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Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

REPORT

THIRD INTER-AGENCY AND EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON GENDER STATISTICS IN THE ARAB REGION AND SECOND MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE ON GENDER STATISTICS IN THE ARAB REGION BEIRUT, 14-16 NOVEMBER 2011

Summary

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) convened the third Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting (IAEGM) on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region and the Second Meeting of the Task Force on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region at the United Nations House in Beirut from 14 to 16 November 2011.

The meeting aimed to discuss gender-related issues in the Arab region and review the development of gender statistics for evidence-based policymaking, particularly focusing on the following topics: (a) review of work on gender statistics that has been implemented since the second IAEGM on Gender Statistics in the Arab region; (b) development of a monitoring and reporting process for gender-related issues in the Arab region; (c) measure of violence against women; (d) measure of women's contribution to the economy; (e) activities and initiatives to strengthen national capacity in connection with gathering, analysing and reporting gender statistics.

This report contains the set of recommendations made by participants to member countries and to ESCWA and reviews the most important discussions and outcomes.

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Introduction

1. The Statistics Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) convened the third Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting (IAEGM) on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region and the second Meeting of the Task Force on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region at the United Nations House in Beirut, from 14 to 16 November 2011. The meeting brought together experts from national statistical offices and women's machineries, and international and regional experts to review and discuss the development of gender statistics and concepts, methods and challenges to improve monitoring and reporting, with a view to evidence-based policymaking.

2. The meeting provided an opportunity to exchange information on achievements at the national, regional and global levels, and focused on the implementation of the handbook on gender issues and indicators in Arab countries. Participants particularly examined the measurement of gender issues and indicator metadata. Furthermore, they reviewed activities and initiatives in two main areas, namely measuring violence against women and measuring women's contribution to the economy. The final session included thoughts on capacity-building. The Commission submitted nine technical papers to the meeting for discussion, review and decision-making. The Second Meeting of the Task Force on Gender Statistics in the Arab region was convened on 16 November 2011 to discuss follow-up to Task Force activities and the formation of new working groups.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS

3. Participants issued a number of recommendations, some addressed to member countries and others to ESCWA.

A. DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER STATISTICS

4. Recommendations to be implemented by national statistical offices and women's machineries:

(a) Provide the Statistics Division of ESCWA with updates on national statistical activities and output related to gender statistics, which will serve as input for an annual publication by ESCWA on gender statistics;

(b) Identify journalists who are active in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment and communicate their names, skills and backgrounds to ESCWA;

(c) Provide the Statistics Division of ESCWA with information on national statistical resources, activities and output related to gender statistics with a view to sharing knowledge through the virtual library;

(d) Participate in upcoming IAEGM on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region by drawing up technical and methodological papers to enrich the discussions and share new practices and tools.

5. Recommendations to be implemented by ESCWA:

(a) Issue an annual publication on gender statistics in Arab countries covering national statistical activities and output in the field of gender statistics;

(b) Invite media experts working in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment to the next IAEGM on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region, with a view to learning about the contribution they make at the national level in disseminating gender statistics and drawing up plans to improve the presentation of those statistics;

(c) Coordinate steps to compile a list of experts on gender statistics in the Arab region.

6. Participants recommended that the Task Force on Gender Statistics submit a draft of the annual publication on gender statistics in Arab countries for consideration, and learn from successful models such as the newsletter *Tanseeq* of the United Nations Population Fund in Lebanon.

B. GENDER ISSUES AND INDICATORS

7. Participants recommended that national statistical offices and women's machineries adopt the Arab gender goals, issues and indicators (GIsIn) handbook, and integrate a gender perspective into relevant implementation tools to create and disseminate data and indicators on gender at the national level, enabling regional comparisons within the Arab gender GIsIn framework.

8. Recommendations to be implemented by ESCWA:

(a) Formulate, pursuant to meeting discussions and the evaluation outcome, a final version of the Arab gender GIsIn handbook, to be published in Arabic and English;

(b) Disseminate, on a periodic basis, metadata on the Arab gender GIsIn framework;

(c) Organize capacity-building workshops to improve the production and analysis of gender statistics in line with the Arab gender GIsIn framework.

C. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

9. Recommendations to be implemented by national statistical offices and women's machineries:

(a) Provide ESCWA with studies, surveys and statistical tools for measuring violence against women and information on relevant policies implemented at the national level, with a view to sharing knowledge on the United Nations website on violence against women;

(b) Adopt the "model questionnaire to measure violence against women: implementation tools" as amended and translated by ESCWA in future surveys, allowing studies on the prevalence of violence against women in the Arab region to be drawn up based on comparable data.

10. Participants recommended that ESCWA publish and disseminate the "model questionnaire to measure violence against women: implementation tools" to all national statistical offices and women's machineries and provide technical support and capacity-building activities to all countries that will implement those tools.

D. WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY

11. Participants recommended that national statistical offices and women's machineries produce time use statistics and adopt United Nations methodology with a view to measuring unpaid employment.

12. Recommendations to be implemented by ESCWA:

(a) Organize workshops on agricultural statistics to develop a methodology for conducting gender-sensitive agricultural censuses in Arab countries;

(b) Adopt proposals made at the Time Use Statistics Workshop that was held in Amman in 2011, to develop regional guidelines on time use statistics;

(c) Collaborate with specialized agencies at the regional and international levels to strengthen national capacity to produce improved statistics on gender in the field of economics.

E. CAPACITY-BUILDING

13. Recommendations to be implemented by national statistical offices and national women's machineries:

(a) Adopt the most recent version of the ESCWA Glossary of Terms on Gender Statistics at the national level and distribute it to all national statistical offices;

(b) Strengthen dialogue and cooperation between producers to improve the production of statistics on gender at the country level.

14. Recommendations to be implemented by ESCWA:

(a) Organize a workshop on reading and writing reports on gender statistics and gender statistics analysis;

(b) Publish, on a biannual basis, a guidebook on statistical work on gender carried out in Arab countries.

II. TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

A. REVIEW OF STATISTICAL WORK CARRIED OUT SINCE THE SECOND IAEGM ON GENDER STATISTICS IN THE ARAB REGION

15. The Statistics Division of ESCWA briefed participants on two reports: first on the implications of the forty-second session of the United Nations Statistical Commission on gender statistics and global and regional work programmes;¹ and second on the progress made in carrying out activities related to gender statistics since the second IAEGM on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region.² The Commission emphasized the need for communication and effective cooperation at the regional level and the important role of coordinating gender statistics at the national, regional and international levels.

16. Participants underlined the importance of the meeting as a forum for sharing national-level good practice, and technical and methodological papers enriched the discussions. Participants also highlighted the important role of ESCWA in coordinating gender statistics at the regional and international levels by standardizing the Arab gender GIsIn framework. The framework provided core indicators of gender issues in the Arab region that are linked to the Millennium Development Goals, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and include the most important global indicators relevant to the region. Participants also discussed ways to enhance effective communication and agreed to share information on activities and results in a regional newsletter to be published annually by ESCWA. A related request was made to establish a working group to design and produce that newsletter. The participants thanked the Statistics Division of ESCWA for the opportunity to share knowledge, particularly on gender statistics, by using the virtual library. The importance of the media in upholding equality between the sexes was also discussed. It was agreed that each country should identify media experts who were active in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment and involve them in strategic planning and future activities. The Commission commended national statistical offices for helping to develop gender terminology and finalize the Arab gender GIsIn framework form.

17. Five Arab countries, namely Jordan, Bahrain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Palestine and Egypt, gave presentations on the latest gender statistics activities and developments at the national level. Ms. Latifa Al-Anzi from the Central Informatics Organization, Bahrain, and Ms. Amina al-Aqal from Bahrain's

¹ E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/9.

² E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/4.

