

# Collection and use of sex-disaggregated data – towards improved public management

## The experience of PARIS21

7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the DAC network on Gender Equality



Workshop on aid effectiveness

11 June 2009

# OUTLINE

**A- About PARIS21**

**B- Building capacity of National Statistical Systems**

**C- Engendering statistics**

**Statistical response to demand in developing countries**

**Better gender mainstreaming through NSDSs**

# A About PARIS21 (1)

## Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

Established in November 1999, Secretariat hosted by OECD/DCD

### Goal:

*to develop a culture of evidence-based policy making and implementation which serves to improve governance and government effectiveness in reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).*

### MfDR and SCB at heart of PARIS21's work

Managing for Development Results  
Statistical Capacity Building

# A About PARIS21 (2)

## OBJECTIVES

**To promote evidence-based policy and decision-making, by encouraging:**

- increased demand for and use of statistics by policy makers
- building the capacity to provide the required data and analysis
- more dialogue between the producers of statistics and the users

**To ensure that resources, both national and international, are used most effectively .....**

..... through well-planned national statistical systems focussed on user needs and integrated into national policy frameworks

# A About PARIS21 (3)

## PARIS21 is also implementing in partnership with the WB

### **Accelerated Data Program (ADP)** in more than 50 countries

- *Building national capacity in micro-data documentation, preservation, anonymisation, and dissemination;*
- *Working with national data producers and secondary users on the assessment of data quality and fostering data harmonisation*
- *Assisting countries in data collection and developing a prioritised survey programme.*

### **International Household Survey Programme (IHSN) partnership**

*To provide tools and guidelines to foster documentation, dissemination, and preservation of microdata according to international standards and best practices;*

# B Building the capacity of National Statistical Systems (1)

PARIS21 facilitates the mobilisation and leverage of national and international resources for the implementation of :

## National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)



# B Building the capacity of National Statistical Systems (2)

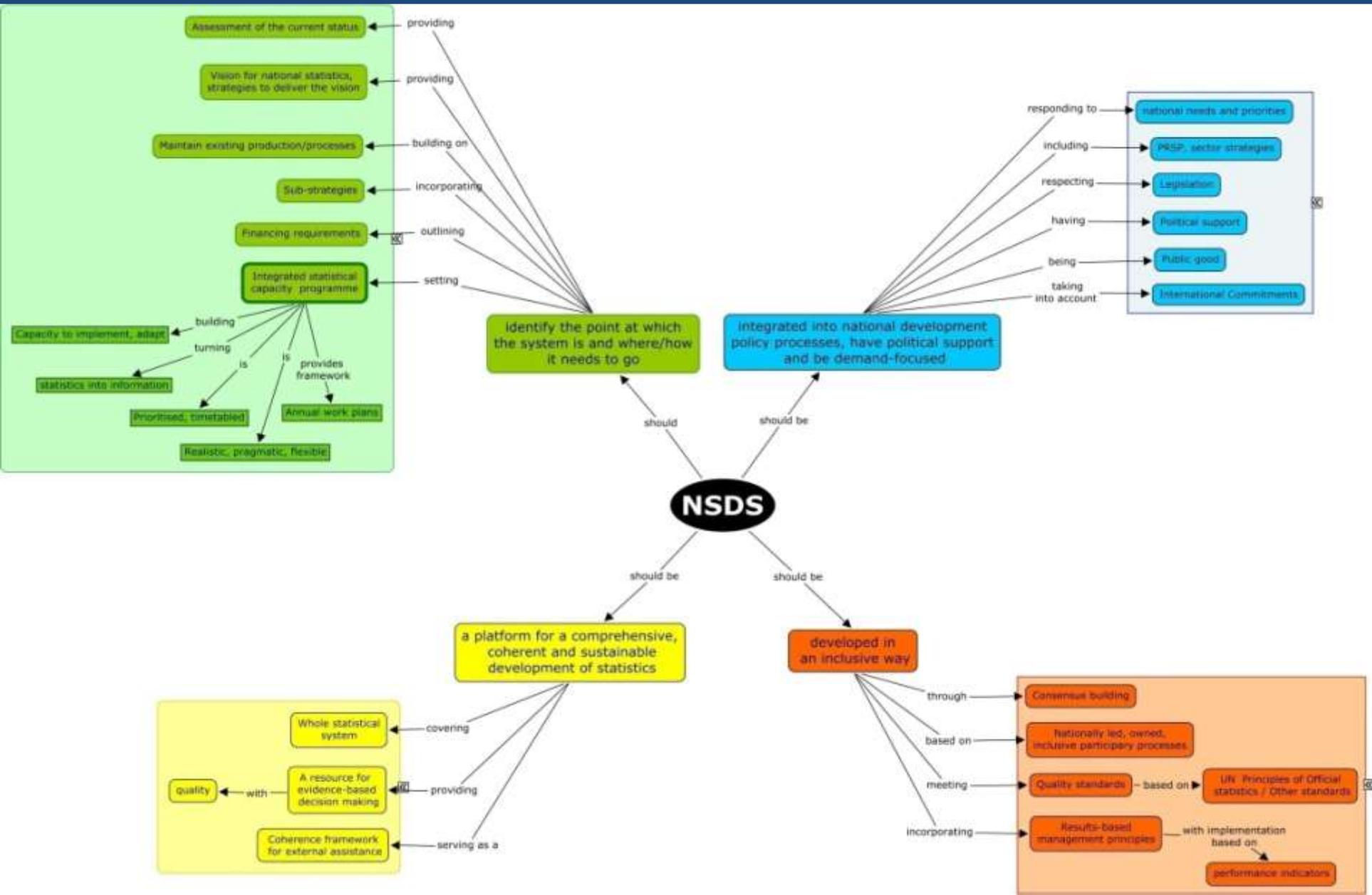
## National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

