included in all aspects of statistical production within CAPMAS, and integrate a gender perspective in statistics training.

GSU priorities for gender-sensitive statistical data collection in the coming three years include: a survey on violence against women, time-use survey, and reviewing household surveys with a gender perspective. Its priorities related to producing gender equality indicators include reporting on the gender-specific SDG indicators and the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Other data-collection activities are also needed – such as on female labour force participation, financial inclusion, and the care economy – to support public policies for women's empowerment.

Funding infrastructure for the GSU is a challenge in the absence of a dedicated budget for gender statistics within the overall national budget for statistics. Resources are made available on an ad-hoc basis and no criteria are used to deliberately include gender in the national budgeting process for statistics. Furthermore, it is not possible to verify disbursement and commitments. Hence, the role of external funding is crucial to producing gender statistics. Resources allocated for conducting household surveys that address gender issues, such as the Gender-based Violence Survey, come from international donors, and that was upon the specific request of the NCW. This donor dependence is not confined to genderstatistics, as several surveys conducted by CAPMAS depend fully or partially on funding from international organizations, such as the ELMPS, Survey of Young People in Egypt, Time Use, and others.

CAPMAS collaborates with the NCW, MoE, MoHP and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in setting priorities and in collecting and analysing gender data. Collaboration with other ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Solidarity, and Ministry of Planning and Development needs to be strengthened further. Similarly, collaboration with other statistics users and experts on gender issues, such as academia and civil society, should be improved to support information- and knowledge-sharing.

CAPMAS also collaborates with several international and regional organizations, including the AU, EU, UNICEF, UN-ESCWA, UN Women, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to strengthen the gender statistical system, to get methodological feedback on gender statistics production and to organize training related to gender statistics.

3.3
Individual level

The 2015 assessment of the NSS also pointed to challenges at the individual level. Given that most CAPMAS staff are nearing retirement age (with about 70 per cent over the age of 50), the institution risks losing most of its experienced staff, leading to a loss of institutional knowledge and expertise. Most staff working on gender statistics are concentrated in the Gender Statistics Unit (GSU).

The current assessment confirmed that CAPMAS is investing in human resources, as all statisticians working in the GSU attended at least one gender-statistics-related professional meeting, workshop or training event during the last 12 months. These include events organized by the UN Statistical Commission, UN-ESCWA gender statistics training programme, Mediterranean Dialogue on gender statistics, AU workshop on producing and using gender statistics, and NCW meetings on the NSEEW. Furthermore, CAPMAS supports line ministries to provide gender statistics training programmes, such as the training offered to equal opportunity units. Technical training covers skills and knowledge relevant to gender equality and gender statistics.

Statisticians working in the GSU tend to be highly motivated, as all of them agree that dealing with statistics specific to gender increases their work satisfaction and self-motivation. Similarly, there is agreement among all statisticians in the Unit that working on gender statistics gives them more visibility and provides them with more career opportunities. However, CAPMAS does not have incentives in place to enhance the retention of gender statistics staff and reduce turnover.

According to the assessment, statisticians working in the GSU express a need to learn more about soft skills, including statistical coordination mechanisms and tools to promote an effective and well-coordinated gender statistical system, as well as ways of presenting gender information to users. This observation reinforces the need for better coordination mechanisms, which is lacking for both sides (users and producers). Support for this area should be given priority, given that both sides report this need.

ASSESSMENT OF GENDER STATISTICS GAPS

ASSESSMENT OF GENDER STATISTICS GAPS

ADAPT methodology

PARIS21 has developed the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT), an innovative web-based tool that National Statistical Offices and other data producers can use to adapt their data production to the priority data needs of policymakers and adjust data plans by connecting data demand to data supply. ADAPT uses database-management technology and is hosted on a free and secure cloud-based set-up. Within an NSS, the tool can be accessed by multiple users simultaneously. It features multilingual support and can be customized according to specific country needs. The tool is consultative.

and brings together development stakeholders in the promotion of evidence in policy design and monitoring. Furthermore, it reinforces a coordinated data infrastructure in a national or regional context[16]

For the purposes of this review, ADAPT was used to provide an overview of the availability of gender data in Egypt, as reported by CAPMAS in 2019. It shows how well the production of gender data satisfies the demands of gender indicators for the SDGs and the NSEEW. The following sections present the findings of this analysis.

Overview of gender indicators from different data sources

1. Census

- Egypt has a long series of population censuses starting from 1882. Census data are usually sex-disaggregated and provide valuable information on age, educational level, marital status, employment and occupation. The latest Census (2017) shed light on the narrow educational achievement gender gap, even though female illiteracy remains high. It also provided estimates of the prevalence of early marriage and of divorce, as well as the demographic characteristics of the population in Egypt, such as the fact that males surprisingly outnumber females among older age groups (60+). Public use microdata (10 per cent of the harmonized sample) are available through IPUMS International (https://international.ipums.org/international).

2. Regular household surveys

- **The Labour Force Survey** is conducted four times per year and provides an estimate of labour force participation and unemployment by sex. Public use microdata (100 per cent of the sample) are available through the CAPMAS website.
- **The Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey** (2017) is conducted every other year and is widely disseminated and used to estimate poverty at the governorate level. It would be useful to calculate poverty for female-headed households, as it might reveal a discrepancy from other households. Microdata (50 per cent of the sample) are available through the CAPMAS website.
- **The Economic Census** is the main source for information about economic activities in Egypt that focuses on economic establishments in various sectors. It was conducted in 1991/1992, 1996/1997, 2000/2001, 2012/2013 and 2017/2018 (the fifth). Microdata (50 per cent of the sample) are available through the CAPMAS website.

(16) PARIS21. 2019. ADAPT Manual Version 1.2. https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/ADAPT_Manual_April%202019_Final_v1.2.pdf

3. Irregular household surveys

- **The Egyptian Demographic and Health Survey** (EDHS) has been conducted regularly in Egypt with support from USAID since 1988. Even though its main emphasis is on fertility and its determinants, it provides a wealth of data on infant mortality, girls' education, violence against women, as well as a range of metrics on maternal health and nutrition. The last EDHS was conducted in 2014. CAPMAS is planning to conduct the Egypt Family and Health Survey in 2021 as a replacement of the EDHS and as a means of bridging the information gaps needed. Microdata are available from www.dhsprogram.com.

- **The Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey**[17] has been carried out by the Economic Research Forum in cooperation with CAPMAS since 1998. Three other rounds were carried out in 2006, 2012 and 2018. The sustainability of future rounds depends on available funding. The ELMPS is a wide-ranging, nationally representative panel survey that covers topics such as parental background, education, housing, access to services, residential mobility, migration and remittances, time use, marriage patterns and costs, fertility, women's decision-making and empowerment, job dynamics, savings and borrowing behaviour, the operation of household enterprises and farms, in addition to the usual focus on employment, unemployment and earnings in typical labour force surveys. In addition to the survey's panel design, which permits the study of various phenomena over time, it also contains a large number of retrospective questions about the timing of major life events – such as education, residential mobility, jobs, marriage and fertility. The survey has become the mainstay of labour market and human resource development research in Egypt, being the first and most comprehensive source of publicly available microdata on the subject. The data are available through ERF OAMDI (www.erfdataportal.com).

- **The Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey** is a national household survey first carried out in 2015 by CAPMAS in cooperation with NCW and UNFPA. It estimates the prevalence of the different types and forms of gender-based violence inflicted on women and girls in the age group of 18–64 years and its impact on women's health, reproductive health[18] and general well-being. It also measures the associated economic costs on their families, society and the State as a whole. Despite the challenges in measuring prevalence of VAW globally, and the ethical and safety concerns for respondents, the methodology used for data collection and analysis complied with international standards (codes and classifications). The results of this survey guided policymakers and planners in the formulation of evidence-based strategies to eliminate gender-based violence in Egypt. The survey findings were published on the CAPMAS website, through press releases, and shared with researchers and academics[19]. Microdata (50 per cent of the sample) are available upon request through the CAPMAS website.

- **The International Men and Gender Equality Survey** (IMAGES) is a comprehensive study on men's attitudes and practices – along with women's opinions and reports of men's practices – on a wide variety of topics related to gender equality and women's empowerment. Consisting of both a household survey and companion qualitative research, the overall goal of IMAGES is to build understanding of men's practices and attitudes in order to inform gender equality and women's empowerment policies through the engagement of men and boys. The IMAGES Egypt Key Findings Report 2017 was conducted by local partner organizations, including El-Zanaty and Associates (for the quantitative research) and the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo (for the qualitative research), within the scope of the UN Women Regional Programme "Men and Women for Gender Equality". The study was conducted under the auspices of the NCW, with the approval of CAPMAS, and can be accessed at https://egypt.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/04/images-study.

- **The Survey of Young People in Egypt** (SYPE) was conducted by the Population Council in 2009 and 2014. The survey covers youth between the ages of 10 and 29 and focuses on key aspects of their lives including education, employment, health, family formation, migration, reproductive health, social issues and civic/political participation. The data are available through ERF OAMDI (www.erfdataportal.com).

(17) Assaad, R. and Krafft, C. 2013. The Egypt Labor Market Panel Survey: Introducing the 2012 Round. Economic Research Forum, Working Paper 758. http://erf.org.eg/publications/egypt-labor-market-panel-survey-introducing-2012-round/
(18) See definition in the glossary (Appendix 1).
(19) https://egypt.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Costs%20of%20the%20impact%20of%20Gender%20Based%20Violence%20%28GBV%29%20WEB.pdf

- **The Time-Use Survey** (TUS) was conducted in 2015 by CAPMAS, in partnership with the NCW and the AfDB. The survey provided important data on unpaid work, which is predominantly performed by women. Results of the survey can be used to estimate the burden of unpaid work women and girls are bearing. The survey report is publicly available, and the microdata (50 per cent of the sample) are available upon request through the CAPMAS website.

- **The Stepwise Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) risk factors survey** in Egypt (Egypt STEPS) is a surveillance tool recommended by the World Health Organization that was conducted in 2011/2012 and most recently in 2016/2017. It was planned by MoHP in cooperation with CAPMAS and was funded and technically supported by the WHO Representative Office in Egypt. The main objectives of this household survey are to determine the status of NCDs and associated risk factors among adults, to track the direction and magnitude of NCDs trends, and support the Government in assessing and evaluating NCDs

national health strategies and policies. The survey targets a sample of Egyptian adults aged 15–69, for both sexes, which is drawn from a random sample of selected households. The survey collected data on sociodemographic characteristics, economic status, behavioral risk factors, physical measurements (blood pressure and anthropometric measurements), in addition to biochemical investigations (fasting plasma glucose, fasting total cholesterol and lipid profile and 24-hour urine sodium). The final report showed the results disaggregated by sex. Despite the importance of this survey, the report is not available on the CAPMAS website and the microdata are not available for public use.

- **The World Bank Enterprise Survey** focuses on many aspects related to the business environment, including those that are enabling or constraining for private sector firms. The Enterprise Survey is repeated every four years, with the latest conducted in Egypt in 2020. Data are available through   www.enterprisesurveys.org

4. Values and attitude surveys

Values and attitude surveys[20] addressing gender issues are important to understand the impact of culture on women's empowerment in Egypt. These surveys use a set of questions that reflect public attitudes towards equal opportunities in education, employment, political roles and leadership. Results are usually disaggregated by age, sex, place of residence and educational level to explain how the values system differs across segments of the population.

Several global and regional surveys were conducted in Egypt, including the World Values Survey, the Arab Barometer Survey, and the Arab Trans Survey. Several questions are standardized across these surveys and can be compared. The

main advantage of these surveys compared to other sources of gender statistics mentioned above is the availability of their microdata for public use, which increases the ability to transform data into knowledge and to inform public policies based on evidence. Furthermore, these surveys allow results to be compared across countries, which might be informative in public debates on gender issues. However, in many cases, the sample size for global surveys typically does not allow for disaggregated results – a disadvantage that can be overcome with national public opinion surveys, where the sample usually allows for disaggregation across multiple dimensions.

Vital statistics and administrative records

Egypt has a strong system of vital statistics, which is widely used to produce gender-based indicators related to fertility, mortality, marriage, and divorce. Vital statistics are validated by CAPMAS, which is not the case with other administrative records. Administrative records[21] are available and updated in many sectors, but they are not utilized to produce knowledge related to gender issues. A window of opportunity is opening with the strong trend towards building national databases in different agencies and sectors. This will allow sex-disaggregated data to be

produced for many indicators that were previously unavailable, including social security nets, social insurance in the private sector, financial inclusion, cases in court, car ownership, etc. However, CAPMAS will have to be closely involved to ensure data quality and provide guidance on the use of administrative records for statistical purposes. Although these sources are readily available, there is a long process to make them fit for purpose to produce gender statistics. This harkens to the coordination challenges cited in the capacity gaps assessment above.

Detailed gender data gaps assessment

Considering this report's stock-taking of programmes and activities related to gender statistics, this assessment of the gaps in gender statistics focuses primarily on gaps related to gender-specific SDG indicators and gaps related to the NSEEW.

Gaps related to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

1. Demand side

The 2030 Agenda features 17 goals, including Goal 5 specifically on gender equality, while gender is mainstreamed in 10 other goals, as illustrated in Figure 4 below. To monitor progress towards gender equality, a set of 54 gender-specific SDG indicators [22] (out of a total of 232) were developed, which measure gender issues across these 11 goals. However, in March 2020, the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) revised the SDG indicator framework. As a result, the total number of unique gender-specific SDG indicators became 51 (instead of 54). The assessment of gender data gaps for this report was conducted following the SDG indicator framework updated in 2019 (based on the 54 gender-specific SDG indicators).

It is worth mentioning that the number of gender-relevant SDG indicators identified by the UN Statistical Division (updated on March 2018)[23] is more than the number of indicators prioritized by UN Women. During the UN Statistical Commissions fifty-first session, held in March 2020, it was agreed that the Advisory Group on Gender Indicators will revisit the 80 SDG indicators previously identified by the Group as gender-relevant and the 54 indicators prioritized by UN Women, following potential changes that could result from the 2020 comprehensive review of the SDGs. Once agreed, the list of gender-relevant SDG indicators will be officially submitted by the Group's co-chairs to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators to contribute to its workstream on data disaggregation.

(20) Values and attitudes surveys are not considered part of "official statistics", however they are mentioned in the report as they are considered one of the cross-cutting impediments to women's empowerment and gender equality.
(21) See definition in the glossary (Appendix 1).

(22) The assessment of data gaps for this report was done following the SDG indicator framework updated in 2019.
(23) The 80 gender-relevant SDG indicators updated on March 2018 can be found at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/gender/documents/14Mar2018_Gender_relevant_SDG_indicators_MB-HSS.pdf

FIGURE 4:
SDG gender indicators, by Goal

Source: UN Women. 2018

The **54** gender-specific SDG indicators can be divided into

38 Indicators that require sex-disaggregated data

16 Indicators that reflect gender issues but do not require comparing males to females due to their focus on one group
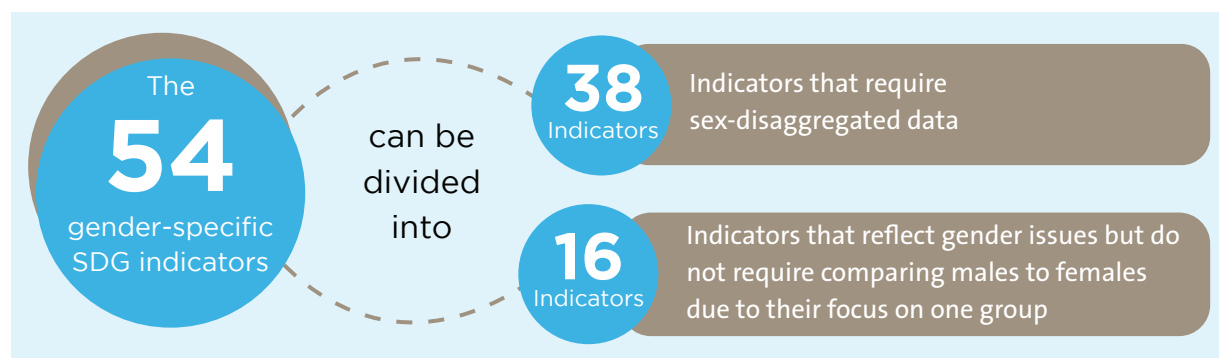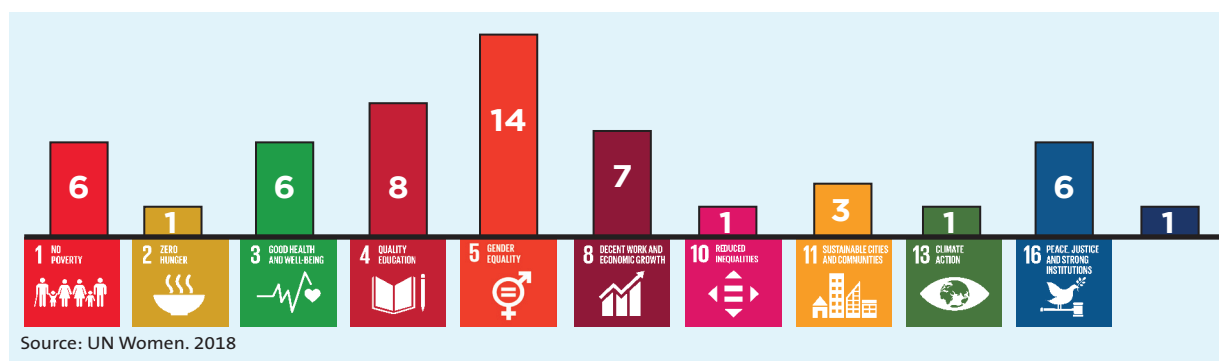
2. Tier classification

All indicators[24] are classified according to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), into three tiers,[25] as follows:

- Tier 1: The indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced for at least 50 per cent of countries.
- Tier 2: The indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.
- Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator.

