



#CIBmeets



UCLG CIB
Working Group
Capacity and Institution
Building

Gender Webinar

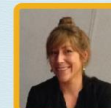
Using Data to Advance Gender Equality

GENDER WEBINAR USING DATA TO ADVANCE GENDER EQUALITY

Moderated by **Pascal Lavoie**



Director of
Programmes FCM



Sarah Vieux

Data on the gendered
impact of the pandemic



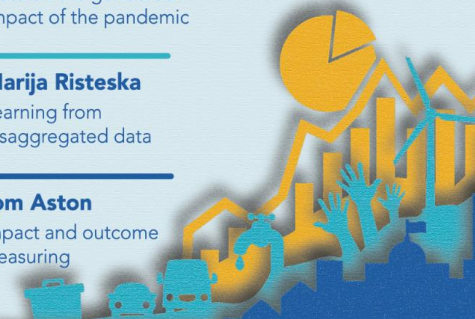
Marija Risteska


Learning from
disaggregated data



Tom Aston

Impact and outcome
measuring



Join us in either English, French or Spanish
thanks to simultaneous interpretation! 





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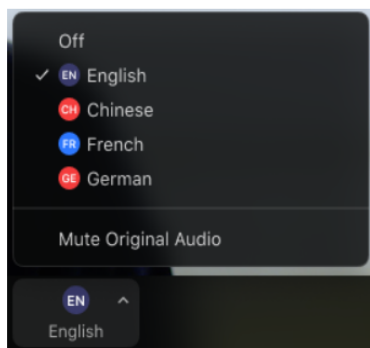
Interpretation, Interprétation, Interpretación



1. In your meeting/webinar controls, click **Interpretation**.



2. Click the language that you would like to hear.

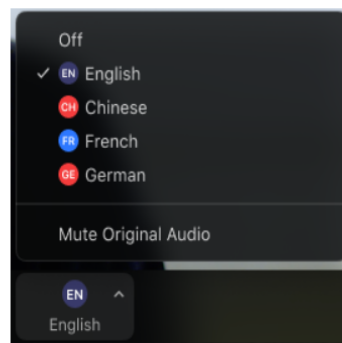


3. (Optional) To hear the interpreted language only, click **Mute Original Audio**.

1. Dans les contrôles de votre réunion/webinaire, cliquez sur **Interprétation**.



2. Cliquez sur la langue que vous souhaitez entendre.

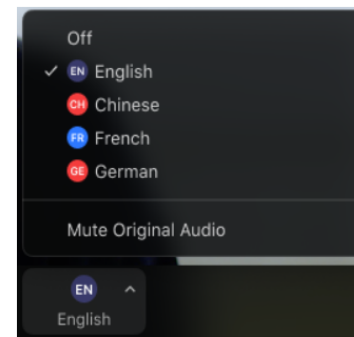


3. (Optionnel) Pour entendre uniquement la langue interprétée, cliquez sur **Couper la version audio originale**.

