

# Capacity Building Workshop: Data Ethics, Governance, and Quality in a Changing Data Ecosystem

**Pilot the Implementation of UNODC new Statistical Framework in Senegal**

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## **Project to measure gender-related killings of women and girls in Senegal**

- The project measures gender-related killings of women and girls and adopt innovative approaches to monitor this phenomenon.
- It builds on UNODC's global work and related regional initiatives to monitor the killings of women by intimate partners and/or family members and the ongoing ambition to develop selected countries to a Common statistical framework on gender-related killings of women and girls.
- This framework is intended as guiding criteria that will facilitate institutions' capacity to identify the gender motivation of killing women and girls to produce statistical data, regardless of national legislation and national regulations.
- Its implementation will assist the country in its efforts to produce relevant femicide statistics, through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics.

# Objective



To improve the capacity of the country to generate timely statistical data on gender-related killings of women and girls

# Activities for the pilot country, Senegal

- ECA, UNODC, and UNWOMEN are supporting ANSD in piloting the implementation of the new statistical framework in Senegal to produce a baseline measure of femicide and collect methodological and operational information regarding the challenges faced by ANSD throughout the piloting.
- Information gathered will be used to provide general guidance and training to other countries to help them implement the framework to produce relevant data on gender-based killings of women and girls (femicides/feminicides)

# Activities for the pilot country, Senegal

The statistical framework will be piloted in Senegal through three main steps.

- The first part focuses on the assessment of institutional capacities and of data availability;
- The second part will address issues identified during Part I and delineate a list of activities to improve data on femicides; and
- the third part of the work aims to collect data on femicides in order to have a baseline figure for the number of victims of femicides in the last few years.

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT IN SENEGAL

WORKSHOP TO LAUNCH THE PROJECT AND AGREE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

**UNECA, in collaboration with UNODC, UN Women & ANSD organized a national workshop on from 18 to 20 December 2024 in Dakar.**

- To Provide a shared understanding of concepts, definitions and classifications related to femicide, based on international standards;
- To Introduce methodological tools to analyse available data and produce reliable, disaggregated and comparable statistics;

- Identify gaps and opportunities in institutional capacity and data availability on femicide in Senegal.
- Promote inter-institutional dialogue between public actors, civil society and international partners in order to exchange best practices and innovative approaches;
- **Provide a platform for the launch of a development account project led by several United Nations entities, aimed at strengthening resilient and agile national statistical systems (NSS) capable of responding to new post-COVID-19 data needs**

ASSESSMENT OF FEMINICIDE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES AND DATA AVAILABILITY OF SENEGAL

**Report on the assessment of Femicide in Senegal is Ready and under Review**

The assessment process includes the followings:

1. Map institutions responsible for data collection of femicide/feminicide in the participant country
2. Data availability and comparability in relation to the data blocks that identify the various criteria for a killing of a woman or girl to be considered as femicide;

Data availability and comparability in relation to the disaggregating variables for analytical purposes;

4. Existing challenges and possible solutions in relation to data blocks and disaggregating variables collection; and

5. Discrepancies with reference to existing national practices/definitions related to the statistical definition of femicide.

**Report Ready & under Review**

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT IN SENEGAL

WORKSHOP TO  
REVIEW THE  
ASSESSMENT  
REPORT

FEMICIDE DATA COLLECTION

Review of Assessment Report to address issues identified during the assessment and delineating a list of activities to improve data on femicides; To improve it and get stakeholders consensus on actions needed to address issues identified by the assessment