Tier classification is important, because all gender indicators lie in Tier 1 or Tier 2, meaning that concept and methodology for measuring these indicators are available, as of 2020. This is a noticeable improvement for gender statistics.

In examining the 54 gender-specific indicators[26] within the global monitoring framework, 15 (28 per cent) were produced with enough regularity to be classified as Tier I by the IAEG-SDGs. Only three of the 15 indicators fell under SDG 5 (indicators 5.3.1, on the proportion of women aged 20–24 years married before age 15 and before age 18; 5.3.2, on the proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age; and 5.5.2, on women in managerial positions)[27].

Another 31 of the 54 gender-specific indicators (57 per cent) were classified as Tier II, where international standards exist but data gaps remain in a significant number of countries. Furthermore, 5 (9 per cent) are Tier III[28], meaning that there is no internationally established methodology because they are new and/or were not part of global monitoring efforts until now. The remaining three gender-specific indicators (6 per cent) had components spanning multiple tiers. Among the 14 indicators for measuring Goal 5, three were classified as Tier I, 10 as Tier II and one as Tier I/II. Appendix 4 includes the list of all gender-specific indicators.

(24) Note: The list is subject to revision and updates. In general, it is worth noting that since the 2020 update, which is a timeline beyond the scope of this review, all indicators are now Tier I and Tier II (and 1 of the 54 indicators was deleted from the framework).
(25) UNSTATS, IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators, Available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/

(26) This assessment precedes the revision of the SDG indicator framework by the UNSC (March 2020) where the total number of unique gender-specific SDG indicators is 51 (instead of 54).
(27) Indicator 5.b.1, on individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex, is classified as Tier II at the global level, but it is available for Egypt.
(28) The classification predates the 2020 review of the SDGs, since which no Tier III indictors exist anymore.

2.1
Data disaggregation

To ensure that no one is left behind, disaggregated and quality statistical data are essential to highlight the disparities that exist between different groups. This enables policies and interventions to better target vulnerable populations. Considering this, the SDG indicators call for disaggregation on multiple dimensions to uncover potential inequalities. There are eight main disaggregation variables that need to be considered for SDG monitoring: sex, age, ethnicity, disability status, income (wealth), migrant status, geographic location and race.

As illustrated in Table 3, of the 54 gender-specific SDG indicators, 22 need to be disaggregated by age to reflect the disparities between cohorts. In addition, 11 indicators should be disaggregated by disability status to identify differences in social protection coverage, quality education, economic participation and earnings, civic participation, and protection from harassment and violence. Disaggregation by wealth, work status and residency are also required to further unpack the disparities among subpopulations. Three indicators need to be reported according to levels of wealth, and two indicators must distinguish between urban and rural residents. Finally, three indicators require disaggregation by employment status.

TABLE 3:
SDG gender-specific indicators[29] according to the required disaggregation

Required disaggregation	# of indicators
Sex	38
Age	22
Disability	11
Wealth	3
Residency (urban/rural)	2
Occupation/work status	3

(29) Four gender-specific SDG indicators within the global monitoring framework are not included in this gap analysis as they are qualitative and not in the gender statistics domain. They include SDG 5.6.2, SDG 5.a.2, SDG 5.c.1 and SDG 13.b.1.

2.2
Supply side

Reflecting the demand for gender-specific indicators, Egypt has been collecting data and information on the status of women in an effort coordinated by CAPMAS in consultation with NCW. Of the 54 gender-specific SDG indicators detailed above, 53 are applicable to the Egyptian context. The only one excluded is indicator 16.1.2 (conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and cause), which is relevant to countries considered 'in conflict' and does not apply to Egypt.

2.3
Indicators Availability

In Egypt, based on the analysis using the ADAPT tool, of the 53 gender-specific SDG indicators, data are only available for 27 (51 per cent). Table 4 illustrates the distribution of these gender-specific indicators across the 11 SDGs. For each Goal, the table shows the number of indicators with available data in Egypt, illustrating that the overall data availability of gender indicators varies across the SDGs.

No available data exist for the six indicators captured within Goals 2, 10, 11 and 13. Only one out of the five indicators measuring Goal 16 and only two out of eight indicators measuring Goal 4 are available. Availability of data is higher for indicators measuring Goal 1 (3 out of 6), Goal 3 (5 out of 6), Goal 5 (10 out of 14), Goal 8 (5 out of 7), and Goal 17 (1 out of 1).
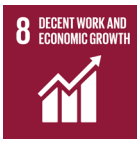
TABLE 4:
Availability of data for the gender-specific SDG indicators in Egypt

Sustainable Development Goals	Gender-specific indicators	Available Indicators
Goal 1: No Poverty	6	3
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	1	0
Goal 3: Good Health & Well-being	6	5
Goal 4: Quality Education	8	2
Goal 5: Gender Equality	14	10
Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	7	5
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	1	0
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	3	0
Goal 13: Climate Action	1	0
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5	1
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	1	1
Total	53	27

SDG gender-specific indicators where data is not available in Egypt (per the meta data)

Note: the UN Statistical Commission revised the SDG indicator framework in its session held in March 2020. As a result, the total number of unique gender-specific SDG indicators have become 51, instead of 54. Please refer to Appendix 4 for the updated list. Please also refer to the SDGs indicators for the metadata repository

Goal	Indicators	Tier	Data available
1 NO POVERTY	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier II	No
	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Tier II	No
	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Tier II	No
2 ZERO HUNGER	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Tier II	No
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Tier I	No
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Tier I	No
	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Tier II	No
	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Tier II	No
	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Tier I/II	No
	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Tier II	No
	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Tier II	No
5 GENDER EQUALITY	5.1.1[30] Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex.	Tier II	No
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15–49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information, and education	Tier II	No

5 GENDER EQUALITY	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Tier II	No
	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier II	No
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Tier II	No
	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex (Deleted)	deleted	No
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	Tier II	No
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	No
	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	No
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Tier II	No
13 CLIMATE ACTION	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology, and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Tier II	No
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Tier II	No
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 29–18 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Tier II	No
	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Tier II	No
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Tier II	No

It worth mentioning that data for five 'available' indicators are not produced with sex-disaggregation, which reduces their viability as gender indicators. These five indicators are listed in Table 5. Modifying data-collection procedures to differentiate respondents by sex and publishing sex-disaggregated data is one low-hanging fruit that should be considered to improve the quality and availability of gender statistics to monitor the 2030 Agenda with minimal additional cost.

(30) The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Women's Machinery (NWMs), and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire comprising 45 yes/no questions under four areas of law: (i)overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) violence against women; (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv)marriage and family.

TABLE 5:
Indicators with no sex-disaggregated data, by tier

Indicator	Tier
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line	I
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure	II
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	I
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries	II
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	I

2.4
Gender indicators according to data sources

Household surveys and censuses are the main data sources for gender-specific SDG indicators (21 indicators out of the 27 where data is available), while six indicators come from administrative data.

Figure 5 classifies gender indicators by producer. As illustrated, CAPMAS is the main data producer, responsible for more than half of the gender-specific SDG indicators, followed by the Ministry of Health (5 indicators out of 27).

FIGURE 5:
Available gender-specific SDG indicators, by source of data

Source: Author's own calculations
Note: The World Bank produces data on the 'Proportion of population below the international poverty line' using the HIECS survey conducted by CAPMAS.
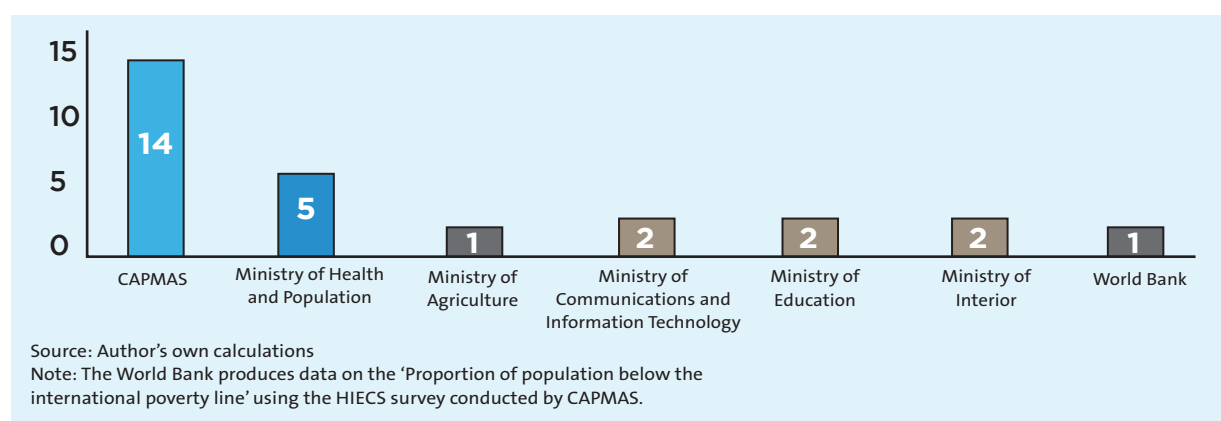
2.5
Reference period and frequency of data collection

Analysing the reference period of the indicators, Table 6 shows that, as of December 2020, the last observation available for almost half (13) of the indicators was the year 2015 or earlier.

Failing to update gender indicators regularly will impede proper and timely interventions and obscure progress achieved in empowering girls and women.

TABLE 6:
Gender-specific indicators, by year of latest available observation

Year	# of indicators	%
2010	1	3.7
2014	5	18.5
2015	7	25.9
2017	11	40.7
2018	3	11.1
Total	27	100.0

An analysis of the frequency of indicators (Figure 6) reveals that 11 out of the 27 available indicators are disseminated annually, and two indicators are available regularly every two years. Two additional indicators are made available every 10 years from the results of censuses (Population and Agricultural). However, it is not clear to what extent 12 other indicators can be updated regularly – especially those stemming from the Demographic and Health Survey, Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey and the Time-Use Survey.

Table 7 provides specific information regarding the data sources for the indicators and their periodicity.

FIGURE 6:
Gender indicators by frequency of dissemination
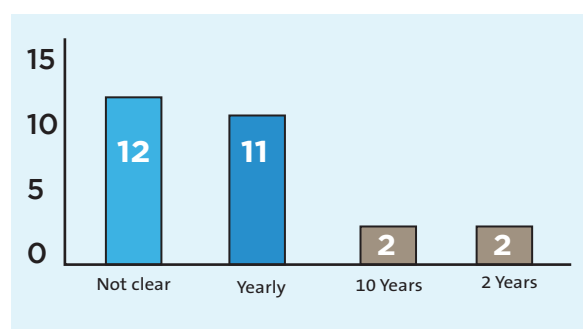
TABLE 7:
Data sources and periodicity of the available gender indicators

Data source	Indicators	Periodicity
Annual Bulletin of Employment and Wages	1	Yearly
Administrative data	5	Yearly
Labour Force Survey	3	Yearly
Work Injuries Bulletin	1	Yearly
Births and Deaths Bulletin	1	Yearly
Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey	2	2 years
Population census	1	10 years
Agricultural census	1	10 years
Demographic and Health Survey	4	Not clear
Child Labour Survey	1	Not clear
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Household Survey	1	Not clear
Survey of the economic cost of gender-based violence	4	Not clear
Time-Use Survey	1	Not clear
Survey of electronic indicators	1	Not clear
Total	27	

2.6
Gaps in disaggregated gender indicators

Although surveys are the main data source for most of the available gender indicators, this review reveals a clear gap in the data required for disaggregation. For example, 18 of the available indicators should be disaggregated by sex, but the review shows that only 13 are currently disaggregated by sex. Additionally, 11 indicators among the available 27 should have been disaggregated by age, but only six indicators satisfy this requirement. Furthermore, none of the available indicators are disaggregated by residency, disability status or occupation/work status, limiting opportunities to analyse intersectional vulnerability and failing the principle of 'leaving no one behind'.

FIGURE 7:

Required vs. available disaggregation for gender-specific indicators
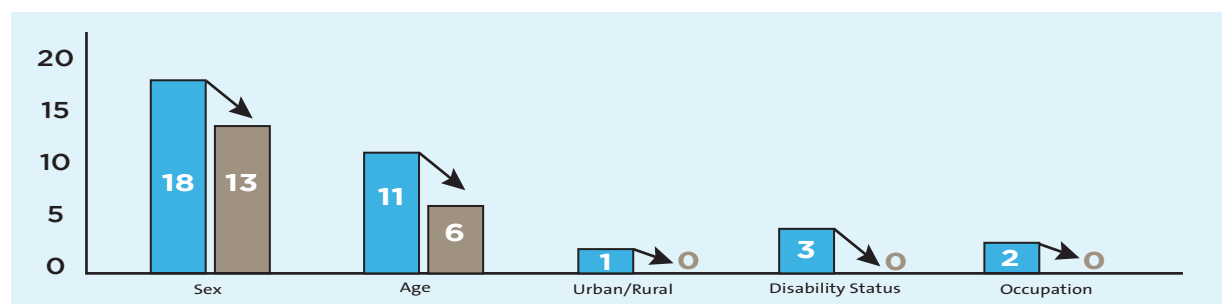
Therefore, reviewing the production of gender indicators with the required disaggregation must be considered a priority in the production of gender statistics going forward. This will enable researchers to highlight the disparities and inequality between different population groups, which would help determine the priorities and address disparities through appropriate programmes and policies.

Data gaps related to the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women

1. Demand side

In 2017, Egypt developed the NSEEW 2030[31] to fulfil Egypt's commitments to women's rights in the 2014 Egyptian Constitution as well as in binding international treaties and declarations to which Egypt is party. For example, Egypt submitted its combined eighth to tenth periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which made extensive use of gender data.

While the list of gender-specific indicators in the global SDG monitoring framework is extensive, there is a need to produce extra indicators to specifically monitor and evaluate women's empowerment in the context of Egypt. A set of 34 indicators were carefully developed to measure progress in each of the four pillars of the NSEEW, including: 6 indicators to measure women's leadership and political empowerment; 9 indicators to measure women's economic empowerment; 11 indicators to measure women social empowerment; and 8 indicators on women's protection. Table 8 provides detailed information on these indicators and classifies them as Type A, to refer to those disaggregated by sex, while type B indicators do not require sex-disaggregation but reflect gender issues. In Appendix 5, a mapping of the pillars of the NSEEW against the SDG targets is presented.

TABLE 8:

Indicators related to the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women

Pillar	ID	Indicators	Type
Political empowerment	PE1	Female voter turnout	A
	PE2	Percentage of women parliamentarians	A
	PE3	Percentage of women on local councils	A
	PE4	Percentage of women represented in judicial bodies	A
	PE5	Percentage of women in public posts	A
	PE6	Percentage of women in senior management posts	A

(31) Indicators are available on the Egyptian Women's Observatory www.enow.gov.eg

Economic empowerment	EE1	Percentage of breadwinning women below poverty line	A
	EE2	Percentage of women in the workforce	A
	EE3	Unemployment rate among women	A
	EE4	Percentage of women in administrative jobs	A
	EE5	Percentage of women in professional jobs	A
	EE6	Estimated pay gap between men and women	A
	EE7	Percentage of small enterprises run/owned by women	A
	EE8	Percentage of microfinance targeting women	A
	EE9	Percentage of women with bank accounts	A
Social Empowerment	SE1	Female illiteracy rate (over 10 years old)	A
	SE2	Female illiteracy rate (29–20 years old)	A
	SE3	Percentage of married women who use contraception	B
	SE4	Total reproduction rate (child/woman)	B
	SE5	Percentage of pregnant women who received care during pregnancy	B
	SE6	Percentage of pregnant women who delivered via caesarian section	B
	SE7	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 living birth)	B
	SE8	Life expectancy at birth	A
	SE9	Average no. of years women lived in good health	A
	SE10	Ratio of disabled women with regular jobs in the governmental sector	A
	SE11	No. of retirement homes	A
Protection	PR1	Percentage of women aged 29–20 who married before the age of 18	B
	PR2	Percentage of married women/women married before ages 29–20, who had children before the age of 20	B
	PR3	Percentage of women who were subjected to harassment during the previous year	B
	PR4	Percentage of ever-married women aged 49–15 who have undergone circumcision	B
	PR5	Percentage of girls under 19 years old who are expected to undergo circumcision	B
	PR6	Percentage of women who have been subjected to physical violence from their husbands	B
	PR7	Percentage of women who have been subjected to psychological violence from their husbands	B
	PR8	Percentage of women who have been subjected to sexual violence from their husbands	B

1.1
Data disaggregation

To monitor the level of inequality in achieving women's empowerment, data are also disaggregated by age, disability, wealth/income and residence. In Table 9, a disaggregation scheme is suggested for such monitoring to enhance the comprehensiveness of the data. Availability of such disaggregation will inform policies and help fine-tune interventions.

