

Technical meeting to strengthen gender indicators and related data production and use
in response to policy demands in Viet Nam,

Hai Phong, Viet Nam, 19 – 22 March 2019

Session 1: Setting the scene

Connecting policies and data for gender equality
and women's empowerment

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Policy-data integration: putting it into context for GEWE issues in Viet Nam

1) Where does the demand for GEWE data come from in Viet Nam?



Identifying,
establishing,
sustaining
demand

2) Is the revised set of National Statistical Indicators on Gender Development in Viet Nam responsive to demands for disaggregated data in order to effectively monitor the:

- (i) 2006 Gender Equality Law; and
- (ii) 2011-2020 National Strategy for Gender Equality?



Policy
responsiveness
of data

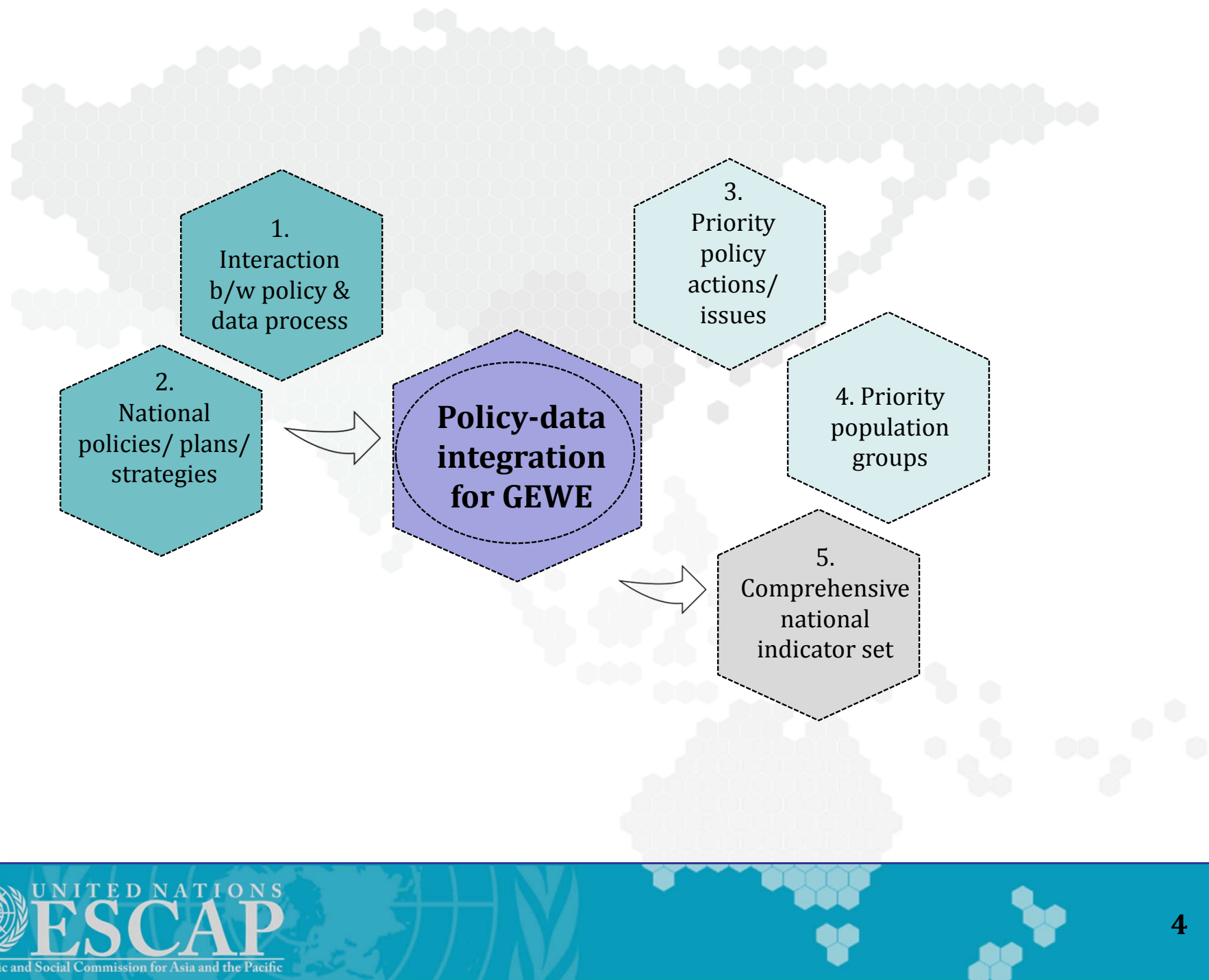
Connecting policies and data: broad context

Central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development --
Leaving-no-one-behind:

- Marginalized/vulnerable groups
- Vulnerability: multiple deprivation
- Linkages between SDG targets
- Integrated national policy-making process (across social, economic, environment, institutional dimensions)



- Data: multi-dimensional/simultaneous disaggregation (age, sex, location, disability status, income level etc.)





