

PACIFIC ROADMAP ON GENDER STATISTICS



Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics

Purpose of the Roadmap

To provide the guiding framework to support Pacific National Statistical Systems to generate quality, relevant and timely gender data that meets users' needs to advance gender equality.

Expected outcome

Quality, relevant and timely gender data that responds to users' needs is produced, available, disseminated and effectively used to advance gender equality.

Core values

Through the endorsement of this Roadmap, we commit to produce gender data that is in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics¹ and with emphasis on the following core values:

- Integrity: We commit to ensure trust in official statistics by ensuring that they reflect phenomena impartially and present results honestly and openly regarding gender equality and human rights.
- Timeliness: We value the importance of producing gender data in a timely manner to guarantee the figures represent the best possible picture of the reality they intend to capture.
- Quality: We strive to provide quality gender data to our users, by ensuring it is reliable, comparable, accurate and, to the extent possible, aligns with international standards, definitions and classifications.
- Confidentiality: We pledge to guarantee the privacy of individuals and other forms of data providers as well as the confidentiality of the information they provide and its use only for statistical purposes. In cases when statistics might allow for uniquely identifying individuals, we commit to using anonymization techniques to meet our promise of full confidentiality.
- User focus: We agree to engage with data users at all stages of the gender data production process, from design to dissemination, as we believe the production of gender data is only relevant if it is accessible and applicable for use in informed decision making, accountability and advocacy purposes. Beyond communication and involvement of users, we commit to disseminate gender data in a transparent and user-friendly manner.
- Transparency: We commit to release, along with all gender data, detailed information on data sources, methodology and computation methods to ensure full transparency and facilitate user's interpretation.
- Accountability: We pledge to remain accountable for releasing quality gender data and for ensuring the quality of the information we release to the best of our knowledge.

¹ See E/RES/2013/21; <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-Rev2013-E.pdf>

Spirit of the Roadmap

The Roadmap has been designed by gender data users and producers through collective effort to further enhance user-producer dialogue and ownership of gender statistics across the Pacific. This, we believe, should be the key principle that cuts across all areas of the roadmap. We acknowledge that resource mobilization is required to realize the ambitions in this roadmap and its integration into strategies for the development of statistics at the national and regional level.

The Roadmap provides a framework that recognizes the cultural values and identities across the Pacific Sub-region and supports the measurement of regional and national priorities accordingly. Each of the Pacific Islands Countries and Territories party to this Roadmap owns a culture and, in some cases, this prescribes traditional gender roles, which define the men and women in each respective country. In order to promote gender equality in the Pacific, and to measure gender differentials accurately and in context, we believe that culture must be taken into consideration to better understand development and prosperity in the region from a gender perspective. Monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment with a culture angle, is expected to support Pacific Island Countries and Territories to cope with changing socio-economic, environmental and cultural realities and offer an opportunity to remedy discriminatory cultural practices that hinder gender equality efforts and women's wellbeing. Taking culture into consideration will also offer an opportunity to value Pacific women's traditional knowledge in natural resource management. The inclusion of culture is pursued in this Roadmap with the belief that each country wants the best for its men and women but may wish to consider specific ways to address issues that are sensitive because of their links to culture. Therefore, countries implementing this Roadmap will report on these issues on a voluntary basis.

Pacific Island Countries and Territories have committed to a raft of national, regional and international declarations, treaties, strategies and agendas for action towards gender equality; that include obligations for evidence based evaluative reporting. At the national level, these include development plans, gender policies, sector strategies including health and education; notable regional frameworks are the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration and the Pacific Platform for Action for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights. These national and regional frameworks link to the global agenda for gender equality through the Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as other human rights treaties, conventions and recommendations. Most recent focus has been about women's inclusion in climate-related planning, policy-making and implementation, noting the purpose of Gender Action Plans under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). All these important issues inform the selection of priority thematic areas and activities in this roadmap.

The Roadmap also places environmental issues at its center, with the understanding that the region is most dramatically affected by the climate crisis, and that Pacific women can play essential roles in environmental conservation, natural resource and waste management and environmental decision making. Climate change has been acknowledged repeatedly by leaders across the Pacific as the greatest threat to security and human development in the region; yet little statistical evidence exists about the connections between gender and the environment. The climate crisis in the Pacific region has the potential to create a myriad of cascading fragility and instability risks, affecting men, women, young people and children differently and exacerbating existing vulnerabilities among those lagging behind. As

such, climate change and other environmental related risks are impacting on women disproportionately, as they are more reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and thus tend to have the least capacity to respond to natural hazards, such as droughts, landslides, floods and hurricanes.

