I. Introduction

The Statistics Division at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), under the umbrella of the United Nations Development Account 10th tranche Statistics and Data, organized a Regional Workshop on Measurement of Sustainable Development Goals on Violence Against women (VAW) and Time-Use (TUS) Indicators, in Tangiers, Morocco, from 7 to 9 May 2018. The Regional Workshop was implemented under the umbrella of the UN Development Account 10th tranche on Statistics and Data.

The three-day Regional Workshop on Measurement of SDGs on VAW and TUS Indicators brought together senior gender experts/statisticians from national statistical offices, ministries of gender equality and women’s affairs, in addition to regional and international experts to address selected
SDG indicators focusing on the following gender concerns: physical, sexual, psychological violence against women perpetrated by an intimate partner and sexual violence against women perpetrated by a person other than an intimate partner (SDG 5.2). Moreover, the Workshop addressed time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG 5.4) and the final International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016) was presented.

II. Attendees

1. The participants were senior managers of national statistical agencies and policy makers form women machineries. The meeting was also attended by representatives of international and regional organizations.

2. A total of 15 participants attended the meeting. Representatives from seven countries, namely: Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, State of Palestine, Sudan, and United Arab Emirates. Country female participation was observed at 79 per cent in comparison to 21 per cent of male participation. The meeting was also attended by two WHO representatives, and a representative from UNFPA country office.

III. Organization

3. The Opening statements were delivered by the Regional Director of Tangier, High Commission for Planning /HCP, Mr. Mohammed Addi, Ms. Neda Jafar, Head of Statistical Policies and Coordination Unit at the Statistics Division of ESCWA, Ms. Francisca Grum, Chief Social and Gender Statistics Section at UNSD, and Ms. Claudia Moreno, Lead Specialist in the Department of Reproductive Health and Research at WHO. (Annex I: Agenda).

4. The following substantive topics were discussed:

   - Violence against Women in the context of SDGs: indicators 5.2.1 5.2.2
   - Violence against Women in the Global and Regional agenda including the Sustainable Development
   - VAW Guidelines and updates on data collection tools at the global and regional levels
   - Time use data in the context of SDGs: indicator 5.4.1, available and future time use instruments and the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016)

5. All documents for the meeting are made available at: https://www.unescwa.org/events/VAW-TUS-SDG

6. 12 participants from Member States received financial support from the 10th tranche of the United Nations Development Account project.
IV. Objectives

7. The UN Development Account 10th tranche on Statistics and Data (DA10) addresses challenges with regard to increasing and evolving demands of data users as well as monitoring the progress towards goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in compliance with the UN Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics. The DA10 brings together the collective efforts of ten implementing entities into a comprehensive programme aiming at strengthening national statistical systems to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals.

8. The objective is to strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and produce gender-relevant tier II sustainable development goal indicators, according to international standards, in particular on violence against women (SDG target 5.2) and time use (SDG target 5.4).

9. At the workshop, participants were trained on the use of updated/improved methods for the production of statistics on VAW and time-use in line with SDG requirements.

10. The key objectives of the workshop were:

- Strengthen national capacity in producing gender statistics
- Enhance monitoring of Tier II gender indicators, in particular on violence against women (5.2) and time use (5.4)
- Adopt international methods to measure violence against women and time use
- Exchange and share good practices and lessons learned on gender statistics among national statistical offices and relevant government units.

11. The workshop report, including summary of discussions and compilation of national practices, serves as draft regional guidance for the production of data on VAW and TUS, in line with international guidelines and based on countries’ experiences. The compilation of national practices will also contribute to the update of the regional Toolkit on VAW and to the development of the regional Handbook for TUS with the aim of providing hands-on guidance to national statistical offices.