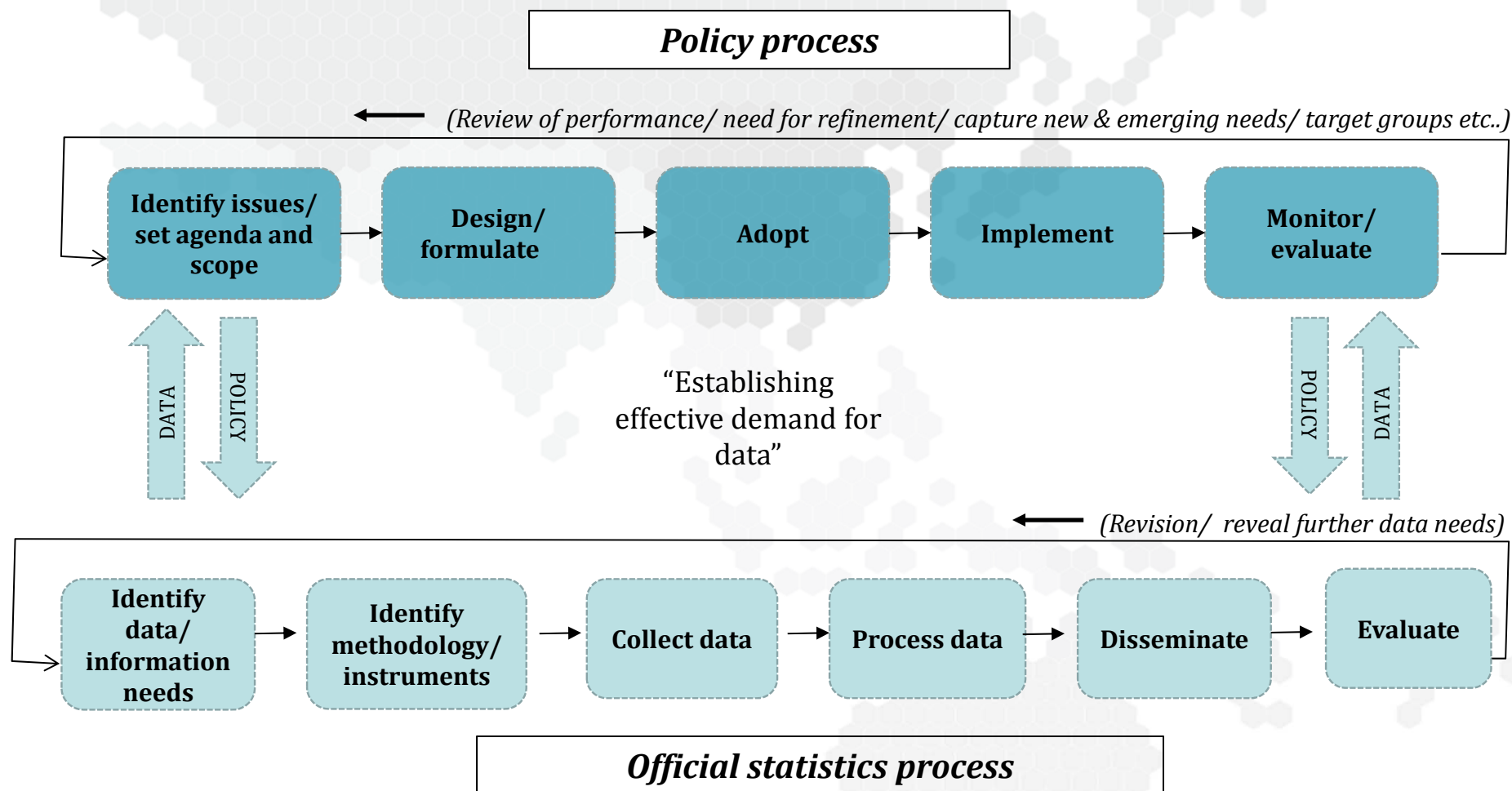
1. Interaction b/w policy & data process



