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

UNESCWA Gender Statistics Programme

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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
Pocket Book

Country Profile: Gender Lens
Gender Statistics Programme

Technical - updating

➢ Gender in Figures Bulletin - Database

➢ Arab Framework of Gender Statistics Indicators and Metadata Handbook

➢ Compendium on National Gender Statistics Activities
Gender Statistics Programme

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

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<td>107 Substantive targets</td>
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<td>62 Means of implementation</td>
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<td>Gender-related targets</td>
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Regional Assessment

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

42% Available

58% Unavailable
Regional Assessment

Availability of sex disaggregated data

Egypt 17% totals
9% sex disaggregated

Lebanon 14% totals
8% sex disaggregated

Somalia 8% totals
2% sex disaggregated
### Lack of coverage across countries

*Based on UNSD database*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG5 sub-indicators in Tier I &amp; II</th>
<th>Countries</th>
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<tr>
<td>5.5.2 Proportion of women in senior and middle management positions</td>
<td>Palestine (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone</td>
<td>Bahrain – Egypt – Morocco – Oman – Palestine (5)</td>
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<td>Section</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1.1</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>5.2.1</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>5.2.2</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.3.1</td>
<td>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 or age 18</td>
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<td>5.3.2</td>
<td>Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</td>
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<td>5.4.1</td>
<td>Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.5.1</td>
<td>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.5.2</td>
<td>Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.6.1</td>
<td>Whether a woman can say no to her husband/partner if she does not want to have sexual intercourse (DHS q. 1054)</td>
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<td>5.6.1</td>
<td>Whether using contraception or not using contraception has been mainly the woman’s decision (DHS phase 7 q. 819 and 820)</td>
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<td>5.6.1</td>
<td>Whether a woman can make a decision about sexual and reproductive healthcare for herself (DHS q.922 with added language)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.6.2</td>
<td>Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.a.1</td>
<td>(a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.a.1</td>
<td>(b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</td>
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<td>5.a.2</td>
<td>Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</td>
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<td>5.b.1</td>
<td>Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</td>
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<td>5.c.1</td>
<td>Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</td>
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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

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?
Data
- Compiling data to establish time series and national SDG baseline for MCs

Monitoring
- Training workshop to improve use of existing data for monitoring gender equality and women’s empowerment

IAEG
- 5th IAEG _ GS Collecting and disseminating Gender Related SDG Indicators

VAW & TUS
- Regional training workshops on statistics and indicators to measure VAW and TUS

National Workshops
- Training workshops to improve use of existing data for monitoring gender equality and women’s empowerment

Technical assistance missions
THANK YOU