1. En los controles de la reunión o el seminario web, haga clic en **Interpretación**.

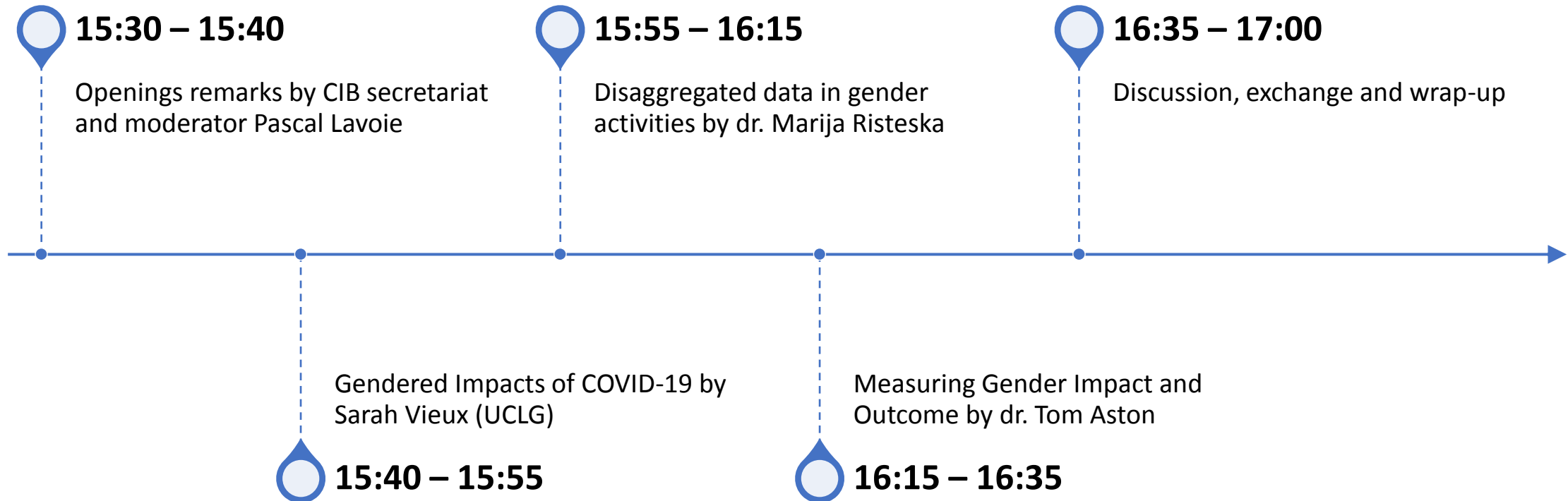


2. Haga clic en el idioma que desee escuchar.



3. (Opcional) Para escuchar solo el idioma interpretado, haga clic en **Silenciar audio original**.

Agenda



Advancing gender equality: A crucial topic on the ClB agenda



Many ClB members are working on gender-related activities in their out capacity building programmes, in response to needs of beneficiaries & priorities of donor organisations

ClB's gender activities:

- Break-out sessions at annual meetings; webinars on various aspects of gender equality
- Particular attention for the gendered impact of COVID-19
- Gender publication 2019-2020, incl. 10 case studies: now ready for validation and dissemination

Opening

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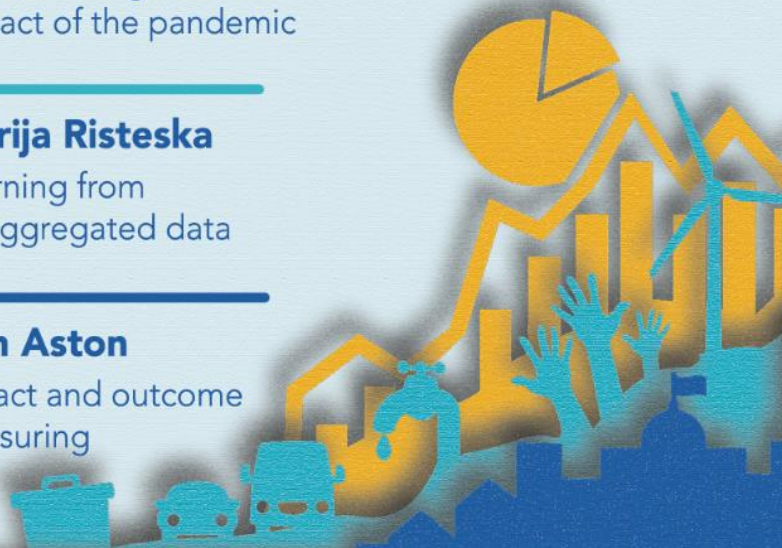
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UCLGWOMEN

