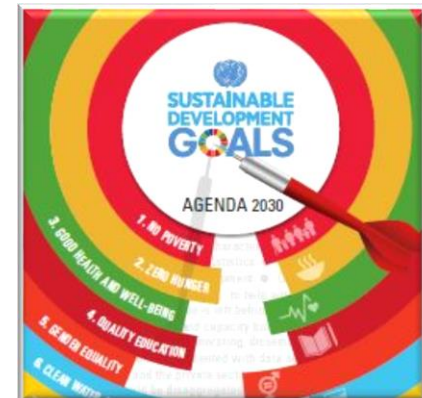


11TH MEETING OF THE INTER-AGENCY AND EXPERT GROUP ON
GENDER STATISTICS, 30-31 OCTOBER 2017



Economic And Social Commission For Western Asia



UNITED NATIONS

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ESCWA

UNESCWA Gender Statistics Programme

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Table of Contents

- ❖ UNESCWA Gender Statistics Programme
- ❖ Activities and Outputs
- ❖ Progress of work on SDGs
- ❖ Challenges
- ❖ 2018-2019

UNESCWA Gender Statistics Programme

1997 Gender Statistics Programme (GSP)

Enhance national capabilities in the production, use and dissemination of gender statistics to lead to more effective policies promoting change for the benefit of women and the advancement of society as a whole.

UNESCWA Gender Statistics Programme

2008 Resolution 286 (XXV) was adopted on gender statistics for equality and empowerment of women.

- address the lack of timely, reliable, sex disaggregated data
- called countries to develop a mechanism for collecting, disseminating and analyzing gender indicators
- formulate gender-sensitive policies and programmes

Meetings

Country

**Workshop on Building Capacities on the SDGs for Lebanon
Ministry of Women's Affairs, Beirut, 20-21/9 2017**

Agency

**UN Women/ESCWA Workshop on Measuring Women's
Representation in Local Government, Beirut 12-13/9 2017**

Expert

**4th Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics
in the Arab Countries, Dear Sea Jordan, 09-10 May 2016**

Workshops

Regional Commissions

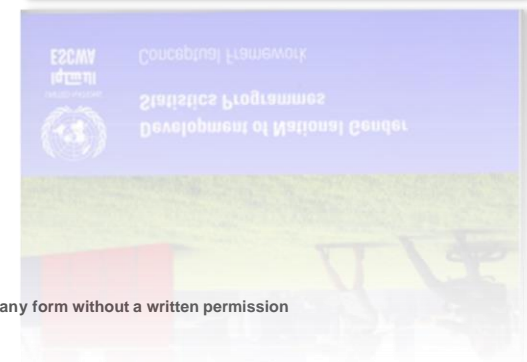
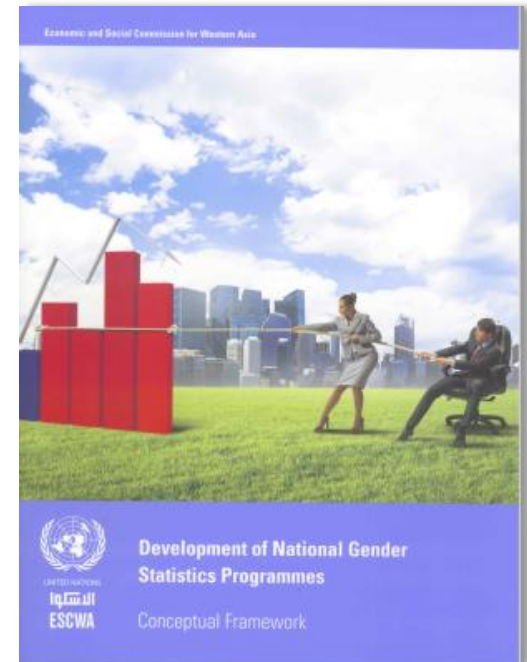
UNESCAP, UNESCWA, UNECE Interregional workshop on strengthening statistics for advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Bangkok, 6-8 June, 2016.