Key strategic areas

Five strategic areas are the backbone of the Roadmap to advance gender equality. They are necessary for the achievement of the production and dissemination of quality, relevant and timely gender data that responds to users’ needs.



These five strategic areas have been identified as key enablers for producing gender data that responds to four important drivers, namely that gender data is aligned with:

- National priorities, strategies and policies
- Regional and global reporting requirements
- Meeting the needs of users
- The need to mainstream gender across different areas of statistics and policies

Roadmap’s Goals

By endorsing this Roadmap, we commit to focus our efforts towards achieving five goals, in line with each of our five key strategic areas.

Strategic areas	Priorities are identified	Quality gender data is produced	Data is analyzed	Gender data gets disseminated and used	Knowledge management and learning are enhanced
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Goals	Priority gender indicators are identified at the regional and national level.	The availability, quality, comparability, timeliness and relevance of gender data is enhanced.	Data is transformed into statistical information together with the national context needed to understand it.	Gender data is communicated effectively and in line with user's needs, to inform policy decisions, research and be useful for advocacy and accountability to achieve gender equality.	A knowledge management system that is user friendly, promotes learning through a shared or open access platform and strengthens institutions is designed and implemented.
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We believe that:

- 1) If guidelines are provided to countries to assist in the process of identifying priority gender indicators, the links between national strategies, priorities and plans will be better aligned with the gender data produced, and gender statistics will become an essential tool for each country's policy-making and accountability processes.
- 2) If the availability, quality, timeliness and relevance of gender data is enhanced, user's trust in official statistics will improve, and the figures will be more likely to be used to advance gender equality.
- 3) If data is transformed into statistical information and presented within the national context needed to understand it, it can be better understood by expert and non-expert audiences and it can be more effectively used to enhance the lives of women and men.
- 4) If gender data is communicated effectively and in line with user's needs, awareness of it will improve and it will be more likely to inform policy decisions, research and be useful for advocacy and accountability to achieve gender equality.
- 5) If a knowledge management system that is user friendly, promotes learning through a shared or open access platform and strengthens institutions is designed and implemented, then the gender data produced through this system is more likely to be of higher quality and therefore more likely to be used.

Specific activities

In order to achieve each of the five goals, a number of activities need to be implemented. Each of the proposed activities are set out below and organized by strategic area.

1. Priorities are identified:
 - a. A set of guidelines is developed to assist countries in finalizing a list of priority national gender indicators

- b. A regional set of priority gender indicators is identified by assessing commonalities between Pacific countries' national priorities² and by looking at existing global and regional indicator frameworks (Sustainable Development Goals, Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, Asia-Pacific Regional Set of Gender Statistics and Indicators).
 - c. *At the national level:* A Gender Statistics Taskforce is either established or related tasks are integrated in existing governance mechanisms; and co-chaired by the National Statistics Office and Women's Machinery to identify priorities in terms of gender data production. It's Terms of Reference should include:
 - i. Identifying all current policies and plans with a gender component
 - ii. Listing all key national gender related priorities and train users and producers to design indicators to monitor progress towards each of them
 - iii. Reviewing existing national indicators on gender data
 - iv. Identifying who the key users of gender statistics are and their key needs
 - v. Identifying existing data gaps to meet key user's needs
2. Quality gender data is produced
- a. Training is provided to users and producers on specialized survey methods, including survey design and implementation with a gender lens.
 - b. Training is provided to national statisticians and data users on gender related indicator data production and methodologies.
 - c. Symposiums on sharing lessons learned in connection with gender data production across countries are organized.
 - d. Guidelines are produced to ensure gender metadata is available in a standardized way across Pacific countries.
 - e. *At the national level:* Quality gender data on key priority indicators in the Pacific is collected periodically.
 - f. *At the national level:* Existing data is reprocessed to obtain new estimates on sex-disaggregated and multi-level disaggregated key priority indicators in the Pacific.
 - g. *At the national level:* Quality metadata is produced and released alongside gender data in a timely manner.
 - h. *At the national level:* Gender data produced in Line Ministries is generated with the involvement of National Statistics Offices, acting as "clearing houses" by providing seal of approval for all official statistics.
3. Data is analyzed
- a. Users and producers are trained to ensure a gender lens in data analysis. Notably:
 - i. Training is provided to data producers on analyzing data with a gender angle and conducting analysis on gender-specific thematic areas.
 - ii. Training is provided to data users on data literacy.
 - b. Communication channels are created/strengthened to promote dialogue between users and producers.
 - c. A training calendar on gender-data analysis for users and producers is prepared and disseminated.