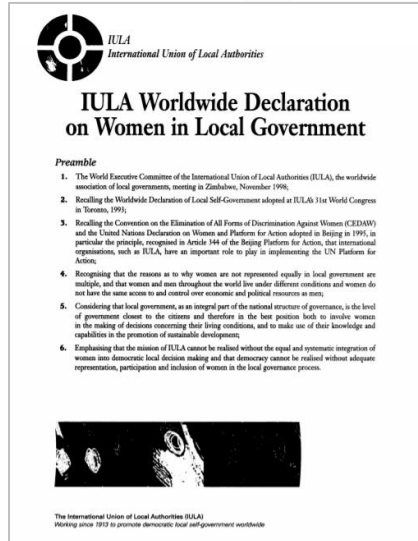
An Equality Driven Movement

Webinar: Using data to advance Gender Equality

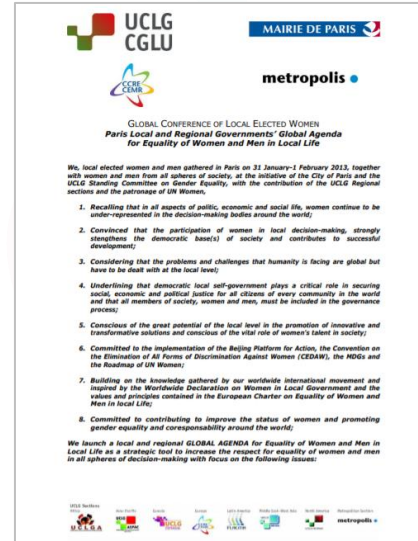
Gender, data and the
COVID-19 pandemic



Context



IULA Worldwide Declaration on Women in Local Government, 1998



Paris Local and Regional Governments' Global Agenda for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life, 2013



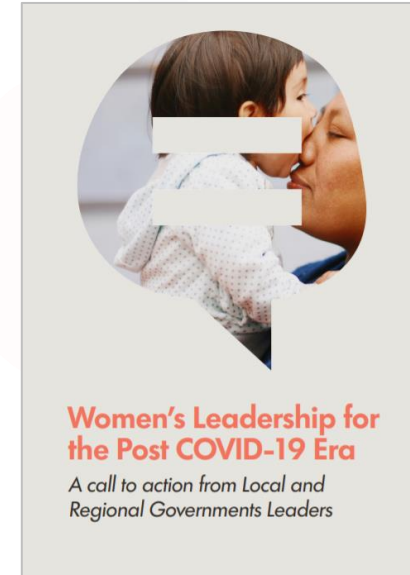
#BeCounted campaign advocating for the monitoring of women participation to political decision-making at the local level across the world and calling for the explicit recognition of Target 5.5.1, 2017



Context



Live Learning Experience thematic sesión:
Women's leadership in the post COVID-19 era:
A perspective from local and regional leaders, 2020



Call to action:
Women leadership
for the post
COVID-19 era



What does the pandemic entail in terms of lessons and opportunities regarding women's participation in policy making?



What policy reforms are needed to ensure the needs and rights of women and girls are adequately addressed now and after the pandemic?



How are structural inequalities of women and girls – such as their disproportionate burdens of care and time, or less access to economic opportunity – exacerbated by the COVID-19 era?