Supreme Council for Women in Bahrain briefed the participants on studies and gender statistics and their regular publication on the Supreme Council for Women website. They drew attention to the fact that the Central Informatics Organization and the Supreme Council for Women had adopted the ESCWA Glossary of Terms on Gender Statistics. Ms. Wafaa Ahmed from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Egypt, suggested that Arab countries should expedite the provision of data on gender indicators contained in the Arab gender GIsIn framework to create a regional database. She stressed the importance of using the concepts, definitions, sources and measurements of those indicators as provided for in the framework. Ms. Lama Fahmy from the Department of Statistics, Jordan, stated that the Department was currently helping to formulate, review and issue national reports on the Millennium Development Goals and to meet the requirements of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Ms. Ghania Kaashi from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Syrian Arab Republic, provided an overview of women's empowerment statistics. Ms. Arabia Ferchichi from the National Institute of Statistics, Tunisia, announced that they were gathering and disseminating sex-disaggregated data and Ms. Ibtisam Jouni from the Central Administration of Statistics, Lebanon, announced that the Central Administration was preparing to conduct a survey of violence against women in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund and the Statistics Division of ESCWA. The meeting underlined the importance of using reliable information sources and effective gender statistics tools to accurately reflect the situation of women and men in the Arab region and monitor changes in gender equality in all fields.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROCESS OF MONITORING AND REPORTING GENDER ISSUES IN THE ARAB REGION

18. The Statistics Division of ESCWA presented the final version of the report on the outcome of the regional evaluation of the Arab gender GIsIn handbook and framework.³ The report reviewed the responses of eleven Arab countries that took part in a survey conducted by the Statistics Division at ESCWA,⁴ which revealed that there are 86 indicators at the national level, in line with the Arab gender GIsIn framework. The regional evaluation showed that it was possible to gather data on Arab gender GIsIn framework indicators if official surveys and data were available. It also revealed that at least one country was able to collect data on all indicators. The participants thus invited countries to complete the process of collecting data on each indicator and to update their statistical tools. ESCWA will present a second regional evaluation of the Arab gender GIsIn handbook and framework at the next meeting in order to monitor the evolution of data collection at the regional level.

19. ESCWA presented the Arab gender GIsIn handbook⁵ and explained how the indicators were calculated. A discussion also took place on the clarity and applicability of metadata contained in it. The handbook was approved and explanations of a number of its terms were provided; those explanations will be taken into account when drafting the final version of the handbook.

20. Representatives from four countries, namely Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, presented the results of the data collection process within the Arab gender GIsIn framework, in accordance with the handbook. They explained what data were available within the framework and the reasons why some data were unavailable, as was the case with surveys on poverty and the environment and specialized surveys on violence against women and on time use. The representatives of those countries agreed that the lack of cooperation between the national statistical office and statistical authority agencies was a major impediment to collecting gender statistics data. Moreover, there had been an overall failure to integrate a gender perspective into traditional statistical tools, including censuses and surveys and into all official statistics fields.

³ E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/7.

⁴ The following Arab countries took part in the survey: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

⁵ E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/8.

21. It was agreed that the GIsIn framework should not be amended, even though data on some indicators are not available, as alternatives could be used in certain countries, provided Arab gender issues and indicators could be integrated into future surveys. The Statistics Division of ESCWA must finalize the latest version of the manual on metadata. The manual will be published in English and, if sufficient resources are available, will be translated into Arabic. It was also agreed that ESCWA should organize capacity-building workshops to improve the production of gender statistics and complete the Arab statistical framework on gender at the national level.

C. MEASURE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

22. Ms. Afaf Jabiri, an expert on violence against women, gave a presentation on studies of violence against women and noted that most studies dealt with women as victims, focused on married women between the ages of 15 and 49 and ignored community violence and violence perpetrated by the State or the family. Participants stressed the importance of ensuring that women understood the concept of violence and the definitions of types of violence, as that impacted the reliability and accuracy of data in surveys. Some pointed to the importance of undertaking studies related to the social and cultural context in which the phenomenon occurred. Participants also stressed the importance of efforts to gather needed data and of considering other manifestations of violence, such as early marriage and sexual harassment at work. Some participants also stressed the considerable impact of the media on violence against women through its promotion of that phenomenon in films.