Regional Capacity Building

Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Gender Statistics Curricula, DeadSea, Jordan, 11-13 May 2016

Technical Publications

Development of National Gender Statistics Programmes: Conceptual Framework



Technical - updating

- **Gender in Figures Bulletin - Database**
- **Arab Framework of Gender Statistics Indicators and Metadata Handbook**
- **Compendium on National Gender Statistics Activities**

Advisory services



SUDAN

- Establishing Gender Statistics Unit
- Training on gender concepts and statistics



EGYPT

VAW survey

- Training field workers and supervisors
- Designing questionnaire
- Practical and live case studies
- Finalizing questionnaire

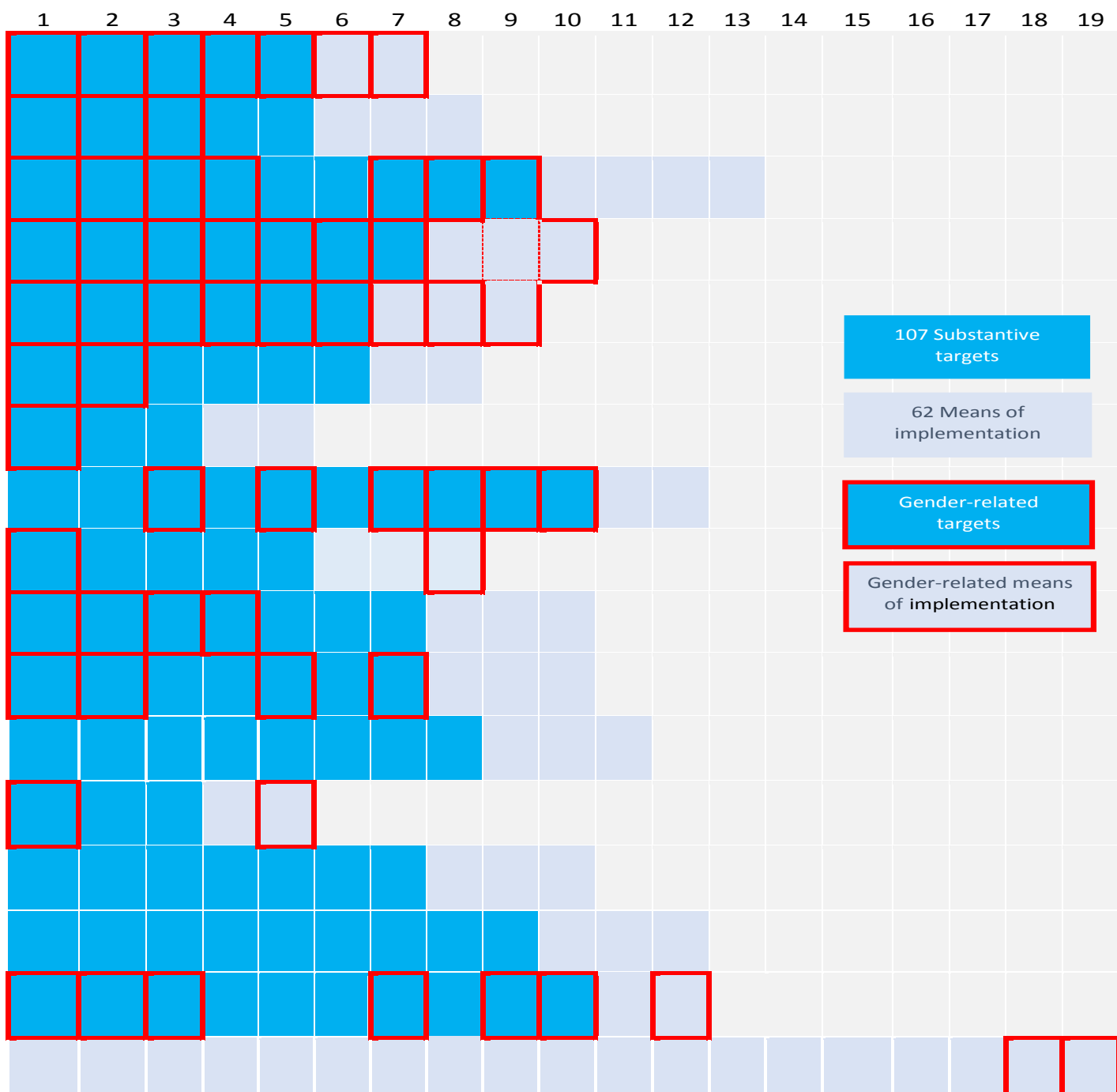


QATAR

- National gender statistics framework
- DevInfo Gender Statistics database

Mapping SDG Framework

to Regional Gender Framework



107 Substantive targets

62 Means of implementation

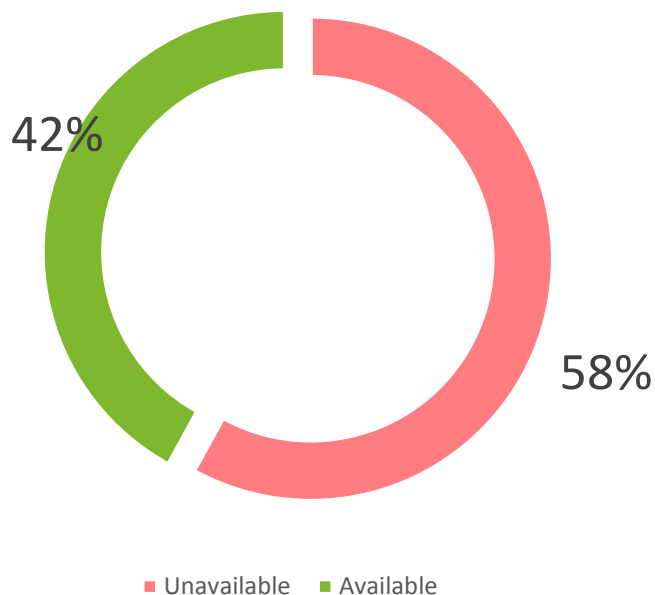
Gender-related targets

Gender-related means of implementation

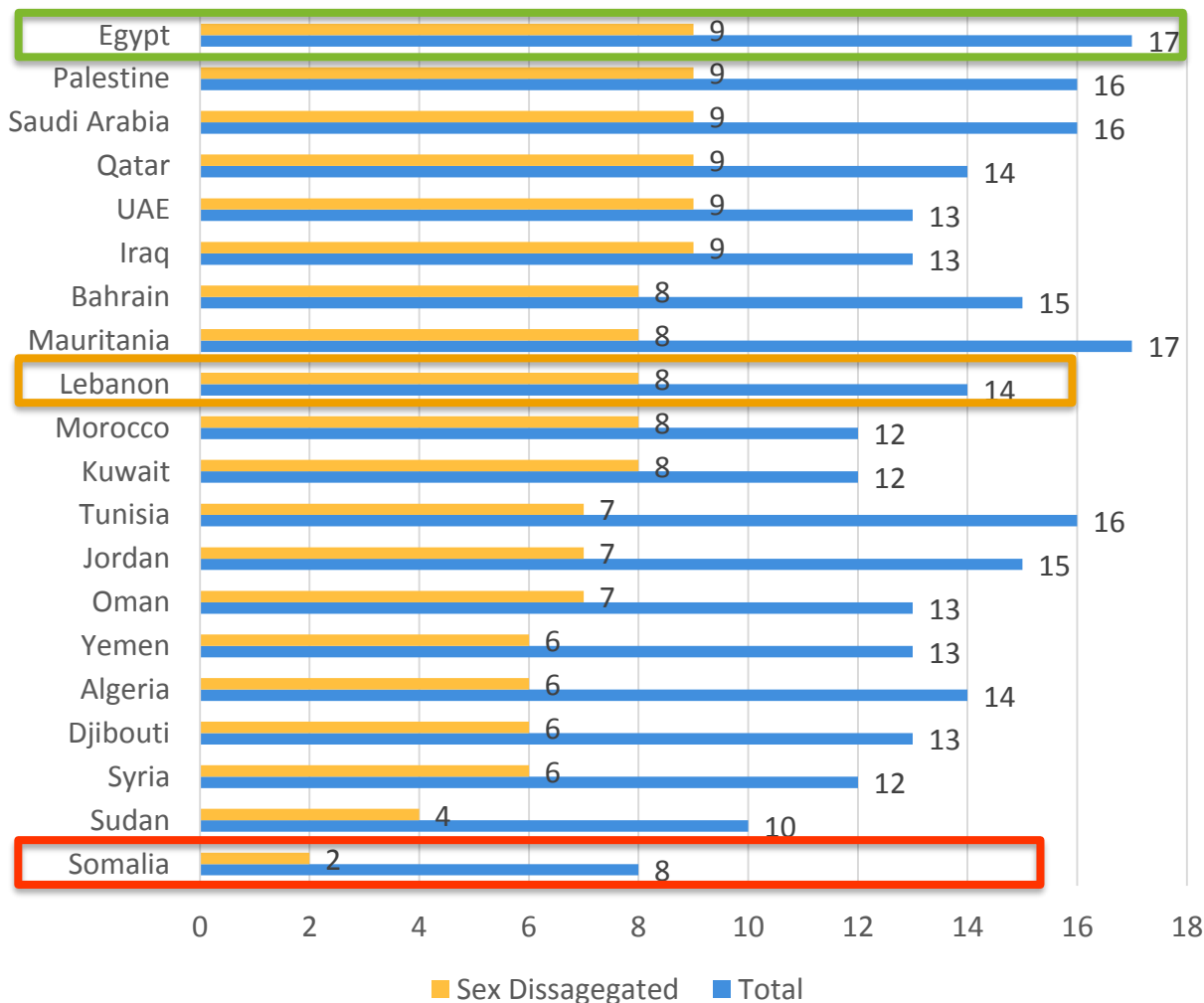
Assessment of data availability

Arab countries

- **Gender indicators - Tier I**
- Indicators with available data (more than two-points in time series) in over 50% of countries



Availability of sex disaggregated data



Egypt
 17% totals
 9% sex
 disaggregated

Lebanon
 14% totals
 8% sex
 disaggregated

Somalia
 8% totals
 2% sex
 disaggregated

example

Lack of coverage across countries

Based on UNSD database

SDG5 sub-indicators in Tier I & II	Countries