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1 The 10 implementing entities are UNSD, UNCTAD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UN-ODC and the 5 Regional Commissions – ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA
V. Background

12. Achieving gender equality by 2030 requires urgent action to eliminate the many root causes of discrimination that still curtail women’s rights in private and public spheres. Based on data from 87 countries, 1 in 5 women and girls under the age of 50 will have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner within the last 12 months\(^2\). Harmful practices, such as child marriage, steal the childhood of 15 million girls under age 18 every year. Women do 2.6 times more unpaid care and domestic work than men. While families, societies and economies depend on this work, for women, it leads to lower earnings and less time to engage in paid work or other activities. In addition to equal distribution of economic resources, which is not only a right, but accelerates development in multiple areas, there needs to be a fair balance of responsibility for unpaid care work between men and women. (UN Women, 2018).

13. In response to the data and monitoring requirements of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, that has at its core the need for “leaving no one behind”, ESCWA and UNSD in collaboration with WHO organized a Regional Workshop on Measurement of SDGs on VAW and TUS Indicators, to be held in Morocco, from 7 to 9 May 2018.\(^3\) The Workshop addressed selected SDG indicators focusing on the following gender concerns: physical, sexual, psychological violence against women perpetrated by an intimate partner and sexual violence against women perpetrated by a person other than an intimate partner (SDG 5.2). The Workshop also covered time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG 5.4) and presented to the meeting the final International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016).

14. During the period 2008 – 2011, the ESCWA Statistics Division has implemented the Development Account project on “Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women (VAW) through networking of local knowledge communities” with the aim of developing a common general methodological framework for measuring violence against women that will, at the same time, allow to focus on specific challenges regarding different types of violence against women in different regions and contexts. As a result, a standard module questionnaire for VAW was developed in cooperation with the other regional commissions to collect data on the topic. In cooperation with member countries, ESCWA further developed the questionnaire into a regional Toolkit adapted to the regional context. The Toolkit was used successfully in several countries in the region since 2011. In the past years, the

\(^2\) Global estimates published by WHO indicate that about 1 in 3 (35%) of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.

\(^3\) This Workshop is organized under the expected accomplishment EA5 of DA10/Pillar 3.2 Gender Statistics: Enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women’s empowerment, classified as Tier II or III indicators in the SDG framework.
ESCWA Statistics Division held a number of workshops on Time Use Statistics with the aim of improving collection of data and developing and finalizing ICATUS 2016 in collaboration with UNSD.

VI. Recommendations

15. Countries acknowledged that gender inequality persists, and women and girls are deprived of basic rights, and that VAW is found in every region. Denying its existence will only hamper efforts to eradicate it from any society. The participants agreed that every effort should be exerted to compile accurate and standardized data on VAW, according to agreed international methods to ensure the production of high quality data.

16. Participants acknowledged the importance of SDGs in “leaving no one behind” and their commitment to address VAW through the ratification of international mandates and issuance of country specific legal instruments (laws, strategies, etc.) on gender equality and human rights. To comply with those commitments, countries need therefore, to collect comparable and harmonized data to measure VAW through regular household surveys in order to monitor and measure impact and effectiveness of national instruments, programmes and policies.

17. However, there is lack of data on VAW, particularly in the ESCWA region. Some countries have standalone surveys on VAW while few of them integrated a module within their health surveys. Countries stated that data from modules were not as accurate as standalone surveys because of their limitations. Therefore, countries expressed the need to collect accurate data through standalone surveys as per international standards.

18. Most countries do not implement VAW surveys on a regular basis. VAW surveys are not included in survey programmes in national statistical offices of the ESCWA region. Countries were urged to make every effort to integrate VAW survey in the regular programme, provide/seek funding to implement standalone household surveys, as per WHO safety and ethical standards, to measure and establish baseline data and monitor prevalence of VAW.

19. Countries were therefore urged to adhere to the minimum list of acts of violence (physical, sexual, and psychological violence) presented in the Arab questionnaire based on WHO questionnaire. Countries are free to add if needed any other domains or acts as deem needed at the country level.

