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*Item 3b of the provisional agenda  
Programme Review: Gender Statistics*

**Responses of International Organizations to the 2010 Programme  
Review on Gender Statistics**

Prepared by UNSD on behalf of the Ghana Statistical Service

**Responses of International Organizations  
to the 2010 Programme Review on Gender Statistics**

**Background**

1. This room document contains the responses received from six international organizations to the questions addressed by the programme review on gender statistics conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service in 2010. The six international organizations are: CIS STAT (Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States), ECA (Economic Commission for Africa), ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), Eurostat, ITU (International Telecommunication Union), and the World Bank.
2. These responses, as well as those provided by individual countries, served as input to the Programme Review prepared by Ghana Statistical Service entitled “Report of the Ghana Statistical Service on Gender Statistics” (E/CN.3/2011/3) and circulated for discussion by the Statistical Commission.
3. Responses from two Regional Commissions (ECE and ESCAP) were received too late for inclusion in the programme review. They are circulated as separate room documents.

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## **Annex 1. Questionnaire sent to International Organizations**

### ***Review Questions for International and Regional Organizations***

#### **Gender Statistics Programme Review 42<sup>nd</sup> Statistical Commission**

The Statistical Commission has determined that a Programme Review should be conducted on Gender Statistics. The purpose of the Review is to assess the state of development of the field and recommend ways of improving programmes in order to advance the production and use of gender statistics system wide. The review follows closely the broad guidelines set by the Beijing Platform for Action, 1995. The question outline covers the following broad areas:

1. Organizational and management issues (institutional arrangements, legal framework)
2. Programming of gender statistics (standard areas of gender statistics)
3. Strategic development of gender statistics (how gender statistics has been reflected in the strategic plans)
4. Specific areas that respond to the requirements of users (Beijing Platform for Action, gender advocates, special interest groups)
5. Technical resources/materials produced and assistance

*The following questions should serve as a guide on the nature of information required for the review. The purpose of the questions raised is to provide insight into how gender statistics programmes have evolved over the years and to determine if there are possible interventions that would need to be considered on a broader scale (at the level of the Statistical Commission). It would therefore be useful to have information on specific strategies that are being adopted, and how they have worked. Examples of countries where these strategies have worked or are particularly successful would also be helpful.*

#### **A. *Past and current programme orientation***

1. What are the main components of the organization's gender statistics programme (for example legal framework, concepts, methods, data collection, compilation, dissemination, technical support, financial support, etc.)?
2. What specific mandate(s) for the development of gender statistics (i.e., from the governing body) is(are) being pursued?
3. Which departments in the organization deal with gender statistics?
4. What have been the main achievements of the organization in the area of gender statistics?
5. What specific outputs, including publications, have been generated in the last 10 years on gender statistics?

**B. Programme support**

1. What types of support has been provided to (i) regional and (ii) national institutions. Please provide details, and reports for further references.
2. Does the organization have a technical cooperation programme? Please describe nature and achievements?
3. What training and capacity building programmes are available (i) from your organization, (ii) from other institutions?

**C. New directions**

1. Please describe any new directions the organization is considering in programming gender statistics?
2. What regions/countries should be showcased for specific notable achievements in gender statistics, in any of the following areas?
  - a. Institutional arrangements
  - b. Legal framework
  - c. Collection of gender statistics
  - d. Gender analysis
  - e. Dissemination of gender statistics
  - f. Areas for potential accomplishments in gender statistics
  - g. Any other areas?
3. Which areas of gender statistics need more focused attention for national, regional or international programming? Why?
4. What more should the United Nations Statistics Commission be doing on Gender Statistics?
5. What should the role of the United Nations Statistics Division be in the development of gender statistics world-wide?
6. Programme direction
  - a. What single most important lesson on gender statistics can be brought into statistics programmes
  - b. What type of direction, if any, should the Statistical Commission give direction on?
    - i. Concepts and methods
    - ii. Fields of data collection
    - iii. Statistics and indicators
    - iv. Training and capacity building
    - v. Materials and technical resources
    - vi. Technical assistance

*Please know that your response to this enquiry will be crucial to the review and would serve as input to direct the Statistical Commission's programme of work.*

*We would greatly appreciate your making the necessary arrangements to get your organization's submission to us.*

## **Annex 2. Reply from CIS STAT - Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States**

Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS STAT) pays a lot of attention to the gender statistics in its activities.

CIS STAT has released a number of documents on methods of collecting and analyzing information on the gender statistics, which are intended to be used by the national statistical offices of the CIS countries in their statistical practices:

- Model scheme of analysis of gender statistical indicators based on the data from the new population censuses in the CIS countries (2001);

- Development of approaches to studying the problem of violence in the family and violence against women based on the experience of obtaining this information in the developed countries (2008).

Preparation of “The Methodological recommendations of the statistical study of the socio-demographic aspects associated with ageing of population (based on the current statistics and the population censuses data)” is planned to be carried out in 2011. In this publication a considerable attention will be paid to the gender problems: it will be sent to all national statistical offices of the CIS countries for using in their work.

At the present time CIS STAT possesses extensive gender statistics database in such fields as demography (the number of people and the age structure of the population, the life expectancy at birth, indicators of natural movement of population), employment (participation in the production, wages and salaries) and unemployment, education and scientific activities, selected aspects of living conditions of population, etc. The population censuses and various sampling surveys (labour force survey, household budget survey, time-use survey, etc.) are used for collecting information alongside with the administrative sources.

Practically all national statistical offices of the CIS countries regularly furnish to the CIS STAT the statistical information in the form of questionnaires. As the questionnaires being expanded periodically, the database is updated to include new indicators.

CIS STAT regularly publishes the statistics on the gender aspect in its thematic editions and analytical materials (on the demography, the economic activity and

employment of the population, education and scientific activities etc.) which are submitted to the heads of the states and of the governments as well as to various ministries and departments.

Continuation of the work on harmonization of the system of indicators (based on the international recommendations) and improvement in dissemination of the information on the gender aspect are the main objectives of the activities of the CIS STAT in the field of gender statistics.

The most perspective directions of work for the further development of the gender statistics (which are not yet widely spread in the CIS countries) refer to such areas and topics as environment, poverty and misery, violence in the family. More attention to matters of using economic indicators in the gender analysis is recognized as one of the most important objectives. One of the most important problems is the professional training of statisticians working in gender statistics.

All national statistical offices of the CIS countries collect and analyze the information on a wide range of indicators dealing with gender aspects which are published in various editions.

Practically all CIS countries release on a regular basis the publication entitled «Women and men». These publications contain data on the number of men and women, number of births and deaths, marital structure, income and educational level. The indicators shown in these publications refer to the problems of the mother's and child's health, availability of the health services and men and women morbidity. The data on main labor market indicators (in particular, on the number of the government employees in gender aspect) are also included.

It should be noted that the National Statistical Bureau of the Republic of Moldova (<http://www.statistica.md>) has been working intensively on publishing the gender statistics materials. In addition to the edition «Women and men» the Bureau publishes:

- «Women and men on the labor market in the Republic of Moldova», in which the situation on the labor market is analyzed in the gender aspect based on the specialized survey of the labor force;

- «Conditions for the creation and development of enterprises: the gender analysis». This work was prepared in order to analyze the problems of the business

initialization and development and to help to create conditions for the equal opportunities for women and men in business.

A considerable progress in the development of gender statistics has been achieved by Statistical Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<http://www.stat.kz>). In the framework of the joint program of ECE UN and the World Bank Institute Kazakhstan takes part in the Project on capacity building to improve the gender sensitivity of the national statistical system. The work is carried out in two main directions: the development of the metadata for the gender indicators and training of experts. Commencing with 2007 the several seminars and workshops have been held in Kazakhstan among which the following should be mentioned: National workshop «The increase of the gender sensitivity of the Kazakhstan's national statistical system», the international workshops «The statistical indicators of domestic violence on the gender aspect» and «The measuring of employment in the informal sector and informal employment». The strategy of the gender equality on 2006-2016 has been worked out in the Republic. Within the framework of its implementation the Agency is planning to carry out a number of surveys, such as the modular survey of the domestic violence against women; a multiple indicator cluster survey for monitoring the progress of the Millennium Development Goals (particularly for the estimate of the women and children position).

## **Annex 3. Reply from ECA - Economic Commission for Africa**

### ***A. Past and current programme orientation***

- 1. What are the main components of the organization's gender statistics programme** (for example legal framework, concepts, methods, data collection, compilation, dissemination, technical support, financial support, etc.)?