TABLE 9:

Gender indicators in the NSEEW, according to required disaggregation

NSEEW indicators		Disaggregated by					
		Sex	Age	Disability	Wealth/ Income	Residence Rural/ urban	Total
PE	**Political Empowerment**						
PE1	Female voter turnout	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
PE2	Percentage of women parliamentarians	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
PE3	Percentage of women on local councils	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
PE4	Percentage of women represented in judicial bodies	Yes					
PE5	Percentage of women in public posts	Yes					
PE6	Percentage of women in senior management posts	Yes	Yes				
EE	**Economic Empowerment**						
EE1	Percentage of breadwinning women below poverty line	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
EE2	Percentage of women in the workforce	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
EE3	Unemployment rate among women	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
EE4	Percentage of women in administrative jobs	Yes					
EE5	Percentage of women in professional jobs	Yes					
EE6	Estimated pay gap between men and women	Yes					

EE7	Percentage of small enterprises run/owned by women	Yes				Yes	
EE8	Percentage of microfinance targeting women	Yes				Yes	
EE9	Percentage of women with bank accounts	Yes			Yes	Yes	
SE	**Social Empowerment**						
SE1	Female illiteracy rate (over 10 years old)	Yes					
SE2	Female illiteracy rate (29–20 years old)	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
SE3	Percentage of married women who use contraception		Yes		Yes	Yes	
SE4	Total reproduction rate (child/woman)						
SE5	Percentage of pregnant women who received care during pregnancy				Yes	Yes	
SE6	Percentage of pregnant women who delivered via caesarian section			Yes			
SE7	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 living birth)				Yes	Yes	
SE8	Life expectancy at birth	Yes					
SE9	Average no. of years women lived in good health	Yes					
SE10	Ratio of disabled women with regular jobs in the governmental sector	Yes		Yes			
SE11	No. of retirement homes	Yes					

PR	Protection						
PR1	Percentage of women aged 29–20 who married before the age of 18				Yes	Yes	
PR2	Percentage of married women/ women married before ages 29–20, who had children before the age of 20				Yes	Yes	
PR3	Percentage of women who were subjected to harassment during the previous year		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
PR4	Percentage of ever-married women aged 49–15 who have undergone circumcision						
PR5	Percentage of girls under 19 years old who are expected to undergo circumcision				Yes	Yes	
PR6	Percentage of women who have been subjected to physical violence from their husbands		Yes				
PR7	Percentage of women who have been subjected to psychological violence from their husbands		Yes				
PR8	Percentage of women who have been subjected to sexual violence from their husbands		Yes				
Total		21	12	10	11	17	

2. Supply side

2.1
Data Availability

In Table 10, each of the 34 NSEEW indicators is classified according to its source of data to compute the indicator. One indicator has no previous data (EE1: Percentage of breadwinning women below poverty line) and should be considered in the future agenda for data dissemination. Furthermore, for indicator SE10 (ratio of disabled women with regular jobs in the governmental sector) data are not publicly accessible.

2.2
Gender indicators according to data sources

Administrative data are the source of seven indicators (PE2, PE3, PE4, PE5, PE6, SE10 and SE11). Administrative data can also be an alternative source for computing three other indicators (EE7, EE8 and SE7), which emphasizes the importance of integrating administrative data in monitoring gender-specific goals.

The Egypt Demographic and Health Survey provides eight indicators, followed by the Labour Force Survey (five indicators), the survey of the Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence (four indicators) and HIECS (one indicator). It is important to point out that all indicators measuring protection, in addition to four of the indicators used to measure social empowerment, are drawn from the EDHS. As such, it is important that the Egypt Family and Health Survey, that follows the EDHS, measures these indicators to bridge the information gaps needed to monitor the indicators of the NSEEW and gender-specific SDGs.

TABLE 10:
NSEEW indicators by primary source of data

Source of data	# of indicators	%
Demographic and Health Survey	8	%23.5
Administrative data	10	%29.4
Labour Force Survey	5	%14.7
Other surveys	7	%20.6
Survey/Census	2	%5.8
Survey/Administrative data	1	%2.9
Census/Administrative data	1	%2.9
Total	34	100.0

2.3
Reference period and periodicity

As mentioned, when the reference period and periodicity of data on gender-specific SDG indicators were analysed, it became clear that data for several indicators is outdated. Similarly, among the NSEEW indicators with available data, 15 of them (46.8 per cent) are outdated, with latest available data from 2015 or earlier. This finding reinforces the need to adopt a medium- and long-term strategy for data collection that ensures timely data production.

2.4
Data gaps in NSEEW indicators

Table 11 illustrates the availability, source, and year of the most recent data available. The table indicates that among the 34 indicators, 20 are estimated using survey data, 10 are estimated using administrative data, 2 are estimated using either survey or census data, and 2 can be estimated using either survey, census, or administrative data. For the 32 indicators that have available data, 15 indicators refer to 2015 or 2014 and the other indicators reflect more recent data.

TABLE 11:
NSEEW indicators by availability, source of data and latest available year

Pillar	ID	Availability	Source	Latest available year
Political empowerment	PE1	Yes	Exit polls for elections	2014[32]
	PE2	Yes	Administrative data	Current parliament
	PE3	Yes	Administrative data	Last local council
	PE4	Yes	Administrative data	2019
	PE5	Yes	Administrative data	2019
	PE6	Yes	Administrative data	2017
Economic Empowerment	EE1	No	Survey – HIECS	No previous data
	EE2	Yes	Survey – LFS	2018
	EE3	Yes	Survey – LFS	2018
	EE4	Yes	Survey – LFS	2018
	EE5	Yes	Survey – LFS	2018
	EE6	Yes	Survey – LFS	2018
	EE7	Yes	Economic Census / Administrative data	2019
	EE8	Yes	Administrative data	2019
	EE9	Yes	Survey	2019
Social Empowerment	SE1	Yes	Survey /Census	2017
	SE2	Yes	Survey /Census	2017
	SE3	Yes	Survey – DHS	2014
	SE4	Yes	Survey – DHS	2014
	SE5	Yes	Survey – DHS	2014
	SE6	Yes	Survey – DHS	2014
	SE7	Yes	Survey / Administrative data	2015
	SE8	Yes	Administrative data	2017
	SE9	Yes	Administrative data	2016
	SE10	No	Administrative data	No previous data
	SE11	Yes	Administrative data	2014
Protection	PR1	Yes	Survey – DHS	2014
	PR2	Yes	Survey – DHS	2014
	PR3	Yes	Survey – The Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey	2015
	PR4	Yes	Survey – DHS	2014
	PR5	Yes	Survey – DHS	2014
	PR6	Yes	Survey – The Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey	2015
	PR7	Yes	Survey – The Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey	2015
	PR8	Yes	Survey – The Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey	2015

(32)The availability of an updated indicator will depend on the possibility of conducting exit polls for future elections.

When comparing the availability of SDG and NSEEW indicators (Figure 8), we can see that the NSEEW gender indicators have more coverage (32 out of 34 indicators) than the SDG indicators (27 out of 53 indicators). However, it is worth noting that many of the indicators in both frameworks repeat or are similar.

FIGURE 8:
Gender-specific SDG and NSEEW indicators, by availability
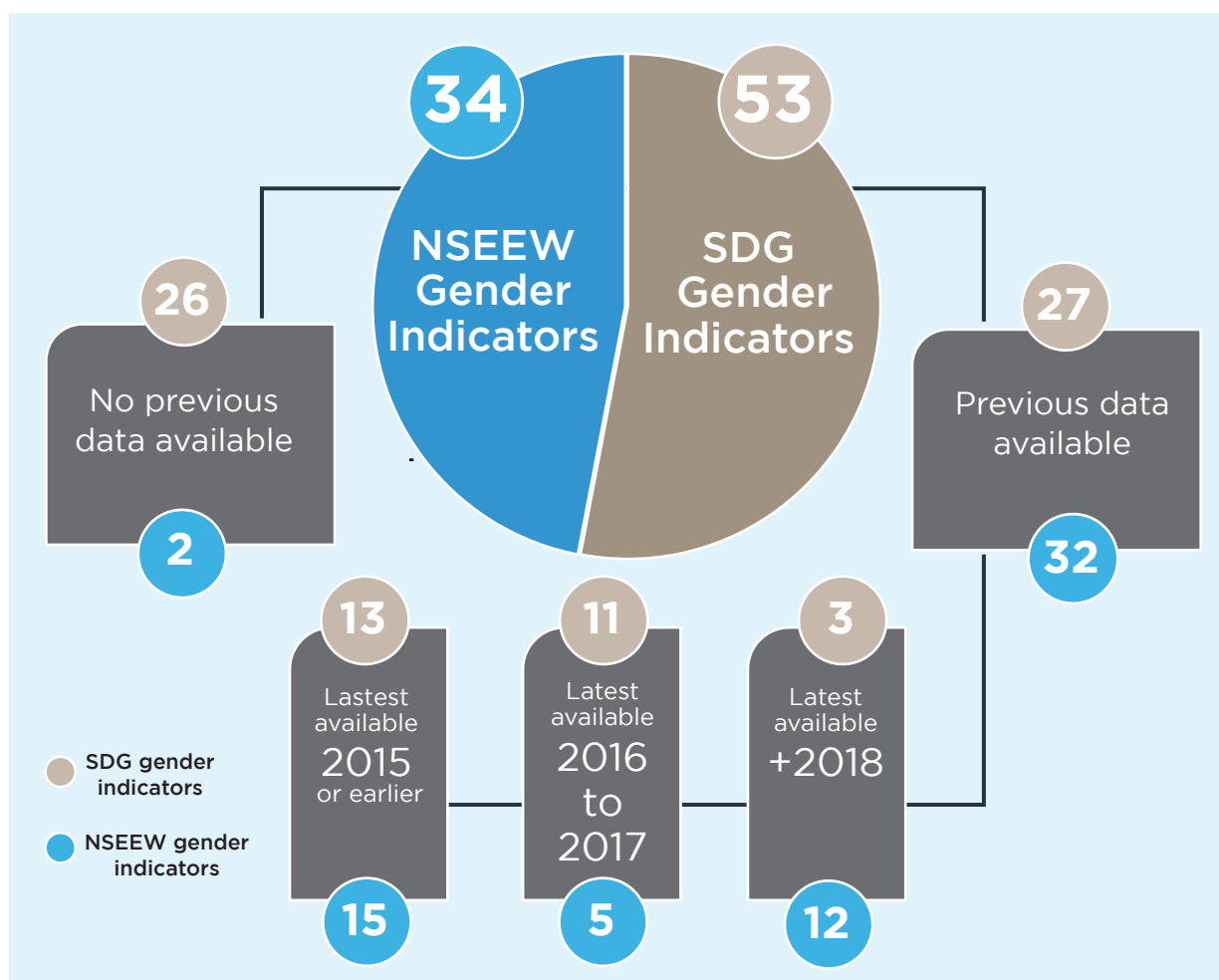
2.5
The United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators was agreed by the UNSC during its forty-fourth session in 2013 (E/CN.3/2013/33). The indicators are organized into five domains: 1) economic structures and access to resources, 2) education, 3) health and related services, 4) public life and decision-making, and 5) human rights of women and child. Each domain addresses one or more of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) critical areas of concern. The list contains a total of 52 quantitative indicators (22 out of them are already addressed in the SDGs indicators) and 11 qualitative indicators related to national norms. The minimum set has been revised to be aligned with the SDG indicators.

In general, the assessment shows that gender data is still not widely available to report on progress towards gender equality. One of the major concerns in this regard is the availability of regular data collection shown in some of the outdated indicators that have not been frequently collected. Moreover, the frequency of data collection also reflects the funding variability for gender data, particularly those indicators that come from specialized surveys. To ensure timely and current information on gender equality, there must be a systemic approach to funding for gender data collection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the desk review and on the results of the questionnaires administered to the head and staff of the GSU and to other producers and users of gender statistics in eleven line ministries and the Central Bank. Based on this review, the following recommendations seek to strengthen gender statistics in the Egyptian NSS.

1) Develop capacity of the National Statistical System:

• **Strengthen the current coordination mechanisms** with stakeholders to allow greater interaction among data producers and data users to foster dialogue around gender statistics at all stages of data production, communication, and use.

> • One suggestion would be to hold an annual forum for stakeholders to identify gender data gaps, plan new gender data-collection activities, and discuss how to better use alternative data sources, including registries and Big Data, to complement traditional data sources. Such a forum could be co-chaired by NCW and CAPMAS and engage all stakeholders in drafting its agenda. This could be complemented by a virtual platform for networking and knowledge-sharing on gender statistics, potentially as part of the ENOW.
>
> • Another option would be to establish an inter-agency working group on gender statistics, led by CAPMAS and NCW, to discuss issues around gender statistics and establish responsibilities for the NSS regarding gender data production and dissemination. A way of implementing this would be to establish and activate the statistics unit in each ministry to have full responsibilities for producing and disseminating gender data and statistics.

• **Update the statistics law to account for gender statistics and mandate sex-disaggregation across data produced by the NSS.** The law should also include the mandate of publishing gender data regularly and making it accessible to a broad audience. In the meantime, it is important to include gender statistics in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics to ensure that gender statistics remains a priority for data collection and dissemination. This will also lead to the development of an action plan to strengthen gender statistics in the short and medium-term. Action plans should be reviewed and adjusted according to needs, usually every one or two years.

• **Engage different stakeholders the data value chain for gender statistics,** from data collection to dissemination, through a two-way, win-win relationship. Stakeholders such as CSOs, the private sector and academia can provide valuable insights during the process of producing and communicating gender statistics.

> • CSOs and academia can help develop definitions for gender indicators, as well as identify the most pressing issues related to gender equality. Alongside media, these actors play a crucial role in data dissemination and making statistics accessible to the public.
>
> • The private sector has become a crucial actor when it comes to exploring alternative data sources. Strengthening relationships between the NSS and these stakeholders can lead to more and better gender statistics for inclusive public policies.

- **Improve capabilities of statisticians in ministries to analyse, produce and publish accurate gender statistics according to international standards.** The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the Insurance Authority all raised the need for capacity-development in this area. CAPMAS could provide training on the importance of gender statistics and gender-sensitive data collection methods to increase capacity.

- **Ensure sources of sustainable financing for gender data collection and the GSU at CAPMAS.** Unstable funding for activities related to gender statistics is a challenge to produce and disseminate information around gender equality. A dedicated line from public resources should be allocated to these

activities to ensure they remain a priority for the NSS and to reduce dependency on external funding.

- **Increase support and training opportunities for the GSU at CAPMAS.** The GSU is a main actor when it comes to gender statistics and ensuring it is equipped to fulfil its mandate is key to gender statistics in the country. Some of the main concerns include ensuring funding and training for GSU staff, as well as promoting their role in strengthening gender statistics. CAPMAS and other line ministries should support the relationship between GSU staff and other data producers to facilitate data sharing. In return, the GSU can provide guidance and training to users and producers of gender statistics across the data ecosystem.

2) Improve gender data collection to reduce information gaps:

- **Request that all data producers collect and disseminate their data in a sex-disaggregated format.** Missed opportunities include data on female poverty, land tenants and owners, recipients of credit and loans, and employees with social insurance – indicators that are produced for the general population but not currently disaggregated by sex. A couple of opportunities mentioned during the consultations with ministries include:

  - The Ministry of Agriculture is currently working on preparations for the upcoming agricultural census. Land ownership disaggregated by sex should be taken into consideration.
  - The Real Estate Tax Authority reported that it has created an automated database for taxes on built real estate, and it has not considered a field for sex disaggregation in the database. They reported that adding a field for sex after completing database development is possible by extracting sex information from the national ID. This would be an important addition to the database.

- **Improve standardization and documentation around gender data collection.** Setting standards and methods for data collection is important to ensure quality gender statistics. A first step towards standardization is developing metadata as part of the domestication of SDGs and for the

documenting data collection processes will also facilitate the production and use of gender data, as well as create a common understanding around complex issues.