20. However, countries were cautioned not to overload the VAW questionnaire with unnecessary components in order not to jeopardize data quality due to length of questionnaire, for example, including estimation of economic cost of violence, for which there is no standardized methodology.
21. For measurement of disability in the context of prevalence surveys of violence against women, countries were reminded of the option of using the **Arab module of the Washington Group Short Set (AWG-SS+)** in their questionnaire, following ESCWA and the Washington Group implementation guidelines on measuring disability statistics (2018)\(^4\), taking into consideration that due to the prevalence of disability in the overall population, analysis of women with disabilities and risk of violence in the whole population will be limited. Countries were also encouraged to measure risk of violence of persons with disabilities through dedicated disability surveys, to which a VAW module could be added.

22. The meeting emphasized the importance of training in implementing VAW household surveys, taking note that those are **specialized trainings**. Unlike conventional household survey trainings of field staff, training on implementing a VAW survey would require an extended period of time and specialized skills.

23. Countries requested ESCWA to expedite revision of the **Arabic module on VAW** as per latest revision made on WHO questionnaire, and related toolkit documents. ESCWA would share the revision with selected countries for peer review and present the final version to the Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) for the Arab Countries.

24. With regard to capacity building activities, and as part of its regional mandate, ESCWA would provide **technical advisory service** to countries such as training field workers, revision of national questionnaire, etc. in collaboration with UNSD and WHO, where needed and subject to availability of resources. In addition, ESCWA was requested to **organize a meeting/session on sampling design specifically for VAW household surveys** to share experiences and learn from good practices.

25. The meeting welcomed **UNSD plans to operationalize ICATUS 2016 and develop a light TUS instrument**, in collaboration with key partners. Countries acknowledged the importance of this work and requested a speedy development and implementation to ensure countries will be able to use the latest classification and related TUS instrument and updated UN Guidelines, in their upcoming surveys.

26. Countries also expressed an urgent need to promote the development of **regional guidelines and methods (toolkit) for time-use surveys** to produce harmonized and comparable data based on international standards including ICATUS 2016, adapted to the regional context. This activity would be initiated after UNSD updates the Guide to produce statistics on time-use: measuring paid and unpaid work.

\(^4\) **Regional Guidebook to Improve Disability Data Collection and Analysis in the Arab countries:** Implementing the Washington Group Questions on Functioning, available on the following link: [https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/page_attachments/wg-escwa_guidbook_disability_stat_8may18_final.pdf](https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/page_attachments/wg-escwa_guidbook_disability_stat_8may18_final.pdf)
27. Upon planning of a Time Use Survey countries were urged to have a **better coordination in terms of objectives justifying a time use data collection that responds to specific users’ data needs.** Countries acknowledged the importance of **engaging with users from** the planning stage of a TUS.

**VII. Summary of Discussions and Conclusions**

**Violence against Women**

28. The meeting was opened with an overview of national, regional and global commitments to eradicate VAW and the importance of data in SDGs (Goal 5,11 and 16). VAW presents an obstacle to achieving objectives of equality, development and peace. It is also a violation of Human Rights that affect all societies, regardless of income, class and culture.

29. At the regional level a handful of countries (Jordan, Libya, Tunis and Yemen) have ratified the 1964 Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. In 1993 the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women was passed by all countries. All countries, with the exception of Sudan and Somalia, have ratified and signed the 1981 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Moreover, all countries ratified the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 1994 the Arab Charter on Human Rights was adopted by all Arab countries. It is an important legal document to protect Arab women from all forms of violence. In addition, the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam was passed in 2008.

30. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted unanimously by all the Arab countries. The 2030 Agenda emphasizes inclusive development and need to reduce inequality under the main principle of “leaving no one behind”. The SDGs framework consists of 17 Goals, 169 Targets, and 232 indicators. Around a third of the indicators are “people based” and gender relevant, and seven indicators are specifically on the magnitude of different forms of VAW, namely:

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 previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

**Definition of VAW**

VAW is defined as any act of “gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of acts such as coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.

*Source: United Nations General Assembly, 1993, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*
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 previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3.2 Proportion of girls or women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

11.7.2 Physical or sexual harassment by sex, age, place of occurrence, in the last 12 months

16.1.1 Intentional homicides by sex and age

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age

31. The meeting recognized the importance of improving the production, dissemination and use of gender statistics and the production of data on violence against women. Data to monitor VAW trends are vital to promote and/or implement programs and policies for prevention; provide appropriate victim support services; and promote public awareness about the prevalence and forms of violence against women in societies.