The main component of ECA's gender statistics programme are as follows:

- Development of concepts and methods on Gender statistics,
  - Data collection and compilation,
  - Maintaining and disseminating regional statistical databases;
  - Capacity building and Technical support through advisory services and missions,
- 2. What specific mandate(s) for the development of gender statistics (i.e., from the governing body) is(are) being pursued?**

The primary mandate of UNECA is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster interregional integration and promote international cooperation for Africa's development. In carrying out its mandate, ECA's work programme focuses on achieving results in two related and mutually supportive areas:

- Promoting Regional Integration in support of the African Union (AU) vision and priorities; and
- Meeting Africa's special needs and emerging global challenges.

Within these two pillars, ECA focuses on the following thematic areas:

- Regional Integration, Trade and Infrastructure;
- Meeting the MDGs with a special emphasis on Poverty Reduction and Growth, Sustainable Development and Gender;
- Promoting Good Governance and Popular Participation;
- ICT, Science and Technology for Development; and
- Statistics and Statistical Development.

- 3. Which departments in the organization deal with gender statistics?:**

Gender is mainstreamed in the activities of all ECA divisions. However 2 ECA divisions deal specifically with gender statistics. These divisions are: The African Centre for Statistics (ACS) and the African Centre for Gender and Social Development (ACGSD);

- 4. What have been the main achievements of the organization in the area of gender statistics?**

- Development of tools for mainstreaming gender perspectives in national planning instruments and policies;



- Development of monitoring tools for gender mainstreaming;
- Creation of a working group on gender statistics by the statistical commission for Africa;
- Promotion of the development of gender statistics;
- Capacity building in gender statistics;
- Advocacy and awareness on the importance of gender statistics;
- Development of conceptual and analytical framework to include a gender perspective in national accounting system and other data;
- Development of a gender-aware macroeconomic model based on the principle of General Computable Equilibrium Models;

**5. What specific outputs, including publications, have been generated in the last 10 years on gender statistics?**

- Development of a Guidebook for mainstreaming gender perspectives and household production into national statistics, budgets and policies in Africa;
- Development and use of time use surveys
- Development of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) that is an effective monitoring mechanism that is expected to support policymakers in the assessment of their own performance and in the implementation of gender-balanced policies and programs.
- Development of the gender African Supplement to the Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses, which assist the member states in engendering the 2010 Round of the Population and Housing Censuses.
- Engendering agricultural and trade statistics;
- Establishment of the African gender network (GESNET) at UNECA that is expected to provide a framework for knowledge sharing, peer learning and networking among all stakeholders dealing with gender statistics issues;
- Establishment of e-Network of African gender machineries;
- Establishment of African Women's Rights Observatory (AWRO)

***B. Programme support***

1. What types of support has been provided to (i) regional and (ii) national institutions. Please provide details, and reports for further references.

a) - Capacity building activities: that aimed to Enhance the capacity of African Member States to generate/develop gender Statistics, for sound policy formulation and programme implementation at the national, sub-regional and regional levels through:

- Organization of Five Sub-regional Workshops to disseminate methodologies and tools for the development of gender Statistics in 2009. The workshop was attended by NSOs and statisticians., National Gender Machineries, Regional, sub-regional institutions and the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), UN Agencies working in related areas;
- Organization of 6 sub regional workshops in 2006 on the guidebook in order to introduce it to all African countries and to improve the skills of statisticians, national accountants and policy analysts, in how to engender national planning instruments;
- Organization of a workshop on gender statistics in 2008;
- Development of a programme of action to establish Time-Use Survey throughout all African countries. Ghana is the first country where a time use survey is undertaken by UNECA. The second pilot country is Djibouti where a time-use survey will be undertaken soon. This process will allow the construction of National Time Accounts and National Satellite Accounts of Household Production.;
- AGDI was successfully piloted in 12 African countries in 2005 and is now implemented in many African countries;
- Strengthening capacity of RECs on Gender mainstreaming: A Workshop on to Strategize gender mainstreaming at regional level was conducted in July 2009. The purpose of the workshop was to map out the roles of the different stakeholders with a view to supporting member States in their gender mainstreaming efforts. The workshop reviewed;
- Development of Gender aware macroeconomic model in South Africa

b) - Studies and research:

- Compendium on gender statistics (in process);
- Handbook on gender statistics (in process);
- Study untitled; Towards More Effective Production of Gender Sensitive Data in African Countries: Ongoing and Planned Activities by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa;
- Desk research to establish a standard set of indicators on Gender based Violence (which included FGM) specific to African countries and to develop data collection methodologies which can be used by member countries.

- The African Women's Report is a flagship publication of the ECA, which documents and outlines present and emerging issues affecting women on the continent;
- Study on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa: Questioning the Achievements and Confronting the Challenges Ten Years After Beijing;
- Study on Women and Land rights research;
- Interregional Project Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women (VaW) etc.

c) - Follow-up of commitment on gender equality and women empowerment :

- Monitoring, reviewing, and assessing implementation of international population and development commitments (DND/ICPD + 10, DND/ICPD +15)
- Monitoring, reviewing, and assessing implementation of the Beijing platform of action (Beijing + 10, Beijing +15) etc.

d) advocacy and awareness: through report, mission, meeting and conferences as:

- The organization of an African development forum on gender equality in 2008
- The organization of conference of Ministers responsible for civil registration in August 2010 to address the need to improve civil status information and vital statistics data in Africa.

**2. Does the organization have a technical cooperation programme? Please describe nature and achievements?**

ECA has a technical cooperation programme that are implemented through meetings, workshops, advisory services materials in the various areas of statistical development, at the request of African governments, subregional and regional institutions as well as technical assistance and materials to conduct statistical operations and advocacy. It is also undertaken through Field project that aim to strengthen the capacity for statistical services in Africa. As achievement we can mention the fact that more countries are better equipped to compile and to report their statistical data, in conformity with the international standards;

**3. What training and capacity building programmes are available (i) from your organization, (ii) from other institutions?**

Capacity building programmes available in our organization are:

- Mainstreaming gender perspectives and household production into national statistics, budgets and policies in Africa;

- Capacity building on Development and use of time use surveys
- Monitoring of the status of gender equality and the effect of African government gender policies in tackling women's marginalization;
- Engendering Population and Housing Censuses.
- Engendering agricultural and trade statistics;

### *C. New directions*

**1. Please describe any new directions the organization is considering in programming gender statistics?**

The organization is considering to development a gender statistic database and to further strengthen member states in the compilation, storage, harmonization and dissemination of gender statistics.

**2. What regions/countries should be showcased for specific notable achievements in gender statistics, in any of the following areas?**

- c. Institutional arrangements -
- d. Legal framework -
- e. Collection of gender statistics -
- f. Gender analysis
- g. Dissemination of gender statistics
- h. Areas for potential accomplishments in gender statistics -
- i. Any other areas? -

**3. Which areas of gender statistics need more focused attention for national, regional or international programming? Why?**

- Statistical capacity;
- Gender mainstreaming in NSS;
- Concepts and methods used in collecting gender statistics;
- Analysis of gender statistics.

**4. What more should the United Nations Statistics Commission be doing on Gender Statistics?**

- .Capacity building activities;
- Develop, disseminate and empower countries in concepts and method for collecting, and analyzing gender statistics;
- Advocacy toward policy maker and data producer for more gender mainstreaming in NSS

**5. What should the role of the United Nations Statistics Division be in the development of gender statistics world-wide?**

- Development of handbook, tools and methodologies for the development of gender statistics;
- Capacity building, harmonization of methods;
- Awareness and advocacy

## 6. Programme direction

- a. What single most important lesson on gender statistics can be brought into statistics programmes;
  - Collaboration between data producer and gender specialist for a better understanding of the issue and
  - Political engagement.

What type of direction, if any, should the Statistical Commission give direction on?

- i. **Concepts and methods:** Be more developed, customized and disseminated
- ii. **Fields of data collection:** Engender censuses and surveys and promote the development of vital statistics;
- iii. **Statistics and indicators,:** be more engendered;
- iv. **Training and capacity building:** The need to add gender statistics into statistic training centre curricula
- v. **Materials and technical resources:** Empower NSS with more legal and financial means;
- vi. **Technical assistance:** put more focus on engendering the NSDS

## **Annex 4. Reply from ECLAC - Economic Commission For Latin America And The Caribbean**

### **Division for Gender Affairs / ex Women and Development Unit**

#### ***A. Past and current programme orientation***

##### **1. What are the main components of the organization's gender statistics programme (for example legal framework, concepts, methods, data collection, compilation, dissemination, technical support, financial support, etc.)?**

Main components of ECLAC's gender statistics programme are the conceptual aspects, methodology, compilation and processing of official data, information analysis from a gender perspective, dissemination and technical support.