- **Maximize the use of administrative data to monitor gender-specific SDG and NSEEW indicators.** Data producers can benefit from best practices and quality assurance guidance in the collection of gender data from administrative records. Beyond representing a low-cost alternative to household surveys, administrative sources could allow the analysis of smaller geographical areas, which could inform local programmes and interventions. The use of administrative records should be explored, with guidance from CAPMAS to ensure quality and training of staff in line ministries who are collecting relevant data. A mechanism for data sharing and quality assurance to enable administrative data re-use for gender statistics should also be considered. 51

- **Explore the use of non-conventional gender data sources,** Such as data generated through mobile phones and social media, or citizen-generated data. New tools for gender data collection have become a valuable source for information on gender equality. Exploring new data sources can provide multiple opportunities to close gender data gaps and foster innovation. However, training on collection methods and potential uses and challenges related to these sources will be needed to ensure quality. Partnerships with the private sector and international organizations can be beneficial in this regard.

3) Strengthen gender data use and dissemination:

- **Make gender data accessible by publishing them regularly in easy-to-use formats.** CAPMAS and relevant line ministries should publish their gender statistics on their websites to make them more accessible for researchers, journalists, and practitioners. An important consideration in this regard is publishing data that align with the needs of the target audience and take into consideration their data literacy level. Regular consultations with the main users of gender statistics can provide detailed information on their needs and satisfaction with statistical products.

- **Promote data literacy among gender statistics users** to help them understand and communicate the statistics correctly. One of the main challenges related to gender data use are low levels of knowledge of gender statistics and how they relate to gender issues. CAPMAS and the NCW can help improve this situation by providing training on the technical aspects of gender statistics, as well as the relevant gender issues in the country.

- **Build trust among gender statistics users and promote** the use of gender data through user-producer dialogue. By providing a space to gather among gender data users and producers, CAPMAS can build trust on official statistics and promote their use. Raising awareness around gender issues and why data matters to improve the situation of women and men is crucial to increase the use of gender statistics and enhance their dissemination.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Assaad, R. and Krafft, C. 2013. The Egypt Labor Market Panel Survey: Introducing the 2012 Round. Economic Research Forum, Working Paper 758. http://erf.org.eg/publications/egypt-labor-market-panel-survey-introducing-2012-round/

Bari, Farzana. 2005. Women's Political Participation: Issues and Challenges. Division for the Advancement of Women https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Women-%E2%80%99-s-Political-Participation-%3A-Issues-and-*-%28-Bari/56929580a608ee4677031f77c86309e2468fefd2?p2df

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). 2018. Household Income, Expenditures and Consumption Survey (HIECS). (2015 and 2017–2018). In Arabic.

— 2018. Labour Force Survey (2015–2018). In Arabic.

—. 2018. Statistical Yearbook. (2015–2018). In Arabic.

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, National Council for Women and UNFPA. 2015. The Egypt Economic Cost of Gender-Based Violence Survey. https://egypt.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Costs%20of%20the%20impact%20of%20Gender%20Based%20Violence%20%28GBV%29%20WEB.pdf

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2010. Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Egypt. CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). 2016. Development of National Gender Statistics Programmes. Conceptual Framework. https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/publications/files/conceptual-framework-development-national-gender-statistics-programmes-english_0.pdf

—. 2019. Arab Gender Lens 2019 Pocketbook: A Statistical Portrait of the Western Asia Region. https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/publications/files/conceptual-framework-development-national-gender-statistics-programmes-english_0.pdf

Ministry of Health and Population, El-Zanaty and Associates and ICF International. 2015. Egypt Demographic and Health Survey. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population and ICF. International. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/fr302/fr302.pdf

—. 2015. Egypt Health Issues Survey. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population and ICF. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR313/FR313.pdf

Mohammed, Margaret. 2009. Making invisible work more visible: gender and time use surveys with a focus in the Pacific and unpaid care work. Suva, Fiji: UNDP Pacific Centre.

National Council for Women. 2017. National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030. http://ncw.gov.eg/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/final-version-national-strategy-for-the-empowerment-of-egyptian-women-2030.pdf

National Council for Women. The National Observatory for Women (ENOW). https://en.enow.gov.eg/

OECD. 2011. Quality Framework and Guidelines for OECD Statistical Activities. https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=std/qfs(2011)1&doclanguage=en

—. 2016. Toolkit for Mainstreaming and Implementing Gender Equality: Implementing the 2015 OECD Recommendation on Gender Equality in Public Life. http://www.oecd.org/gov/toolkit-for-mainstreaming-and-implementing-gender-equality.pdf

Orozco, Amaia. 2010. Global Care Chains. Toward a rights-based global care-regime. INSTRAW (now part of UN Women): Santo Domingo.

PARIS21. 2007. Mainstreaming sectoral statistical system: a guide to planning a coordinated national statistical system by African Development Bank, PARIS21 and Intersect. https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/003_EN_Mainstreaming%20sectoral%20statistical%20systems%20in%20Africa%20-%20A%20guide%20to%20planning%20a%20coordinated%20national%20statistical%20system%20-%202007.pdf

———. 2014. Revised NSDS Guidelines. https://paris21.org/news-centre/news/new-nsds-guidelines

———. 2019. ADAPT Manual Version 1.2. https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/ADAPT_Manual_April%202019_Final_v1.2.pdf

———. 2019. Assessing Data and Statistical Capacity Gaps for Better Gender Statistics: Framework and Implementation Guidelines. https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/Framework%202020_update_web_0.pdf

———. 2020. Guidelines for Developing Statistical Capacity A Roadmap for Capacity Development 4.0. https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/UNV003_Guidelines%20for%20Capacity%20Development%20PRINT_0.pdf

UNDP. 2017. Data Ecosystems for Sustainable Development: An Assessment of Six Pilot Countries. https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Sustainable%20Development/Data%20Ecosystems%20for%20Sustainable%20Development.pdf

UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and UN Women. N.D. "Gender Equality, UN Coherence and You". https://www.unicef.org/gender/files/E_learning_Brochure_Final.pdf

United Nations. 1996. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The Fourth World Conference on Women. https://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/pdfs/Beijing_Declaration_and_Platform_for_Action.pdf

———. 2010. The World's Women 2010, Trends and Statistics, UN, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.K/19

———. 2012. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly 66/288. The future we want. A/RES/66/288.

———. 2014. Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, para 7.3.

United Nations General Assembly. 1993. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. December. Geneva, Switzerland (Articles 1 & 2).

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. 2010. Why Care Matters for Social Development, UNRISD Research and Policy Brief 9, UNRISD: Geneva

United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). 2016. Gender Statistics Manual: Integrating a Gender Perspective into Data Collection. Studies in Methods, Series F No. 111. Accessed 7 April 2020. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Handbooks/gender/Integrating-a-Gender-Perspective-into-Statistics-E.pdf

UN Women Bangladesh. 2018. Assessment of the Status of Gender Statistics in Bangladesh.

UN Women. 2018. Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2018/sdg-report-gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018-en.pdf?la=en&vs=4332

———. 2019. "Glossary of gender terms." UN Women Training Centre. https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/print.php?id=36&mode&hook=ALL&sortkey&sortorder&offset=0&pagelimit=10

UN Women and ICRW. 2011. Understanding and measuring women´s economic empowerment. https://www.icrw.org/wp-content/uploads/10/2016/Understanding-measuring-womens-economic-empowerment.pdf

World Economic Forum. 2012. The Global Gender Gap Report 2012. Hausmann, Ricardo, Laura D. Tyson, Saadia Zahidi (Eds). World Economic Forum: Geneva.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1.1
Accessibility

The accessibility of data products reflects how readily the data can be located and accessed. The range of different users leads to such considerations as multiple dissemination formats and selective presentation of metadata. Thus, accessibility includes the suitability of the form in which the data are available, the media of dissemination, and the availability of metadata and user support services. It also includes the affordability of the data to users in relation to its value to them and whether the user has reasonable opportunity to know that the data are available and how to access them.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.2
Accuracy

The accuracy of data products is the degree to which the data correctly estimate or describe the quantities or characteristics they are designed to measure. Accuracy refers to the closeness between the values provided and the (unknown) true values. Accuracy has many attributes, and in practical terms there is no single aggregate or overall measure of it. These attributes are typically measured or described in terms of the error, or the potential significance of error, introduced through individual sources.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.3
Administrative data

Administrative data are any data that public and private sector organizations and institutions routinely collect as part of their business or operational activities. Administrative data refers to any data a government agency other than a National Statistical Office generates through routine operations.
Source: UN Women. 2019.

1.4
Census

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country.
Source: United Nations. 2008

1.5
Coherence

The coherence of data products reflects the degree to which they are logically connected and mutually consistent. Coherence implies that the same term should not be used without explanation for different concepts or data items; that different terms should not be used without explanation for the same concept or data item; and that variations in methodology that might affect data values should not be made without explanation. Coherence in its loosest sense implies the data are "at least reconcilable." For example, if two data series purporting to cover the same phenomena differ, the differences in time of recording, valuation, and coverage should be identified so that the series can be reconciled. Coherence has four important sub-dimensions: within a data set, across data sets, over time, and across countries.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.6
Cost-efficiency

The cost-efficiency with which a product is produced is a measure of the costs and provider burden relative to the output. Provider burden is a cost that happens to be borne by the provider, but is a cost, nevertheless. Cost-efficiency must be taken into account in the production of data as it can affect quality in all dimensions. If a statistical product can be produced more efficiently with the same quality, then resources released can be used to produce or to improve the quality of more statistical products.
Source: OECD. 2011

1.7
Credibility

The credibility of data products refers to the confidence that users place in those products, based simply on their image of the data producer, i.e., the brand image. Confidence by users is built over time. One important aspect is trust in the objectivity of the data. This implies that the data are perceived to be produced professionally in accordance with appropriate statistical standards, and that policies and practices are transparent. For example, data are not manipulated, nor is their release timed in response to political pressure.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.8
Data quality

Data quality is the perceived ability of a set of data to serve its purpose in a given context. Data are considered to be of high quality if they are fit for their intended use, be it in operations, planning or decision-making.
Source: UN Women. 2019.

1.9
Data quality dimensions

Data quality considers seven dimensions: relevance, accuracy, credibility, timeliness, accessibility, interpretability and coherence.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.10
Empowerment of women and girls

Empowerment of women and girls concerns women and girls gaining power and control over their own lives. It involves awareness-raising, building self-confidence, the expansion of choices and increased access to and control over resources and actions to transform the structures and institutions which reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination and inequality. Statistics on the empowerment of women and girls should cover the following dimensions: (a) equal capabilities for women and men (such as education and health); (b) equal access to resources and opportunities for women and men (such as land, employment and credit); and (c) women's agency to use these rights, capabilities, resources and opportunities to make strategic choices and decisions in all areas of life (such as political participation, decision-making in communities and intrahousehold decision-making).
Source: UNSD. 2016.

1.11
Gender

Gender refers to socially constructed differences in attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to the social interactions and relations between women and men. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in roles and responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken and access to and control over resources, as well as in decision-making opportunities. These differences and inequalities between the sexes are shaped by the history of social relations and change over time and across cultures.
Source: UNSD. 2016.

1.12
Gender equality

Equality under the law, equality of opportunity, and equality of voice (the ability to influence and contribute to policymaking). This encompasses the concept of gender equity in terms of women's and men's fair and equal access to information, services, justice, resources, benefits and responsibilities.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.13
Gender gap

The term gender gap refers to any disparity between women and men's condition or position in society. It is often used to refer to a difference in average earnings between women and men, e.g. "gender pay gap." However, gender gaps can be found in many areas, such as the four pillars that the World Economic Forum uses to calculate its Gender Gap Index, namely: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment.
Source: World Economic Forum. 2012.

1.14
Gender indicators

Gender indicators are a useful tool in monitoring gender differences, gender-related changes over time and progress towards gender equality goals. In general, indicators are statistics with a reference point (a norm or a benchmark) against which value judgments can be made. Indicators have a normative nature, in the sense that a change from the reference point in a particular direction can be interpreted as "good" or "bad". In the case of gender statistics, the status of women in a particular country is usually evaluated by reference to (comparison with) the situation of men in that country. In a few cases, such as for maternal mortality or access to antenatal services, the norm is the situation of women in other countries.
Source: UNSD. 2016.

1.15
Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming (general) is defined as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.
Source: UNSD. 2016.

1.16
Gender norms

Gender norms are ideas about how men and women should be and act. We internalize and learn these "rules" early in life. This sets-up a lifecycle of gender socialization and stereotyping. Put another way, gender norms are the standards and expectations to which gender identity generally conforms, within a range that defines a particular society, culture and community at that point in time.
Source: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and UN Women. N.D.

1.17
Gender statistics

Gender statistics are defined as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life. Gender statistics are defined by the sum of the following characteristics: (a) data are collected and presented disaggregated by sex as a primary and overall classification; (b) data reflect gender issues; (c) data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives; and (d) data-collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender biases.
Source: UNSD. 2016.

1.18
Gender stereotypes

Gender stereotypes are simplistic generalizations about the gender attributes, differences and roles of women and men. Stereotypical characteristics about men are that they are competitive, acquisitive, autonomous, independent, confrontational, concerned about private goods. Parallel stereotypes of women hold that they are cooperative, nurturing, caring, connecting, group-oriented, concerned about public goods. Stereotypes are often used to justify gender discrimination more broadly and can be reflected and reinforced by traditional and modern theories, laws and institutional practices. Messages reinforcing gender stereotypes and the idea that women are inferior come in a variety of "packages" – from songs and advertising to traditional proverbs.

1.19
Gender wage gap

Generally defined as the difference between wages earned by men and wages earned by women. The gender wage gap is measured in various ways, but the most common methods typically look at the earnings of full-time, full year workers or the hourly wages of all workers, regardless of their employment type. OECD defines the wage gap as "the difference between male and female median wages divided by the male median wages". The European Union defines "the gender pay gap is the difference between men's and women's pay, based on the average difference in gross hourly earnings of all employees". A wide range of factors contribute to the gender wage gap, such as educational attainment, occupational choice, union status, job tenure, experience and family responsibilities, stereotypes about the work women and men "should do" and the way women and men "should" engage in the workforce.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.20
Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between females and males. The nature and extent of specific types of GBV vary across cultures, countries and regions. Examples include sexual violence, including sexual exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution; domestic violence; trafficking; forced/early marriage; harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation; honour killings; and widow inheritance.
There are different kinds of violence, including (but not limited to) physical, verbal, sexual, psychological, and socioeconomic violence.

- **Physical Violence:** Physical violence is an act attempting to or resulting in pain and/or physical injury. It includes beating, burning, kicking, punching, biting, maiming, the use of objects or weapons, or tearing out hair. At its most extreme, physical violence may lead to femicide, or the gender-based killing of a woman. Some classifications also include trafficking and slavery in the category of physical violence because initial coercion is often experienced, and the young women and men involved end up becoming victims of further violence as a result of their enslavement.

- **Verbal Violence:** Verbal abuse can include put-downs in private or in front of others, ridiculing, the use of swear-words that are especially uncomfortable for the other, threatening with other forms of violence against the victim or against somebody or something dear to them. Other times the verbal abuse is related to the background of the victim, insulting or threatening her on the basis of religion, culture, language, (perceived) sexual orientation or traditions.

- **Sexual Violence:** Sexual violence includes many actions that are equally hurtful to every victim and are used similarly in the public and private sphere. Examples include rape (sexual violence including some form of penetration of the victim's body), marital rape and attempted rape. Other types of forced sexual activities include forced unsafe sex, sexual harassment, and, in the case of women, abuse related to reproduction (forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced sterilization).

- **Psychological Violence:** Psychological violence can include, for example, threatening behaviours that do not necessarily involve physical violence or even verbal abuse. It can include actions that refer to former acts of violence, or purposeful ignorance and neglect of the other. Psychological violence may also be perpetrated through isolation or confinement, withholding information, disinformation, etc.

- **Socioeconomic Volence:** Socioeconomic violence is both a cause and an effect of dominant gender power relations in societies. Some of the most typical forms of socioeconomic violence include taking away the victim's earnings, not allowing her to have a separate income (forced 'housewife' status, working in the family business without a salary), or making her unfit for work through targeted physical abuse. In the public sphere, this can include denial of access to education or (equally) paid work (mainly to women), denial of access to services, exclusion from certain jobs, denial of the enjoyment and exercise of civil, cultural, social or political rights.

Source: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women. N.D.

1.21
Gender-responsive budgeting

Gender-responsive budgeting or GRB is a method of determining the extent to which government expenditure has detracted from or come nearer to the goal of gender equality. A gender-responsive budget is not a separate budget for women, but rather a tool that analyzes budget allocations, public spending and taxation from a gender perspective and can be subsequently used to advocate for reallocation of budget line items to better respond to women's priorities as well as men's, making them, as the name suggests, gender-responsive.