A dynamic process providing:

- *a diagnosis*
- *a vision*
- *a strategy*
- *action plans*

for strengthening statistical capacity across the entire National Statistical System

# B Building the capacity of National Statistical Systems (3)



# B Building the capacity of National Statistical Systems (4)

**PARIS21 intervenes on several levels:**

## *International*

*Advocacy for use of statistics, support to statistical development*

## *Regional*

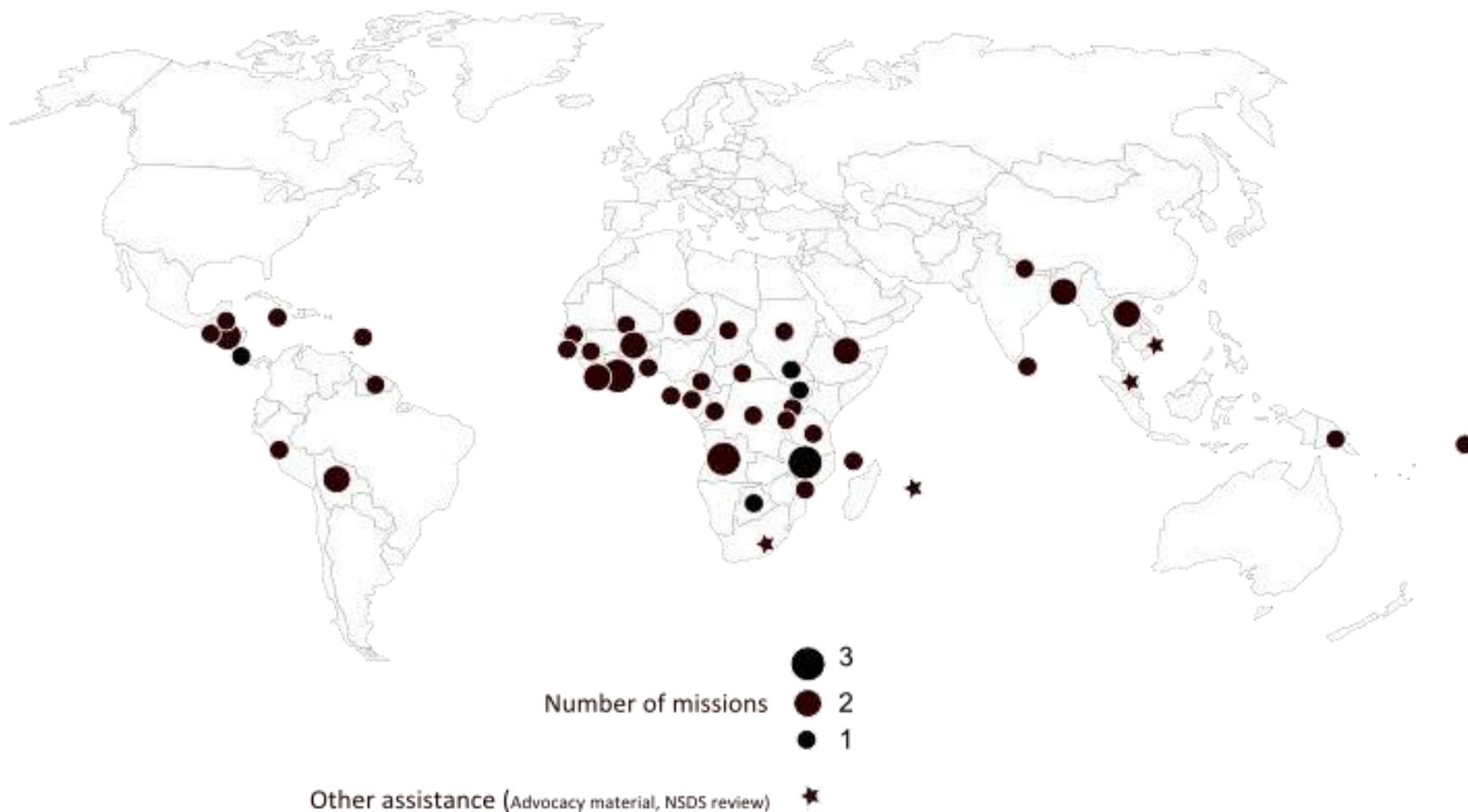
*Regional workshops*

## *National*

*Facilitating the design and implementation of NSDSs, helping countries to advocate on importance of statistics*

# B Building the capacity of National Statistical Systems (5)

## PARIS21 PLAN OF ACTIVITIES AT COUNTRY LEVEL 2009



# B Building the capacity of National Statistical Systems (6)

## Situation of statistical strategic planning in developing countries

### *Situation improved considerably*

More than 90% of African continent engaged into the process

### *However*

Success depends as much on the preparation process as on the final document

Importance of involvement of policy-makers, early engagement of donors, vision of the whole system

### *New targets these last two years:*

Creation of country-level partnerships: 15 countries in 2009

# C Engendering statistics (1)

## Not only sex-disaggregated data

- **Important to recognize that gender-based factors**
  - Have impact on the social condition
  - Allow analysis of participation of women to economy
  - Allow for measurement of the outcomes of women and men's participation to the economy