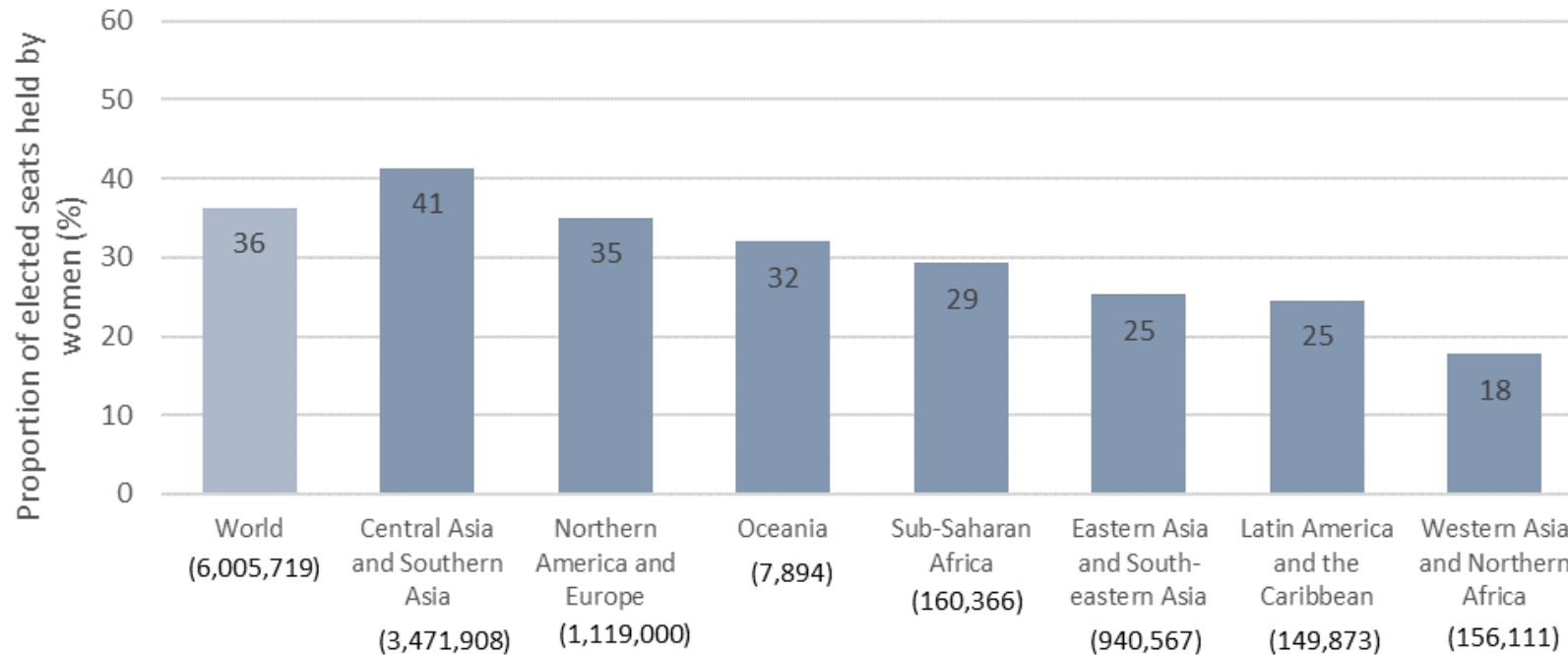




Women leadership



36.3% in elected local deliberative bodies
25% in national parliaments

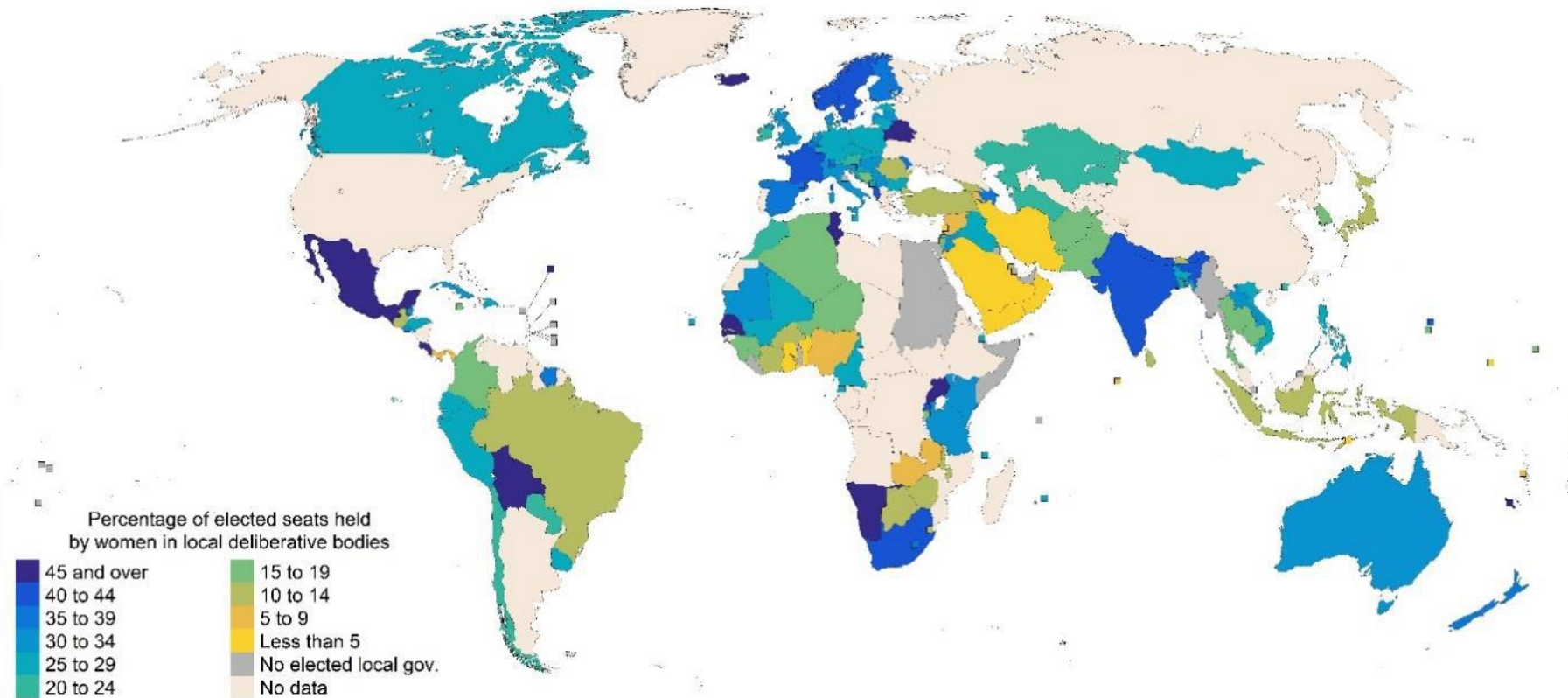


Source: CSW65 UN Women Expert Group Meeting
'Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls'





Women leadership



Source: CSW65 UN Women Expert Group Meeting

'Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls'



Violence against women and girls

The COVID-19 has unveiled and pushed visibility on already existing gender-based inequalities with **women discrimination and gender-based violence towards women having severely increased in all spheres of society around the world:**



Public space: with less people in public space, women have less access to immediate recourse in case of assault and tend to limit their movements in public spaces, adapting their itineraries, schedules, and in some cases activities according to violence risks.



Private space: increase of up to 60% in emergency calls related to domestic violence during the pandemic, with reported insufficient support systems for victims and survivors.



Violence against women leaders and **institutional violence** against women have also been reported to increase, with attacks undermining women capacity and confidence to engage and participate publicly, especially regarding recovery decision-making.



Women and economic development

The **COVID-19 pandemic put women more at risk economically**, being more affected by the loss of jobs, instability, precarious working conditions, and the almost complete absence of social security and/or labour protection during the pandemic:



Women are overrepresented in the sectors most impacted by the crisis that derives from the COVID-19 pandemic, across all regions of the world.



More than 740 million women across the world work in the informal economy, up to 70% in some countries and cities.



Women spend 3x as many hours as men in unpaid care and domestic work, limiting their access to decent work and economic autonomy.



Gender pay gap is stuck at 16% with women paid up to 35% less than men in some countries, limiting again their economic opportunities.





Women and poverty

The costs of the response to the COVID-19 crisis are not equally distributed among men and women, especially because globally, **women aged 25 to 34 globally are 25% more likely than men to live in extreme poverty:**



Women in poverty are more likely not only to be at risk in front of the virus but also to lack access to basic services, including health, decent housing, food supplies, economic opportunities, and reliable information.



Women in poverty are more likely to being unable to comply with the lockdown because of the lack of access to housing, with the double burden of bearing the responsibility of family and street children.