² Process to be guided by SPC through the NMDIs

- d. *At the national level:* User's needs are assessed in order to identify a set of priority areas for gender analysis.
 - e. *At the national level:* Concrete and detailed plans and calendars of activities are developed indicating who does what and ensuring stakeholder involvement in analysis.
 - f. *At the national level:* Formulas and syntaxes utilized to calculate indicators are made available so line Ministries and Civil Society Organizations can replicate the analysis.
4. Gender data gets disseminated and used
- a. Data sharing standards are developed to facilitate exchanges and dissemination by countries; including to report on regional and global commitments such as the SDGs.
 - b. Statistical products that are accessible and inclusive (e.g. remote access, language disability, etc) are developed and disseminated across the region.
 - c. Guidelines on gender data communication strategies based on generic audience models/groups are developed, including information on innovative approaches to data dissemination.
 - d. Training is facilitated and guidelines are developed on communicating gender data and working effectively with the media.
 - e. A calendar of global and regional events where gender data could be relevant is put together and used to put gender data on the agendas.
 - f. The regional data hub (NMDI) is expanded to include gender indicators and analysis, and promoted.
 - g. *At both regional and national levels:* Factsheets with explanations and interpretation of priority gender indicators in the Pacific are developed and disseminated.
 - h. *At the national level:* Feedback mechanisms on whether gender data gets used and what else is needed are established.
5. Knowledge management and learning are enhanced
- a. A gender related knowledge management strategy template for Pacific countries' National Statistical Systems is developed.
 - b. Training programmes are developed and facilitated to build a culture of informed decision making through the use of gender statistics.
 - c. Lessons learnt events are organized to support quality improvements to gender-related knowledge management systems.
 - a. *At the national level:* Knowledge management implementation plans are developed for gender data, including sections on National Statistical System Coordination.
 - b. *At the national level:* Governance arrangements for Knowledge Management Systems are set up and implemented.
 - c. *At the national level:* National knowledge management systems incorporate gender data and metadata for evidence-based monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning.
 - d. *At the national level:* Knowledge management systems include directories of sources, data collections and calendars of release.

Priority thematic areas

Recognizing that each national statistics system must first respond to national policy priorities, but also acknowledging that progress can be achieved faster through inter-regional cooperation, Pacific Island Countries and Territories adhering to this Roadmap agree to further regional efforts to enhance the

production and use of statistics on some thematic areas of common interest. These include, among others, the areas of **Gender and Environment Statistics, Women’s Economic Empowerment, and Violence Against Women**. The selection of these three areas was based on a combination of their relevance for Pacific Island Countries and Territories, the degree of urgency to fill existing related data gaps, and the assumption that PICTs and partners will address current resourcing (human, financial and technical) gaps. As such, areas where more and better data is already available in the Pacific, were considered of lower priority in the context of inter-regional cooperation, despite their thematic relevance.

Cluster area	Specific thematic areas
Gender and the environment ³	Land use and Biodiversity conservation Natural resources including food, energy, minerals and water Climate change and disasters Sustainable consumption, production and waste Health, Wellbeing and Sanitation Environmental decision making Environment-related migration, displacement and conflict
Economic empowerment	Time Use Asset ownership (incl. credit) Work and employment (incl. informal, vulnerable work and underemployment) Wage gaps
Violence against women	Prevalence of violence Access to justice Access to services Costing of violence
Women in decision making	Political participation (in parliaments and at the local level) Women in managerial positions
Education ⁴	Educational attainment Participation in STEM education

³ As discussed during the Roadmap Validation Meeting, that took place in Vanuatu in September 2019, the thematic areas on gender and environment reflect the key areas in the draft of the Asia-Pacific framework on Gender-Environment indicators. As the framework is under development as of November 2019, changes might still be made to these. In addition, and to better reflect the needs of Pacific Island Countries and Territories, other indicators and key areas might be added as needed.