23. Ms. Ghadrin Jafny of the International Labour Organization talked about the concept and measurement of sexual harassment at work and how to address that phenomenon. She also talked about its ethical and social implications and gave a number of examples involving employees at work. The Statistics Division of ESCWA gave a presentation on the “model questionnaire to measure violence against women: implementation tools”⁶ in Arabic, which has been implemented by the five United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Statistical Division and UN Women. The questionnaire is an implementation tool that provides indicators to measure violence against women that had not been established previously. The model questionnaire on indicators will be finalized based on the report of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women that was presented at its fortieth session. Ms. Henriette Jansen, an expert on research on violence against women, began her presentation by testing participants’ knowledge of the difference between the concepts of sex and gender. Her presentation focused on measuring and classifying United Nations indicators on violence against women, and emphasized the importance of using the ESCWA model questionnaire as a tool to measure that phenomenon.

24. Ms. Ghania Kaashi from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Syrian Arab Republic, and Mr. Ashraf Hamdan from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics gave presentations on their national experiences in carrying out surveys of violence against women. Mr. Hamdan said that the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics had adopted international classifications and the ESCWA questionnaire; those had been adapted to the Palestinian environment and the Bureau of Statistics had included social and economic violence in the aforementioned survey. Participants stressed the importance of networking between government institutions and NGOs with regard to collecting data on violence against women because of the importance and sensitivity of that data. They highlighted the importance of using the ESCWA “model questionnaire to measure violence against women: implementation tools” to streamline national results in the region. They underlined their approval of the model questionnaire and suggested that it should be published on the ESCWA website and on the websites of statistical offices, in order to provide stakeholders with a clear methodology and technical support to facilitate implementation of those tools. The expert Ms. Anne-Christine Wanders gave a presentation on the “Encyclopedia of Violence against Women”, which strives to strengthen the capacity to eliminate violence against women. She stressed the importance of updating

⁶ E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/6.

resources and sources of participating countries on the website. The participants agreed to provide ESCWA with materials and surveys on violence against women so that the website could be updated periodically.

D. MEASURE OF WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY

25. Ms. Valeria Rocca and Mr. Salar Tayyib from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations gave a presentation on gender statistics in rural areas. Mr. Tayyib stressed the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in agricultural indicators and suggested that statistical offices should develop regional instruments for that purpose, presenting a number of those indicators. He explained the difference between the concepts of ownership and tenure in agriculture. Mr. Omar Hakouz from the Statistics Division of ESCWA gave a presentation on proposed methodologies for measuring unpaid work within the home. The participants agreed on the importance of relying on United Nations classifications relating to time use and extending their use regionally to measure informal and unpaid work.

26. Ms. Wafaa Ahmed from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics presented certain gender statistics and a number of recommendations based on them, including working to improve the image of women in society and to raise the level of their participation in public life, politics and development. Ms. Lama Fahmy from the Department of Statistics, Jordan, briefed the participants on the results of the 2007 agricultural census, highlighting the role played by women in connection with land tenure. And Ms. Farida Kuku from the General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs, Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, the Sudan, presented figures and made proposals to help empower women economically. Mr. Chadi Bou Habib from the World Bank gave a presentation entitled "Improving gender data on non-farm income-generating activities", in which he used two surveys to identify simple steps that facilitate the collection of data on the productive activities of women. He also stressed the importance of strengthening national statistical offices as gender statistics focal points at the national level. ESCWA emphasized the importance of coordination between agencies with respect to gender indicators since gender statistics experts can facilitate access to relevant data. Ms. Ibtisam Jouni from the Central Administration of Statistics, Lebanon, said that the Central Administration had carried out a survey in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The representative of ESCWA emphasized the importance of statistical offices providing information for inclusion in a handbook on the statistics of Arab countries, enabling each country to access that information and benefit from the experiences of others. It was also stressed that national statistical agencies, in coordination with ministries and other agencies, must publish reports and ensure that there are no discrepancies between figures: as official sources, national statistical agencies are the primary reference points for any statistical information.

27. Mr. Mansour Omeira of the International Labour Organization made a presentation entitled "Measuring unregulated employment in Yemen" in which he drew attention to the importance of calculating women's work within the home. Participants underlined the importance of broadening the concept of informal employment (including work within the home). They stressed its value and its impact on policymaking, and the need to consider compensating women who perform work within the home rather than taking up employment outside the home. On a related issue, Mr. Ghanem Al-Kumaim from the Central Statistical Organization, Yemen, said that county data on child labour would be published.

E. ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL CAPACITY IN CONNECTION WITH GATHERING, ANALYSING AND REPORTING GENDER STATISTICS

28. The Statistics Division of ESCWA presented the Handbook on Gender Statistics Activities in Arab countries,⁷ which had been drawn up pursuant to the recommendations of the Task Force on Gender Statistics to highlight the most important gender statistics activities, including publications, surveys and data in Arab countries. The Commission emphasized that statistical offices should review the Handbook and

⁷ E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/2.

provide ESCWA with information on any new activities that had not been made available before, and they should provide electronic versions of publications referring to these activities, to be uploaded to the ESCWA Statistics Division website. Participants suggested the addition of projects related to gender statistics that are underway in each country and the names of gender statistics stakeholders at national statistical offices and other agencies. They also suggested that each country include additional information on the establishment and functions of its statistical office. The Commission showed participants the second version of the Glossary of Terms on Gender Statistics,⁸ which aims to standardize the vocabulary used in the field of gender in both Arabic and English. Participants were requested to review the Glossary and provide their suggestions or corrections prior to the adoption of the final version of it at the regional level. Ms. Anne-Christine Wanders gave a presentation on “making numbers meaningful”, in which she stressed the importance of presenting data, tables and graphs in a clear and understandable way. Participants suggested that a workshop on effective ways to present and analyse gender data should be held in 2013.

29. Mr. Ghanem Al-Kumaim and Mr. Nashwan Aswaani from the Central Statistical Organization, Yemen, presented an overview of the challenges they face in generating gender statistics in Yemen. They stressed the importance of organizing workshops for competent authorities and ministries and of urging them to provide statistical offices with key data. They informed the participants that the Central Statistical Organization had appointed a contact point on gender statistics for each ministry and had allocated a budget to facilitate access to data. Ms. Farida Kuku from the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, the Sudan, gave a presentation entitled “Population and Housing Census in the Sudan; Integrating a gender perspective in the Fifth Population and Housing Census (2008)”. She underlined the importance of training courses and workshops for staff responsible for data collection, census takers and supervisors in order to raise awareness of gender and definitions used in that field, and to encourage them to integrate a gender perspective in future statistics. The meeting highlighted the important role that the media campaigns can play in explaining statistics on women and men.

30. The Second Meeting of the Task Force on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region was held at the end of the fifth session to review the competencies of the Task Force and the draft standardized questionnaire formulated by the United Nations Statistical Division in cooperation with the regional commissions, to conduct a comprehensive review of gender statistics in national statistical offices. An exchange of ideas took place on establishing an annual publication of regional news on national statistical activities and output related to gender statistics. The Task Force agreed to continue to update the Glossary of Terms on Gender Statistics periodically.

III. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. DATE AND VENUE OF THE MEETING

31. The Third Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region and the Second Meeting of the Task Force on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region was convened at the United Nations House in Beirut from 14 to 16 November 2011 under the auspices of the Statistics Division of ESCWA.

B. OPENING

32. The meeting was opened by Ms. Neda Jafar, expert in gender statistics and the Millennium Development Goals, on behalf of Mr. Juraj Riecan, Director of the Statistics Division of ESCWA. Ms. Jafar welcomed the participants and noted that despite sound political statements affirming the goal of gender equality and a commitment to gender and development, evidence showed that many objectives had yet to be realized. She listed the most important challenges that impeded the achievement of those objectives: lack of

⁸ E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/3.

linguistic and conceptual clarity; weak inter-sectoral cooperation; lack of disaggregated statistics; the need for approaches that take the overall framework into account; the need to integrate a gender perspective into instruments and methods to create gender indicators; and the absence of an environment that encourages collaborative learning through the sharing of best practice. She noted that national, regional and global authorities were under pressure to provide evidence of achieved results, and to ensure greater accountability and effectiveness for stakeholders, including donors, beneficiaries and those working in the related sectors. She also presented the objectives and expected outcome of the meeting: the completion of the Arab gender GIsIn handbook; the adoption of a framework for the production of statistical data; the submission to ESCWA of national-level studies, surveys, implementation tools and policy initiatives; the adoption of the model questionnaire to measure violence against women: implementation tools; the production of statistics on time use and on the use of methodologies in measuring unpaid work; and the adoption of the Glossary of Terms on Gender Statistics at the national and regional levels. She expressed the hope that the meeting would address those challenges and achieve its expected outcome.

