United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Webinar on Inclusive Mindset and Launch of the eLearning Course on Government Innovation for Social Inclusion of People in Vulnerable Groups

Harnessing data and digital technologies for gender mainstreaming

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UN WOMEN

Thematic Areas for promoting Women's Empowerment

Women's Economic Empowerment

Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction, Humanitarian Action

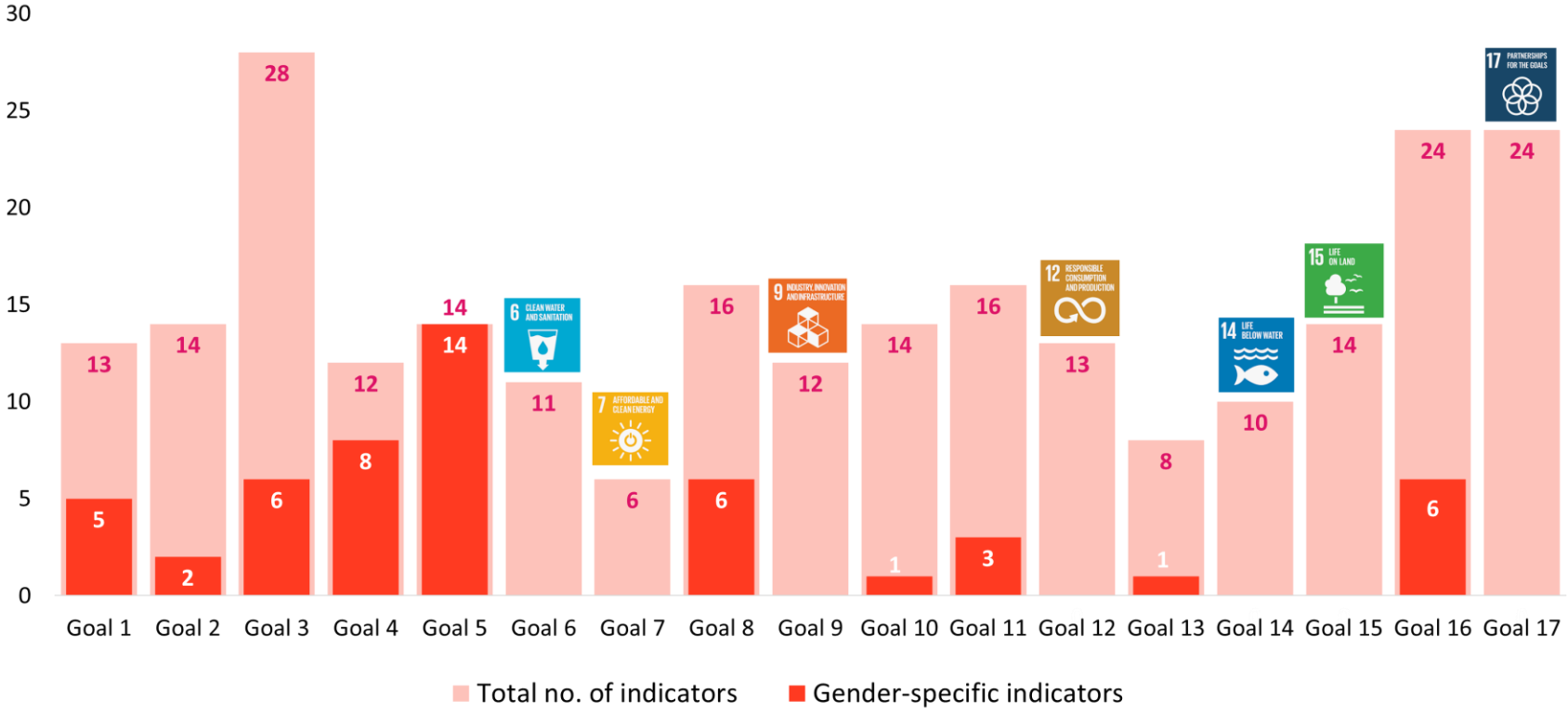
Women, Peace and Security

Ending Violence Against Women

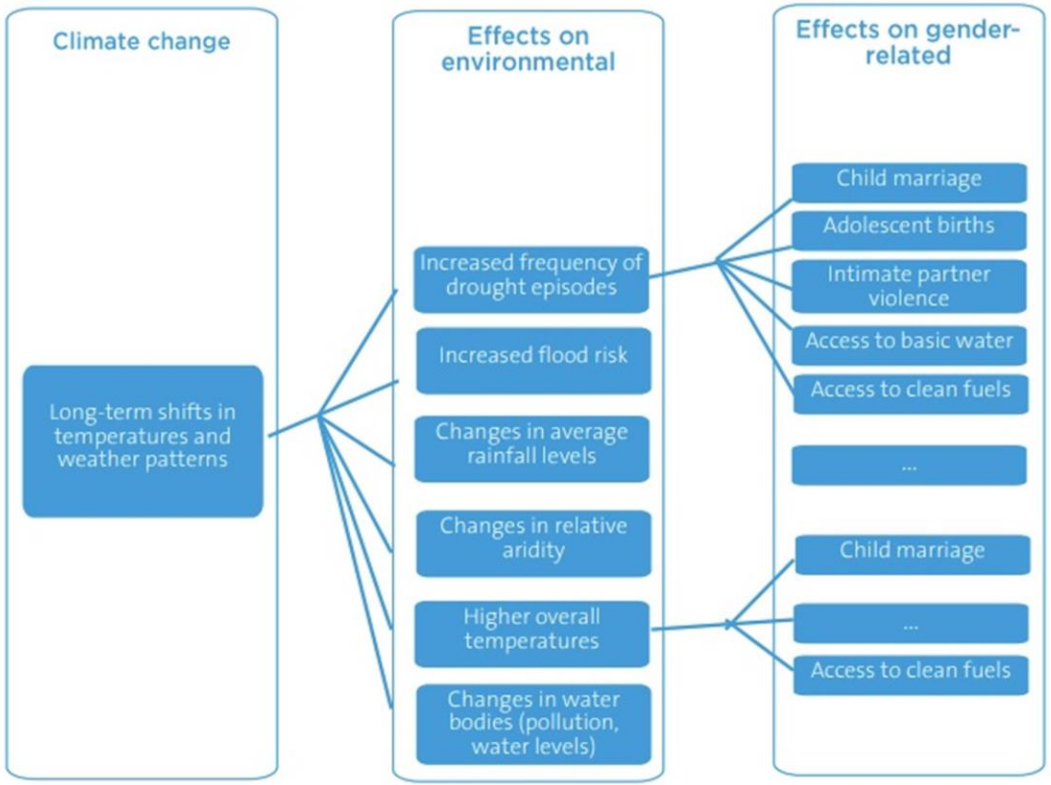
Women and Technology

Gender Statistics

SDG indicators do not capture the gender-environment nexus comprehensively



Measuring the gendered impacts of climate change: Empirical evidence



Countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Philippines

Source: UN Women (2023), GENDERED IMPACTS OF CLIMIATE CHANGE: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM ASIA

Integrating survey data, big data and geospatial information to bridge the data gap

- Merge DHS data with geospatial information
- Latest available estimates for both GIS and DHS data
- Used Random Forest (identify key variables) and logistic regression (direction of association)