⁴ For analytical purposes, Health and Education are considered cross-cutting areas and therefore could contribute to the remaining priority areas (e.g. Women’s access to education may contribute to increased inclusiveness in decision-making)

Health ⁵	Hunger/Anemia SRHR Non-communicable diseases
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Population and demographic data, statistics and indicators (including population projections and vital statistics) are required to derive indicators across all thematic areas, for example incidence rates for NCDs are calculated using incidence as the numerator and the population ‘at risk’ to NCDs as the denominator. Besides producing gender data on each of these thematic areas, we commit to further disaggregate the data, to the extent possible, for various population groups to meet the 2030 Agenda’s promise to Leave No One Behind. This, in practice, translates into consistently disaggregating gender data by age, wealth, ethnicity, location, disability status and other variables as relevant, given sample sizes and sampling methods allow for reliable estimates.

Results framework

It is expected that this framework will remain active until end of 2030, and evaluated at the mid-point in the strategy implementation (after five years). To deliver on our goals and assess progress over time, the following results framework will be used by the Pacific Community and development partners to inform reporting on progress. A subset of the following indicators might be selected by countries implementing the Roadmap in line with national priorities. It is expected that progress using these indicators can be assessed in July-August each year and updates will be provided to the Heads of Planning and Statistics (HOPS), with HOPS 2020 providing an opportunity to discuss work in progress and update on what has been achieved:

Strategic area	Goal	Aggregate Indicators	Indicators for country reporting
Priorities are identified	Priority gender indicators are identified at the regional and national level	Number of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) that have identified priority national gender indicators	1. Whether or not a set of priority national gender indicators has been formally identified within SDG localization exercises or other national strategies (yes/no)
	(Guidelines will be developed for this process and broader implementation of the Roadmap)	Number of PICTs where Gender Statistics is an area of responsibility within existing governance committees or taskforces	2. Whether or not gender statistics is an area of responsibility ⁶ within any of the existing governance committees or taskforces (yes/no)
		Number of National Statistical Systems’ (NSS) data collection plans that incorporate data collection	3. Whether or not NSS’s data collection plans incorporate gender data collection (e.g. information collected from both

⁵ For analytical purposes, Health and Education are considered cross-cutting areas and therefore could contribute to the remaining priority areas (e.g. Women’s access to education may contribute to increased inclusiveness in decision-making)

⁶ As specified in the TOR of any of the relevant governance committees

Strategic area	Goal	Aggregate Indicators	Indicators for country reporting
		plans for specialized surveys (MICS, DHS, VAW, TUS, Disaster, Environment, Disability, IDM) that address gender data gaps	men and women within the same household) through the following specialized surveys: - MICS/DHS (yes/no) - VAW survey (yes/no) - Pre or Post Disaster surveys (yes/no) - Environment surveys or modules (yes/no) - Disability surveys or modules (yes/no) - IDM surveys (yes/no)
Quality gender data is produced	The availability, quality, timeliness and relevance of gender data is enhanced.	Proportion of gender-relevant SDG indicators with at least one data point reported to the international statistical system for 2010 or later	4. Proportion of gender-relevant SDG indicators prioritized in national strategies with at least one data point reported to the international statistical system for 2010 or later ⁷
		Number of countries where at least one specialized survey (MICS, DHS, VAW, TUS, Disaster, Environment, Disability, IDM) has been completed as per schedule ⁸	5. Proportion of specialized surveys implemented as per schedule ⁹
		Total number of countries that make data for priority gender indicators available through repositories	6. Whether or not data for priority gender indicators exists and is openly available in a repository
Data is analyzed	Data is transformed into statistical information together with the national context needed to understand it.	Number of countries where annual development reports include gender data	7. Whether or not annual development reports (or equivalent) include gender data (yes/no/no report)
Gender data gets	Gender data is communicated	Number of PICTs where at least one knowledge	8. Whether or not knowledge communication products that

⁷ Denominator for this proportion would be the total number of SDG indicators in national strategies that include a gender perspective (refer to UN Women’s 54 Gender-relevant set of indicators to complete the count).

⁸ Schedules refer to national timelines set up by National Statistical Systems. Generally, for most of the surveys mentioned here, desired periodicity is no more than five years.