C. PARTICIPANTS

33. The third Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region and the Second Meeting of the Task Force on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region was attended by 21 participants from 10 Arab countries, representatives from four United Nations agencies, and experts on gender statistics and violence against women. Annex I contains a list of participants.

D. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

34. The meeting was convened over five sessions, as per the agenda.

E. EVALUATION

35. A total of 18 participants completed the evaluation form, which included questions on organizational and technical aspects of the meeting. The evaluation form is contained in annex II. The evaluation yielded the following results:

- 66 per cent of respondents rated the meeting as “good” or “excellent”;
- 89 per cent of respondents rated the quality of the materials as “good” or “excellent”;
- 89 per cent of respondents rated the planning and general organization of the meeting as “good” or “excellent”;
- Respondents awarded a score of between 67 and 94 per cent to the content and implementation of the sessions.

F. DOCUMENTS

36. A list of documents of the third Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region and the Second Meeting of the Task Force on Gender Statistics in the Arab Region is provided in annex III.

Annex I*

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Annex II

EVALUATION RESULTS

The results of the evaluations were as follows:

1. Did the meeting discuss the following:					Yes	No	No response
(a) Regional issues and challenges?					K89	K6	K6
(b) Activities, work plans and capacity building?					K89	K0	K11
(c) Sharing good practice on collecting and generating gender statistics?					K100	K0	K0
Please evaluate the following:	Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Bad	Very bad	Not applicable	No response
2. Extent to which workshop goals were met	K17	K67	K11	K0	K0	K6	K0
3. Overall usefulness of the workshop	K33	K33	K28	K0	K0	K6	K0
Please evaluate the following:	Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Bad	Very bad	Not applicable	No response
(d) Content and workings of the meeting							
4. Quality of materials	K28	K61	K6	K6	K0	K0	K0
5. Quality of presentations	K11	K33	K50	K6	K0	K0	K0
6. Sufficient time for discussions and input	K39	K28	K33	K0	K0	K0	K0
7. Balance between subjects	K28	K44	K22	K6	K0	K0	K0
8. Usefulness of presentations	K22	K33	K22	K0	K0	K6	K17
9. Session 1: Review of statistical activities carried out since the second Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting on gender statistics in the Arab Region	K28	K50	K17	K0	K0	K6	K0
10. Session 2: Monitoring and reporting on gender issues and concerns	K28	K44	K22	K0	K0	K6	K0
11. Session 3: Violence against women	K50	K44	K0	K0	K0	K6	K0
12. Session 4: Women in the economy	K33	K44	K16	K0	K0	K6	K0
13. Session 5: Capacity-building activities and outcome	K17	K50	K17	K6	K6	K6	K0

Please evaluate the following:	Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Bad	Very bad	Not applicable	No response
(e) Meeting organization							
14. Distribution of invitations/the agenda/materials within a specified time	K44	K39	K6	K6	K0	K0	K6
15. Length of the meeting	K33	K39	K22	K0	K0	K0	K6
16. Quality of the facilities where the meeting was convened	K56	K33	K11	K0	K0	K0	K0
17. Quality of simultaneous interpretation	K56	K22	K11	K0	K0	K6	K6
18. Overall planning and organization of the meeting	K50	K39	K11	K0	K0	K0	K0

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Title	Symbol
Agenda	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/1
Catalogue of Gender Statistics Activities in the Arab Region	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/2
Glossary of Terms on Gender Statistics	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/3
Progress Made on Gender Statistics Related-Activities in the Period between the second and third Inter-Agency and Expert Group Meetings (IAEGM), Including Implementation of Recommendations of the second IAEGM	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/4
Proposed Methodologies for Measuring Unpaid Domestic Work of Women	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/5
Survey Module on Violence Against Women: Toolkit	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/6
Report of the results of the Regional Assessment of the Arab e-Handbook on GIsIn Framework	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/7
Arab Gender Goals, Issues and Indicators (GIsIn) Handbook	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/8
Implications of the forty-second session of the United Nations Statistical Commission on gender statistics and global and regional work programmes	E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/9