1.22
Indicator

Quantitative or qualitative measure derived from a series of observed facts that can reveal relative positions (e.g. of a country) in a given area. When evaluated at regular intervals, an indicator can point out the direction of change across different units and through time.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.23
Interpretability

The interpretability of data products reflects the ease with which the user may understand and properly use and analyse the data. The adequacy of the definitions of concepts, target populations, variables and terminology underlying the data, and information describing the limitations of the data, if any, largely determines the degree of interpretability.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.24
Metadata

Metadata refers to a set of data that describe the information contained in another data set.
Source: UN Women. 2019.

1.25
National gender machinery

A network of coordinated structures within and outside of government which operate in facilitating political, social, economic and other forms of transformation to dismantle systemic gender inequality and promote equality between women and men.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.26
Relevance

The relevance of data products is a qualitative assessment of the value contributed by these data. Value is characterized by the degree to which the data serve to address the purposes for which they are sought by users. It depends upon both the coverage of the required topics and the use of appropriate concepts.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.27
Reproductive rights

Reproductive rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. They also include the right of all to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion, and violence.
Source: United Nations. 2014. (para 7.3).

1.28
Sample surveys

Sample surveys collect information from a sample of statistical units such as population subgroups, households, schools, business establishments and agricultural holdings.

1.29
Sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data refers to data that are cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for men and women, boys and girls. Sex-disaggregated data reflect roles, real situations, general conditions of women and men, girls and boys in every aspect of society. For instance, the literacy rate, education levels, business ownership, employment, wage differences, dependents, house and land ownership, loans and credit, debts, etc. When data are not disaggregated by sex, it is more difficult to identify real and potential inequalities. Sex-disaggregated data are necessary for effective gender analysis.
Source: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women. N.D.; UNESCO. 2003.

1.30
Sex-disaggregated statistics

Sex-disaggregated statistics are data collected and tabulated separately for women and for men. They allow for the measurement of differences between women and men in various social and economic dimensions and are one of the requirements for obtaining gender statistics. Gender statistics are more than data disaggregated by sex, however. Disaggregating data by sex does not guarantee, for example, that concepts, definitions and methods used in data production are conceived to reflect gender roles, relations and inequalities in society.
Source: UNSD. 2016.

1.31
Time use

Time use is an important measure of women and men's activities in their productive, reproductive, and community roles. Time use can be measured through surveys which are carried out on the activities people perform during a given period of time (usually a day or a week). While time-use surveys can and have been used for a wide variety of purposes, the most common reason for carrying out such surveys in developing countries is to provide better information about the work performed by men and women, and to highlight the time spent on unpaid activities, which are often invisible in ordinary census data. This unpaid work, which includes work for others, is considered a major contributing factor to gender inequality and women's poverty.

In spite of the changes that have occurred in women's participation in the labour market, women continue to bear most of the responsibilities for the home: caring for children and other dependent household members,

preparing meals and doing other housework. In all regions, women spend at least twice as much time as men on unpaid domestic work. When unpaid work is taken into account, women's total work hours are longer than men's in all regions.

In many ways, the 24-hour-day time-use analysis signaled the end of the "Women-in-Development" approach and the desire to "put" women in development as if they were not already involved, and the beginning of a gender approach that more systematically analysed the differences between women's and men's lives and reality.

Sources: Mohammed, Margaret. 2009. Making invisible work more visible: gender and time use surveys with a focus in the Pacific and unpaid care work. Suva, Fiji: United Nations Development Programme Pacific Centre; United Nations. 2010. The World's Women 2010, Trends and Statistics, UN, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.K/19.

1.32
Timeliness

The timeliness of data products reflects the length of time between their availability and the event or phenomenon they describe, considered in the context of the time period that permits the information to be of value and still acted upon.
Source: OECD. 2011.

1.33
Unpaid care work

The term unpaid care work encompasses all the daily activities that sustain our lives and health, such as housework (food preparation, cleaning, laundry) and personal care (especially of children, the elderly, people who are sick or have a disability). These activities are commonly performed by women in the household for free. According to the United Nations Millennium Campaign to halve world poverty by the year 2015, the overwhelming majority of the work that sustains daily life – growing food, cooking, raising children, caring for the elderly, maintaining a house, hauling water – is performed by women, and this work is universally accorded low status and little or no pay. The little social and economic value assigned to this work contrasts sharply with its actual importance to families and society at large. In fact, feminist economists have shown that care is the invisible base of the socioeconomic system. However, because care work is considered "women's work" it is mostly unpaid; because it is not assigned a monetary value, it is not measured; because it is not visible, it is not taken into account in policymaking. The Rio+20 Outcome Document recognizes for the first time that unpaid care work contributes substantially to human well-being and sustainable developed but poses a disproportionate burden on women and girls (para. 153). Unpaid care work supports the market sector by lowering the cost that employers must sustain to maintain employees and their families. It also supports the public sector by offering health services, sanitation, water and childcare when public provision of such services is lacking or insufficient.

Sources: Orozco, Amaia. 2010.; United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. 2010.; United Nations. 2012.

1.34
Violence against women

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, intimate partner violence, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation.

b. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment in public spaces and sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and

c. Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

Source: United Nations General Assembly. 1993.

1.35
Women's economic empowerment

Gender equality in the economy refers to the full and equal enjoyment by women and men of their economic rights and entitlements facilitated by enabling policy and institutional environments and economic empowerment. Economic empowerment is a cornerstone of gender equality that refers both to the ability to succeed and advance economically and to the power to make and act on economic decisions. Empowering women economically is a right that is essential for both realizing gender equality and achieving broader development goals such as economic growth, poverty reduction, and improvements in health, education and social well-being.

Source: UN Women and ICRW. 2011.

1.36
Women's political participation

Women's political participation refers to women's ability to participate equally with men, at all levels, and in all aspects of political life and decision-making. Women's participation and access to formal political power structures vary across countries. There is a steady upward trend in women's political participation and representation in developed countries particularly in Nordic countries. Out of 12 countries where women's representation in parliament is more than 33 per cent, nine are ranked in the high human development category. However, the improvements in medium and low human development countries are not significant. The structural and functional constraints faced by women are shaped by social and political relations in a society. The common pattern of women's political exclusion stem from: (a) social and political discourses (b) political structures and institutions (c) the sociocultural and functional constraints that put limits on women's individual and collective agency.

Source: Bari, Farzana. 2005.

APPENDIX 2: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS FOR GENDER STATISTICS IN EGYPT

Analysing the legal framework for gender statistics in Egypt involves considering the Constitution, relevant national strategies and international commitments.
The legal and policy framework for gender statistics in Egypt includes the following components:

2.1
The Constitution of Egypt 2014

Egypt's Constitution establishes a strong base for combating discrimination against women in Article 11, which sets forth four obligations:

- The State shall ensure the achievement of equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
- The State shall take the necessary measures to ensure the appropriate representation of women in the houses of representatives, as specified by law. The State shall also guarantee women's right to hold public and senior management offices in the State and their appointment to judicial bodies and authorities without discrimination.
- The State shall protect women against all forms of violence and ensure enabling women to strike a balance between family duties and work requirements.
- The State shall provide care to and protection of motherhood and childhood, female heads of families, elderly women and those most in need.

This Article brought a paradigm shift in the status of Egyptian women. Availing a comprehensive set of gender statistics will allow policymakers to measure progress towards implementing these obligations.

The Constitution also guarantees the right to information, in Article 68, which states that:

- "Information, data, statistics and official documents are owned by the people. Disclosure thereof from their various sources is a right guaranteed by the State to all citizens. The State shall provide and make them available to citizens with transparency. The law shall organize the rules for obtaining such, for their availability and confidentiality, rules for depositing and preserving such, and for lodging complaints against refusals to grant access thereto. The law shall specify penalties for withholding information or deliberately providing false information. State institutions shall deposit official documents with the National Library and Archives once they are no longer in use. They shall also protect them, secure them from loss or damage, and restore and digitize them using all modern means and instruments, as per the law."[33]

(33) https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Egypt_2019?lang=en

2.2
National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030

The Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt Vision 2030 marks a path towards inclusive development through economic and social justice, and reviving Egypt's role in regional leadership. The SDS represents a road map to achieve Egyptians' aspirations for improved quality of life.

The 2015 SDS also embodied the new Constitution's spirit, establishing welfare and prosperity as the main economic objectives, to be achieved via sustainable development, social justice and balanced geographical and sectoral growth. The SDS was developed through a participatory strategic approach to planning that involved various civil society representatives, national and international development partners and government agencies collaborating to set comprehensive objectives for all pillars and sectors.

Current local, regional and global circumstances showcase the importance of revisiting the strategic vision to reflect international developments and help Egypt recover and achieve specific objectives.

The SDS reflects the principles of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a general framework to improve quality of life and welfare, focusing on economic, social and environmental dimensions. The SDS is also seeks "inclusive sustainable development" and "balanced regional development", emphasizing full participation and equal opportunities for all in development and ensuring its yields for all. The strategy also seeks to close development gaps and efficiently use resources to ensure the rights of future generations.

The strategy was launched in 2015 and is currently being revised to echo other sectorial strategies.

2.3
The National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women

The 2017 National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 (NSEEW) adopted the following vision:

- "By 2030, Egyptian women will become active contributors to the achievement of sustainable development in a nation that guarantees their constitutional rights, ensures

their full protection, and provides — without discrimination — political, social and economic opportunities that enable them to develop their capacities and achieve their full potential."[34]

The strategy includes four pillars:

1) Women's political empowerment and strengthening leadership roles:

Through encouraging all forms of political participation, including parliamentary representation and representation in local councils; eliminating discrimination against women holding senior positions in executive and judicial institutions; and enabling them to succeed in these posts.
The strategy adopted the following Interventions for strengthening the leadership roles of Egyptian women and their political empowerment:

- Promote the role of women as voters
- Increase women's representation in parliament and strengthen their performance
- Increase women's opportunities to hold senior positions in judicial bodies and strengthen their performance
- Increase women's senior positions in the state executive bodies and strengthen their Performance
- Challenge the governing community culture and ideas opposed to women's appointment to senior positions

2) Women's economic empowerment:

Through capacity-development, entrepreneurship, and equal opportunities for the women's employment in all sectors, including the private sector and besides holding key positions in public institutions and companies.
The strategy adopted the following Interventions for Egyptian women's economic empowerment:

- Developing investment policies, management systems and financing
- Protect the rights of working women and providing support services
- Women's work in the household and informal sector
- Training and skills enhancement programs in various sectors
- Promote women's engagement in the agricultural sector

(34) http://ncw.gov.eg/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/final-version-national-strategy-for-the-empowerment-of-egyptian-women-2030.pdf

3) Women's social empowerment:

Through enabling opportunities for the wider social participation of women, increasing women's agency in order to make informed choices, and eliminating all harmful and discriminatory practices against women in both the public sphere and within the family
The strategy adopted the following Interventions for the social empowerment of Egyptian women:

- Enhance women's access to justice services, especially the most needy
- Enhance women's reproductive health
- Enhance services for elderly women
- Enhance services for women with disabilities
- Enhance services for mothers of children with disabilities
- Enhance services for young women
- Support talented and distinguished young women
- Enhance services for female prisoners
- Address the challenge of women in debt

4) Women's protection:

By eliminating the negative practices that threaten women's lives, safety and dignity, and prevents their effective contribution to social development. This includes eliminating all forms of violence against women and protecting them from environmental risks that would have adverse social or economic effects on their livelihoods.
The strategy adopted the following Interventions for the protection of Egyptian women:

- Eliminating sexual harassment
- Promoting women's safe mobility
- Promoting the rights of women and families in personal status laws
- Protect women and eliminate all forms of violence against them
- Combat early and unregistered marriage
- Combatting Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Protecting women's right to access inheritance
- Provide support services for marginalized, female-headed-households and women in debt
- Strengthen women's ability to cope with environmental risks, climate change and unsustainable consumption

For each of the four pillars, the Strategy listed the indices for measuring progress towards achieving the desired results in 2030 and identified the baseline and targets for years 2020, 2025 and 2030.
The Strategy identified the following mechanisms and tools for monitoring:

- Periodic monitoring of the Strategy at the level of the Cabinet
- Periodic monitoring of the Strategy at the level of the Governors' Council
- Continuous monitoring through the Egyptian Women Observatory of the NCW.

During the national consultations that were carried out during the drafting of the Strategy, the following critical success factors were identified:

- Political will and institutional support at all levels
- Expanding gender budgeting and planning approaches that are responsive to women's needs in various sectors
- Expanding the participation base for all relevant sectors of society
- Partnership with civil society
- Media support to promote a culture of respect for women and recognition of their capability for participation and effective leadership
- Efficient institutional framework, coordination and monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the Strategy
- Calculating the cost of the Strategy's implementation accurately
- Developing an information and research database on the position of Egyptian women and closing information gaps
- Efficient mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation
- Developing accountability mechanisms and tools for Strategy implementation

For each of the four pillars, the Strategy lists indices for measuring progress towards achieving the desired results in 2030. It also identifies the baseline and targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030 as well as monitoring mechanisms.

During national consultations carried out during the drafting of the strategy, three critical success factors were identified:

- Developing an information and research database on the position of Egyptian women and closing information gaps
- Efficient mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation
- Developing accountability mechanisms and tools for Strategy implementation

Egypt's National Observatory for Women:

These critical success factors led to the creation of Egypt's National Observatory for Women (ENOW)[35] in October 2017, with support from the UN Women Country Office. ENOW is a decision-making support system whose role is to monitor and analyse women's status in Egypt and ensure more evidence-based, results-based and rights-based gender policy design and implementation. The Observatory compiles all gender-related data based on all available official statistics. It has expanded its coverage to include surveys, public opinion polls and administrative data that are considered by ENOW staff as reliable[36]. ENOW also plays a role in gender data analysis, preparing analytical reports and policy briefs related to women's status in Egypt, issued with support from UN Women in 2018 and from the World Bank in 2019.

2.4
National Strategy for the Development of Statistics:

Egypt is in the process of drafting its first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Such strategies are national frameworks establishing processes for statistical development to mainstream statistics into national policy and planning processes; mainstreaming sectors and other players into the National Statistical System (NSS); coordinating the entire NSS; responding to data challenges; delivering a country-led data revolution; and building statistical capacity across the "the statistical value chain". [37]

According to PARIS21 guidance[38], an NSDS should ideally:

1. Set an agreed-upon medium- to long-term "vision of statistical development" in the country
2. Be a framework, a process and a product
3. Be integrated into national development policy processes and contexts, including subnational, national, regional and international commitments
4. Cover all sectors and all data users and producers across the NSS
5. Be developed in an inclusive way, incorporating results-based management
6. Be comprehensive and coherent and provide the basis for the sustainable development of quality statistics that are "fit for purpose"
7. Determine where the statistical system is now, how it needs to be developed and how this should be accomplished, and
8. Prioritize statistical activities based on available resources and subnational, national, regional and international requirements.

The NSDS process is participatory, inclusive and uses a consensus-building approach that renders the NSDS country-specific and country-owned. Participation and ownership are thus essential for its success. As the saying goes, "People support what they help to create". The process should broaden and improve communication with stakeholders. Finally, it should be an opportunity to advocate for statistics — especially among political leadership, decision-makers and development partners.

Egypt has not yet coined an NSDS, despite several attempts. One began in 2015, when CAPMAS submitted a request to PARIS21 and other international partners to carry out an independent evaluation of Egypt's NSS. The main objective was to strengthen statistical coordination in Egypt and to be in line with international frameworks, such as the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the African Charter on Statistics, as well as the global launch of the Sustainable Development Goals.

(35) www.enow.gov.eg
(36) The administrative team of ENOW includes statisticians and gender experts.
(37) PARIS21 (2018). NSDS Guidelines for the Elaboration of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. https://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/NSDS-GUIDELINES-full-lang-en.pdf

(38) PARIS21 (N.D.) National Strategy for the Development of Statistics: NSDS 2.0 in a Nutshell. https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/NSDS-2-Nutshell-EN.pdf

An inter-agency team was established, comprised of experts from PARIS21, the African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA), and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA), which undertook an assessment mission in 2015, focused on the legal and institutional set-up and statistical processes for social and economic statistics. The team reviewed a number of documents and held a series of face-to-face interviews with staff from CAPMAS, regional offices, government ministries and agencies, and partner organizations.

The assessment ultimately recommended that CAPMAS develop a medium-term corporate plan. In the process, CAPMAS could also guide and coordinate the production of Sectoral Plans for Statistics that would form pillars of the overall NSDS. This recommendation was endorsed at the Stakeholders Workshop held in Cairo (January 2016) to deliberate on the report of the assessment mission. It is important to mention that developing an NSDS was the main action point of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) and the overarching strategy of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity-Building in Africa, which sought to provide a comprehensive framework to improve national and international statistics to support the Millennium Development Goals (at the time) and national development processes.

new attempt to develop Egypt's first NSDS started recently with support from the World Bank[39] to help CAPMAS prepare sectoral analyses of statistical needs. The project will finance:

1. sectoral assessments
2. a costing of the sectoral assessments for the NSDS
3. capacity-building of relevant stakeholders
4. project implementation support.