DHS Women's file

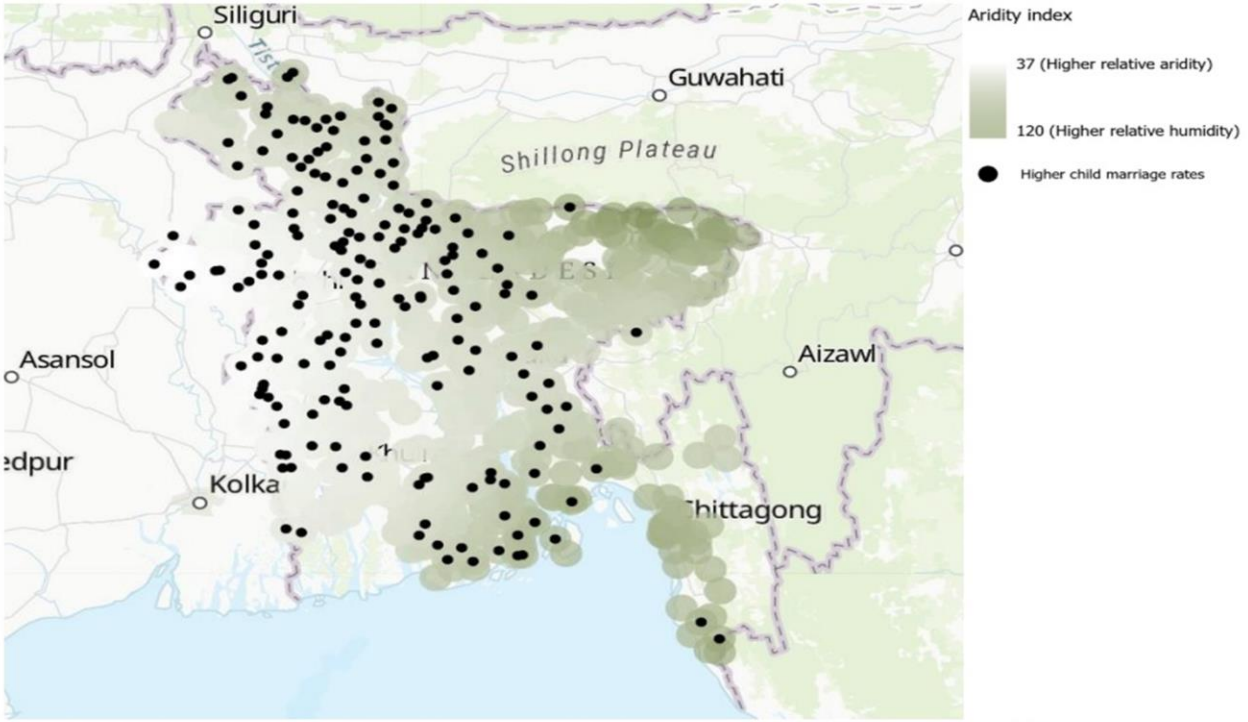
- Child marriage (Before 18)
- Prevalence of IPV in past 12 months
- Adolescent birth rates
- Access to basic drinking water resources
- Access to clean cooking fuels
- Age, wealth, location, education, employment status, ethnicity (control)

+

DHS Geo-covariates

- Average day land surface temperature
- Drought Episodes
- Average annual rainfall
- Aridity index
- Probability of riverine flood
- Proximity to lakes
- Proximity to ocean coastlines