⁹ Refer to Indicator 3 for denominator

Strategic area	Goal	Aggregate Indicators	Indicators for country reporting
disseminated and used	effectively and in line with user’s needs, to inform policy decisions, research and be useful for advocacy and accountability.	communication product that includes gender statistics has been prepared by the National Statistics Office in the last calendar year	include official gender statistics were prepared by the NSS and other key stakeholders in the last calendar year - infographics (yes/no) - flashcards (yes/no) - brochures (yes/no) - TV materials (yes/no) - social media content (yes/no)
		Number of countries where a national data communication strategy exists and includes gender statistics	9. Whether or not a national data communication strategy ¹⁰ exists and includes gender statistics (yes/no)
		Number of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) where NSOs are able to provide data for more than 50% of the gender data requests	10. Percentage of requests for gender data that NSOs are able to provide data for in the last 12 months
		Number of PICTs where the number of microdata access agreements issued specifically for gender analysis in the last 12 months has increased since the previous year	11. Number of microdata access agreements issued specifically for gender analysis ¹¹ in the last 12 months
Knowledge management and learning are enhanced	A knowledge management system that is user friendly, promotes learning through a shared or open access platform and strengthens institutions is designed and implemented	Number of PICs where databases with SDG/NSDP indicator data exist, include gender statistics and are updated regularly.	12. Whether or not a national database with SDG or NSDP indicator data exists, includes gender statistics and it’s been updated at least once in the last 12 months
		Total number of countries with at least one official dataset from specialized surveys with specific gender content (MICS, DHS, VAW, TUS, Disaster, Environment, Disability, IDM) that is	13. Whether or not official datasets from specialized surveys with specific gender content (MICS, DHS, VAW, TUS, Disaster, Environment, Disability, IDM) are openly available, accessible on-

¹⁰ Refer to glossary of terms at the end of the Roadmap document for “Communication Strategy”

¹¹ Information compiled from access agreements applications

Strategic area	Goal	Aggregate Indicators	Indicators for country reporting
		openly available, accessible on-line and free of charge through on-line repositories.	line and free of charge through on-line repositories.
		Total number of PICTs where at least one data lab/training event on specialized survey analysis or survey data interpretation has been conducted in the last 12 months.	14. Whether or not at least one data lab/training event on specialized survey analysis or survey data interpretation has been conducted in the last 12 months ¹² .

Proposed reporting mechanisms

To ensure accountability on the implementation of the Roadmap, voluntary reporting by countries implementing these activities is encouraged and will be supported by SPC and development partners. Therefore, a proposed reporting structure could be set up as follows:

1. One reporting focal point should be appointed within the NSO and one within the Ministry of Women or relevant Women’s Machinery in each country.
2. NSOs and Ministries of Women (or equivalent) collaborate for the production of the relevant indicator data.
3. Focal points send the data to the Roadmap’s Secretariat (SPC & UN Women) by 1st June each year.
4. Secretariat collates the data and produces a progress table by 30th June each year, to ensure reporting aligns with Oceania’s Financial Year period.
5. Progress tables are distributed in events as relevant, including at PSSC in October/November each year

Recommendations for Roadmap implementation

The purpose of the following recommendations is to guide PICTs in the implementation of the Roadmap. However, because national contexts vary substantially across countries and territories, not all these recommendations might be relevant for all PICTs. Suggestions to ensure the Roadmap’s activities are successfully implemented include:

1. Ensure that the Roadmap is nationally endorsed. Mechanisms and parties for endorsement might differ by countries, but generally it is expected that both National Statistics Office and National Women’s machinery (e.g. Ministry of Women or equivalent) will formally agree to work together towards the Roadmap’s implementation.

¹² If any training on gender statistics was conducted using the “Asia Pacific Gender Statistics Training Curriculum” (developed by the SGGST), please report number of trainings conducted using these guidelines as well.