32. However, VAW data are scarce, and there is lack comparability and harmonization due to many factors, among them use: of different data collections tools such as Dedicated survey vs Module approach; use of different current/most recent vs. any previous partner; use of different age-groups: 15-49 DHS vs. 18-74 in the European Union FRA study and use of 15-64 in some other countries. 10 years after the Beijing

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Milestones for VAW statistics

**UNGA Res 61/143** requested the SC to develop a set of possible indicators to assess States in assessing scope, prevalence and incidence of VAW

**DA project** Enhancing capacities to eradicate VAW through networking of local knowledge communities (2009-11)

**ESCWA TOT** on VAW and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries in Beirut

**UN ESCWA VAW Tool Kit** Arabic launched at the 4th Global Conference on Gender Statistics in Dead Sea in Jordan

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**1995**

UNSCOSOA D.2: Study the causes & consequences of VAW and effectiveness of preventative measures Para 129 promote research, disseminate findings and support research on impact of violence

**2006**

Established Friends of the Chair (FoC) of the SC on indicators on VAW to comply with UN/ESCAP

**2008**

UN 40th session of SC requested

**2009**

UN 40th session of SC requested

**2010**

UN 40th session of SC requested

**2012**

UN 40th session of SC requested

**2014**

UNSD Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women: Statistical Surveys
Platform for Action, global and regional efforts were exerted to produce relevant indicators, collection tools and guidelines on VAW.

33. At the policy level many countries have issued laws in relation to domestic violence, such as in Jordan (2008), Lebanon (2014), Bahrain (2015), Kurdistan-Iraq (2011), and all three Tunis, Morocco and Mauritania have submitted proposals in 2016. In addition, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine, and Yemen are drafting new laws. It is worth mentioning that Egypt passed a law against Female Genital Mutilation in 2016.

34. The participants were introduced to the UN Guidelines on Producing VAW statistics, with regard to what to measure i.e. the core and the additional topics, in addition to steps required to plan, organize and execute a survey along with recommended tabulations, analysis and dissemination of results. The core act of violence was defined as: physical, sexual, psychological which is perpetuated on women by intimate partners and other perpetrators. Measure would include: frequency, severity of violence, relationship to perpetrator, age, marital/relationship status, reference time, last 12 months and lifetime experience (since age 15).

35. The participants were informed about the latest work of the interagency group on VAW SDGs which included WHO, UNSD, UNFPA, UNWomen, UNICEF, UNODC identified priority issues for further methodological work which included: psychological violence, older women (50+), measurement of disability in context of VAW surveys, sexual harassment. WHO conducted a global systematic review of prevalence studies and developing a database. The assessment reveal data quality and comparability issues among countries in relation to definition and labeling of forms of violence, training of interviewers, calculation of prevalence rates for different age groups etc. Therefore, WHO work focuses on improving methodologies; building national capacity and supporting country efforts and advocacy against VAW.

36. The participants were also briefed on the latest changes made on the WHO VAW questionnaire. Measurement of psychological violence is under revision with regard to core domains and threshold. An Expert Meeting convened by the WHO recommends focussing on: a) insults and humiliation; b) threats and intimidation; and c) control and social isolation. Presently, economic abuse and analyses of controlling behaviors are treated separately from the psychological domain.

37. Realizing the importance of having a regional toolkit on VAW the participants were briefed on the revision process ESCWA was undertaking with regard to the Arab Questionnaire module. Based on WHO questionnaire and the latest revision implemented in Egypt survey in 2015 ESCWA introduced the main changes made on the questionnaire. ESCWA will circulate the draft questionnaire for peer review and later present the final questionnaire in the next IAEG on Gender Statistics for the Arab countries to be held in 2018.
38. Countries like Egypt, Morocco and Palestine presented their experience in implementing standalone surveys. A great effort and valuable information were compiled in recent surveys, however it was noted that WHO guidelines on selection of field workers and conducting the interview - ethical and safety measures - were not applied in some countries such as a safe survey name, selection of one eligible women, selecting field workers, interviewing of children, etc.. With the exception of Egypt, it was noted that little information was provided or documented by the countries on the method of training. Jordan compile data on violence against women through DHS survey and Mauritania through MICS.