Its activities have been oriented toward the construction of an integrated and flexible system of gender indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean and the strengthening of the capacity of the countries to use gender indicators in the design of public policies, which has included the establishment of the Observatory of Gender Equality of Latin America and the Caribbean.

##### **2. What specific mandates for the development of gender statistics (i.e., from the governing body) are being pursued?**

Mandates for the development of gender statistics are received from the States Members of both the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. These mandates are oriented toward the following:

a) Development of statistical and methodological capacities to build independent national systems of gender statistics and produce high-quality gender statistics, with a special attention to the following fields:

- i) Poverty;
- ii) Time use and unpaid work;
- iii) Violence against women

b) Strengthening ties between the producers and users of gender statistics;

c) Promotion of international development cooperation and the diffusion of gender statistics through the following tools:

- i) Follow-up of the Millennium Development Goal indicators as well as the regional consensuses of Quito and Brasilia adopted by the State

Members of the Regional Conference on Women in 2007 and 2010 respectively.

- ii) Technical assistance;
- iii) Diffusion of gender statistics;
- iv) Observatory of Gender Equality of Latin America and the Caribbean.

### **3. Which departments in the organization deal with gender statistics?**

The Division for Gender Affairs has taken the lead to implement the main components described in item 1 in collaboration with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division. The Division of Social Development has also processed gender information in its follow-up of the MDGs and the annual preparation of the Social Panorama of Latin America. Subregional headquarters and national offices process additional information regarding their own territory whenever necessary.

### **4. What have been the main achievements of the organization in the area of gender statistics?**

In the last decade, the Division for Gender Affairs (previously known as the Women and Development Unit) played an important coordinating role in defining gender indicators, outlining appropriate methodologies for their measurement and in strengthening national capacities to collect data on emerging issues such as time use and unpaid work, violence against women and women's political participation.

The Division also collaborates in coordinating the mandates of two ECLAC subsidiary organs —the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC— thus strengthening the implementation of international mandates through regional agreements on the production of gender statistics. The Division's support of these bodies has facilitated the production of information on gender inequalities needed for the formulation of efficient public policies and has helped countries to surmount the political and technical challenges they face in their efforts to produce such information. One important achievement in this framework has been the agreement of the State Members of the Statistical Conference, at its fourth meeting (Santiago, Chile, 25-27 July 2007), to include among its strategic objectives the promotion and development of gender statistics, assigning ECLAC the role of technical secretariat in a new working group on gender statistics, coordinated by Mexico and created "to encourage efforts to systematize national statistical information with a gender perspective (...) and the systematic and regular submission to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of the relevant statistical information for the monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Report of the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (LC/L.2795), Santiago, Chile, October 2007, paragraph 11 [online] [www.cepal.org-deype](http://www.cepal.org-deype).

This coordinating role has proved especially valuable in the process of establishing the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean pursuant to the Quito Consensus. ECLAC, more specifically, the Division for Gender Affairs, acts as technical secretariat for the Observatory, and its work is carried out with inter-agency cooperation from the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP); and with financial support from the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (AECID) and the Ibero -American Secretariat (SEGIB). The Observatory was officially presented at the forty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women (Port of Spain, 7 and 8 July 2009); the indicators, which are constantly updated, may be viewed online ([www.cepal.org/oig/](http://www.cepal.org/oig/)).

The creation of this Observatory not only strengthens the role of the national machineries for the advancement of women at the national level by providing useful tools, but also highlights the importance of gender indicators for monitoring results and following up on the implementation of public policies. Its impact at the national level has been enhanced by the establishment of observatories in nine countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay), which have created some type of observatory to measure and monitor women's income and time use, violence against women, women's participation in decision-making and basic reproductive rights.

In relation to conceptual and methodological achievements, ECLAC most important contribution is related to the measurement of poverty from a gender perspective, taking into account the gender bias that are involved in that measurement. Were created gender indicators poverty and proposed complementary indicators for the follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals.

In addition, since 2001, a regional system of gender indicators has been developed to support the periodic dissemination of data gathered on a web page ([www.eclac.cl/mujer](http://www.eclac.cl/mujer)) which provides profiles of all 39 of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and a series of comparative regional socio-economic indicators updated on an ongoing basis with information obtained from the most recent household surveys. In 2008, the gender indicators and statistics system migrated to the platform of databases developed by ECLAC and known as CEPALSTAT<sup>2</sup>. ECLAC subregional office for the Caribbean is also carrying out activities in view of completing the information relative to the Caribbean countries.

Preparatory work is regularly carried out to foster collaboration between users and producers of statistical information at country level through the organization of technical meetings with the active participation of representatives of national machineries for the advancement of women and of national statistical offices from Latin America and the Caribbean.

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<sup>2</sup> Véase <http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp>.



Within the framework of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, ECLAC, UNIFEM, the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico are finalizing a proposal to classify time-use data. Once consolidated with the regional classification, this proposal will be submitted for adoption by the national statistical institutes. The outputs of this project will be invaluable in implementing time-use surveys in the region and in monitoring the work of the Gender Equality Observatory on women's economic autonomy.

Although violence against women is one of the strategic issues monitored by the Gender Equality Observatory, the subprogramme is also coordinating the implementation of the interregional project Enhancing Capacities to Eradicate Violence against Women, in collaboration with the four other United Nations regional commissions and in coordination with the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Statistics Division and the ECLAC Statistics and Economic Projections Division, and with financial support from the United Nations Development Account. The objective is to strengthen national and regional capacity to take action to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women through enhanced statistical data and relevant indicators and to create or reinforce regional and interregional knowledge-sharing networks.

The project's activities in turn contribute to the Gender Equality Observatory and are intended to collect and measure the indicators recommended by the Statistical Commission at its fortieth session (New York, February 2009) as the starting point for giving countries the capacity to measure gender-based violence. These indicators are currently being complemented with the follow-up work carried out by the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women. The project's regional and interregional activities are closely interrelated with the implementation of the fourth outcome of the United Nations Secretary-General's Campaign "Unite to End Violence against Women" —that is, a substantial increase in the availability of data and information to support designing and implementing policies and programmes to end violence against women and girls in all countries.

In most countries, cooperation ties have officially been set up between producers and users of gender statistics, particularly between national statistical offices, national machineries for the advancement of women and a growing number of sectoral ministries. The support given by the Division for Gender Affairs for technical-assistance missions has shed light on the status of national gender statistics and the official nature of interconnection between users and producers, in addition to strengthening those ties. Furthermore, in order to strengthen support, ECLAC has signed tripartite letters of agreement for technical cooperation with the national statistical institutes and the national machineries for the advancement of women of Haiti and Paraguay.

ECLAC has actively promoted the adoption of a gender perspective by countries of the region, and 15 countries and territories have now incorporated supplementary

gender indicators into their databases and documents in order to implement the Millennium Development Goals (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Uruguay). In addition, 18 countries have elaborated and carried out time-use surveys with the technical support of ECLAC (Argentina, the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay).

The Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean was developed as a strategic tool to enable Governments to monitor the economic, political and physical autonomy of women, using indicators agreed with national machineries for the advancement of women, national statistical institutes and other United Nations agencies.

**5. What specific outputs, including publications, have been generated in the last 10 years on gender statistics?**

Outputs produced by the Division for Gender Affairs on gender statistics include an online data base, the statistical information of the Observatory of Gender Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean, the knowledge produced in the framework of expert group meetings and by the Working-group on gender indicators of the Statistical Conference of the Americas as well as the publication of a wide range of studies and documents prepared in the framework of both the regular budget and extra-budgetary projects.

**Web page on Gender Statistics**

Provides profiles of all 39 of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and a series of comparative regional socio-economic indicators updated on an ongoing basis with information obtained from 1994 to 2008 on the issues of population, household and family, education and training, paid and unpaid work, sexual and reproductive health, women and decision-making, gender and poverty, and violence against women.

URL: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/paginas/3/29273/P29273.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p18fst.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom-estadistica.xsl>.