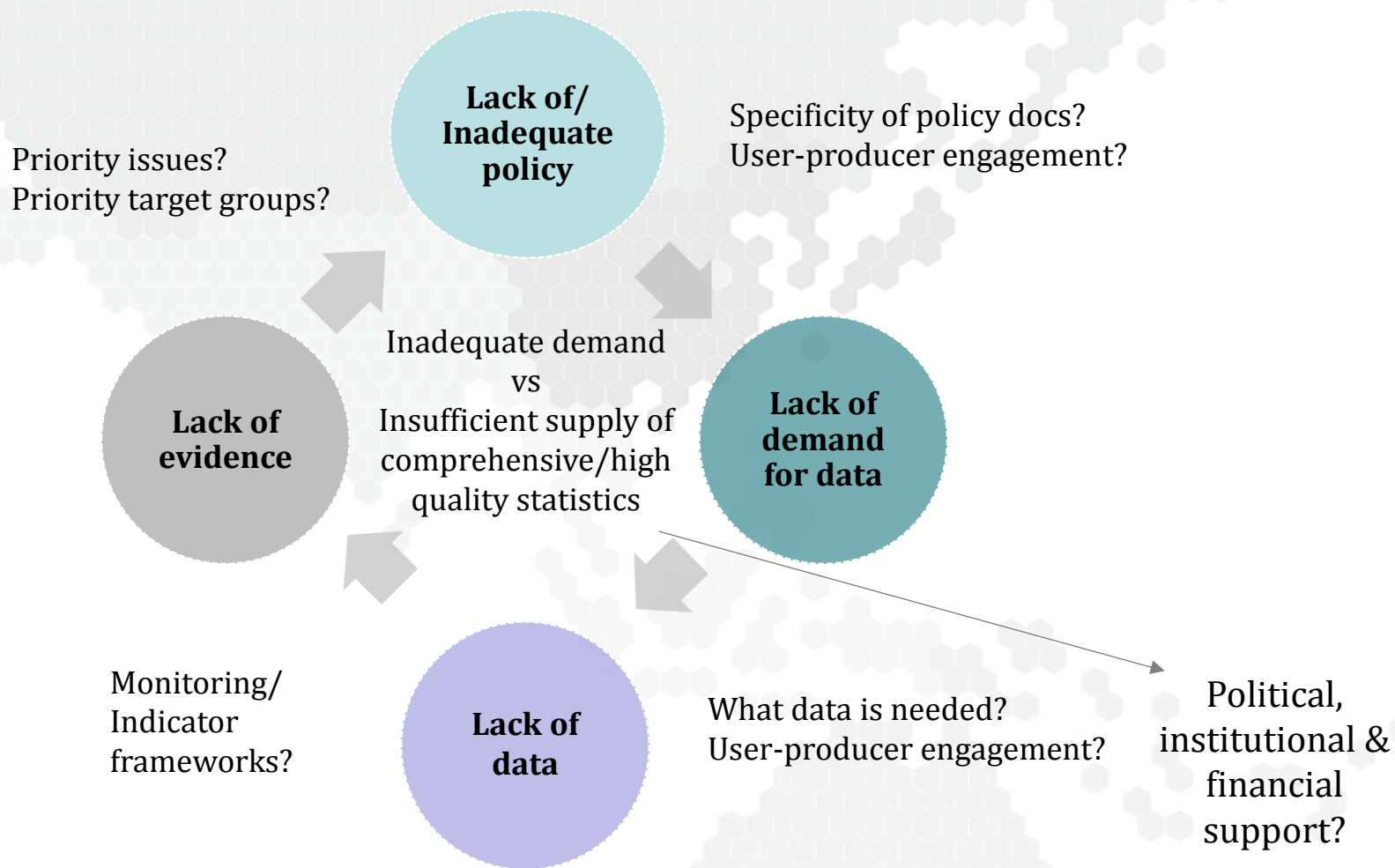
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Interaction between policy and data: potentially ideal scenario



In reality: vicious cycle of policy and data



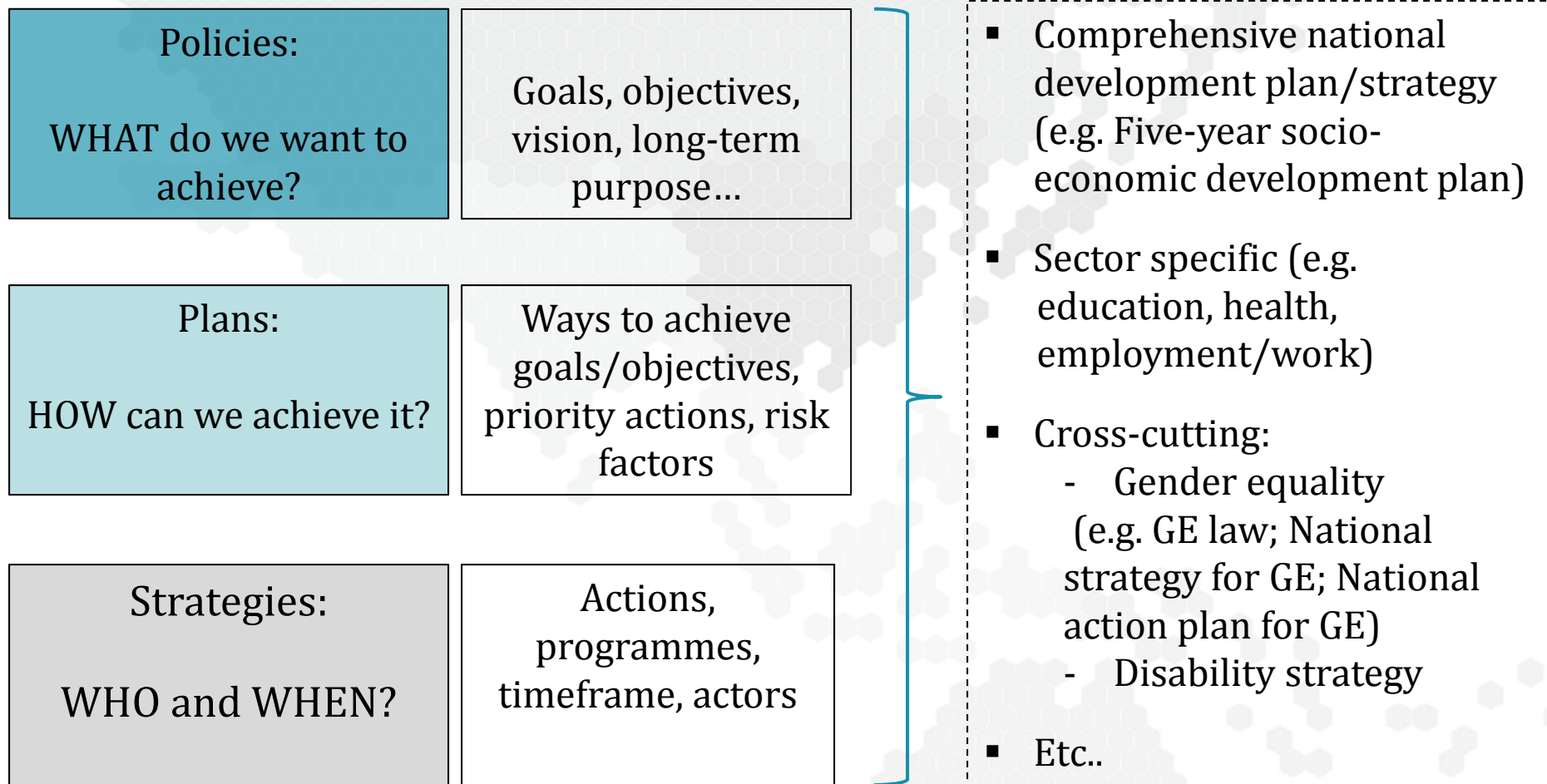
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- 2. National policies/ plans/ strategies**
 - 3. Priority policy actions/ issues**