Child Marriage: Affected by aridity

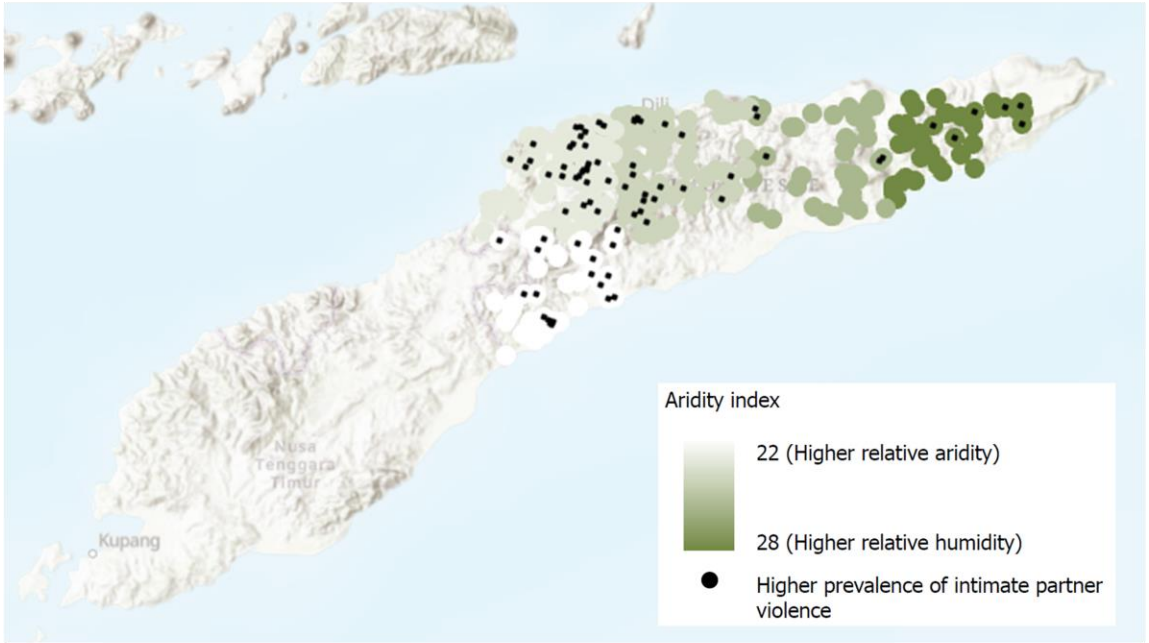


Key for interpretation: The black markers represent clusters with high child marriage rates (top 25 per cent of cluster values).

Source: UN Women (2023), GENDERED IMPACTS OF CLIMIATE CHANGE: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM ASIA

Aridity seems to be related to intimate partner violence in some countries

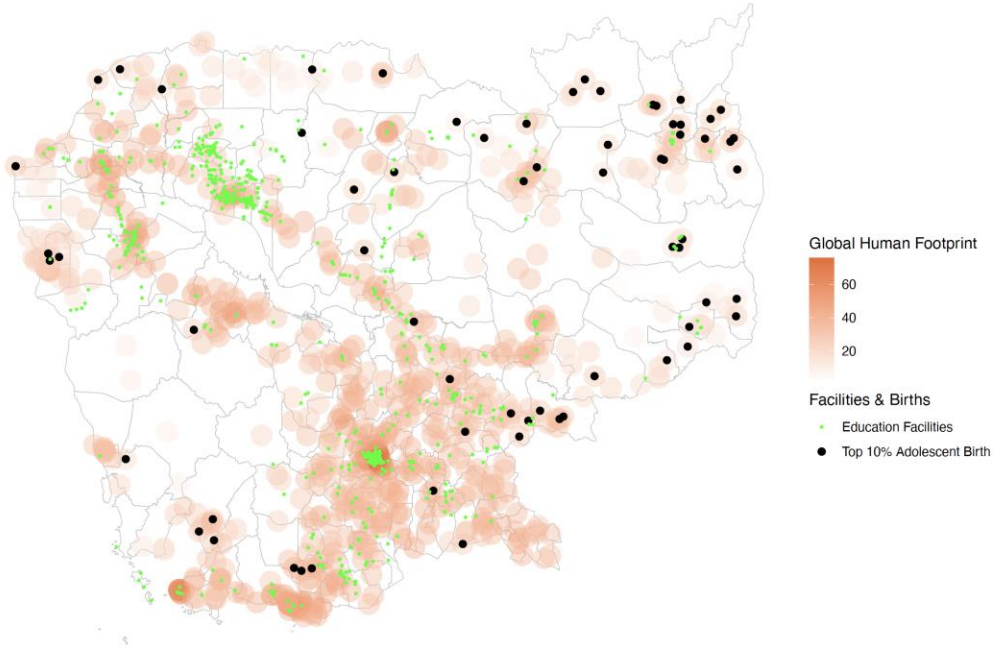
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CLUSTERS WITH HIGH RATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ARIDITY, TIMOR-LESTE



Key for interpretation: The black markers represent clusters with higher prevalence of intimate partner violence (top 25% of cluster values). The map indicates that arid clusters are more likely to see higher rates of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months.

Source: UN Women (2023), GENDERED IMPACTS OF CLIMIATE CHANGE: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM ASIA

Aridity seems to be related to intimate partner violence in some countries

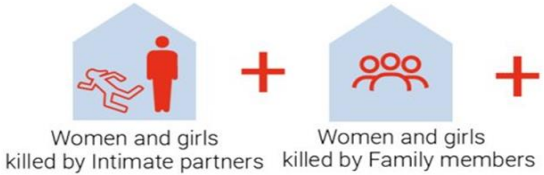


Observation: The black markers represent clusters with high adolescent birth rates (Top 10% of cluster values). The green markers representing education facilities are scattered across the map.