**Observatory of Gender Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean**

The Observatory of Gender Equality provides official and comparable statistical information from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on a few selected strategic indicators in the area of women's physical autonomy, economic autonomy and autonomy in decision-making. It is disseminated in the four main languages of the region (Spanish, English, French and Portuguese) (<http://www.cepal.org/oig/>).

A user manual is also available on line at  
<http://www.cepal.org/publicaciones/xml/2/40112/ManualObservatorioWebIngles.pdf>.

### **Expert group meetings**

Follows the online references to the reports and documentation produced in the context of the expert meetings organized by ECLAC on issues related to gender indicators:

ECLAC (2000), *Report of the meeting of experts on gender indicators and public policy in Latin America*, 21-22 October 1999, Santiago, Chile (LC/L.1285/I) [online]

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/1/4791/lcl1285i.htm>.

Documentation and presentations: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/0/12810/P12810.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

ECLAC (2004), *Report of the Meeting of Experts on Time-Use Surveys*, Santiago, Chile, 11 and 12 December 2003 (LC/L.2058) [online]

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/9/15229/lcl2058i.pdf>.

Documentation and presentations: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/2/13582/P13582.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

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<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/7/14947/lcl2030e.pdf>

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## **B. Programme support**

### **1. What types of support has been provided to (i) regional and (ii) national institutions. Please provide details, and reports for further references.**

Support is provided through technical assistance at national level – as described in item 2 below -, participation with UNIFEM and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico in the organization of the annual international encounter on gender statistics that convoked since the year 2000 representatives of the national statistical institutes of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico, Aguascalientes) and organization of regional or subregional technical meetings as supported by the following reports and/or related papers and documentation produced in that context:

ECLAC (2002), *Report of the International Meeting on Gender Statistics and Indicators for Measuring the Incidence of and Trends in Violence against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean*, La Paz, Bolivia, 21 to 23 November 2001 (LC/L.1734) [online] <http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/9/10939/lc11734i.pdf>.

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Regional meeting: "Las Encuestas del Uso del Tiempo: Su Diseño y Aplicación", Santiago, Chile, 21- 23 November 2005.

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Documentation and presentations: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/0/33810/P33810.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/plf.xml&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

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Technical Meeting: “Reunión Técnica para el desarrollo del Clasificador de Actividades de Uso del Tiempo para América Latina y el Caribe (CAUTAL)”, Mexico D.F., 4-5 August 2009.

Meeting agenda available at

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ECLAC (2010), “Report on the Subregional meeting ‘Enhancing capacities of Caribbean countries to eradicate violence against women’”, Saint-Lucia, 15 June 2010 (*in preparation*).

Documentation and presentations: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/4/39784/P39784.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

**Note:** Similar meetings are being prepared for South America (Santiago, 4-5 November 2010) and Central America (1<sup>st</sup> trimester of 2010) to i) present the indicators on violence against women and the module survey proposed by the Friends of the Chair (FOC) of the Statistical Commission on Indicators on Violence against women, together with those recommended by the Statistical Commission at its fortieth session in February 2009 (New York); ii) share national information and discuss the national capacities to collect data on the nature, prevalence, causes, consequences and impact of violence against women; and iii) encourage joint strategies between national statistical offices and mechanisms for the advancement of women to use the indicators recommended by the Statistical Commission and the Observatory on Gender Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean to collect data on violence against women.

## **2. Does the organization have a technical cooperation programme? Please describe nature and achievements?**

The team of the Division for Gender Affairs include a professional statistician who carries out or supervises the activities of technical cooperation on gender indicators and statistics. Technical assistance is provided to countries that request it - within the limits of available time and funds – on the following issues:

- General understanding of gender statistics;
- Representation of gender inequalities through the adequate indicators;
- Proposal of indicators by areas that will integrate the proposed national system of gender indicators;

- Conceptual aspects, design and methodology of Time-Use surveys;
- Proposal of complementary and additional indicators for the follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals;
- Mainstreaming of a gender perspective in national statistics;
- Strengthening of national statistical institutes;
- Strengthening of institutional ties between users and producers of gender statistics.

In collaboration with the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, ECLAC's activities of technical cooperation have contributed to progresses in a growing group of Latin American countries toward disposing independent system of gender indicators which have received the support of ECLAC through national statistical offices (NSO) and the national mechanisms for the advancement of women (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, México, Nicaragua, Panamá y Uruguay). Other countries are carrying out collection of information gender inequalities and / or systematically disaggregate by sex their official data (Argentina, Belize, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago).

ECLAC missions of technical assistance have contributed to established, in the majority of these countries, institutional cooperation ties between producers and users of gender statistics, especially the NSO, the NMAW and sectoral ministries.

### **3. What training and capacity building programmes are available (i) from your organization, (ii) from other institutions?**

ECLAC have periodically carried out workshops to exchange and build-up knowledge and intensive courses that are open to previously selected candidates who will best contribute to the strengthening of national capacities to strengthen the implementation of gender indicators systems in the countries of the region (see listing below).

Starting in 2011, this offer will be completed by the a series of e-learning courses that will be implemented in the framework of the Observatory of Gender Equality as well as the interregional project "Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities".

Taller Internacional sobre Cuentas Nacionales de Salud y Género, Santiago, 18-19 October 2001, organized in collaboration with PAHO/WHO and the Chilean Ministry of Health.

Documents and presentations: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/4/8274/P8274.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

Primer Taller sobre Sistema de Indicadores para el Seguimiento de Conferencias Internacionales, Santiago, 27 November – 5 December 2002, organized in collaboration with CELADE and the financial support of UNFPA.

Programme and documentation: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/7/11317/P11317.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

Segundo Taller sobre Sistema de indicadores para el seguimiento de Conferencias Internacionales, Panamá, 7-15 May 2003, organized in collaboration with CELADE and the financial support of UNFPA.

Programme and documentation: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/5/12155/P12155.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

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Taller Internacional sobre Cuentas Satélites de los Hogares: Género y Salud; Midiendo la Contribución del Trabajo no Remunerado de la Mujer en la Salud y el Desarrollo Económico, 5 and 6 June 2006.

Documents and presentations: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/agenda/4/25614/P25614.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p3f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

Redistribución del tiempo. Un indicador de igualdad, ECLAC headquarters, presence mode from 19 to 30 May 2008 and virtual mode from 9 to 13 June 2008, organized in collaboration with the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Documents and presentations: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/4/32254/P32254.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

Curso intensivo de formación en estadísticas de género, Aguascalientes, Mexico, 2, 3 and 4 October 2008, organized in the framework of the Working Group on Gender Indicators of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

Online information: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/9/33809/P33809.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

Taller Internacional de Especialistas en sistemas electorales y participación política de las mujeres en el nivel local, Santiago, 15-16 January 2009, organized with support of INSTRAW and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).

Documentation: <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/7/34997/P34997.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

### *C. New directions*

#### **1. Please describe any new directions the organization is considering in programming gender statistics?**

Programming in the field of gender statistics will continue to be oriented toward a) the development of statistical and methodological capacities to build independent national systems of gender statistics and produce high-quality gender statistics in the following fields, with a predominant focus on time use and unpaid work and violence against women; b) strengthening ties between the producers and users of gender statistics toward their use for policy-making; and c) the promotion of international development cooperation and the diffusion of gender statistics through technical assistance, technical meetings and seminars, as well as the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and the building of an interregional website on violence against women.

Toward this last goal, the Division of Gender Affairs will open a new line of work to develop e-learning courses dedicated to impulse the ownership of the Gender Equality Observatory at national level, the development of national gender indicators systems and the measurement of violence against women.

#### **2. What regions/countries should be showcased for specific notable achievements in gender statistics, in any of the following areas?**

Mexico is the most outstanding and stable case of the whole region of Latin America and the Caribbean through the strong capacity of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and its commitment to horizontal cooperation at regional level, which also led its authorities to preside both the Working group on gender indicators of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the Friends of the Chair of the Statistical Commission on indicators of violence against women.

In the Caribbean, Belize and Jamaica are the countries that are growing in a more clearly manner, even though their results are less important than most Latin American countries. As mentioned before, gender statistics are increasingly present in a growing number of countries. Unfortunately, their gains may be unstabilized by lack of financial resources, high turn-over of professional staff and periodical political changes.