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Where does the demand for data for GEWE come from at the national level?



Taking women's economic empowerment (WEE) as an example....

National policies/plans/strategies related to WEE:

... to **succeed** and **advance economically** and to make and act on **economic decisions...**

Report of the UNSG HLP on Women's Economic Empowerment (2016)

....transformational process, in which women gain increased **access to and power over economic assets** and **economic decisions...**

Report of the European Parliament's Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (2017)

Potentially
“whole-of-
government
approach”

WEE range of thematic policies, plans or strategies

Enabling/constraining factors



Women's individual and collective lived experience
(direct factors)



Wider structural conditions / environment
(underlying factors)

Range of WEE-related policy actions/ issues and outcomes, e.g.

Issues/policy actions:

1. Unemployment benefits; social pension; childcare support.
2. Employment guarantee schemes.
3. Legal framework for maternity/paternity/paternal leave.
4. Etc.

WEE outcomes:

1. Alleviate women's poverty.
2. Increase women's ability to cope with shocks.
3. Enhancing opportunities for women's employment.



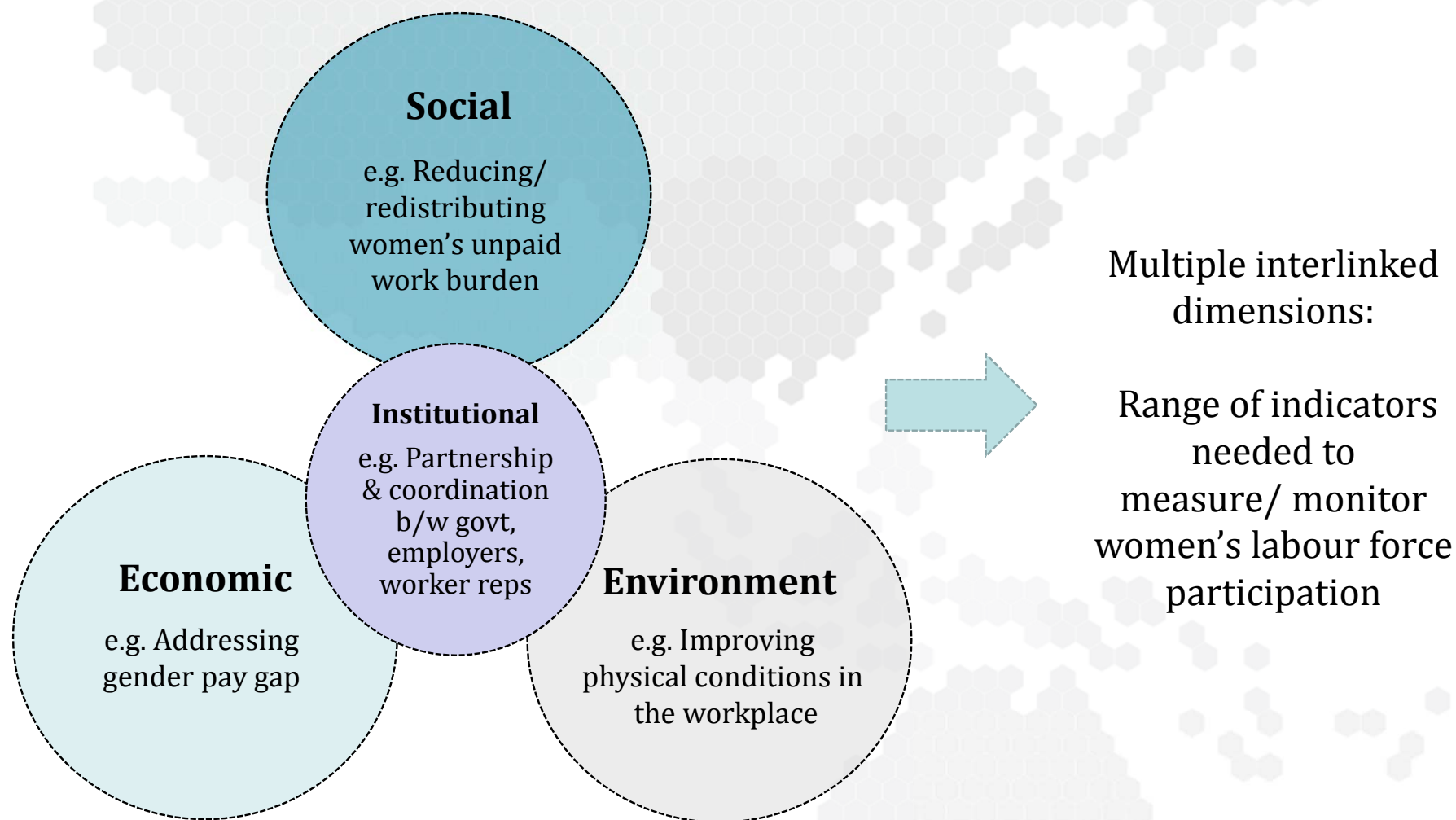
Issues/policy actions:

1. Increase girls' access to education.
2. Increase legal age for marriage.
3. Increase women's access to financial resources, assets.
4. Etc.

WEE outcomes:

1. Address (social) norms that see men as economic providers and women as mothers/carers.

Interlinked dimensions of development : addressing the silo-approach to policy formulation





4. Priority population/target groups



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Population/target groups for GEWE/WEE: reaching the most marginalized & *leaving no-one-behind*

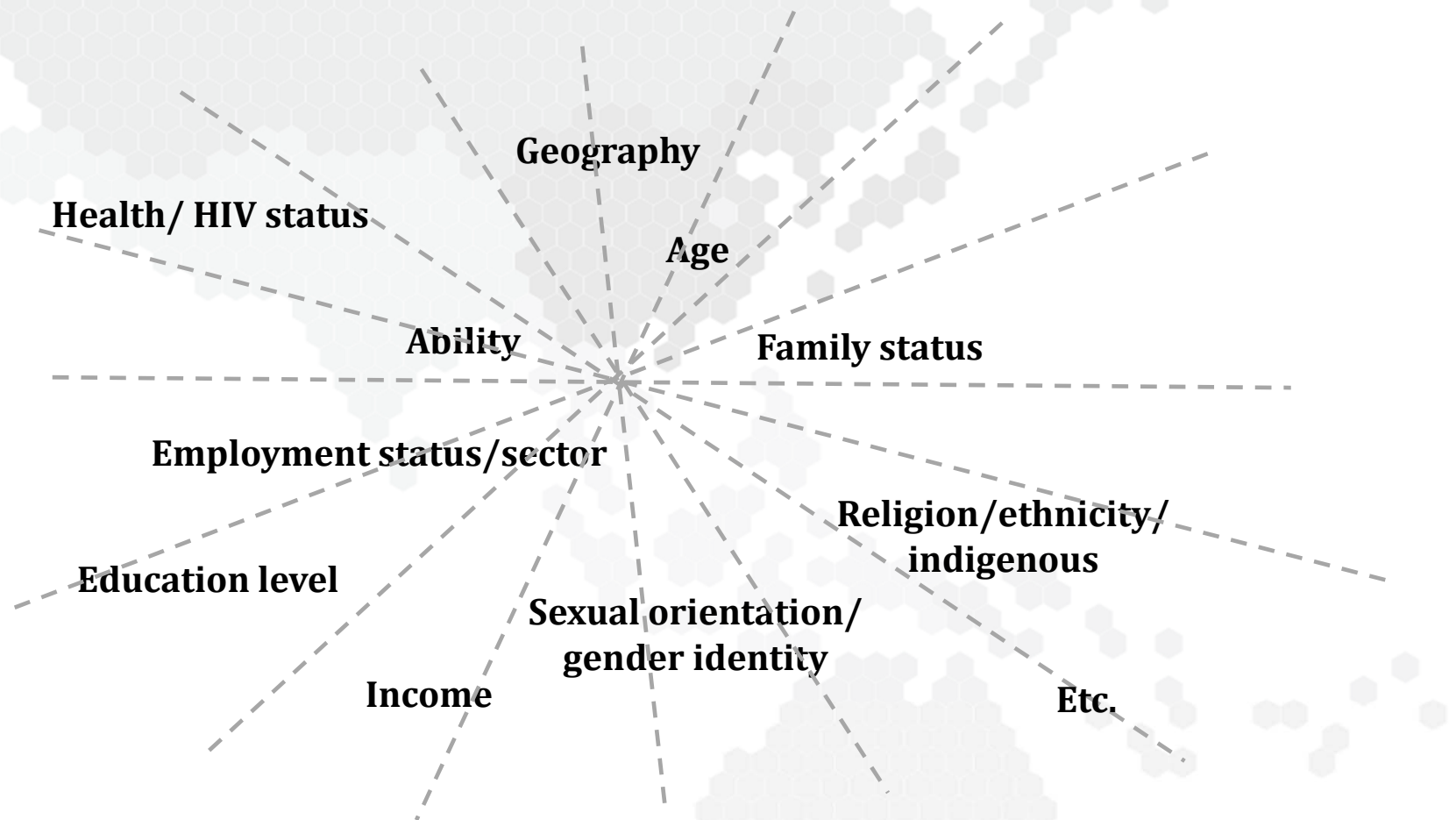
From national aggregates to collection methods & disaggregation allowing for comparison between different groups of women and girls