- **Statistical demand is high since it is:**
  - Addressing the issues of inequalities and empowerment
  - Raising consciousness and persuading policy-makers to take gender into account
  - Challenging unhelpful stereotypes in society

# C Engendering statistics (2)

## Still weak statistical answer in developing countries

### **Population and Housing censuses**

- Cornerstone of the statistical system
- But not carried out everywhere

### **Civil and vital registration systems**

- Important source of administrative data
- But systems not reliable

### **Other surveys: time use, labour force**

- Problem of capturing non-productive activities
- Existing methodologies
- A few countries undertake these surveys

# C Engendering statistics (3)

## Gender issues not properly addressed

### Several known factors:

- Lack of capacity to deliver quality results
- Limited understanding of gender-related issues
- Gender not a sector but a cross-cutting issue
- No comprehensive statistical guidelines
- Low profile of statistical offices and line ministries
- Overall lack of skills and infrastructure

# C Engendering statistics (4)

## Better mainstreaming through NSDS process?

### **NSDS as linkage between statistics and national development frameworks and international demand**

- Importance to be driven by stakeholders
- Importance of specific sectors: agriculture, trade

### **Specific efforts to be made:**

- In terms of availability, quality and use of existing data through ADP programme
- In terms of advocacy, because change is needed
- Methodological guidelines on NSDS to be improved