#### **3. Which areas of gender statistics need more focused attention for national, regional or international programming? Why?**

Despite steady progress and an increase in political will, the region still lacks sufficient statistical capacity to generate information in key areas, such as the participation of women at all levels of decision-making, poverty and gender, women's

paid and unpaid work, time use and gender violence. The agreement of the forty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers on the establishment of the regional Gender Equality Observatory is expected to be an effective tool for delivering technical support and training to government authorities and for strengthening the formulation of public policies and programmes aimed at achieving gender equality, in keeping with international mandates.

More specifically the following areas should be considered:

- Statistics on violence against women in the private sphere. There is no official collection of information at country level in this area in spite of the gravity of the situation observed through administrative records.
- Statistics on political participation at all level of public life. This information could be available at country level but is not systematized by the national offices of statistics.
- Improvement of systems of vital statistics at national level, since they are a fundamental support of the indicators that are indispensable for gender analysis, such as maternal mortality, characteristics of the mother and the father linked to those of their children, mortality trends, nuptial data, births, etc.
- Collection of information on the distribution of time-use between men and women.
- Statistical tools that would allow the collection of information and representation of population according to sex, race and ethnicity.
- Strengthening of the capacity of collection, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics in the Caribbean countries.

#### **4. What more should the United Nations Statistics Commission be doing on Gender Statistics?**

To accumulate comparable information on the production of official gender statistics in all the countries of the world.

#### **5. What should the role of the United Nations Statistics Division be in the development of gender statistics world-wide?**

To foster the establishment of interinstitutional agreements of cooperation between national statistical offices and national mechanisms for the advancement of women to strengthen the production of gender statistics at national level.

#### **6. Programme direction**

- a. What single most important lesson on gender statistics can be brought into statistics programmes**

The need for users of gender statistics to have a statistical culture of their own as well as the capacity to link their national plans and programmes for gender equality with the indicators that are agreed upon and validated at international level. This includes managing knowledge on the available sources of information and to request periodical collection of related official data.

**b. What type of direction, if any, should the Statistical Commission give direction on?**

**i. Concepts and methods**

**ii. Fields of data collection**

**iii. Statistics and indicators**

**iv. Training and capacity building**

Training is required to insure that every country disposes of professional staff who knows how to link statistical information to the design of gender equality public policies. Questions related to this issue are regularly presented at the technical meetings and seminars carried out par ECLAC, as for example to understand why it is important to value unpaid work and how to use the value of the PIB associated to unpaid domestic work. The training activities that focus on the use of gender indicators in the formulation of public policies should also include practical exercises and applications to real cases.

**v. Materials and technical resources**

**vi. Technical assistance**

## **Annex 5. Reply from Eurostat**

### **A. Past and current programme orientation**

1. *What are the main components of the organization's gender statistics programme (for example legal framework, concepts, methods, data collection, compilation, dissemination, technical support, financial support, etc.)?*
2. *What specific mandate(s) for the development of gender statistics (i.e., from the governing body) is(are) being pursued?*
3. *Which departments in the organization deal with gender statistics?*
4. *What have been the main achievements of the organization in the area of gender statistics?*
5. *What specific outputs, including publications, have been generated in the last 10 years on gender statistics?*

### **PART A - ANSWER FROM EUROSTAT**

Gender is an important cross-sectional core variable for the statistics produced by the European Statistical System (ESS).

1. and .2 Decision no 1578/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Community Statistical Programme 2008 to 2012 states in its article 3 "Statistical governance and quality": "The programme shall be implemented in accordance with the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice with a view to producing and disseminating high-quality, harmonized Community statistics disaggregated by gender, where appropriate, and ensuring the proper functioning of the European statistical system as a whole." The disaggregation by sex is mentioned more specifically under Titles IV "Visas, asylum, immigration and other policies related to free movement of persons" (concerning socio-economic information about migrant populations), XI "Social policy, education, vocational training and youth" (which stipulates that "all social data collected on individuals at EU level will be disaggregated by gender and a core set of indicators on the equality between men and women will be defined"), XIII "Public health" and XX "Development cooperation".

Concerning the Statistical annual work programme of the European Commission, Gender Statistics are included as a module (n° 1.12.02), described as follows in the 2010 Statistical work programme: "The aim of gender statistics is to describe women's and men's different roles in society. A gender perspective should be integrated in all statistics on individuals. The strategy is to increase data collection by sex, to develop gender statistics, and to increase the effort to have a more extensive presentation of gender statistics."

3. In practice, gender statistics are mainly developed in the area of Social Statistics. The coordination of this development is carried out by the Unit in charge of Labour market statistics that took the lead with dedicated data collections on time use and reconciliation of work and family life as well as the calculation and dissemination of the Gender Pay Gap (GPG). These activities were carried out as the ESS contribution to the



Roadmap for Equality between Women and Men (2006-2010) of the European Commission (Directorate General Employment and Social Affairs, DG EMPL). Further development will take place in the context of the new strategy for Equality between Women and Men (2010-2015).

4. More specifically the main achievements so far are:
  - ✓ The collection and dissemination of statistics systematically broken down by sex in a large series of social fields (in particular, demography and migration, labour, income and living conditions, education, health) and some other statistical domains (e.g., tourism, science and technology, information society, etc.). An inventory of Eurostat's gender-related information was drawn up in 2008-2009 (the so-called "Gender breakdown overview", which also presented plans for further inclusion of gender dimension in data collections).
  - ✓ The harmonization of the calculation and dissemination of the GPG indicator, which is also a key indicator of the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men. From reference year 2006 onwards, it is computed annually by the ESS according to an agreed methodology (the GPG is unadjusted, calculated using gross hourly earnings and based on the European Structure of Earnings Survey).
  - ✓ The development of statistics on reconciliation between work and family life (ad hoc modules 2005 and 2010 in the EU Labour Force Survey<sup>3</sup>) and on intra-household sharing of resources (ad hoc module 2010 in the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions<sup>4</sup>). Childcare arrangements indicators based on SILC are also disseminated.
  
5. The latest publications and papers of Eurostat on gender statistics are the following:
  - ✓ The life of women and men in Europe - A statistical portrait (Statistical book series, 2008)  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product\\_details/publication?product\\_code=KS-80-07-135](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?product_code=KS-80-07-135)
  - ✓ Employment gender gap in the EU is narrowing (Statistics in focus series, 2008)  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product\\_details/publication?product\\_code=KS-SF-08-099](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?product_code=KS-SF-08-099)
  - ✓ Reconciliation between work, private and family life in the European Union (Statistical book series, 2009)  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product\\_details/publication?product\\_code=KS-78-09-908](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?product_code=KS-78-09-908)
  - ✓ Development of econometric methods to evaluate the Gender pay gap using Structure of Earnings Survey data (Methodologies and working papers series, 2009)  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product\\_details/publication?product\\_code=KS-RA-09-011](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?product_code=KS-RA-09-011)

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<sup>3</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 29/2004 of 8 January 2004 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 20/2009 of 13 January 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2009 of 23 July 2009.

- ✓ 17% of full time employees in the EU are low-wage earners (Statistics in focus series, 2010, includes GPG and other indicators on gender equality in terms of earnings)  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product\\_details/publication?product\\_code=KS-SF-10-003](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?product_code=KS-SF-10-003)
- ✓ The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap in the European Union (Eurostat invited paper, UNECE Work Session on Gender Statistics, Geneva, 26-28 April 2010)  
<http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.30/2010/1.e.pdf>

### **B. Programme support**

1. *What types of support has been provided to (i) regional and (ii) national institutions. Please provide details, and reports for further references.*
2. *Does the organization have a technical cooperation programme? Please describe nature and achievements?*
3. *What training and capacity building programmes are available (i) from your organization, (ii) from other institutions?*

### **PART B - ANSWER FROM EUROSTAT**

1. to 3. Eurostat does not provide support, cooperation or training focused on gender statistics. However, Eurostat is providing support to the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and DG EMPL with regard to gender related statistical issues.