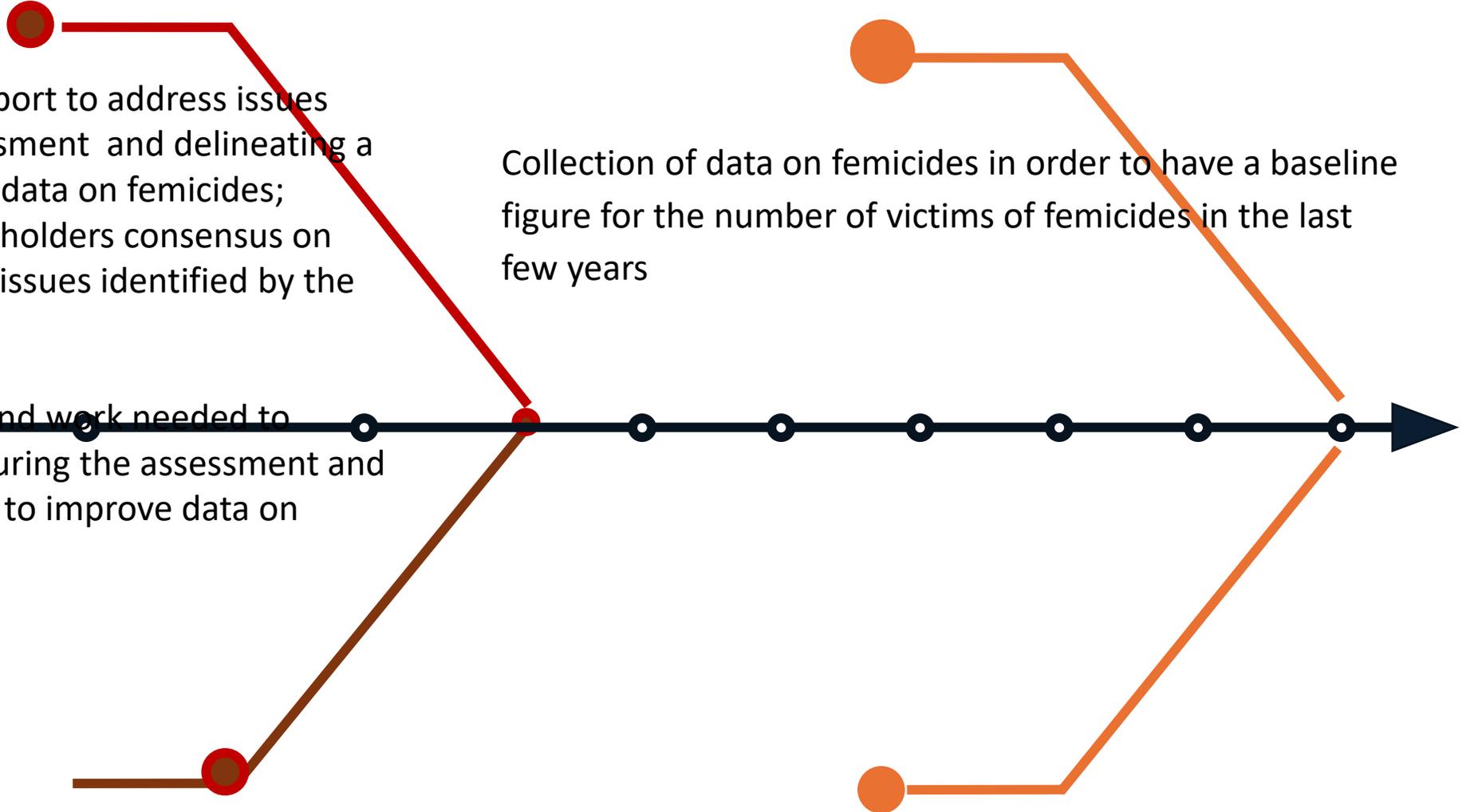
Collection of data on femicides in order to have a baseline figure for the number of victims of femicides in the last few years

Agree on an Action plans and work needed to address issues identified during the assessment and delineate a list of activities to improve data on femicides;

To be Implemented at

To be Implemented at mid-

September-October



# Challenge

- **The lack of explicit legal recognition of femicide in the Senegalese Penal Code.** This gap makes it difficult to harmonise definitions, classify cases and, therefore, collect comparable data within institutions.

Such shortcoming prevents judicial, police and health institutions from clearly categorizing gender-related homicides of women. This creates a divergence of interpretation between actors (justice, health, police, CSOs), each using their own criteria to classify cases.