It should be noted that the legal and policy framework for Egypt's statistical system does not include a mandate for gender data.

2.5 International commitments

International benchmarks – such as the 1979 United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women[40], the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of the Fourth UN World Conference on Women, and the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals – can provide excellent starting points for developing a vision statement for gender statistics. As Egypt subscribes to these commitments, the statistical system should produce gender-specific data that can be used to monitor and report on these commitments.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

With its 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators, the 2030 Agenda offers a comprehensive, integrated and universal vision of sustainable development that acknowledges the complexity of, and structural obstacles to, transformative social change. The commitment to gender equality is prominent and cross-cutting as well as firmly grounded in human rights. Heeding the call of gender equality advocates in governments, civil society and the UN system, a stand-alone goal on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls (SDG 5) recognizes this as "a crucial contribution to progress across all the goals and targets".

The SDGs – and SDG 5 in particular – reflect commitments that seek to transform the underlying norms, structures and practices that hold women and girls back from enjoying their rights. Many of the SDG 5 targets reflect corresponding human rights standards and international agreements, including CEDAW and the BPfA. Although the extent to which gender is addressed across the other 16 SDGs varies, the 2030 Agenda clearly acknowledges the gender dimensions of poverty, health, education, water and sanitation, employment, safe cities, and peaceful and inclusive societies.

Out of 232 indicators, 54 are gender-specific, meaning they are targeted for women and girls, and explicitly call for disaggregation by sex, or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective. Fourteen of the gender-specific indicators are found under SDG 5, while the other 40 indicators are found under other goals and targets.

(39) https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P166814?lang=en

(40) https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf

The United Nations Partnership Development Framework

At the national level, cooperation between the Government of Egypt and United Nations organizations is supportive of women's empowerment. The United Nations Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) 2018–2022[41] is an agreement between the Government of Egypt (GoE) and the UN in Egypt, which supports the achievement of national development goals outlined in the SDS (Egypt Vision 2030), as well as the realization of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. With an estimated budget of USD 1.2 billion, the UNPDF[42] seeks four outcomes:

1. Inclusive economic development
2. Social justice
3. Environmental sustainability and natural resource management
4. Women's empowerment

It reinforces the comparative advantages of the UN in achieving these outcomes while also ensuring national ownership by encouraging the collective contribution of national initiatives, key stakeholders and government entities as well as all relevant UN agencies.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

The BfPA of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in 1995, has been a major driving force. Not only did it recognize the social and economic disparities resulting from gender roles, but it also called on governments, civil society, and all other stakeholders to translate national commitments to achieve gender equality into concrete programmes. The BPfA is considered the most comprehensive set of guidelines for the development of gender statistics at all levels – national, regional and global. It also provides a clear mandate for gender statistics by identifying gender statistics as a central aspect of the 'institutional mechanisms' that it deems essential to fully implement the Declaration.

(41)http://eg.one.un.org/content/unct/egypt/en/home/publications/united-nations-partnership-development-framework--unpdf--2018-20.html
(42) Note: The Government of Egypt (GOE) and the UN signed a UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) for the period 2018-2022, with an estimated budget of USD 1.2 billion in March 2018. The UNPDF seeks to support the realization of the 2030 Agenda and the localization of SDG achievement through support to the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030. The UNPDF responds to the three dimensions of Vision 2030, people, planet and prosperity, recognizing the transformative power women's potential, through highlighting support to the NSEEW.

Its Strategic Objective H3 emphasizes the need for "generating and disseminating gender disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation[43]" and recommends that actions be taken by national, regional and international statistical services in their respective areas of responsibility, as follows:

- Collect, compile, analyse and present on a regular basis data disaggregated by age, sex, socioeconomic and other relevant indicators
- Involve centres for women's studies and research organizations in developing and testing appropriate indicators and research methodologies to strengthen gender analysis, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the goals of the BPfA
- Improve data collection on the full contribution of women and men to the economy, including their participation in the informal sector(s), and
- Strengthen vital statistical systems and incorporate gender analysis into publications and research.

Meanwhile, governments are asked to:

- Ensure regular issuance of a statistical publication on gender that presents and interprets topical data on women and men in a form suitable for a wide range of non-technical users
- Ensure that producers and users of statistics in each country regularly review the adequacy of the official statistical system and its coverage of gender issues
- Develop and encourage the development of quantitative and qualitative studies by research organizations, trade unions, employers, the private sector and NGOs, and
- Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policies and the implementation of programmes and projects.

During the Beijing Conference, governments also committed to mainstream a gender perspective in their policies and programmes.[44]

(43) https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/institu.htm
(44) Ibid.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women

Countries rely on the CEDAW Convention as a starting point to design their gender equality approaches. In order to be effective, strategic plans and policies need to reflect the needs of different societal groups. It also requires collective commitment and ownership by all governmental actors. "Strategic planning for gender equality involves a dual approach: 1) mainstreaming gender in the design, development, implementation and evaluation of all public policies and budgets; and 2) adopting targeted actions to eliminate gender discrimination and enable progress in specific areas."[45] It is also important to require gender analyses or gender-based impact assessments during the development and implementation of government planning and strategic documents. These can help ensure that gender equality issues are not marginalized and that the principle "Leave No One Behind" is fully implemented.

Reliable gender data is essential to reporting on State commitments under CEDAW during Egypt's periodic reports to the CEDAW Committee, as well as during the Universal Periodic Review process. In its most recent consideration of Egypt's national CEDAW reporting, in 2010, the CEDAW Committee made a significant amount of comments regarding the need for more disaggregated data and even devoted a short subsection to this topic within its Concluding Observations. A few of these recommendations include:

"24. The Committee requests the State party to provide data on and information on trends in the prevalence of various forms of violence against women, disaggregated by age and by urban and rural areas. [...]

44. The Committee requests the State party to include in its next report comprehensive data on the situation of rural women in all areas covered by the Convention. [...]

Data collection and analysis

51. The Committee is concerned that the report did not provide sufficient statistical data on the situation of women in all areas covered by the Convention. The Committee is also concerned at the lack of information on the impact of measures taken, obstacles encountered, and results achieved in various areas of the Convention.

52. The Committee calls upon the State party to strengthen its system of data collection, including through the use of measurable indicators to assess trends in the situation of women and in progress made towards the de facto equality of women, and to allocate sufficient budgetary resources for that purpose. The Committee also requests the State party to include in its next report statistical data and analysis, disaggregated by sex, rural and urban areas and State and governorate levels, indicating the impact of policy and programmatic measures, the obstacles encountered and the results achieved."[46]

---

(45) OECD. 2016.
(46) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2010. Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Egypt. CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7. http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d2%fPPRiCAqhKb7yhssmw5jHDQuNBd2%bTWAlG8TlGIavwOKsw7LRXOCA99TlAeuX0skAl25EB7vBTTFF2lAlCEF5Gi2%fUriX9MkkIX2%fVj8rt2%fKgEcENhRMMd1Sr2%bs2e

2.6
Regional commitments

UN-ESCWA resolution on gender statistics

"At the regional level, UN-ESCWA at its twenty-fifth session (2008), adopted resolution 286 on gender statistics for the equality and empowerment of women, which called on Member States to:

- Adopt the set of indicators in the "Arab Gender Issues and Indicators Framework"[47] as a common set of indicators, and produce the statistics related to those indicators for use in the monitoring and evaluation of strategic policies and work plans in areas related to gender.
- Develop a mechanism for the collection, dissemination and analysis of gender-sensitive indicators and provide data disaggregated by sex, community and age for the formulation of gender-related and gender-sensitive policies and programmes;
- Formulate and implement training programs to mainstream gender issues and statistics into statistical systems, with a view to raising the awareness of data producers and users of issues of gender equality and women's empowerment.[48]

---

(47) UN-ESCWA. 2019. Arab Gender Lens 2019 Pocketbook: A Statistical Portrait of the Western Asia Region. https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/page_attachments/gender_lens_pocketbook_2019.pdf
(48) UN-ESCWA. 2016. Conceptual Framework Development for National Statistics Programmes. https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/publications/files/conceptual-framework-development-national-gender-statistics-programmes-english_0.pdf

African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights

Another regional commitment is the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) and the Protocol to the ACHPR on the Rights of Women in Africa, popularly referred to as the Maputo Protocol (2003). It is the main legal framework on gender and women's rights in Africa. Article 2 of the Protocol calls upon State Parties to undertake appropriate institutional and other measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. States are also obliged to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of women and men through public education, information and communication strategies. Article 4 addresses gender-based violence[49], calling upon State Parties to allocate adequate budgetary resources for implementing and monitoring interventions directed at eradicating violence against women. Article 5 of the Maputo Protocol further calls upon State Parties to take measures to eradicate elements in traditions and cultural beliefs, stereotypes and practices that exacerbate violence against women and children. Article 14 focuses on women's labour rights, calling on State "Parties to adopt progressive policies that support mothers in their workplaces and create conducive working conditions for them by providing childcare facilities."

Agenda 2063

The African Union (AU)'s Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, adopted in 2013, defines 20 goals, 256 targets and 23 indicators. Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socioeconomic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years. Goal 17 of Agenda 2063 seeks "full gender equality in all spheres" and is similar to Goal 5 of the SDGs "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Goal 17 focuses on women and girls' empowerment and ending violence and discrimination against women and girls. The following key transformational outcomes are sought for women's empowerment:

- All obstacles related to women owning/ inheriting property or business, signing a contract, owning, or managing a bank account would be removed by 2023
- At least one in five women would have access to and control of productive assets
- Gender parity in control, representation and advancement will be the norm in all AU organs
- All forms of violence against women would have been reduced by a third in 2023
- All harmful social norms[50] and customary practices would have ended by 2023
- African Youth will be mobile and 15 per cent of all new businesses will emanate from their ingenuity and talent. The proportion of unemployed youth in 2013 will be reduced by at least a quarter by 2023
- Child labour exploitation, marriage, trafficking, and soldiering would have ended by 2023.[51]

---

(49) See definition in the glossary (Appendix 1).
(50) See definition in the glossary (Appendix 1).
(51) African Union. 2013. Agenda 2063: The Africa we want. https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36204-doc-agenda2063_popular_version_en.pdf

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS IN THE GLOBAL MONITORING FRAMEWORK (AS OF MARCH 2020)

Goal 1.
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Gender-specific indicators (5)

1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Goal 2.
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Gender-specific indicators (2)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Goal 3.
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Gender-specific indicators (6)

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Goal 4.
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Gender-specific indicators (8)

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Goal 5.
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender-specific indicators (14)

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a

current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Goal 6.
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 7.
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 8.
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

<u>Gender-specific indicators (6)</u>

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status.

Goal 9.
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

<u>No gender-specific indicators</u>

Goal 10.
Reduce inequality within and among countries

<u>Gender-specific indicator (1)</u>

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Goal 11.
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

<u>Gender-specific indicators (3)</u>

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Goal 12.
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

<u>No gender-specific indicators</u>

Goal 13.
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

<u>Gender-specific indicators (1)</u>

13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national

education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Goal 14.
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

<u>No gender-specific indicators</u>

Goal 15.
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 16.
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Gender-specific indicators (6)

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the

judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Goal 17.
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Note: The total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework is 247. However, since some indicators repeat under different targets, the actual number of unique indicators is 231. Similarly, total number of gender-specific indicators listed above is 52, but the total number of unique gender specific indicators is 51.

APPENDIX 4:
MAPPING THE PILLARS OF THE NSEEW TO THE SDGS

Pillar of NSEEW	Sustainable Development Goal targets
Political empowerment	1) Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life Goal 5 (SDG 5.5)
	2) Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels Goal 5 (SDG 5.c)
	3) Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status Goal 10 (SDG 10.2)
Economic empowerment	4) Recognize and value unpaid care[52] and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate Goal 5 (SDG 5.4)
	5) Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws Goal 5 (SDG 5.a)
	6) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere Goal 1 (SDG 1.1)
	7) Reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions Goal 1 (SDG 1.2)
	8) Implement social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable Goal 1 (SDG 1.3)
	9) Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance Goal 1 (SDG 1.4)
	10) Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions Goal 1 (SDG 1.b)
	11) Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food women producers including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment Goal 2 (SDG 2.3)
	12) Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services Goal 8 (SDG 8.3)
	13) Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value Goal 8 (SDG 8.5)
	14) Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status Goal 10 (SDG 10.2)

(52) See definition in the glossary appendix.

Pillar of NSEEW	Sustainable Development Goal targets
Social empowerment	15) Reduce maternal mortality ratio Goal 3 (SDG 3.1)
	16) End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases Goal 3 (SDG 3.3)
	17) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs Goal 3 (SDG 3.7)
	18) Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all Goal 3 (SDG 3.8)
	19) Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes Goal 4 (SDG 4.1)
	20) By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education Goal 4 (SDG 4.2)
	21) By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university Goal 4 (SDG 4.3)
	22) By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations Goal 4 (SDG 4.5)
	23) By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy Goal 4 (SDG 4.6)
	24) By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development Goal 4 (SDG 4.7)
	25) Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all Goal 4 (SDG 4.a)
	26) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences Goal 5 (SDG 5.6)
	27) Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women Goal 5 (SDG 5.b)
Protection	28) End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls Goal 5 (SDG 5.1)
	29) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres Goal 5 (SDG 5.2)
	30) Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation Goal 5 (SDG 5.3)
	31) Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons Goal 11 (SDG 11.2)
	32) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere Goal 16 (SDG 16.1)

APPENDIX 5: QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires used to assess the technical capacity gaps in gender statistics among data users and producers in the entire national statistical system

ANNEX 1.1. QUESTIONNAIRE A – MODULE FOR CAPMAS

Questionnaire A   **A**

The aim of this questionnaire is:
To identify gender statistics gaps in the national statistical system by focusing on the statistical capacity, enabling environment, and statistical production as well as coordinating mechanisms, and the use of gender statistics.

This questionnaire should be completed by the gender statistics expert in close cooperation with the focal person from the gender statistics entity (e.g. NSO) and other relevant departments or ministries in the country's national statistical system.

Other entities including 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 may need to be consulted during the assessment process in order to assure that answers are complete.

Gender statistics
Are defined by the sum of the following characteristics:

(a) Data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification.

(b) Data reflect gender issues.

(c) Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives.

(d) Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.

Gender statistics cut across traditional fields of statistics and can serve as useful input in planning and designing policies that will consider addressing possible disparities between men and women.

Name: ▨▨▨

Position: ▨▨▨

Sex (male/female): ▨▨▨

Email: ▨▨▨

Legislation and policies

1. Regarding the promotion of gender equality and of women empowerment, please list any of the following that exist in or apply to your country:
   a. constitutional provisions: ▨▨▨
   b. national laws: ▨▨▨
   c. international conventions and declarations—such as the Beijing Platform for Action or the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)—to which your country is a signatory: ▨▨▨

2. Please complete the table relating to laws or regulations governing the collection of gender indicators as well as the production and dissemination of gender statistics.
   Select all that apply **by double-clicking** the grey square and selecting "**Checked**") and list the titles of the documents where applicable.

	Laws, regulations or policies	Governing the **coordination** of gender statistics and/or gender statistical system	Governing the **collection of gender-relevant data**[1]	Governing the **production of gender statistics**[2]	Governing the **dissemination** of gender statistics	Title of the document (please include a link if available)
☐	Statistics law	☐	☐	☐	☐	▨▨▨
☐	Statistics regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	▨▨▨
☐	Statistical policies	☐	☐	☐	☐	▨▨▨
☐	National statistical action plan	☐	☐	☐	☐	▨▨▨
☐	Gender-related law	☐	☐	☐	☐	▨▨▨
☐	Gender-related regulations	☐	☐	☐	☐	▨▨▨
☐	Gender-related national action plan	☐	☐	☐	☐	▨▨▨
☐	Other, specify ▨▨▨	☐	☐	☐	☐	▨▨▨

Note: [1]"Collection of gender-relevant data" refers to the data collection operation undertaken by an official entity. Gender-relevant data include i) data disaggregated by sex, ii) data that cannot be sex-disaggregated but can be used to provide valuable information on the diversity of women and men by capturing all aspects of their lives (e.g. maternal deaths).
[2]"Gender statistics" refer to gender indicators and other information created as a result of the analysis and interpretation of gender-relevant data.