### **C. New directions**

1. *Please describe any new directions the organization is considering in programming gender statistics?*
2. *What regions/countries should be showcased for specific notable achievements in gender statistics, in any of the following areas?*
  - a. *Institutional arrangements*
  - b. *Legal framework*
  - c. *Collection of gender statistics*
  - d. *Gender analysis*
  - e. *Dissemination of gender statistics*
  - f. *Areas for potential accomplishments in gender statistics*
  - g. *Any other areas?*
3. *Which areas of gender statistics need more focused attention for national, regional or international programming? Why?*
4. *What more should the United Nations Statistics Commission be doing on Gender Statistics?*
5. *What should the role of the United Nations Statistics Division be in the development of gender statistics world-wide?*
6. *Programme direction*
  - a. *What single most important lesson on gender statistics can be brought into statistics programmes*

- b. *What type of direction, if any, should the Statistical Commission give direction on?*
- i. *Concepts and methods*
  - ii. *Fields of data collection*
  - iii. *Statistics and indicators*
  - iv. *Training and capacity building*
  - v. *Materials and technical resources*
  - vi. *Technical assistance*

## **PART C - ANSWER FROM EUROSTAT**

1. In the near future it is envisaged to develop a dedicated section on Gender Equality on the Eurostat website in order to give more visibility to the gender-related statistics and indicators available from the ESS.

Participation in meetings of EIGE has recently started and is expected to further increase, in particular for the development of an EU gender equality index (synthetic indicator of gender equality currently proposed to cover the 5 dimensions of paid work, money, decision making, education and training as well as child care; other dimensions such as health and violence might be considered as well).

This collaboration with EIGE also relates to the support to the development and up-date of a European set of indicators for the Beijing Platform for Action. Those of them to be provided by the ESS are planned to be disseminated in the dedicated section on Eurostat's website.

In addition, in 2011 the data available from the 2010 ad hoc modules on reconciliation between work and family life (LFS) and on intra-household sharing of resources (SILC) will be analysed.

Finally, draft actions to implement the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2010-2015 have been drafted. In the domain of statistics they relates to (tentative general subjects, to be developed in relation with DG EMPL):

- ✓ Further development of comparable data at EU level on gender-relevant matters and statistics broken down by sex (including in the area of disability),
- ✓ Further improvement of the measurement of the pay gap and investigation of the feasibility of allocating household income by individual.

2. to 6. A key issue for gender statistics, as for many statistical areas, is the quality and comparability of the data. As a consequence, at international level, the focus is certainly on training and capacity building. Tools such as the manual "Developing gender statistics: a practical tool" set up by the UNECE would be very useful for such a purpose.

In addition, while synthetic indicators are useful for key political developments, their analysis and correct interpretation require complementary indicators. For example, Eurostat developed an in-depth experience concerning the (unadjusted) GPG and the

reasons for which it may differ strongly between Member States, e.g., participation of women in the labour market, kind of jobs held by women, consequences of career breaks, or part-time work due to childbearing and decisions in favour of family life, etc. In fine, the GPG gives an overall picture of gender inequalities in terms of pay but it cannot be used as a measure of the concept of equal pay for equal work.

Among new domains, e.g., Time Use Surveys (links with the Stiglitz report), measuring violence against women, environment and climate change as well as gender equality barometer (gender attitudes) are potential areas for developments of gender statistics at international level.

## **Annex 6. Reply from ITU - International Telecommunication Union**

### **A. Past and current programme orientation**

- 1. What are the main components of the organization's gender statistics programme** (for example legal framework, concepts, methods, data collection, compilation, dissemination, technical support, financial support, etc.)?

While ITU does not have a separate gender statistics programme, gender-related (or sex-disaggregated) statistics are being collected as part of ITU's regular data collection on information and communication technology (ICT) statistics. ITU collects such data on an annual basis through a questionnaire sent to ICT Ministries, telecommunication regulators and National Statistical Offices in all countries. The data received are verified, harmonized and disseminated through ITU's statistical publications, in particular the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database.

ITU develops standards and methods related to ICT statistics, including gender-related indicators, see <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/definitions/>.

ITU provides technical assistance to developing countries in the area of ICT statistics, including gender-related statistics. The main focus of the technical assistance is to help countries collect ICT data through household surveys. See <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/capacitybuilding/>.

- 2. What specific mandate(s) for the development of gender statistics (i.e., from the governing body) is(are) being pursued?**

ITU member states have included the need to collect gender statistics in the outcome documents (Programme 3 and Resolution 8) of the 5<sup>th</sup> World Telecommunication Development Conference, which took place in Hyderabad, India, from 24 May to 4 June 2010.

- 3. Which departments in the organization deal with gender statistics?**

The ITU Statistics Division, which is part of the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT).

- 4. What have been the main achievements of the organization in the area of gender statistics?**

Gender statistics on ICT are gradually improving. While gender statistics have been included in the data collection from administrative sources for many years, reporting from countries has been very poor. A regular data collection that includes several indicators on the use of ICTs by individuals, disaggregated by sex, has been put in place recently, in the context of extending the ITU data collection to include household survey data. The indicators collected are based on the core list of ICT indicators developed by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and endorsed by the

UN Statistical Commission in 2007 (see <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/index.html>). Since then, more data are becoming available on use of ICTs by gender, in parallel with an increasing number of countries collecting ICT data through household surveys. Nevertheless, the availability of gender-disaggregated ICT statistics is still extremely limited outside the OECD countries.

**5. What specific outputs, including publications, have been generated in the last 10 years on gender statistics?**

The ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database (<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>) and the Yearbook of Statistics (<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/yb/99-08/index.html>) are published annually and include some gender statistics.

***B. Programme support***

- 1. What types of support has been provided to (i) regional and (ii) national institutions. Please provide details, and reports for further references.**
- 2. Does the organization have a technical cooperation programme? Please describe nature and achievements?**
- 3. What training and capacity building programmes are available (i) from your organization, (ii) from other institutions?**

ITU assists governments in developing countries in their ICT data collection and dissemination efforts. Support is provided in the area of infrastructure, access, household and individual ICT data, through capacity-building, hands-on training and practical tools for national statistical offices. Technical workshops are carried out at the national and regional levels to exchange experiences and discuss methodologies, definitions, survey vehicles and other issues related to the collection of ICT statistics.

See <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/capacitybuilding/>.

***C. New directions***

1. Please describe any new directions the organization is considering in programming gender statistics?
2. What regions/countries should be showcased for specific notable achievements in gender statistics, in any of the following areas?
  - a. Institutional arrangements
  - b. Legal framework
  - c. Collection of gender statistics
  - d. Gender analysis
  - e. Dissemination of gender statistics
  - f. Areas for potential accomplishments in gender statistics
  - g. Any other areas?
3. Which areas of gender statistics need more focused attention for national, regional or international programming? Why?

The current availability of sex-disaggregated ICT statistics at the global level is very limited. However, in order to assess the impact of ICT on women's empowerment, and to identify the extent to which women participate in, and benefit from, the information society, it is crucial to increase the availability of data in this area.

4. What more should the United Nations Statistics Commission be doing on Gender Statistics?
5. What should the role of the United Nations Statistics Division be in the development of gender statistics world-wide?
6. Programme direction
  - a. What single most important lesson on gender statistics can be brought into statistics programmes
  - b. What type of direction, if any, should the Statistical Commission give direction on?
    - i. Concepts and methods
    - ii. Fields of data collection
    - iii. Statistics and indicators
    - iv. Training and capacity building
    - v. Materials and technical resources
    - vi. Technical assistance

## Annex 7. Reply from the World Bank

### A. Past and current programme orientation

1. **What are the main components of the organization's gender statistics programme** (for example legal framework, concepts, methods, data collection, compilation, dissemination, technical support, financial support, etc.)?

The World Bank's mandate for improving gender statistics comes from its Operational Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (OP. 4.20) approved in 2002. The policy's mandate for conducting periodic country-level gender diagnostics in the Bank's client countries calls for improving the availability and quality of sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant statistics. The Gender Action Plan adopted in 2006 has one component for improving gender statistics. In addition, the Six Commitments on Women's and Girls' Economic Empowerment adopted by the Bank in 2006 call for reporting on the impact of Bank operations on women's and girls' economic empowerment, which also requires better and updated data on gender.

The World Bank's program on gender statistics has two overarching goals: (i) to improve the quality and availability of sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data, especially on the previously neglected sectors such as employment and access to assets and resources; and (ii) to increase in-country capacity to collect, analyze, and use sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant statistics to monitor progress, particularly on women's economic empowerment and opportunities.

The program has three components:

- Increase the availability and use of gender statistics;
- Address data gaps; and
- Build in-country capacity to collect, analyze, and use gender-relevant data. This is at the request of countries and can take the form of:

\* STATCAP loans, managed by the Bank for improvements in national statistical systems;

\* Development Grant Facility (DGF) funds to international/regional agencies and institutions to build capacity in countries; and\* Technical assistance.