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	Algeria – Bahrain – Comoros – Djibouti – Egypt – Iraq – Jordan – Kuwait – Lebanon – Libya – Mauritania – Morocco – Oman – Qatar – Saudi Arabia – Somalia – Sudan – Syria – Tunisia – UAE – Yemen (21)
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Algeria – Bahrain – Egypt – Jordan – Kuwait – Lebanon – Morocco – Oman – Palestine – Qatar – Saudi Arabia – Syria – Tunisia - UAE – Yemen (15)
5.5.2 Proportion of women in senior and middle management positions	Palestine (1)
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	Bahrain – Egypt – Morocco – Oman – Palestine (5)

5.1.1	national laws exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls Are there mechanisms to ‘enforce and monitor’ the implementation of legal frameworks for each area of law.	
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group	Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, Egypt
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence	Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia, Egypt
5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 or age 18	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Egypt, Iraq, Sudan and Yemen
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	All except Algeria, Oman

5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Tunisia
5.6.1	Whether a woman can say no to her husband/partner if she does not want to have sexual intercourse (DHS q. 1054)	Yemen
	Whether using contraception or not using contraception has been mainly the woman's decision (DHS phase 7 q. 819 and 820)	Iraq, Qatar, Tunisia, Egypt
	Whether a woman can make a decision about sexual and reproductive healthcare for herself (DHS q.922 with added language)	
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	
5.a.1	(a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex	
	(b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Jordan, Palestine
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Bahrain, Iraq, Palestine, Tunisia
5.c.1	Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	

Challenges

Gender Data Gaps

Lacking coverage across countries and / or regular country production

Lacking international standards in all indicators for comparability

Lacking complexity: information across domains

Lacking granularity: detailed datasets allowing for disaggregation

Huge data gaps hinders measuring gender equality

NEW Programme

About ESCWA

Our work

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Statistics Information Portal

**Arab Disability Statistics
in Numbers**

STATISTICS

Statistics Governance

Economic Statistics

Gender Statistics

Environment and Energy
Statistics

Development Indicators

Demographic and Social
Statistics



Disability Statistics

Disability Statistics programme aims to improve the collection, analysis and availability of data on persons with disabilities by improving statistical capacity of member countries to collect, compile and disseminate comparable data through development of methodology, standards and classification, in addition to organization of workshops and expert meetings.