- Different issues
- Large inequalities
- Multiple/intersecting inequality/discrimination

Women and girls

Non-homogenous

WEE population/target groups: intersectionalities & nested disaggregation needs





5. Comprehensive national indicator set for GEWE



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Measuring and monitoring GEWE: one-stop-shop of indicators

National indicator set for GEWE: A collation of priority indicators at national level directly responding to GEWE policy priorities

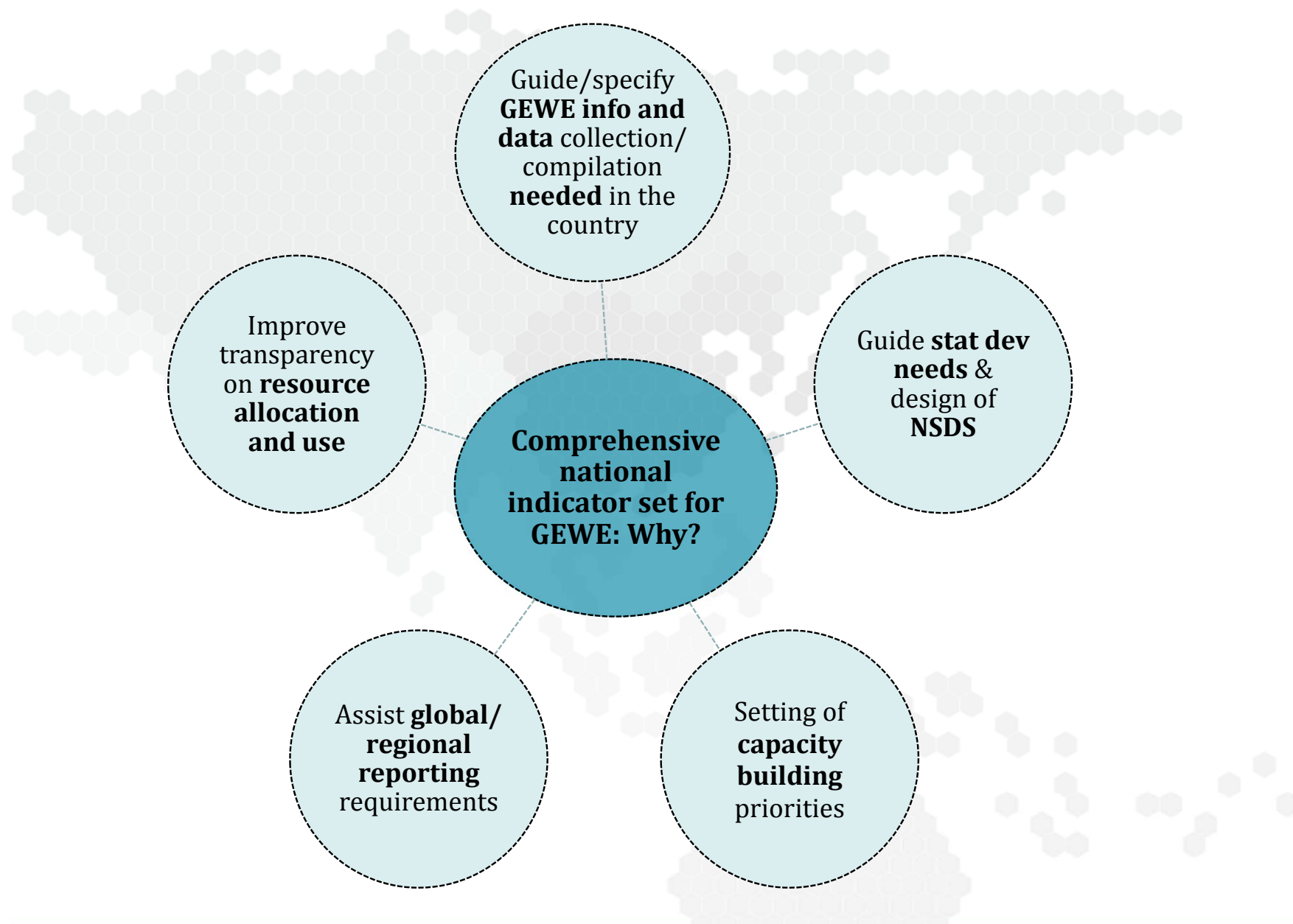
- Guided by indicators from:
 - **National documents:** National development plan; gender-equality plan; sectoral plans...
 - **Global indicator frameworks:** SDGs, Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission)
 - **Regional indicator frameworks:** Regional Core Set of Gender Indicators; Incheon Strategy on Disability etc. (endorsed through regional-level inter-governmental processes)
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Comprehensive national indicator set: broad context