2. **What specific mandate(s) for the development of gender statistics (i.e., from the governing body) is (are) being pursued?**

The Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) in its Strategic objective H.3 "*Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation*" played an important role in increasing awareness in the World Bank and other international organizations of the need to develop systems of gender statistics for monitoring changes in the situation of women and men. The actions listed under Para 206 of the BPfA identified the objectives to be pursued by national statistical offices in their role to improve the availability and use of gender statistics.



The Millennium Development Goal 3, to promote gender equality and empower women.

**The World Bank Gender Action Plan**, Action # 3b, to improve statistics on women's economic participation and the relationship between gender equality, growth and poverty.

Within the context of IDA 16, the World has adopted a new Results Measurement System (RMS). The proposed new framework is a four-tier system, which recommends the production of sex-disaggregated tier 1 and tier 2 indicators to monitor progress on development aid and impact of gender equality and women economic empowerment. Tier 2 indicators under that proposed new framework focuses on development results to strengthen institutional accountability; hence, the extent to which the World Bank is assisting countries in the quest for gender equality and mainstreaming has become particularly important.

### **3. Which departments in the organization deal with gender statistics?**

At the World Bank, the Development Data Group (DECDG), and the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management and Gender Group (PRMGE)

### **4. What have been the main achievements of the organization in the area of gender statistics?**

Increase availability and quality of gender statistics. This has four components:

- Continuous updating and upgrading of the GenderStats website to add new indicators and to make it more accessible and user-friendly. In order to ensure transparency of our data collection methods and sources, we launched a one-year effort to produce detailed metadata on all indicators in GenderStats, for which a draft compendium has been completed. The website is updated three times a year;
- Produce the Little Gender Data Book. The second edition is being developed;
- Collection of GAP-relevant data on employment and wages, entrepreneurship, and empowerment as related to women's access to financial services and property; and
- Provide incentive funding to improve data collection, reporting and use within Bank operations and analytical work. GAP funding supported around 50 studies in different regions and countries that will increase data availability in addition to knowledge about women's economic empowerment. At the regional or global level, these include:
  - Engendering the Employment Lab, an electronic toolbox to systematically monitor labor market outcomes and trends;
  - A cross-country analysis of gender and rural labor in developing countries;
  - Study on impact of family-friendly policies on women's employment;
  - Study on gender and rural labor;
  - Study on the effects of employment protection legislation on female employment; and

- Case studies on firm, labor union, and local government interventions to overcome the barriers that women face in the workplace (collaboration with the Global Unions)
- Development of tools for gender analysis and monitoring, which is entering a second phase;
- Development of a methodology and indicators to monitor progress toward gender mainstreaming in World Bank projects and ESWs;
- Further the refinement of institutional mechanism to monitor progress towards gender mainstreaming across countries and regions;
- Help establish the Global Forum on Gender Statistics, and has directly supported the organization of international conference under that framework since inception.

WB GAP funds were also used to support the validation, or improvement of, Living Standards Measurement Standard (LSMS) survey instruments. For instance, controlled experiments in survey methodology have been developed and implemented in Jamaica, Tanzania, and Timor Leste to build empirical evidence on the impact of respondents' characteristics on knowledge and reporting of household financial service use. Teams in these countries worked closely with National Statistical Offices and local counterparts to ensure that findings are better understood and disseminated. As a result of this work, statistical offices acquired empirical evidence of how measurement errors or techniques can affect data in ways that have differential impacts on women.

In addition, this has entailed increased coordination and data harmonization through our participation in the IAEG on Gender Statistics to (1) identify a core list of gender indicators for countries to monitor progress; and (2) Review and improve relevance, data collection sources, and methodologies. Our past contribution has been to identify best practices, most recently in discussion of gender indicators to be included in country PRSPs.

Addressing data gaps: Activities to fill the significant data gaps that adversely affect gender policy-making include:

- Providing on-demand technical assistance for new and existing national surveys to develop gender indicators and cross-comparable sources and methodologies; and adjust questions to capture gendered information.
- Developing dynamic ways to capture and measure gender disparities in the economy by compiling additional gender indicators for middle-income countries and obtaining data on, and measuring, the gender dimensions of poverty at the national level.
- Commissioning of background materials and identification of data sources for indicators on access to financial services, disaggregated by sex.

In collaboration with the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), the Bank has supported the production of Key Gender Employment Indicators for middle-income as well as OECD countries, a set of disaggregated indicators on employment, income, and other variables based on the LIS database. This effort provides detailed data on gender

earnings ratios, employment status by gender, percentage of male and female workers in specific industries, employment by gender and parental status, etc. Available in a query-based data site, it allows users to select countries and indicators to create their own data tables.

The WB also have commissioned a multi-year programme of research and training materials for measuring assets by gender through household surveys. The goal is to better understand the gender dimensions of asset ownership—how women acquire assets and use them. A workshop examined ways to improve data collection on women's asset ownership, developed tools and methodologies and framed policy-relevant questions for future research.

- Results were incorporated into questions about assets in LSMS surveys in Tajikistan and Afghanistan and a training module on gender and access to assets for staff of statistical offices in Europe and Central Asia.
- In the Latin America and Caribbean Region, funds were used to carry out an inventory of survey instruments with sex disaggregated data on asset ownership and time use; to document micro-data based on international metadata standards of existing household surveys with sex disaggregated information; and, to provide technical assistance to incorporate these best practices into national surveys. Information for seven surveys already has been documented and five more are in process. All documented databases are available online at the National Data Archive (NADA), supported by the World Bank's Accelerated Data Program (ADP).

The ADePT Module for gender analysis, developed in 2005, is now being revised and updated. ADePT, a Software Platform for Automated Economic Analysis, was developed to automate and standardize the production of analytical reports. ADePT uses the micro-level data from various types of surveys, such as Household Budget Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, Labor Force surveys and others to produce rich sets of tables and graphs for a particular area of economic research. ADePT Gender produces tables with gender as the first level of analysis, showing characteristics of individuals' and households' poverty, education, employment, and use of services. The ADePT Gender Module facilitates a better understanding of the gender dimensions of poverty and could help make gender analysis standard practice in poverty diagnosis.

The WB GAP also has funded the expansion of the brain drain database, to advance understanding of the causes and consequences of the female brain drain. This knowledge is crucial for formulating policies related to female education, labor market insertion of women, and women's economic empowerment. The database will also contribute to an understanding of the linkages between skilled female migration and gender inequality, as well as the gender impacts of immigration policies

The World Bank GAP is also supporting a data-intensive research on the gender and development dynamics, drawing on macroeconomic models.

Building capacity to collect, report, analyze and use gender-relevant data Activities to meet demand for capacity building and training on collection and

analysis of gender statistics within the Bank, in national statistics offices, and on a global scale include the following:

1. Using the Bank's Development Grant Facility funds, in collaboration with UNECE, the Bank developed a critical mass of national trainers to improve sensitization of users and statisticians to the production, use, and updating of gender statistics.
  - A training for trainers manual was commissioned and finalized, with topical experts from various UN agencies contributing;
  - The Bank has commissioned and provided support for UNSD to finalize the Gender Statistics Handbook;
  - Multi-media training modules for collecting, analyzing, and using gender data have been developed
  - A special segment on violence against women, including interviews with government officials and women leaders, was developed for advocacy purposes, in response to demand from developing countries.

The Bank also organized capacity building projects on gender and infrastructures, which among other things fostered the production of sector-specific indicators to monitor gender mainstreaming in infrastructure. The first two capacity building projects were organized as regional events in Latin America and Asia, in 2008 and 2009, respectively. The next event is planned in Africa early next year, in February 2011.

2. Provide technical assistance as requested:
  - Worked with Ghana's National Planning Commission to engender the mid-term development plan, and recommended integrating the M&E system within the National Statistics Office as part of the scaling-up for results initiative, and for institutionalizing gender M&E;
  - In collaboration with the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, worked with the Federal Bureau of Statistics in Bangladesh to compile a compendium of gender statistics to complement the country's PRSP.
3. Support global gender statistics networks such as the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and the Global Gender Statistics Programme led by UNSD.

**5. What specific outputs, including publications, have been generated in the last 10 years on gender statistics?**

The Bank's flagship publications disseminate gender statistics:

- *The Little Data Book on Gender Statistics* (a biennial publication)
- *The World Development Indicators* and *The World Development Report* present sex-disaggregated indicators

The Bank's GenderStats website provides information on gender at the country level. It is a compilation of data on key gender topics from national statistics agencies, United Nations databases, and World Bank-conducted or funded surveys. It is updated

twice a year. The ADePT Gender Module web site produces tables with gender as the first level of analysis, showing characteristics of individuals' and households' poverty, education, employment, and use of services. The Module facilitates a better understanding of the gender dimensions of poverty and could help make gender analysis standard practice in poverty diagnosis (<http://go.worldbank.org/0GA4FDMQY0>).