39. Palestine and Morocco provided also information on their observatories of VAW and the issues and challenges encountered in compiling data from various administrative sources. Palestine shared with the meeting the unified form which was developed to reconcile all information from different sources.

40. It was acknowledged that the VAW surveys being household based approach would leave many women outside, such as those in shelters, older women in institutions, migrants/camps etc.. or fail to capture special subgroups such as sex-workers.

41. Countries discussed briefly the method of sampling in VAW surveys in order maximize representation at the country level. It was suggested that ESCWA should organize a meeting/session on sample design of VAW surveys to share experiences and benefit from good practices.

42. With regard to measuring violence against women with disabilities using the Washington Group short set (WG-SS) on functioning. WHO informed the meeting of including the WG-SS and ESCWA alerted the participants to the newly published guidelines on measuring disability statistics (2018). Countries were also informed that measuring through VAW surveys will produce information on a subpopulation as a proxy. It is also recommended that countries use other methods to measure violence of persons with disabilities through other tools (example disability surveys, focus groups) to capture the whole population and more accurately additional information such as other acts of violence (persons with disabilities may encounter different types of violence compared to persons with no disabilities), and to measure their risk of violence. Moreover, the Regional guidelines reiterates the Washington Group recommendation that no screening questions should be used in a survey or census; a key element for avoiding unreliability.

**Time Use Statistics**

43. Measuring unpaid work is crucial in making the contribution of women to the economy and society more visible. Time Use Statistics is important to improve the measurement of unpaid activities and household production and can contribute to the general aim of integrating gender perspectives into official statistics; TUS identify
activities and social phenomena which are not well captured in traditional statistical systems; they highlight numerous and complex gender gaps in the use of time; and they complement measures of GDP when women’s contribution to work is measured in an economy.

44. However, conventional measures of labour statistics are limited mainly because activities that contribute to the production of goods and services as defined by the SNA and cover mainly market activities and some unpaid non-market activities. In addition, unpaid work referring to own account production of services are outside the general boundary of SNA and therefore not covered at all.

45. Participants were briefed on the concepts and policy relevance of time use statistics, objectives and different types of compilation tools and activity classifications. The International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS), is a classification of all the activities a person may spend time on during the 24 hours in a day. It is a standard framework for time-use statistics based on activities grouped in a meaningful way. It was constructed taking note of: SNA basic framework, applicability in both developed and developing countries, cover all activities in a balanced and comprehensive way, detailed enough to identify relevant activities for sub-populations (women, children, older people), consistent with other standards, concepts and classifications, and built on existing regional and national experiences/classifications.
46. It was emphasized that TUS should answer policy questions and measure all productive activities including unpaid household provision of services undertaken mainly by women such as cooking, providing child care, and care of elderly. By calculating the time spent and assigning value to those types of activities we create satellite accounts linked to GDP. ESCWA and Morocco papers on guidelines on how to value these activities with examples of applications at the country level were provided.

47. The importance of a dissemination strategy targeting users in order to make use of TUS data was pointed out. Users, therefore, should be involved in the planning process including setting of objectives to understand the importance of data and make use of it.

48. The Arab countries found TUS to represent a source of critical statistics for assessing the social and economic phenomena; recognized that national experiences are extremely useful and provide a sound basis for further development. Surveys differed in scope, coverage and approach, as well as dissemination and exploitation of data. At the regional level TUS is implemented by Morocco (1997 and 2011); Oman (2000 and 2008); Iraq (2007); Palestine (2012); Qatar (2013), and Egypt (2015).