2. A national prioritization of the activities listed in the Roadmap must be carried out by each PICT to meet national policy needs. In practice, this might require alignment with national development strategies, national Strategies for the development of statistics, national sustainable development plans, national environment and disaster management plans, and other related policy documents. This exercise should be ideally carried out in a coordinated manner between representatives from the National Statistics Office, other data producing ministries, and various forms of data users, including both within and beyond the government.
3. Indicators from the Pacific set of priority gender indicators, attached to this Roadmap, should be embedded where relevant into national development and thematic strategies.
4. Should the development of the Roadmap set of activities be carried out before a new NSDS is established, it is recommended that the Roadmap's priority activities are embedded into the upcoming National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.
5. Should an SDG Taskforce (or equivalent) and/or a Gender Taskforce be in place in PICTs, it is recommended that the Roadmap's priorities are embedded into these groups' terms of reference.
6. Conduct an assessment/mapping of existing mechanisms and data to identify how many of the Roadmap's activities are already in place, and which ones should be implemented in each country.
7. Funds should be raised, including from national budgets, and attached specifically to the implementation of each of the Roadmap's activities.
8. To the extent possible, the implementation of prioritized activities should be included in the job description/responsibilities of select statisticians in each country
9. A training on what the Roadmap is and how it can be useful for different stakeholders in each country should be carried out to promote buy-in from different actors.
10. Prior to implementation at the national level, a mapping of existing efforts on gender statistics, existing gender data gaps and relevant actors that could help fill those gaps can help in designing implementation plans.
11. The implementation of the activities should be kept timely and reporting on progress must take place in a comprehensive and timely manner as well. Both the National Statistics Office and a representative of the National Women's Machinery should collaborate to ensure this happens. Civil Society Organizations can also play an important role in ensuring the timely implementation of activities.
12. The Roadmap Secretariat should send notifications for data reporting to countries that have adopted it, at least two months in advance.

Immediate Regional workplan

In order to achieve each of the key goals set out by the Roadmap, we consider that the following activities are to take place in the coming year (2020) to enable implementation of the Roadmap:

GOALS	Priority gender indicators are identified		The availability, quality, timeliness and relevance of gender data is enhanced	Data is transformed into statistical information together with the national context needed to understand it	Gender data is communicated effectively and in line with user's needs, to inform policy decisions, research and be useful for advocacy and accountability to achieve gender equality	A knowledge management system that is user friendly, promotes learning through a shared or open access platform and strengthens institutions is designed and implemented
	Guidelines are provided for identifying priority gender indicators	Priority gender indicators are identified at the national level				
WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines developed for countries to use and adopt Capacity building for countries to adopt and use Regional M&E indicators are finalized 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Country gender/data assessment Regional workshop using EPIC Inception training User's needs prioritized and timetabled Mapping of all data 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Pacific methodology for collecting G data S-S cooperation for information exchange Use of Pacific data hub Tie into VNR/NSDS process Gaps identified and championed Getting partners on-board 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development of regional factsheet Training on analyzing data from a gender lens Publishing gender monograph Pacific regional GS atlas (links to policy) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender data hub Data sharing standards developed Regional newsletter Regional social media on Gender Statistics Gender data communication strategy plan Capability development for communication products, including media and parliamentarians 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> User consultations and engagement in the design of KM system On-line courses for GS training Success stories on GS regional hub G data library with anonymized data for users Rollout of KM system adapted to countries

		producers is completed	<p>7. Introduction of GS into existing statistics educational programmes</p> <p>8. Update templates and guidelines to collect and report on new areas</p> <p>9. Calendar of releases for gender data</p> <p>10. Training on producing gender indicator data</p>			
BY WHO?	SPC & UN WOMEN in coordination with UN/SPC/CROP	Nat. Women Mach., NSO, Working group (incl. users), ESCAP, SPC, UNWomen	SPC, National Women Machineries, NSO, Working group (including users), UN Women, ESCAP	UN Women, SPC, Statisticians/Partners from the region	SPC, ABS, UN Agencies, CROP, PICs	ICT experts, National Gender Taskforce, UN Women, FAO, SPC
BY WHEN?	Q1 2020	Dec. 2020	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

Regional risk assessment

The following risks can potentially be associated with implementation of this Roadmap and must be mitigated in order to prevent putting its success at stake:

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPLEMENTATION	POTENTIAL MITIGATION ACTIVITIES
Roadmap implementation not supported at the national level, as a result of a lack of political support and prioritization of Gender Statistics in the region	Advocacy plan and champions; NSO and women’s machineries lobby for implementation of Roadmap
- This might result in insufficient funding / not enough resources available	Tapping into global gender resources
- This might also result in insufficient capacity to meet Roadmap reporting obligations	Coordination among all national & international partners working on gender
Humanitarian disasters, as a result of natural disasters and climate change	Working on measures to integrate gender across climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, including data related
- This might result in resources being diverted from the program.	Tap into international and domestic resources for climate adaptation and mitigation, as well as foreign aid, particularly in the context of measuring needs pre and post disasters.
- This might also result in inability to access necessary populations to obtain statistics required for Roadmap implementation.	Make use of new technologies for data collection in such circumstances.
Gender Statistics not a priority in regional agendas, including as a result of Pacific women & PGEP ending in 2022	Advocacy towards higher level decision makers to influence regional agendas
Staff not available to implement Roadmap activities, as a result of long-term leave, staff turnover or busy periods.	Involve various staff in Roadmap work