In Cambodia, the degree of urbanization seems to be negatively correlated with adolescent birth rate. Regions with fewer green markers may indicate inadequate access to education, potentially resulting in elevated rates of adolescent births. Past studies have shown that education is strongly correlated with adolescent birth rates.

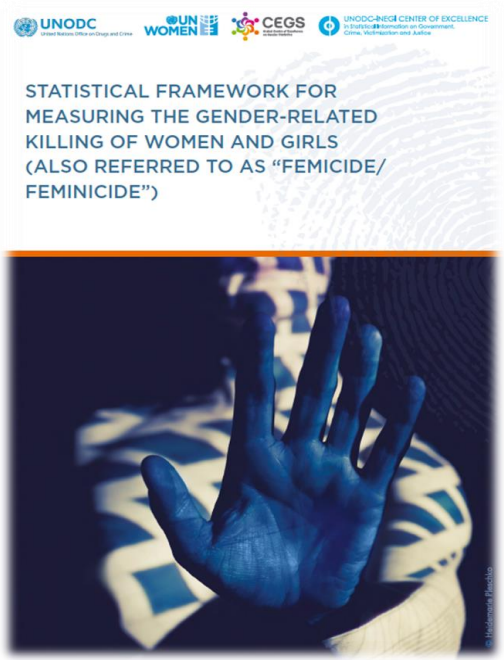
Source: DHS (latest available year: Cambodia (2021-2022), Philippines (2022), Myanmar (2015-2016), Timor-Leste (2016)), NASA Earth data, UN OCHA(The Humanitarian Data Exchange) - Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT)

Developing internationally comparable (statistical) definition on femicide



Based on the evidence that killings by intimate partners or other family members are to a large extent based on gender-related factors

Operational criteria to capture the gender-related factors



Action Coalition indicators on Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality

- Indicators for Action Coalitions Target on Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality were identified during the Generation Equality Forum
- Need to develop metadata to enhance the measurability of the indictors

Action Coalition: Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality			
Target	**Final Indicator Language**	**Is this an SDG Indicator?**	**Tier**
Target 1: By 2026, reduce by half the gender digital divide across generations by accelerating meaningful access to digital technologies and universal digital literacy.	Average percent change from baseline in the digital gender gap across all four sub-targets.		
Target 1a: Reduce by half the global Internet user gender gap.	Gender gap in the proportion of individuals using the Internet	17.8.1	I
Target 1b: Reduce by half the gender gap in STEM graduates.	Gender gap among STEM graduates from tertiary education		III
Target 1c: Reduce by half the gender gap in the share of students' attitudes and self-efficacy measures regarding ICT use for learning and leisure.	Gender gap in students' self-reported attitudes and self-efficacy measures regarding ICT use for learning and leisure		III
Target 1d: Reduce by half the gender gap in ownership of mobile devices.	Gender gap in mobile ownership	5.b.1	II
Target 2: By 2026, increase investments towards feminist technology and innovation by 50%.	Percent change from baseline by sub-targets area.		
Target 2a: Increase by 50% VC funding going to women-led start-ups (tracking disaggregated by age / region).	Percent increase in venture capital (VC) funding going to women-led start-ups, disaggregated by age/region (compared to 2021 base year)		III
Target 2b: Increase by 50% the proportion of patent applications that name a female amongst their inventors.	Inventors associated with patent applications, by sex		II
Target 2c: Increase and diversify investment by 50% in tech innovations focused on improving women and girls' lives.	Bilateral ODA in the sector of "Information and communication technology (ICT)", and share thereof that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality		II
Target 2d: Increase by 50% investment in research ethics in and solutions against gender bias in T&I (public and private).	TBD		III

Key takeaways

- There is only very patchy gender data for evidence-based policy
- Without this data there is little way of knowing the progress being made towards the SDGs
- Need for deeper analysis of nationally representative individual-level data to better understand these intersectional inequalities (e.g., child marriage and climate change)
- Use non-traditional data sources (e.g., big data, geospatial data) and innovative methods (e.g., machine learning) to fill related data gaps
- Harmonizing data collection within countries and across countries is crucial for crafting effective policies aimed at promoting gender equality

THANK YOU

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