With the pandemic, vulnerable women and girls, such as women with disabilities, health conditions, with less access to urban services, elderly women, rural women, migrant or refugee women, and women from fragile and informal work sectors were more likely to face extreme poverty.



Women, care and health



COVID19 has impacted all groups differently, and in particular **women and girls – directly, as well as indirectly due to women being overrepresented in care tasks and their gender-biased roles in the society:**



In most places in the world, including in Africa, Asia and other continents, women are at the forefront of the pandemic, occupying the vast majority of care and health work positions, thus more directly exposed, and risking to expose their families, to the virus.



Because the health care sector, mainly made up of women, is facing unprecedented pressure with the pandemic, and bearing the burden of unpaid care and domestic work, with limited access to economic resources, women and girls face an increasing risk to suffer from mental overload and health problems.



Despite their major, primarily and central contribution to health and care provision, women's sexual and health rights are more endangered than ever, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the crisis it generates and the increasing inequalities which come along.



Women at the center of the recovery

Because they are more at risk in the pandemic, government and stakeholders need to **put women and girls at the centre of short, mid and long-term recovery strategies**, especially in the context of the UN Decade of Action towards the effective realisation of the UN 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

The COVID-19 crisis is a key opportunity to push gender equality and empower women at all levels, both in private and public spaces, as well as in political life and decision-making: **women's leadership is a keystone to address the COVID-19 outbreak and beyond**. Research shows that women in local decision-making positions redefine local priorities by being more inclusive.

The **monitoring of women's representation and participation in decision-making at all levels has direct consequences on the efforts to improve gender equality regarding the COVID-19 crisis and its impacts**: working on data that include challenges in reaching positions of decision-making, discrimination and violence against women candidates and in local office, and access and participation in decision-making processes is critical.



Women's Leadership for the Post COVID-19 Era

A **call to action** from Local and Regional Governments Leaders

Join the call of women leaders!



metropolis ●

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An Equality Driven Movement



INTERPRETATING GENDER DATA

**DR. MARIJA RISTESKA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CENTER FOR RESEARCH AND POLICY MAKING**

GENDER EQUALITY

Women and men do not play identical roles in any society; nor they have equal access

- to education,
- work,
- career opportunities
- economic resources

Lack of adequate data



GENDER EQUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Development plans are formulated primarily in terms of economic criteria

Social and human parameters are justifications for economic decisions

Human factor makes the planning exercises more complex;

Introducing a gender perspective complicates the issue even more



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

HOW TO GATHER DATA

- **Identification of gender issues and their implications for social improvement**
 - Not always data on women's participation tells the whole story of equality
- **Identification of gender relevant data**
 - What is needed for policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation
- **Review existing data sources and developing new data collection programs**
 - City of Skopje developed gender responsive programme provisioning public transport for the disabled; monitoring data shows women use it disproportionately less than men

HOW TO INTERPRET GENDER DATA

	Total cases			Incidence / per 100,000		Mortality		Fatality	
Municipality	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Sveti Nikole	159	38	197	1712.255	412.5502	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Shtip	384	248	632	1600.4	1041.929	12.50313	33.61062	0.8%	3.2%
Chair	347	414	761	1067.167	1283.442	58.43277	80.60266	5.5%	6.3%
Studenichani	90	104	194	1039.501	1210.992	46.20005	46.57662	4.4%	3.8%
Lipkovo	135	136	271	993.8163	1009.351	44.16961	74.21701	4.4%	7.4%
Karbinci	20	7	27	993.542	350.1751	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Centar	212	179	391	929.9469	791.5101	21.93271	44.21844	2.4%	5.6%
Resen	76	67	143	899.8342	799.6181	0	59.67299	0.0%	7.5%
Butel	158	182	340	870.5234	1010.886	11.01928	55.54321	1.3%	5.5%
Saraj	141	153	294	793.2489	867.6421	61.88467	62.37949	7.8%	7.2%

Institute for Public Health, data released upon a request for free access to information filed by the CRPM, July 2020

ASKING QUESTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DEEPER INTERPRETATION

What questions would you ask? in Societal and economic losses due to lack of women's participation in technic

- What is the composition of the population?
- Cultural and religious values of the communities?
- What is the activity rate?
- What is women's role and participation in crises management and response to crises?