49. However, there were many differences among countries in implementing TUS, namely: the questionnaire design, respondent age and the objectives. Objectives appeared ambitious, however it was unclear how the objectives were achieved. Regardless, national data revealed clearly why women have difficulty accessing the labour market, and that they spend much more time on unpaid work and less time on paid work than men in all the countries.

50. Countries welcomed UNSD plans to operationalize ICATUS 2016 and develop a light TUS instrument, in collaboration with key partners. They acknowledged the importance of this work and requested a speedy development and implementation to ensure countries will be able to use the latest classification and related light TUS (LTUS) instrument and updated UN Guidelines, in their upcoming surveys. Morocco was identified as a potential pilot to test LTUS as well as a TUS module attached to a LFS, in the near future.
VIII. Evaluation

51. 15 participants completed the evaluation form for the meeting. The participants rated the meeting as good and excellent as follows:

   a. 100 per cent for the overall quality;
   b. 87 per cent for being successful in reaching its intended objectives;
   c. 100 per cent for the inputs provided by the presenters in reaching the intended outcome of the workshop
   d. 80 per cent for the overall organization and logistics of the workshop.
## Annex I

## Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1 (7 May 2018)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Welcoming address</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Statistics Directorate in Rabat/Mayor of Tangiers</td>
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<td><strong>Opening Remarks</strong>&lt;br&gt;- ESCWA&lt;br&gt;- UNSD&lt;br&gt;- Introduction of resource persons, participants and staff members</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Session 1: Violence against Women in the Global and Regional agenda including the Sustainable Development</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>UNSD</strong> – Global commitments to eradicate VAW – the importance of data in SDGs (Goal 5, 11 and 16)&lt;br&gt;<strong>WHO</strong> – Update on the interagency working group, terms and methods, data availability and challenges&lt;br&gt;<strong>ESCWA</strong> – Regional commitments and VAW data in the Arab region&lt;br&gt;Discussion</td>
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<td>11:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Group Photo</td>
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<td>11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>Session 2: Global guidelines and updates on data collection tools</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>UNSD</strong> – UN Guidelines on VAW: brief overview -what to measure and how to measure&lt;br&gt;<strong>WHO</strong> – Updates on WHO survey questionnaire&lt;br&gt;Discussion</td>
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<td>1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Session Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>Session 3: Country presentations on role of NSO, partners, funding, concepts, and questionnaire design</strong>&lt;br&gt;Egypt&lt;br&gt;Morocco&lt;br&gt;Palestine&lt;br&gt;Jordan</td>
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<td>Day 2 (8 May 2018)</td>
<td><strong>Session 4: Regional guidelines on implementing VAW surveys</strong>&lt;br&gt;ESCWA – Training of supervisors and field workers&lt;br&gt;Discussion</td>
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<td>9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Session 5: Update on the Regional VAW Questionnaire</strong>&lt;br&gt;ESCWA – Review of main changes on the original Regional questionnaire and proposals for inclusion of new areas.&lt;br&gt;ESCWA – Calculating and analysis of SDG indicator 5.2&lt;br&gt;Discussion</td>
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<td>11:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>Working Group / plenary discussion</strong>&lt;br&gt;1. What are the technical challenges to implement VAW surveys?&lt;br&gt;2. What is needed by NSOs to overcome these challenges?</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>Final Comments</strong>&lt;br&gt;Conclusions and Recommendations</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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| 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m | **Session 6: Time use data in the context of SDGs: indicator 5.4.1, available and future time use instruments**  
ESCWA – SDGs and Time Use Statistics in the Arab countries  
UNSD – Time-use surveys: methodological approaches to time-use data collection  
Discussion |
| 11:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m | Coffee Break |
| 11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. | **Session 7: Country presentations**  
Egypt  
Morocco  
Discussion |
| 1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. | Lunch Break |
| 2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. | **Session 8: The International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016)**  
UNSD – Calculating SDG indicator 5.4.1  
Discussion |
| 3:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. | **Final Comments**  
Conclusions and Recommendations  
Closing of meeting |
Annex II

List of Participants

a- ESCWA Member Countries

**Egypt**

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