> FEATURED EVENTS

17 - 20 APRIL 2017

Workshop on Improving Disability Statistics in the Arab Countries

CASABLANCA, MORCCO

14 - 16 MARCH 2017

Expert Meeting on Disability Measurement in Support of SDGs

MUSCAT, OMAN

Activities & Outputs

ESCWA/Washington Group

Workshop on Improving Disability Statistics in the Arab Countries.
Casablanca, Morocco, 17-20 April 2017

UNSD/ESCWA

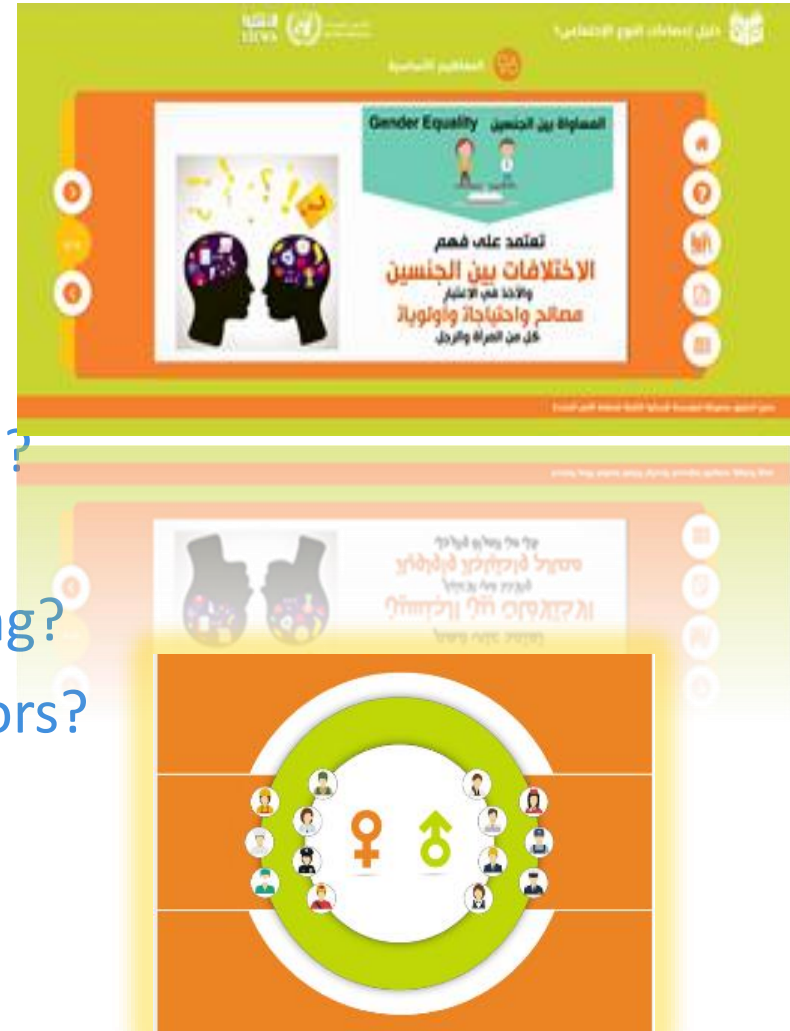
UNSD/ESCWA Regional Meeting on Disability Measurement and Statistics in Support of the 2030 SDG agenda and the 2020 World Population Census Programme, Muscat, 14- 16/3/2017