A report with baseline indicators on gender-disaggregated data on asset ownership for 11 Latin America and Caribbean Region countries is now available. The report contains recommendations about how to improve individual-level data on asset ownership in support of gender analysis, following the finding that the distribution of asset ownership by gender within households is much more equitable than what a headship analysis would suggest.

The *Global Monitoring Report 2007* discussed the role of gender equality and empowerment in achieving the MDGs and in ensuring favorable development outcomes within the household and the economy. It recommended additional indicators within the household and economy and markets for MDG3, as well as prospective indicators for which data are not routinely available at the national level. The World Bank's *Equality for Women: Where do we stand on the Millennium Development Goal 3?* (2008) monitors progress on the official MDG3 targets as well as the recommended additional indicators, which give a more nuanced picture of progress in equality of economic opportunities for women and men.

A comprehensive Manual on Gender Statistics, *Developing Gender Statistics: a Practical Tool*, was developed by a team of experts and a Task Force on Gender Statistics, and financed by the UNECE-World Bank Gender Statistics project, from Development Grant Facility funds. A draft of the manual is available (we expect that it will be published at the end of 2010). Trainers and statisticians will use this resource as a guideline and textbook for further training courses.

UNECE and the WB developed multimedia presentations and video interviews with gender experts for each of the thematic modules. They have been translated into Russian, Moldovan, and Bosnian languages and are currently being used by national trainers at their respective countries. These are provided with the needed tools such as self-running multimedia presentations and facilitation guidelines.

## ***B. Programme support***

### **1. What types of support has been provided to (i) regional and (ii) national institutions. Please provide details, and reports for further references.**

**Regional:** The World Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) partnered with Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) on a program to improve the availability and quality of sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators. The main objective of the program was to build capacity of the National Statistical Offices in the target countries to improve production, analysis, and

dissemination of sex-disaggregated statistics for the purpose of social and economic analysis. The program components were:

- Regional and national capacity building in statistics (courses, workshops, training of trainers, technical and financial support to NSOs, assistance in preparation of sub-regional studies on status of Men and Women.
- Developing a manual on gender statistics
- Creating a Community of Practice of statisticians, trainers and experts on gender statistics

In collaboration with the National Statistical Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean, and as part of a partnership between the Bank and OECD around the Accelerated Data Program's, GAP funds are being used for capacity building to statistical officers on the Microdata Management Toolkit and to document and disseminate activities on gender issues.

**National:** The Bank has two mechanisms for financing statistical capacity building within countries: (1) The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, and (2) STATCAP, for large-scale investment loans and credits for statistical capacity building. To date, these have not been used exclusively for strengthening gender statistics within countries.

**2. Does the organization have a technical cooperation programme? Please describe nature and achievements?**

The Bank uses the umbrella of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS), agreed at the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results (Marrakech, 2004), as the basis for its programme of technical cooperation. Using its Development Grant Facility, the Bank funded the UN Statistics Division to support the development of gender statistics through: (1) building capacities in developing countries towards the incorporation of gender perspective in national statistical data collection systems in general, and in the measurement of informal sector and violence against women in particular; (2) preparation and revision of technical guidelines on the subject matter from the perspective of developing countries, (3) designing, organizing and conducting seminars and workshops in these fields of statistics; and (4) highlighting the need for these statistics which respond to requirements for monitoring progress towards the attainment of gender equity goals and targets, including the Millennium Development Goals, Financing for Development, and National Sustainable Development Strategies.

The World Bank's Development Grant Facility also funded the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) under the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) on a program to improve the availability and quality of sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators (see item 1 above).

**3. What training and capacity building programmes are available (i) from your organization, (ii) from other institutions?**

The following training modules and capacity building programs, developed by the World Bank and UNECE, are available:

**Thematic Focus and Modules available:**

- Advocacy for gender statistics
- Making it Happen
- Gender and minorities
- Decision-making in: Public institutions, Large Enterprises, Small Enterprises
- Gender and labour statistics:
  - Informal employment
  - Entrepreneurship
  - Work/family life reconciliation
- Gender pay gap;
- Outreach and Marketing
- Agriculture
- Violence against women
- Health and disability
- Education, science and research
- Gender attitudes
- Decision-making in households
- Time use surveys
- Migration
- Gender economics and statistics
- Gender and infrastructure

The World Bank GAP is also planning a gender and entrepreneurship conference early next year to advance women economic empowerment. Among other things, the conference will emphasize monitoring of gender depth of entrepreneurship and progress achieved by women in the creation and ownership of corporations.

*C. New directions*

**1. Please describe any new directions the organization is considering in programming gender statistics?**

In addition to the production and dissemination of gender statistics, the Bank will be emphasizing gender analysis, results measurement and accountability at the institutional level. A revised and updated version of the Bank-developed ADePT Gender Module will be included in GenderStats as a tool for gender analysis.

The delivery of capacity building events on gender statistics will **focus on new areas and regions:**

- An external course on Gender and Economics for the Middle East and North Africa, in partnership with the UN Economic and Social Commission for

West Asia (ESCWA) the African Development Bank (AfDB), The Islamic Development Bank and other possible internal partners such as the Regional Gender Coordinator for the MENA Region, the Bank's MENA Capacity Building Coordinator.

- An external course on Gender Statistics and Economic for Sub-Saharan African countries. This course will be delivered in partnership with the African Development Bank and AFRISTAT, as a pilot to be extended to other regions of the developing world.
- An external workshop on gender and infrastructure in Africa. The regional workshop is jointly organized by the World Bank and the African Development Bank, in collaboration with MDBs;
- Development of a set of core gender-related tier 1 and tier 2 indicators to monitor progress and impact on women economic empowerment and overall World Bank results on the promotion of gender equity;
- Data collection and production of new type of gender-related indicators, which are more responsive to short-term changes.

**2. What regions/countries should be showcased for specific notable achievements in gender statistics, in any of the following areas?**

- a. Institutional arrangements
- b. Legal framework
- c. Collection of gender statistics
- d. Gender analysis
- e. Dissemination of gender statistics
- f. Areas for potential accomplishments in gender statistics
- g. Any other areas?

**3. Which areas of gender statistics need more focused attention for national, regional or international programming? Why?**

Emerging gender issues are still being taken up largely outside the official national statistics (violence against women, time use, intra-household dynamics and bargaining, and crime statistics). Coordination and harmonization of definitions, data sources, data collection methodologies, and reporting guidelines need to be developed at the international level. It is equally important to develop gender-based macroeconomic models which could be used to infer on the contribution of women to growth and economic development, and ultimately strengthen policy design.

**4. What more should the United Nations Statistics Commission be doing on Gender Statistics?**

Unless UNSD is able to carry out its role as Secretariat of the IAEG on Gender Statistics (see item below), agencies, funds, and countries have no official channel to bring their case for gender statistics to the Statistical Commission.



## **5. What should the role of the United Nations Statistics Division be in the development of gender statistics world-wide?**

The UNSD serves as the Secretariat of the IAEG on Gender statistics. To date, it has no dedicated staff or budget to operate. This needs to be remedied. Once that is done, the UNSD should focus on:

- Coordinating and harmonizing data efforts by agencies and funds to avoid duplication of effort
- Defining priorities
- Forging agreements on common standards and methodologies
- Coordinating and undertaking training of national statistical staff
- Defining ways to make effective use of tools and materials
- Creating and maintaining a Gender Statistics Portal for knowledge management and information sharing among agencies, and maintaining a portfolio of best practices Promoting the dissemination and use of gender statistics for policy purposes;
- Fostering cross-fertilization, knowledge and best practice exchanges across countries and regions.

## **6. Programme direction**

### **a. What single most important lesson on gender statistics can be brought into statistics programmes**

That gender statistics should be mainstreamed into national statistical systems to ensure their sustainability. Capacity building should focus on line ministries, in addition to national statistical offices.

As it now stands, the direction of the gender statistics program remains largely supply-driven. The recent institutional shift towards greater accountability and results on gender mainstreaming and equality could boost the demand side (increase in the design and implementation of gender-responsive policies), which is essential for long-run sustainability of the whole gender statistics program.