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPLEMENTATION	POTENTIAL MITIGATION ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This might result in capacity and capability deficits, impacting ability to service Roadmap obligations. 	Draft MOU
Duplication across work undertaken by different actors	Work in partnership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Including duplication of work undertaken by government bodies 	Work in partnership, establish or use existing coordination mechanisms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Including duplication of work supported by different international partners 	Work in partnership

Annex 1: Glossary of terms

A few key terms utilized throughout the Roadmap are listed below. These definitions, far from being official definitions endorsed by the United Nations or other international bodies, are what we, the signatories of this Roadmap, refer to when we mention such words throughout the document.

- **Data Analysis:** Is the process of handling, cleansing, transforming, and modeling microdata or macrodata with the goal of extracting information that can be used to inform decision-making, advocacy or accountability. Throughout the Roadmap, when references are made to data analysis, this refers to a quantitative process, that does not necessarily include data interpretation or additional research.
- **Data Integration:** Is the process of combining microdata from different data sources using uniquely identifier variables within the dataset (not the population) that allow to merge datasets with or without making modelling assumptions. Data integration is particularly useful to fill gender data gaps when information for a particular indicator is only partially available in different datasets that could complement each other.
- **Metadata:** is information that describes data. Metadata can refer to general information about a particular indicator, such as definitions, classifications, data sources, method of calculation, etc; or to targeted information for a specific data point (e.g. for a specific country, indicator and year, metadata might point to specific limitations to one particular datapoint).
- **User-Producer Dialogue:** Refers to communication processes between gender data users and producers, particularly in the context of designing data compilation and production priorities, and in the context of ensuring the data produced gets used. User-producer dialogues are necessary to align priorities and increase the efficiency of data production and dissemination processes.
- **Data literacy:** is the ability to understand, interpret and communicate data as information. Data literacy training and guidelines refer to guidance to avoid common data interpretation and reading mistakes, and ensuring data is used and understood appropriately. Data literacy training might also include guidance to conduct basic data analysis.
- **Communication Strategy:** A gender data communication strategy is a comprehensive strategy, normally hosted by the National Statistics Office or the equivalent centralized entity for data production. A data communication strategy typically includes multiple forms of communication. For instance, a comprehensive gender data communication strategy might include plans and guidelines for: Providing access to gender-relevant microdata in-house, providing access to gender-relevant microdata through repositories, disseminating aggregated gender data through databases, disseminating aggregated gender data through on-line reports and data tables, disseminating gender data through publications, communicating gender data through infographics, communicating gender data through targeted factsheets (to interest groups), communicating gender data through social media, communicating gender data through traditional forms of media such as newspapers and TV, communicating gender data through interactives and VR. If the strategy only caters to reach “interested users” (e.g. only includes repositories, publications and databases), such strategy is considered a dissemination strategy but not a communication strategy.

- Gender data: Gender data refers to statistics that capture the specific realities in the lives of women and men. As such, gender data includes (1) sex-disaggregated data, (2) statistics for gender specific indicators (e.g. indicators such as maternal mortality ratios or prevalence of prostate cancer are gender-specific but do not require sex disaggregation) and (3) data for indicators that capture gender issues implicitly (e.g. the share of households not using clean cooking fuels, because the use of unhealthy fuels affects women disproportionately, as they spend more time in the household and are usually in charge of cooking).
- Data point: In the context of the Roadmap's monitoring framework, a data point is an observation or value (e.g. a number, percentage, rate, etc). In practice, this means that for each country, year and SDG (or related) indicator, there can never be more than one data point that reflects the official statistic for such country, year and indicator.
- Data timeliness: Timeliness refers to a reasonable time period in which the data produced is expected to be accessible and available. Thus, a data point or data set would be timely, if it is published shortly after collection or within a reasonable time frame.