Coherent framework of gender statistics for monitoring and assessing progress in achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment goals

**EA 1:**
- Strengthening the institutional capacity of NSOs to produce data and address the current gaps

**EA 2:**
- Strengthening the institutional capacity of NSOs to analyse, disseminate and communicate existing data
Coherent framework of gender statistics for monitoring and assessing progress in achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment goals

EA 1:

1.1 On-line discussions
- Emails/Phone calls
- questionnaire
- Step by step guidance
- Advisory visits upon request

1.2 Regional consultation
- Workshop on Development of Gender Indicators in the Arab Countries 1-3/4/2014, Istanbul. Directed at middle and high level experts from NSOs & WM/planning ministry. Objective to develop a regional framework for a core set of gender indicators
- Workshop on Developing a National Gender Statistics Programme, Istanbul, 19-21/5/2015. Directed to NSOs, aimed at enhancing the capacities to strengthen development of national gender statistics programmes: guidelines and good practices

1.3 National frameworks
- Egypt
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Morocco
- Palestine
- Qatar
- Tunis
- Oman
- In process: Yemen, SA, Bahrain
- New: UAE, kwt
1. Arab Gender Statistics Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Tier I</th>
<th>Tier II</th>
<th>Tier III</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child labour</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property rights</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public life</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision making</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General health</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information technology</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful practices</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAW</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict and War</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantitative indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>157</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualitative indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>103</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>103</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUDAN
Establishing Gender Statistics Unit in NSO
• Setting objectives
• Setting activities
• Coordination with gender focal points in ministries
• Resource requirements
• Framework guidance

Training of gender statisticians and focal points on gender concepts and statistics

QATAR
2 missions undertaken:
• Advise on the preparation of the national gender statistics framework
• Train the gender statistics team and IT personnel on developing a gender statistics database through the use of DevInfo technology
Observations on GS Made by the Statistical Committees

11th Session of the ESCWA Statistical Committee

• The secretariat encouraged member States to apply the Arab GS Framework provide comments thereon and inform the secretariat if they required any technical or advisory support for its implementation;
TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

• Arab Gender Statistics Framework 2014

• Arab Metadata Handbook 2015

• National Gender Statistics Frameworks Action Plan

• Developing National Gender Statistics Programmes: Conceptual framework
EA 2:

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of NSOs to produce data and address the current gaps

2.1 Interregional good practices workshop

- Inter-regional workshop on good practices in gender statistics, Aguascalientes, Mexico, 5 to 7 November, 2014
  - Morocco
  - Palestine

- UNSD/ESCWA/SESRIC organized a regional workshop on Integrating a Gender Statistics in the Production of Statistics, Amman 1-4 December 2014. The regional workshop aimed to train national statisticians on the production and use of gender statistics

2.2 Data collection

- Egypt 2015
- VAW TUS
Technical Advisory Services

**SUDAN**
Training of gender statisticians and focal points on gender concepts and statistics

**EGYPT**
2 Training missions: VAW Survey
- Training#1 field workers and supervisors on concepts & questionnaire
- Developing questionnaire as per latest international standards
- Training#2 practical and live case studies
- Finalizing questionnaire
• E-Catalogue of Gender Statistics 2016: promotes good practices in compiling and disseminating gender statistics at the country level.
Strengthening the institutional capacity of NSOs to analyse, disseminate and communicate existing data

3.1 Mainstreaming gender
- Measure the economic implications on gender equality and women empowerment
- Contribution of Women’s Unpaid Work to GDP in Morocco
- Pay Gap between Men and Women in Jordan
- Economic Cost of Violence against Women in Egypt

3.2 Training curricula
- TOT on Gender Statistics Curricula
- E-learning software
- Toolkit on Gender Statistics
- What is Gender?
  - What is G Statistics?
  - Why GS important in policy making?
- What are Gender indicators?
  - How to visualize GS?

3.3 Analytical reports/db
- Databases
  - Qatar
  - Iraq
  - Egypt
  - Yemen
Technical Advisory Services

**QATAR**

mission undertaken:

- Train the gender statistics team and IT personnel on developing a gender Statistics database through the use of DevInfo technology
• Country Profile: Gender Lens pocket book 2014

• Regional Report/Portal on Measuring the economic implications on gender equality and women empowerment

• Dashboard - Arab Development Monitor on Societal Progress
  • Regional profile
  • 22 Arab country
  • Key Gender indicators
Future plans

- Maintain GS frameworks regularly along with metadata to respond to users needs, and make it available to all.

- Develop guidelines for analysis (in-depth) of Gender Statistics

- Develop guidelines for mainstreaming GS in all process in priority and unconventional areas of work

- Organize national workshops based on the Gender Statistics Curricula
Thank you