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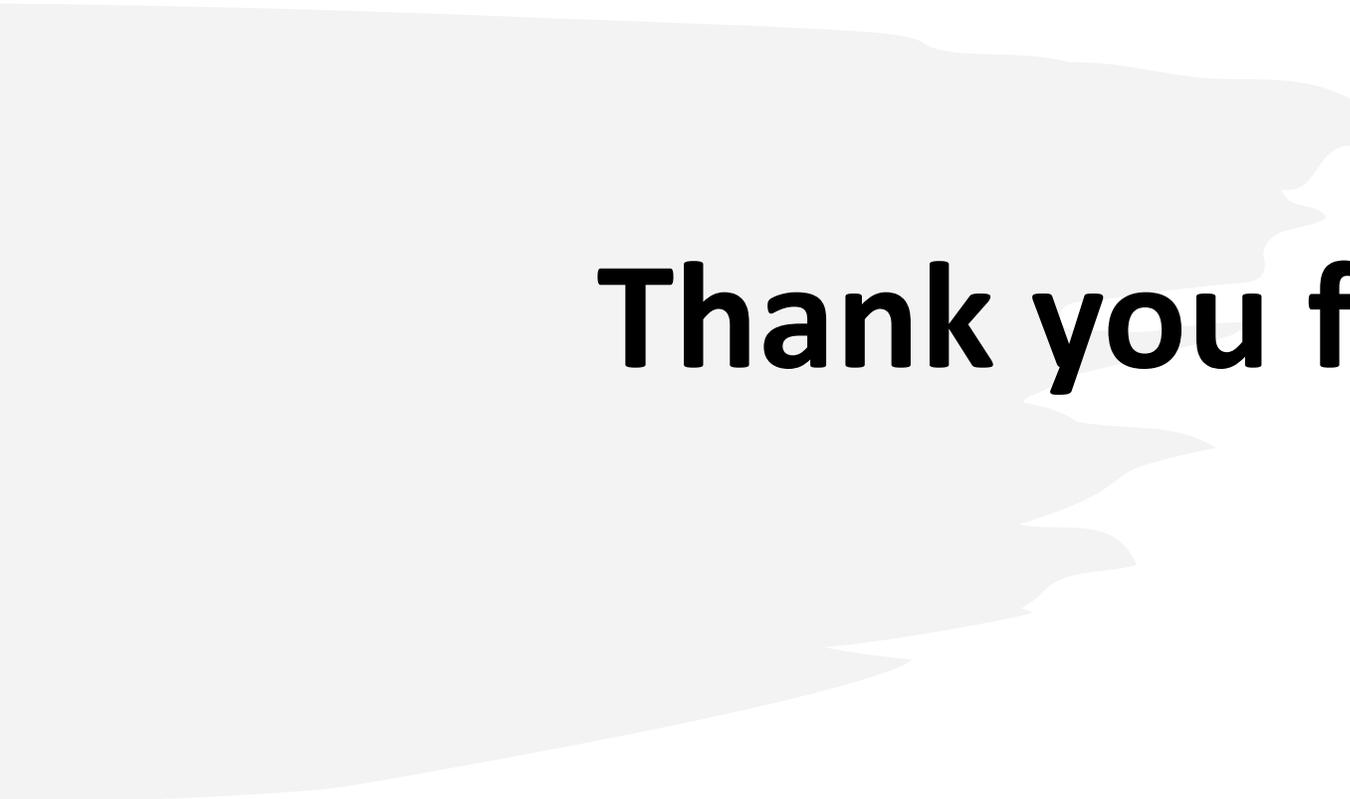
- **Reluctance of some institutions to fully engage in a harmonized data collection process** without a clear legal basis.

- **Lack of disaggregated data or key variables** (victim-perpetrator relationship, motive for the crime, history of violence) in existing administrative databases.

- **Initial mistrust of the integration of citizen data produced by CSOs**, which is perceived as unofficial or unvalidated.

- Limited institutional and staff capacity to collect, femicide data

- limited national coordination in work in femicide



**Thank you for your attention**