



Summary Discussions and Recommendations

United Nations Statistics Division

4th Global Forum on Gender Statistics
(Dead Sea, Jordan, 27-29 March 2012)



Summary (1)

- Use both gender quantitative and qualitative analysis
- Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in statistics
- Improve dialogues between data producers and users
- Link indicators to monitoring programme effectiveness (result based monitoring)



Summary (2)

- Identify the underlying causes of women's lack of employment opportunities, including structural factors such as social norms, cultural factors, etc.
- Identify innovative ways to measure poverty from a gender perspective
- Find effective ways to communicate data/findings to policymakers, civil society and other stakeholders



Summary (3)

- Promote the development of measurement standards to measure the informal/formal employment continuum
- Understand links between unpaid family work in agriculture and poverty, including consideration of household structure
- Promote implementation of TUS to better understand gender roles, derive measures of progress of society and produce satellite accounts



Summary (4)

- Facilitate, through training programmes, the use of VAW guidelines (recalling A/RES/61/143 on intensifying efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women)
- Promote use and adaptation of VAW guidelines to measure violence in conflict and post conflict situations
- Promote harmonized gender sensitive data collection and use on refugees and IDPs



Summary (5)

- Present data on political empowerment at all levels (national, sub-national) including disaggregating data in a way that can capture gender disparities (importance of the political position covered and its impact)
- Promote the analysis of decision making dynamics in the household



Summary (6)

- Promote adequate monitoring and evaluation frameworks that allow identification of evidence based interventions to eradicate FGM/C and other harmful practices
- Promote innovative approaches (life cycle analysis) to identify/address women's issues and translate them into policy and programmes for the eradication of FGM/C and HP
- Stress the importance to design and develop mass media campaigns, educational materials, and attention models among others based on existing data
- 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



Summary (7)

- Measure knowledge empowerment not just by educational level, but analyze subjects studied
- Share experiences across countries to understand how to make progress



Future work

- IAEG on Gender Statistics is chaired by Jordan, assisted by UNSD secretariat, until 2014
- Next round is Latin America and Caribbean – proposed chair is Mexico
- 5th Global Forum on Gender Statistics-- Possible location is Mexico



5th Global Forum on Gender Statistics

- Main focus: Gender analysis on Women's Empowerment and Use of Gender Data and Indicators:
 - Improving use of data for monitoring effectiveness of gender equality and women's empowerment policies and programmes; designing campaigns using gender-based data and indicators; strengthening the users-producers dialogue.
 - Economic empowerment: understanding underlying causes of employment patterns, innovative ways of measuring women's and men's poverty, formal and informal employment, links between unpaid family work in agriculture and poverty, and time use.
 - Political empowerment: understanding women's political participation at all levels, national, sub-national, including characteristics of positions; decision making in the household.
 - Physical autonomy and empowerment: understanding causes and ways to eradicate VAW and other harmful practices (FGM/C, early marriage); understanding women and men's situation in conflict and post-conflict countries, among refugees and IDP.
 - Knowledge empowerment: understanding educational patterns and choices, including women's access to specific fields of study.