ESCWA

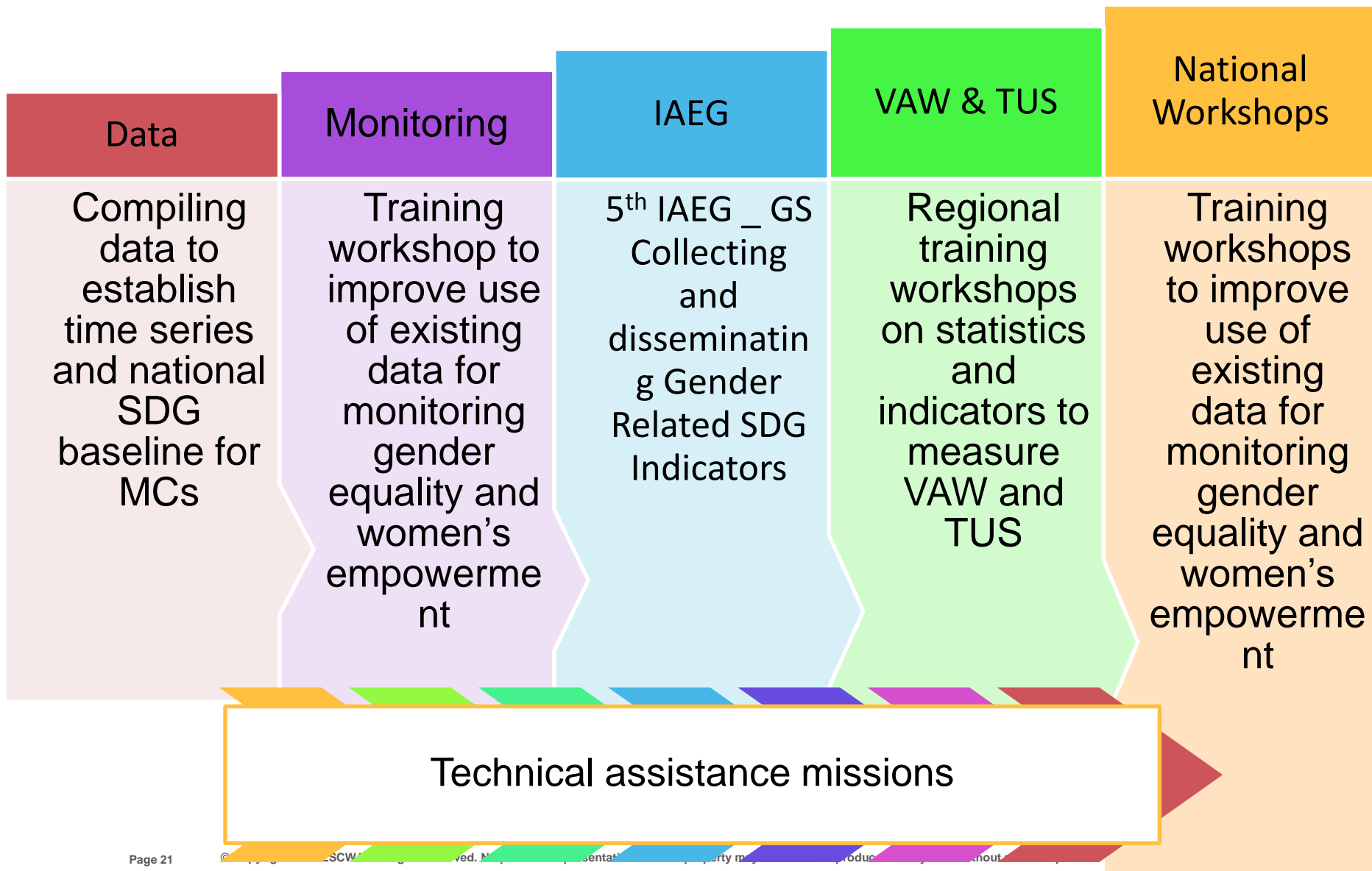
User Producer Workshop on disability Statistics, 2018 , based on Regional Guidebook to Improve Disability Data collection and Analysis in the Arab Countries

Arabic Gender Statistics e-learning Curricula

- e-learning
- Toolkit
 - What is Gender?
 - What is Gender Statistics ?
 - Why gender statistics is important in policy making?
 - What are Gender indicators?
 - How to visualize gender statistics?



2018 - 2019



THANK YOU

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