

SESSION 3: MEASURING EMPOWERMENT OF YOUNG WOMEN AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Discussant: Edilberto Loaiza

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SIX PRESENTATIONS

- ✘ Costa Rica by Mr. Jorge Segura
- ✘ Iraq by Mr. Dhyaa Kadhum
- ✘ Kyrgyzstan by Ms. Ilibezova and Kinderbaeva
- ✘ Sudan (1) by Mr. Nadia Bashary
- ✘ Yemen by Mr. Khaled Al-Madani
- ✘ Sudan (2) by Nafisa Bedri

MAIN OBJECTIVE

- ✘ Initially when we discussed about this particular session, our objective aimed to have few country presentations with examples showing good practices in the use of gender statistics (measuring the empowerment of young women and adolescent girls) to generate policies and other actions by governments.
- ✘ I do believe we have a very good set of examples here. I will said much more than expected.
- ✘ The variation among the presentations may indicate the different stages at which countries are working in the continue of data, policies, programmes, interventions, etc.

SIX PRESENTATIONS

- ✘ Two on the use of child marriage data from censuses (Sudan and Yemen)
- ✘ One on data collection approaches using household surveys (Iraq)
- ✘ One on statistics on youth and adolescent women (Costa Rica)
- ✘ One on the development of a national gender statistics system on domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan)
- ✘ One on ending FGM/C through evidence based advocacy (Sudan)

CHILD MARRIAGE DATA FROM CENSUSES

- ✘ Both presentations on the use of child marriage data from censuses (Sudan and Yemen) were descriptive in presenting basic facts in the form of tables
- ✘ Did not have an explicit connection between the data findings and the policy work (advocacy, interventions, programmes, etc.)
- ✘ Both presentations use the main advantage of census data for disaggregation of data at lower administrative levels (i.e. urban/rural and governorate)
- ✘ Will need a greater technical work to produce compelling evidence for decision makers and politicians

USE OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY APPROACH

- ✘ Innovative approach (life cycle) to identify/address women issues, including woman's empowerment, RH, FP, VAW, etc.
- ✘ Although the results have not been yet translated into specific policies, actions or programmes, those intentions are clearly identified in the presentation as ready to go work.
- ✘ Conclusions are also policy oriented in terms of absence of rights for adolescents at the household level; gender inequality, unmet needs at different levels, and non-existence of standard modules to address the stages of adolescents.
- ✘ Interesting perhaps to see the stages of knowledge generation, dissemination of results, advocacy and use for programmatic purposes.

STATISTICS ON YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS

- ✘ Clear demonstration on how to use data on Y&A to design and implement policies.
- ✘ The main work was around the development of a national statistical system for Y&A. Excellent use of data and indicators
- ✘ Emphasis on the legal framework (national and international) and the prevailing social and political conditions
- ✘ Clear identification of possible areas for interventions
- ✘ Design and development of mass media campaigns, educational materials, and attention models among others.
- ✘ Emphasis on the specificity of age and locality.
- ✘ Recognition of existing challenges and required political support/action/training/diagnosis/use of statistics

GENDER STAT. SYSTEM FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- ✘ Clear typology for VAW
- ✘ Clear legal framework at the international and national level
- ✘ Domestic Violence institutionalized in the national statistical system (publications, disaggregation, criminal/administrative cases)
- ✘ Clear structure for data collection and definitions
- ✘ Data sources questioned official estimates
- ✘ Changes in the age of marriage and implications for policy (prevention and support)
- ✘ Numerous challenges (CM is prevalent, cost of statistics, maybe contradiction with international treaties, etc.)
- ✘ Excellent work on the issue of pregnancy among adolescents/health/ access to services (SRH, policy on sexual education, etc.)

ENDING FGM/C THROUGH EVIDENCE BASED ADVOCACY

- ✘ Good understanding of the issue at the global and country level
- ✘ Adequate legal framework and programmatic approach
- ✘ Adequate documentation of adverse effects of the practice
- ✘ Proper documentation of the level and trends of the practice
- ✘ Recognition of measurement issues along time
- ✘ Use of evidence to include the issue as part of national plans and RH strategies
- ✘ Development of campaigns (Saalema) and the step to move from awareness to legislation, development of needed structures
- ✘ Good lessons learned and recognition of research gaps
- ✘ Engendering FGM/C data and statistics: understanding decision making environment; impact for social inclusion of girls and the issue of gender equality among non-practicing families.

WHAT ELSE?

- ✘ The need for adequate monitoring and evaluation frameworks that will eventually allow us to identify evidence based interventions.
- ✘ Reflect on the importance of proper planning and perhaps management based on results and documentation of experiences as lessons learned.
- ✘ Establish communities of practice for cross-fertilization and better use of resources (including south-to-south cooperation)