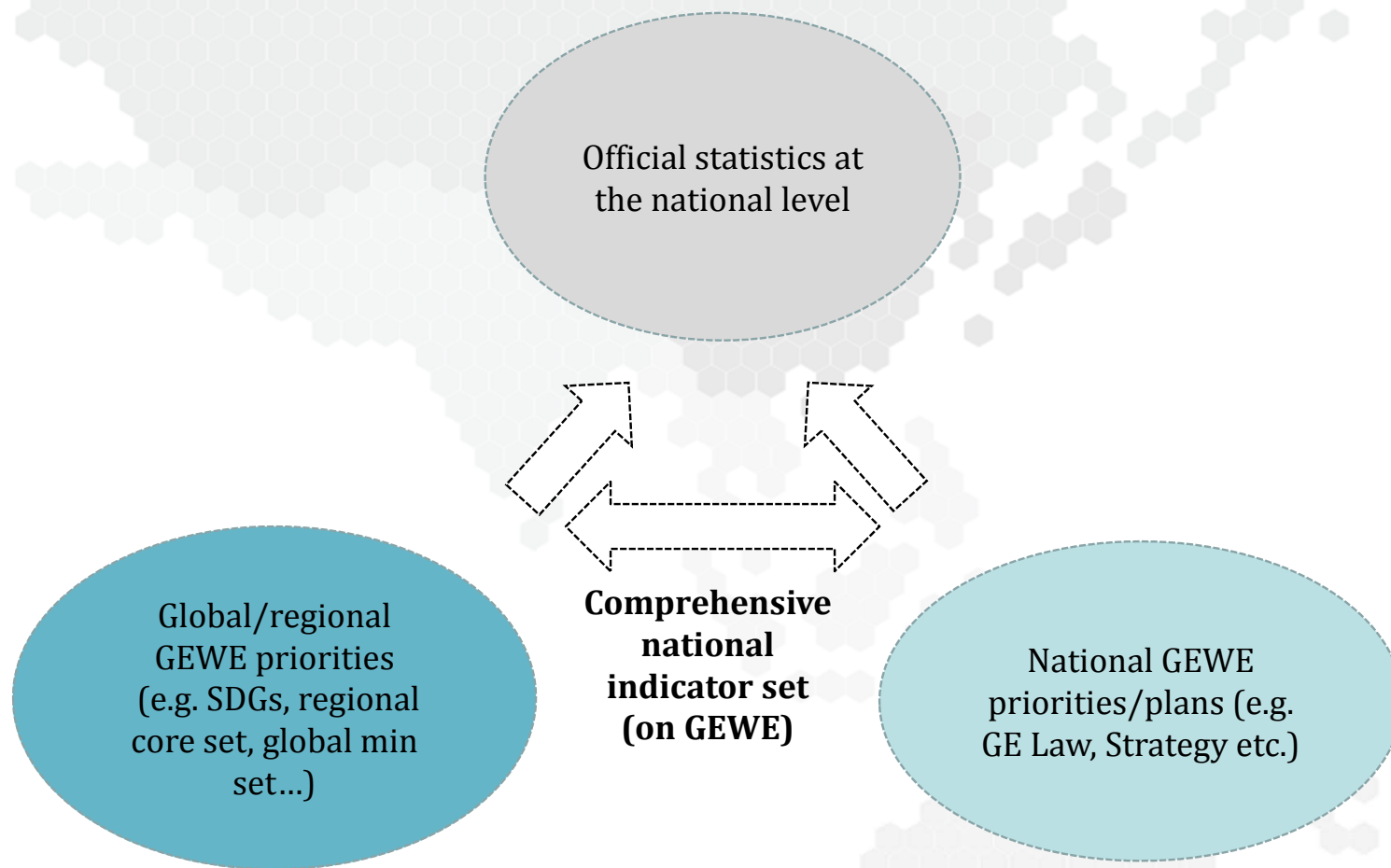
SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

- 17.15.1 Extent of use of **country-owned results frameworks** and planning tools by providers of development cooperation



Addressing missing link between GEWE priorities and official statistics...



