

Inclusive Data Charter monitoring form

	Annual Champion progress survey – 2022						
Name of IDC Champion:		UN Women					
Name of person responsible for completion of form:		Ginette Azcona					
Date that IDC action plan was published:		n/a – under development					
Previous annual monitoring form:		n/a					
Date of submission of this monitoring form:		2022					
	Section 1: Progress on inclusive data priorities						
No.	Question	Guidance	Champion response				
1.1	What progress have you made on your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan priorities in the past year?	Include examples to accompany any highlights or achievements.	Launch of our annual Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022				
1.2	What areas of your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan have you made the least progress on, in the past year?	Include any challenges or barriers faced.	n/a				
1.3	Have there been any changes to your Inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan objectives in the last year?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details of any changes	No.				

1.4	Has the progress on advancing your inclusive data priorities/ IDC Action Plan led to any changes (internally or externally) in one or more of the following areas?	Checklist – tick all that apply: Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data Broader engagement and action being taken on inclusive data Increased capacity to collect, analyze and make use of inclusive data Strengthened coordination and collaboration with others to advance inclusive data objectives Strengthened knowledge exchange & learning Use of inclusive data to inform policy change or impacts for marginalised groups	 Increased visibility and awareness on inclusive data (internally) Broader engagement and action being taken on inclusive data (externally) Increased capacity to collect, analyze and make use of inclusive data (externally) Strengthened coordination and collaboration with others to advance inclusive data objectives (externally) Strengthened knowledge exchange & learning (externally) Use of inclusive data to inform policy change or impacts for marginalised groups (externally)
		Section 2: IDC network	engagement
No.	Question	Guidance	Champion response
2.1	In the last 12 months, have you engaged in any advocacy around the IDC, like encouraging other organizations to join or speaking about the IDC at events?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details, including any examples	No.
2.2	In the last 12 months, has being part of the IDC enabled you to collaborate with other Champions or partners to take forward your inclusive data priorities?	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details, including any examples.	No.

2.3	In the last 12 months, have	(Yes, No) If yes, please give details,	Yes.
2.0	you shared learning with other	including examples.	Before Women Count, monitoring the SDGs and national policies
	countries/organizations on the	,	from a gender perspective posed a massive challenge: countries
	actions you are taking on		were able to regularly collect data for only 2 out of 14
	inclusive data?		gender-related SDG 5 indicators; the lack of a global framework
			meant that national statistics laws and policies did not specify the
			planning, coordination, production and use of gender statistics;
			lack of trust and siloed communities resulted in fragmented
			statistical systems; and limited technical and financial resources hampered the production and use of gender statistics.
			Through the Women Count programme's holistic approach, Phase I has laid the critical groundwork to equip countries with the tools to build robust national gender statistical systems. Improved
			coordination of gender statistics and increased stakeholder engagement across government, civil society and academia have resulted in several advances, including critical policies to improve
			women's economic empowerment in Kenya and Colombia, system-wide action on gender data at the regional level within the Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the
			Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and robust domestic investment in gender statistics, such as in Cameroon and Sierra Leone.
			The production and use of gender statistics has increasingly become a core priority of governments, as evidenced by the
			request in 2020 of the UN Statistical Commission to adopt and integrate a gender perspective into all its agenda items and the
			strong country-level demand for support received by UN Women
			for Phase II of the programme. Catalytic partnerships with UN
			agencies have also fuelled action to fill gender data gaps on key
			areas, including poverty, the gender and environment nexus, and asset ownership.
			UN Women has influenced global conversations on the need for
			more and better gender data. Since 2019, UN Women has strengthened awareness of the importance of gender and

			intersectional perspective in monitoring progress on the SDGs with the annual Progress on the Sustainable Development: The Gender Snapshot report. see our 2022 report on WC for further details: https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/AR2021/Annual%20Report_2022_Final.pdf
2.4	Which of the offerings below have you found to be the most valuable to you as a member of the IDC network in the last 12 months?	 Checklist – tick all that apply: Communication opportunities e.g. blogs, data stories Participating in external events Participating in knowledge exchange & learning sessions e.g. Champion calls Resources and materials shared through the network Collaborating with other Champions on shared challenges or topics of interest Being part of a network coming together on a common vision / goal Receiving support from the IDC Secretariat Other/ please specify 	Resources and materials shared through the network Being part of a network coming together on a common vision / goal goal