3. Does a national gender equality policy exist?
☐ No. Go to question 8.
☐ Yes. Please provide the title: ▢▢▢
    Reference period: ▢▢▢
    Link: ▢▢▢

4. Indicate whether this policy is endorsed by the Government:
☐ No

☐ Yes

5. Does the national gender equality policy state the need for evidence-based gender statistics to monitor gender equality as a policy objective?
☐ No
☐ Yes. Provide the specific text reference: ▢▢▢

6. Does it have a monitoring framework?
☐ No
☐ Yes. Title of the framework: ▢▢▢
    Was the monitoring framework consulted with the NSO? ▢▢▢
    Share of gender-related indicators in the monitoring framework: ▢▢▢ %

7. Does it have an institution in charge of monitoring?
☐ No
☐ Yes. Institution in charge: ▢▢▢

8. Is there a regulation specifying the establishment and tasks of a gender statistics entity in the national statistical system (for example a gender statistics focal point or unit/section/department/division within the agency)?
☐ No.
☐ Yes. Title of the regulation: ▢▢▢
    Link or citation: ▢▢▢

9. Is there a separate gender statistics entity (within the NSO or elsewhere)?
☐ Yes, within the NSO
☐ Yes, elsewhere, within (provide the name of the institution) ▢▢▢
☐ No, gender statistics production is incorporated in the work of different units/sectors.

  In this case, does the regulation, which governs the work of the NSO, specify the NSO's tasks relating to gender statistics production and coordination?
☐ No
☐ Yes. Title of the regulation: ▢▢▢
    Link or citation: ▢▢▢

Institutional setting and organizational design: gender statistics entity

If there is no separate gender statistics entity, questions 10–14 can refer to the gender statistics focal person(s)

10. Where is the gender statistics entity or focal person(s) located in the national statistical system?
    Select one answer and provide the person's name

    ☐ Within the NSO. Name: ▢

    ☐ Within the ministry of women/gender or gender equality. Name: ▢

    ☐ Elsewhere. Specify where: ▢

11. When was the gender statistics entity created/appointed in the national statistical system?
    Year: ▢

12. To whom does the gender statistics entity report within the organizational structure? Select one answer

    ☐ Directly to the chief statistician

    ☐ To another department/unit

    ☐ Elsewhere. Specify where: ▢

13. What are the main tasks of the gender statistics entity?
    Select all that apply

    ☐ Compiling gender statistics and maintaining gender statistics databases

    ☐ Analysing data from a gender perspective

    ☐ Disseminating gender statistics via publications and/or a website

    ☐ Ensuring that gender perspective is addressed in all aspects of the statistics production within the NSO

    ☐ Integrating a gender perspective in <u>statistics training</u> or introducing statistics in <u>gender training</u> and awareness-raising workshops; organizing national training related to gender statistics

    ☐ Answering requests for gender statistics from national and international users

    ☐ Conducting methodological work (development of gender statistics, measurement issues, data collection methods)

    ☐ Coordination of an inter-agency committee that serves as a venue for discussion on gender statistics

    ☐ Other. Specify: ▢

14. If the gender statistics entity coordinates gender statistics production in the NSO, do the members of this entity also participate in the overall coordinating mechanism for official statistics? This can refer to the participation in the inter-agency group on gender statistics, for instance.

    ☐ Yes. Provide examples: ▢
    ☐ No. Indicate why: ▢

Funding infrastructure

15. Is there a dedicated budget specifically for gender statistics within the overall national budget for statistics (it can include the gender statistics entity operational costs)?
    ☐ No. Go to question 17
    ☐ Yes

16. Provide an estimated share of the overall national budget for statistics that is allocated specifically to gender statistics.
    ☐ %

17. Is it possible to verify disbursement and commitment? If yes, please provide estimated amount.
    Disbursement: ☐
    Commitment: ☐

18. In case there is no dedicated budget, are funds available for gender statistics activities on an ad-hoc basis?
    ☐ Yes. Indicate what was the last activity funded: ☐
    ☐ No

19. Are there criteria to deliberately include gender (statistics) in the national budgeting process for statistics?
    ☐ Yes
    ☐ No

Plans (NDP, NSDS, SMP, PRS)

20. Does the last and/or current National Development Plan include a section on gender equality and/or women's empowerment?
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Provide the titles of these documents and citations: ☐

21. Did the past NSDS address the issues related to the development of gender statistics within the national statistical system (NSS)?
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Provide the titles of these documents and citations: ☐

22. If the past NSDS addressed the issues relating to gender statistics, what was the share of gender-related activities in the NSDS or annual working plan with a secured budget ☐ %

23. Are there any other sanctioned strategies for developing gender statistics across the entire national statistical system (NSS) or regional/sectoral plans that include gender issues? This could include for example a statistical master plan (SMP) or Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Please list all, specifying the ministry responsible for the overall coordination and the role of the NSO in its realization: ☐

Donor support

24. Did your NSO receive technical, financial, or other input from donors for the gender statistics production of publications?
   ☐ No
   ☐ Yes. Specify: ▢
   - type of support (technical, financial): ▢
   - time: ▢
   - name of data collection/ statistics/publication: ▢

Coordinating mechanism in the national statistical system (NSS)

25. Do the following line ministries or agencies collect gender-specific data?
   This includes both sex-disaggregated data as well as gender-specific data without sex-disaggregation (relating to women/men only). Provide actual names of analogous ministries:

   ☐ Ministry of agriculture ▢

   ☐ Ministry of commerce (or trade) ▢

   ☐ Ministry of education ▢

   ☐ Ministry of equal opportunity ▢

   ☐ Ministry of health ▢

   ☐ Ministry of labour (or employment) ▢

   ☐ Ministry of local governments ▢

   ☐ Ministry of planning ▢

   ☐ Ministry of social inclusion or social development ▢

   ☐ Ministry of women (or gender/or gender equality) ▢

   ☐ Other. Specify: ▢

26. Are key actors for the development of subnational gender statistics involved at national-level discussions?
   ☐ No
   ☐ Yes. Specify which actors and describe their coordinating role: ▢

27. What is the role of the ministry of women/gender in the NSS?
   Please select all that apply

   ☐ Production of main statistical output relating to gender statistics

   ☐ Compilation of gender statistics inputs from other agencies and/or administrative records from other data sources (CSOs, NGOs).

   ☐ Providing guidance, training on gender statistics

   ☐ Organization of consultations among gender statistics producers and with users

   ☐ Advocating for the use of gender statistics

   ☐ Lobbying for relevant programmes and bills related to gender statistics
   ☐ Funding of gender data-collection operations
   ☐ Other Specify: ▢

28. Are there any other agencies in the NSS that are involved in the coordination of gender statistics?
   ☐ No
   ☐ Yes. Specify which agencies and describe their coordinating role: ▢

29. Referring to the coordination of gender statistics production the NSS, indicate if these problems occur:
Please select all that apply
☐ There are no gender statistics-related provisions in the statistics law.
☐ There is no regulation specifying collections of gender information.
☐ Existing regulations restrict the exchange of data between institutions.
☐ Regulations governing the production of gender-related data specify similar data collections in two or more institutions.
☐ Gender aspects are not represented in the Statistics Board, Advisory Group, or similar entity (whether in terms of membership or scope of the agenda)
☐ Other. Specify: ▮▮▮

Existing data

30. Have data needs for monitoring of implementation of international agreements (CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, SDGs) been systematically integrated in the official data systems? This mainly refers to the existence of indicator frameworks to monitor the implementation of these agreements.
☐ No. Indicate why: ▮▮▮
☐ Yes. Please provide examples of their integration in the data collection system (no need to specify individual indicators here): ▮▮▮

31. Which of the priority gender-sensitive statistical data collections or operations will the NSO undertake in the next 3 years?
Select all that apply
☐ Violence against women survey
☐ Time-use survey
☐ Reviewing household survey with a gender perspective
☐ Other. Specify: ▮▮▮
☐ None of them. Specify why: ▮▮▮

32. Over the past 3 years, have there been any special modules of household surveys focussing on gender issues?
☐ No
☐ Yes. Provide examples: ▮▮▮

33. Have current/past data collection initiatives, methods and tools in different sectors been analysed with a gender perspective?
This could include for example looking at the intended use, evaluation questions, and indicators. The data collections focusing on gender should be designed to provide information about men and women as well as about different categories of women and men (e.g., by ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, class, caste, residence and race).

☐ No. Explain why: ▮▮▮

☐ Yes. Provide examples: ▮▮▮
☐ Does not apply, specify: ▮▮▮

34. What are the country's priority gender equality indicators? Please provide a name of the collection (e.g. SDG gender specific indicators, the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, etc. ▮▮▮

Alternative data sources

35. The SDGs monitoring framework recognizes the importance of the use of alternative data sources for producing the indicators. Are there enabling policies that promote this?
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Provide the title of the policy: ▢

36. What alternative data sources have been used to produce gender indicators in the past 3 years? ▢

37. Are there any plans to use such sources at least in the next 3 years?
    ☐ Yes
    ☐ No

Data literacy, knowledge-sharing, communicating gender statistics

38. Are public information campaigns based on gender statistics being conducted?
    ☐ No. Indicate why: ▢
    ☐ Yes. Describe all initiatives to disseminate gender-related information in mass media and other means over the past 3 years: ▢

39. Are any gender experts consulted/involved in production of gender statistics in order to benefit from their expertise?
    Complete the following table

Yes	Experts from	Form of consultations (e.g. meetings, workshops, formal advisory committees)	Frequency of consultations (e.g. regular, ad-hoc)
☐	Ministries	▢	▢
☐	Parliament	▢	▢
☐	NGOs, CSOs	▢	▢
☐	International organizations	▢	▢
☐	Universities, research centres	▢	▢
☐	Private sector	▢	▢
	Media		
☐	Other, specify	▢	▢

    ☐ There are no such consultations. Indicate why: ▢

40. Is there a specific gender statistics programme in official statistics training:
    ☐ No. Indicate why: ▢
    ☐ Yes, organized by the NSO. Specify for whom: ▢
    ☐ Yes, organized by (specify the institution/organization and the audience): ▢

Advocacy strategy

41. Are there any efforts made by the NSO/gender statistics entity to <u>promote the use</u> of gender statistics?
☐ No. Indicate why:
☐ Yes. Provide examples:

42. Are there any efforts made by the NSO/gender statistics entity to <u>monitor the use</u> of gender statistics?
☐ No. Indicate why:
☐ Yes. Provide examples:

Relationship between data producers

43. Please indicate whether the NSO/ministry of women works jointly with the specified ministry on the following activities for gender statistics.
Provide names of analogous ministries and check all that apply

Ministry	Setting priorities for data production	Data collection	Data analysis	Data dissemination	No collaboration	Form (meetings, working groups, etc.)	Frequency of consultations
Ministry of agriculture	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Ministry of commerce	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Ministry of education	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Ministry of gender/women	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Ministry of health	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Ministry of labour	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Ministry of social inclusion or social development	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Ministry of planning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Ministry of foreign affairs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Other agency/ministry, specify:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Activity in gender statistics not undertaken by NSO	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		

44. Is there a data-sharing policy among different producers of gender statistics?
☐ Yes. Indicate with which institution and what kind of data ▨
☐ No. Indicate why ▨

45. Are classifications and definitions being harmonized among data producers:
Select all that apply
☐ Yes, to ensure compatibility of data.
☐ Yes, to minimize inconsistency and use a common language in defining and calculating indicators.
☐ No. Indicate why: ▨

Relationship with users

46. Indicate main groups of gender statistics users in the country that you reach out to:
a) ▨
b) ▨
c) ▨

47. Are there any other groups of potential gender statistics users to whom you would like to reach out?
a) ▨
b) ▨
c) ▨
d)

48. Does your institution organize meetings with users <u>before a major survey</u> to identify their gender-specific needs?
Provide examples of such meetings and indicate if there is any follow-up
a) ▨
b) ▨
c) ▨

49. Describe other types of the user-producer dialogue if they exist. Indicate if they are useful and effective in identifying user needs.
a. ▨
b. ▨
c. ▨

50. Does the NSO conduct a User Satisfaction survey that enquires specifically about gender statistics produced by the NSO?
☐ Yes. Specify when it was conducted and summarise the results: ▨
☐ No. Indicate why: ▨

51. Does the NSO collaborate with a regional or international organization in the following areas:
Select all that apply and provide the names of organizations

☐ Strengthening the gender statistical system or increasing gender-responsiveness of the NSS ▨
☐ Methodological feedback concerning gender statistics production ▨
☐ Technical assistance for gender statistics ▨
☐ Organization of training related to gender statistics ▨
☐ Other. Please specify: ▨
☐ No, we do not collaborate with any regional or international organization in the domain of gender statistics.

Data ecosystem coordination

52. Are there any partnerships or collaborations between NSS agencies and different data actors from the country's data ecosystem supporting the production and use of gender statistics?
Data actors can include the private sector, media, scientific community and academia, NGOs or citizens' groups.

☐ No. Indicate why: ▢

☐ Yes. Specify the type of actors and ways of collaboration/partnership: ▢

Are they part of an inter-agency body on gender statistics?

Stakeholders' interest

53. Do national gender statistics users (for example, ministries, media or civil society organizations) see gender equality as a policy priority?
This may be reflected in civil society campaigns, advocacy initiatives aiming at eliminating violence against women, gender sensitive civil society coordination mechanisms or movements.

☐ Yes. For example: ▢

☐ No. Indicate why: ▢

54. Over the past year, have the non-governmental users of gender statistics (e.g. NGOs, media) approached the NSO for an intervention relating to gender statistics?
This may refer to a provision of specific statistics, organization of data collection or methodological support.

☐ No

☐ Yes. Specify the type of user: ▢

Subject of their intervention: ▢

Frequency of their interventions: ▢

55. List all titles of data collection exercises or indicators relating to gender that have been compiled at the request of users over the past three years.

a) ▢

b) ▢

c) ▢

Political support

56. Do you believe that gender equality is widely accepted as a policy objective by the Government and the political arena?
This can be based on public declarations and campaigns.

☐ Yes. Justify ▢

☐ No. Justify ▢

57. Do you believe there is political support for the development of gender statistics at the national level?
This can be reflected by the trend in the breakdown of the NSO/NSS budget provided by government versus international aid, as a share of gender-related activities in the NSDS or as an annual working plan with a secured budget.

☐ Yes. Provide examples: ▢

☐ No. Indicate why ▢

Human resources

58. Specify the number of staff dealing with gender statistics. This can include:
    a) Gender statistics-dedicated entity within the NSO
       Full time [____]   Part-time [____]
    b) In case there is no separate gender statistics entity, include gender statistics focal points in the NSO
       Full time [____]   Part-time [____]
    c) Gender statistics working/advisory groups
       Full time [____]   Part-time [____]

Infrastructure

59. Does the gender statistics entity have a sufficient equipment (including, computers, printers, desks, database, estimation software, etc.) to perform its tasks?
    ☐ Yes
    ☐ No. Indicate existing shortages [____]

60. Does the NSO lay out a separate plan in order to secure funding for the activities related to gender statistics? This can include budgeting, defining a timeline, identifying possible resources and funders, and the required actions and activities, such as negotiating with national authorities and/or external partners, foundations or companies.
    ☐ Yes
    ☐ No. Indicate why: [____]

Statistical production processes

61. Please indicate whether gender dimension was taken into account at each step of statistical production process in the NSO

Statistics production step	Yes	No	Example
Selection of topics	☐	☐	
Identification of data needed	☐	☐	
Evaluation of existing concepts, definitions, and methods	☐	☐	
Development of new concepts, definitions, and methods	☐	☐	
Development of the data collection instrument: (e.g. choice of unit of enumeration, survey design)	☐	☐	
Collection and processing of data	☐	☐	
Analysis and presentation of statistics in easy-to-use formats; dissemination	☐	☐	
Other	☐	☐	

Quality assurance

62. Over the past 3 years, has the NSO undertaken any assessments of its data production processes to see if they were gender-sensitive?
    ☐ Yes. Describe the results: ▢
    ☐ No. Indicate why there was no assessment: ▢

63. Have international standards and guidelines for gender statistics, such as definitions and classifications, data collection methods, question modules, estimation techniques, etc. been used in relevant sectors?
    Select all that apply

    ☐ UN 2016 "Integrating a gender perspective into statistics"

    ☐ Guidelines on producing statistics on violence against women: statistical surveys
    ☐ International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)
    ☐ Gender Statistics Handbooks. Specify which ones: ▢

    ☐ Principles and Recommendations. Specify which ones: ▢

    ☐ Other. Specify: ▢

    ☐ None of them. Specify why: ▢

64. Has an assessment of gender statistics quality been carried out in the past 3 years?
    The assessment of quality could refer to gender verifying gender statistics' relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity as well as comparability and coherence.
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Describe the results and provide a link if possible: ▢

65. If there was no assessment of gender statistics quality in the past, are there any plans for such an assessment?
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Indicate when: ▢

66. Does the NSO/gender statistics unit monitor the quality and use of gender data from <u>administrative</u> sources?
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Describe these sources, the monitoring process and provide citations from regulations that establish this mandate: ▢

HR management

67. Does the NSO have any incentives in place to enhance the retention of gender statistics staff and reduce turnover?
    Describe the incentives if applicable as well as staff turnover in the gender statistics entity over the last 12 months.
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Incentives: ▢
         Staff turnover: ▢