Need for paradigm shift in national planning and monitoring processes...

1. Engagement of NSO with policy counterparts:

- Priority pop groups, issues, needs.
- Priority stat info needs in NSDS/ master plans.
- Align work programme of NSO/stat units.

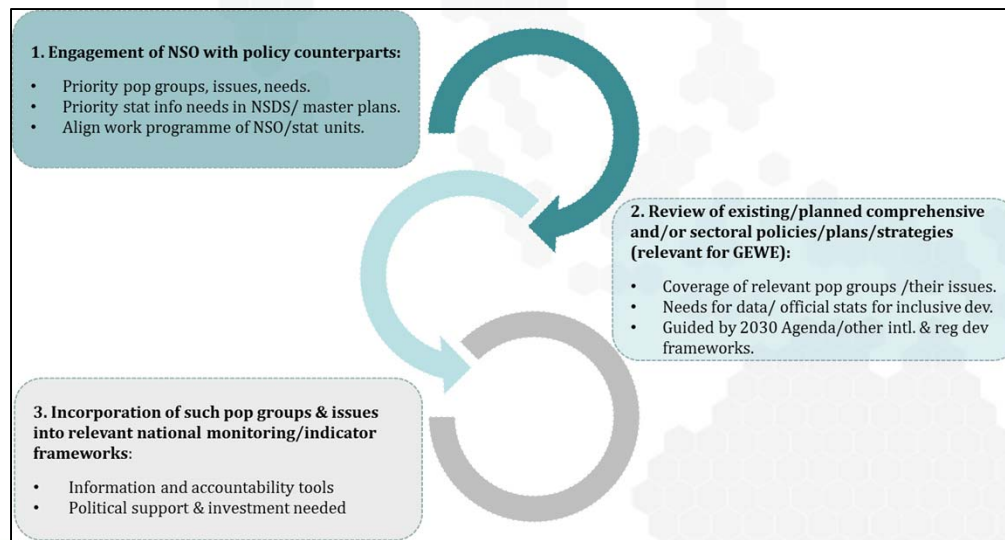
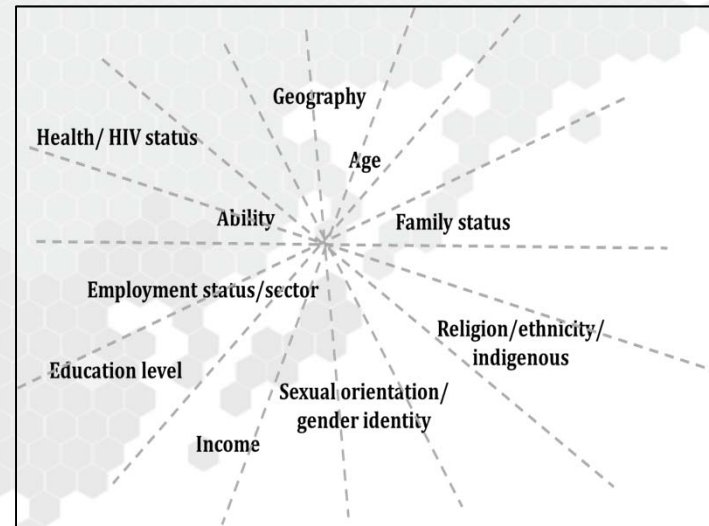
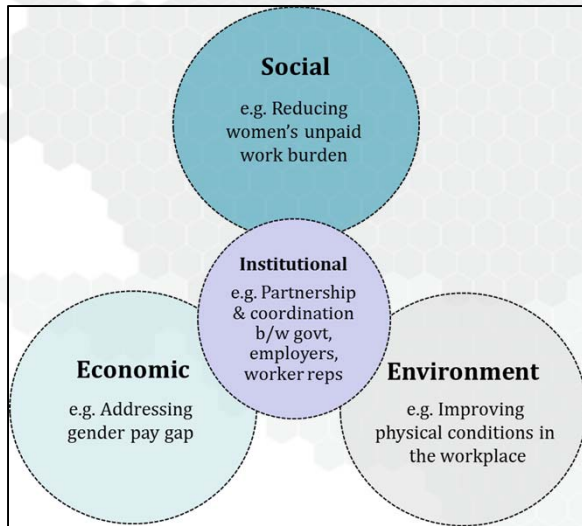
2. Review of existing/planned comprehensive and/or sectoral policies/plans/strategies (relevant for GEWE):

- Coverage of relevant pop groups /their issues.
- Needs for data/ official stats for inclusive dev.
- Guided by 2030 Agenda/other intl. & reg dev frameworks.

3. Incorporation of such pop groups & issues into relevant national monitoring/indicator frameworks:

- Information and accountability tools
- Political support & investment needed

Levels of policy-data integration...



Policy-data integration tool – EPIC: Every Policy Is Connected)

Policy-content analysis to assist countries better identify indicators:

- Which best track progress against key issues addressed in national policy/planning documents
- Are responsive to policy demands



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