68. Does technical training of data producers at the NSO and ministry of women cover skills and knowledge relevant to gender equality and gender statistics?
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes. Provide examples: ▢

69. If yes, is it considered in personal training/development plans?
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes

Innovation

70. What changes or new tools have been introduced in the collection and/or compilation of gender-related data over the past 3 years?
Describe their impact and the results. For example, adding a list of activities to the labour force survey to cover unpaid work.
a. ▢
b. ▢
c. ▢

Communication and transparency

71. If the NSO has a website, is there a dedicated gender statistics section?
□ No
□ Yes
Provide a link: ▢
Specify how often it is updated: ▢

72. Referring to published gender statistics (website or publications), are they accompanied by information on how to interpret them?
□ No
□ Yes. List examples and provide links where possible: ▢

73. What other ways of sharing gender statistics with the public exist? Describe all other ways of gender statistics communication and provide titles of publications and copies where possible.
d. ▢
e. ▢
f. ▢

74. What should be done to improve availability, accessibility and use of gender statistics? ▢

Strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, change management

75. Do you consider that the environment of gender statistics production at the national level has changed in recent years?
□ No
□ Yes. Indicate whether your institution has adapted and embraced these changes and provide examples: ▢

76. Is there a strategic plan in the NSO directed at all sectors to integrate a gender perspective in all statistical processes?
□ Yes. Provide examples: ▢
□ No. Indicate why: ▢

77. Does the NSO plan to undertake any actions aimed at improving gender statistics? Please check all that apply
□ Setting priorities
□ Systematically coordinating and aligning actions and resources with the defined goals, and ensuring that employees of the agency/organization are working towards common goals
□ Undertaking multipronged interventions or programmes, such as SPARS (Supervision, Performance Assessment, and Recognition Strategy).
□ Other. Specify: ▢
□ There is no such action planned. Indicate why: ▢

78. Has the NSO has undertaken the above-mentioned actions in the past 3 years. Please check all that apply
    ☐ Setting priorities
    ☐ Systematically coordinating and aligning actions and resources with the defined goals, and ensuring that the agency/organization's employees are working toward common goals
    ☐ Undertaking multipronged interventions or programmes, like for instance SPARS (Supervision, Performance Assessment, and Recognition Strategy).
    ☐ Other. Specify:
    ☐ There is no such action planned. Indicate why:

79. Are national policies being designed and evaluated through the analysis and use of gender statistics?
    ☐ Yes. Provide examples:
    ☐ No. Indicate why:

Compensation and benefits

80. Are there any rewards granted to employees of the gender statistics entity in return for their outstanding work and to motivate them to deliver their tasks?
    ☐ No
    ☐ Yes

Workplace politics and organizational culture

81. What is the approach of senior management towards coordination, production, communication, and use of gender statistics (in the NSS and in the NSO)? e.g., does senior management understand the need to integrate a gender perspective in sectors, or the role of gender statistics in the improvement of overall statistics?

ANNEX 1.2. QUESTIONNAIRE B - SHORT MODULE FOR GENDER FOCAL POINTS

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BETTER GENDER STATISTICS
– Questionnaire for the Gender Statistics Focal Points

Questionnaire B   B

The aim of this questionnaire is:
To identify gender statistics gaps in the national statistical system, by focussing on the national statistical capacity as well as coordination mechanisms, data collection and the use of gender statistics.

This questionnaire collects information on the statistical capacity of staff responsible for the production of gender statistics in the NSO and the ministry of women/gender. All individual information collected in this questionnaire will be treated with confidentiality.

Only the aggregate/summary of information will be presented to complement a broader review of gender statistics gaps, which is currently being undertaken by a gender statistics expert in cooperation with the national statistical office.

Gender statistics
Are defined by the sum of the following characteristics:

(a) Data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification.

(b) Data reflect gender issues.

(c) Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives.

(d) Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.

Gender statistics cut across traditional fields of statistics and can serve as useful input in planning and designing policies that will consider addressing possible disparities between men and women.

Individual answers will not be published.

Ministry/institution: ▢

Name (optional): ▢

Position (optional): ▢

Sex (male/female): ▢

Email (optional): ▢

Date: ▢

Professional background

1. How many years of experience in the field of gender statistics do you have? ▢

2. How do you perceive the adequacy of your technical skills and knowledge for producing gender statistics? ▢

Strategic networking and communication

3. How many gender statistics-related professional meetings, workshops/training events have you attended during the last 12 months? These include both national and international events.
   Number: ▢
   Examples: ▢

4. Over the last 12 months, have you prepared any report or presentation on gender statistics and released or presented it in any of the following:
   Check all that apply by double-clicking in the squares and provide information in the grey rectangle):
   ☐ The website of the national statistical office. Please provide a link, if possible: ▢
   ☐ The website of the Ministry of ▢. Please provide a link, if possible: ▢
   ☐ Regional forum. Please provide title and date: ▢
   ☐ National forum. Please provide title and date: ▢
   ☐ International forum. Please provide title and date: ▢

5. Over the last 12 months, have you represented your institution in a regional or international meeting related to gender statistics? (In case you delegate your staff to such meetings, has any of your staff been designated to participate in a regional or international meeting related to gender statistics?)
   ☐ Yes. Please provide title and date: ▢
   ☐ No. Indicate why: ▢

6. Are you invited to management or high-level meetings at your institution to provide insights about gender statistics?
   ☐ Yes. Please provide examples: ▢
   ☐ No. Indicate why ▢

Leadership

7. Over the past 3 years, have you (co-)organized a gender related meeting/workshop, which included external stakeholders (national or international)?
   ☐ Yes. Please provide examples: ▢
   ☐ No. Indicate why: ▢

Teamwork and collaboration

8. Have you collaborated with another division within your institution on gender statistics production, over the past year?
   ☐ No. Indicate why: ▨
   ☐ Yes. Please provide examples of success stories or challenges that you might have encountered: ▨

9. Do you think that teamwork and collaboration are valued and encouraged in your team?
   ☐ Yes. Please provide examples and indicate whether this approach is valid only for your team or for your institution as a whole: ▨
   ☐ No. Indicate why: ▨

Time management and prioritization

10. Are gender statistics-related tasks explicitly recognized and defined in your individual work plan?
    ☐ Yes. Please provide examples: ▨
    ☐ No. Please explain your main area of work and how you became involved with gender statistics: ▨

Problem-solving and creative thinking

11. What are the three most challenging tasks in your assigned functions relating to gender statistics? Please provide examples and indicate how you address them
    a.
    b.
    c.

Self-motivation

12. Please select one answer that best describes your approach to your tasks related to gender statistics:
    ☐ Dealing with statistics specific to gender **increases** my work satisfaction and self-motivation.
    ☐ Dealing with statistics specific to gender **has no impact** on my work satisfaction and self-motivation.
    ☐ Dealing with statistics specific to gender **has a negative impact** on my work satisfaction and self-motivation.

Career expectations and income

13. Consider your assigned functions related to gender statistics and select all that apply:

    a) Your career opportunities:
    ☐ This work puts me in an unfavourable position, in terms of career development in my institution
    ☐ This work has no impact on my career opportunities
    ☐ This work gives me more visibility and provides more career opportunities

    b) Your salary:

    ☐ This work has a negative impact on my salary (as compared to work in other sectors of the same institution)
    ☐ This work has no impact on my salary
    ☐ This work has a positive impact on my salary (as compared to work in other sectors of the same institution).

Gender statistics use

14. What were the last gender statistics that you quoted or referred to at work? Please provide examples:

15. Which presentation of gender statistics do you find the most useful for your work?
Select all that apply
☐ Graphs/infographics
☐ Reports/articles
☐ Videos
☐ Press conference/fora
☐ Others. Please specify:

16. Which topic relating to gender statistics would you like to learn about:
Select all that apply
☐ Basic concepts relating to gender statistics, for example:
☐ Statistical coordinating mechanisms and tools to promote an effective and well-coordinated gender statistical system, for example:
☐ Collection of gender-specific information using surveys, for example:
☐ Collection of gender-specific data using administrative sources, for example:
☐ Production of specific gender indicators, for example:
☐ Ways of presenting gender information to users, for example:
☐ Ways of analysing gender statistics, for example:

17. In your opinion, what are the most important gender issues/problems in your country that need further exploration in terms of data collection or communication?
a.
b.
c.

ANNEX 1.3. QUESTIONNAIRE C - SHORT MODULE FOR THE MINISTRIES

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BETTER GENDER STATISTICS
– Questionnaire for the ministries

Questionnaire C   **C**

The aim of this questionnaire is:

To identify gender statistics gaps in the national statistical system, by focussing on the national statistical capacity as well as on coordination mechanisms, data collection and the use of gender statistics.

This questionnaire collects information on gender statistics produced by different ministries/ institutions as well as on the overall coordination of gender statistics production and use. Individual responses will not be published. Only the aggregate/summary of the answers will be presented and used to complement a broader review of gender statistics gaps, which is currently being undertaken by a gender statistics expert in cooperation with the national statistical office.

After the questionnaires are collected, all respondents will be invited to a workshop to validate the summarised results of the assessment.

Gender statistics
Are defined by the sum of the following characteristics:

(a) Data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification.

(b) Data reflect gender issues.

(c) Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives.

(d) Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.

Gender statistics cut across traditional fields of statistics and can serve as useful input in planning and designing policies that will consider addressing possible disparities between men and women.

<u>Individual answers will not be published.</u>

Ministry/institution: [redacted]

Your name: [redacted]

Position: [redacted]

Email: [redacted]

Sex (female/male): [redacted]

Collaboration between data producers

1) When collecting sex-disaggregated data or other gender-related information, on which of the following tasks does your institution cooperate with the **NSO**?
Select all that apply and provide examples of collaboration. To select an answer, double-click on the grey square

☐ To compile data

☐ To consult definitions/concepts/methodologies for data collection

☐ To set priorities for data collection

☐ To verify the quality of data collected

☐ To analyse data

☐ To disseminate statistics

☐ There is no collaboration. Please indicate why: [redacted]

2) Do you cooperate with **other ministries or agencies** to coordinate gender statistics production or dissemination?

☐ Yes. Please provide the name of the entity and describe the form of collaboration [redacted]

☐ No. Please indicate why: [redacted]

Use of gender statistics

3) Does your institution use gender statistics produced by the NSO/other ministries /other agencies? Select one answer:

☐ We never use gender statistics. Please indicate the reason: [redacted]

☐ We use gender statistics published by the NSO/ other ministries /other agencies. Please specify the source institution, type of statistics, the frequency and how they are used by your institution

Source Institution	Topic	Frequency of use	How they are used by your institution

4) In case you use the gender statistics produced by the NSO, please assess the quality of these in terms of:
Select one answer in each category and specify where applicable

- o Relevance:
  - ☐ Gender statistics fully meet our needs
  - ☐ Gender statistics partially meet our needs, because (specify)
  - ☐ Gender statistics do not meet our needs, because (specify)
  - ☐ I do not know

- o Accuracy:
  - ☐ Gender statistics correctly estimate or describe the characteristics they are designed to measure
  - ☐ Gender statistics do not correctly estimate or describe the characteristics they are designed to measure, for example:
  - ☐ I do not know

- o Timeliness:
  - ☐ The timeliness of gender statistics is satisfactory
  - ☐ The timeliness of gender statistics could be improved, for example:
  - ☐ I do not know

- o Accessibility of data:
  - ☐ Gender statistics are easily accessible on the NSO website
  - ☐ Gender statistics can be easily requested and obtained from the NSO
  - ☐ Gender statistics needed are not easily accessible, for example:
  - ☐ I do not know

- o Coherence:
  - ☐ Data are coherent within datasets, across datasets, and over time
  - ☐ Data are not always coherent within datasets, across datasets, and over time, for example:
  - ☐ I do not know

5) Please indicate whether you have used the following information relating to gender statistics published by the NSO:
Select all that apply
- ☐ Metadata (definition, source, unit, method of computation). Indicate how do you access it and how often:
- ☐ Methodologies of surveys or censuses. Indicate how do you access it and how often:
- ☐ Other informative material. Indicate what kind of material, how do you access it and how often:
- ☐ None of the above.

6) For what purpose do you use national gender statistics?
Select all that apply
- ☐ I do not use gender statistics
- ☐ Analysis of current developments for short-term decision-making, for example:
- ☐ Analysis of trends for longer-term policy formulation, for example:
- ☐ Targeting beneficiaries and programmes, for example:
- ☐ Research purposes, for example:
- ☐ General economic information, for example:
- ☐ Other. Please specify:

Production of gender statistics

7) Does your ministry produce or publish gender data?
   ☐ Yes, it only generates gender data
   ☐ Yes, it only publishes gender data
   ☐ Yes, it produces and publishes gender data
   ☐ It does not produce or publish gender data

8) If your organization produces or publishes gender data, What are the topics of gender statistics produced or published by your organization ? ▓▓▓

Frequency: ▓▓▓

Geographical coverage: ▓▓▓

Other characteristics: ▓▓▓

9) Is your organization producing its own databases as a product of data automation or digital transformation?

Topic	Time period (from .. to)	Update periodicity (annual - monthly - daily - instantaneous)	Does it include the variable gender (yes / no)	Are they used for disseminating gender indicators (yes / no)?

10) What data does your ministry produce that are not classified according to gender, and you consider it useful to produce them disaggregated by gender?

11) What could be done to improve availability, accessibility and use of gender statistics in your institution? ▓▓▓

ANNEX 1.4. QUESTIONNAIRE D - SHORT MODULE FOR GENDER STATISTICS USERS

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BETTER GENDER STATISTICS
Questionnaire for gender statistics users

Questionnaire D   D

The aim of this questionnaire is:
To identify gender statistics gaps in the national statistical system, by focussing on the national statistical capacity as well as on coordination mechanisms for data collection and the use of gender statistics.

This questionnaire collects information on the use of gender statistics produced by the national statistical system. Individual responses will be treated with confidentiality. Only the aggregate/summary of the answers will be presented and used to complement a broader review of gender statistics gaps, which is currently being undertaken by a gender statistics expert in cooperation with the national statistical office.

Gender statistics
Are defined by the sum of the following characteristics:

(a) Data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification.

(b) Data reflect gender issues.

(c) Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives.

(d) Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.

Gender statistics cut across traditional fields of statistics and can serve as useful input in planning and designing policies that will consider addressing possible disparities between men and women.

<u>Individual answers will not be published.</u>

Name: ▨

Position: ▨

Representing:

☐ Governmental sector

☐ Parliament

☐ Media

☐ Academia

☐ NGO

☐ Private sector

☐ Other

Sex (female/male): ▨

Have you used gender statistics produced by the national statistical office (NSO)/ministries/ other agencies in the last three years?

Select one answer (double-click the grey square and select "Checked" under "Default value")

How often do you use gender statistics?

☐Usually   ☐Often   ☐Rarely

☐ I often use gender statistics. I use them for:
Select all that apply
☐ Analysis of current developments for short-term decision- making, for example: ▨
☐ Analysis of trends for longer-term policy formulation, for example: ▨
☐ Monitoring of existing government policies, for example: ▨
☐ Highlight gender issues, for example: ▨
☐ Targeting beneficiaries of programmes, for example: ▨
☐ Research purposes, for example: ▨
☐ Other, specify: ▨

☐ I rarely use gender statistics. Why?

Select all that apply

☐ They are not relevant to my work.

☐ I do not know if they are available/they are difficult to find.

☐ They are not reliable.

☐ They are not thoroughly explained in available reports.

☐ My office does not have staff that can understand and use gender statistics.

☐ Other, please specify: ▨

Give examples of your use of gender statistics, please.

Where do you get the gender statistics that you use?

☐ NSO

☐ International organizations
☐ Ministries
☐ NCW

☐ Media

☐ Other, please specify: ▨

How would you rate the available gender statistics in the country in terms of (with 5 as the best score):

Please put an "X" under the selected score

Characteristic	Definition	Rating				
		1	2	3	4	5
1. Relevance	The available gender statistics can serve as useful input for planning and policymaking.					
2. Accuracy	The available gender statistics reflect the true situation of women and men in the country.					
3. Timeliness	The frequency and timing of gender statistics and its release are just in time for planning and policy purposes.					
4. Accessibility	Gender statistics are easily accessible from websites or publications.					
5. User-friendliness	The available reports or press releases on gender statistics are understandable.					

Would you or your staff be interested in attending a training on understanding gender statistics?

☐ Yes, I will appreciate an invitation.

☐ No. Please explain why: �▏

Would you or your staff be interested to attend a dissemination forum on gender statistics organized by the NSO following a release of data?

☐ Yes, I will appreciate an invitation.

☐ No, it is not relevant to our work

Would you like to receive regular information from the NSO on new releases of gender statistics?

☐ Yes, I/my office will appreciate the information.

☐ No, it is not relevant to our work

Are there any particular topics/subjects that require more coverage in terms of gender statistics currently published? Please specify

O ▏▏
O ▏▏
O ▏▏