Can gender statistics provide all the answers?

QUALITATIVE DATA

“We protect them from becoming infected with the virus, since they are seen as the pillar of society and the family.”

Interview with Hekuran Duka, Mayor of the Municipality of Debar, June 2020

“Some people not only consider that our participation/inclusion is unnecessary, they even believe that women cannot handle the responsibility of leading a crisis management group, which is terrible because that prevents us from playing a greater role than we do at the moment.”

Bujare Abazi, President of the Commission for Equal Opportunities, Municipality of Chair, June 2020.



... policy impact since 2004



USING DATA TO ADVANCE GENDER EQUALITY: IMPACT AND OUTCOME MEASUREMENT

4 NOVEMBER

15:30 – 17:00

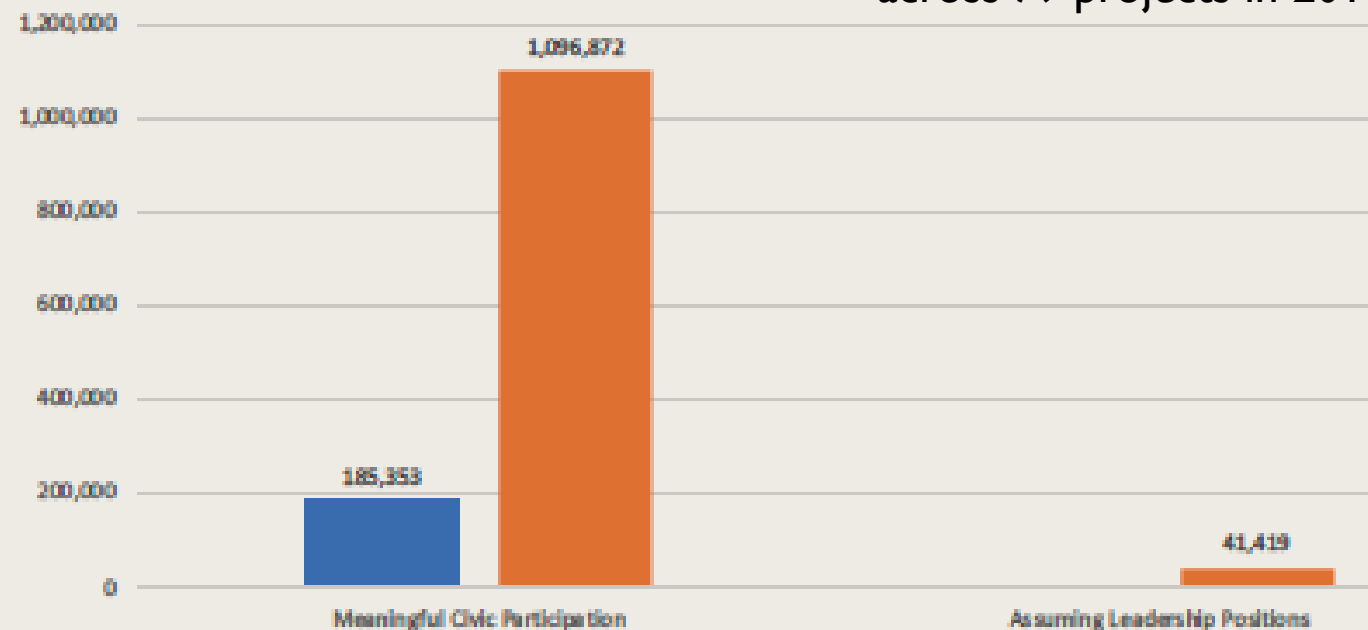
DISAGGREGATION TO DECISION-MAKING

- **“Meaningful”** i) **participation** and ii) **leadership**.
- Participation refers to project **participants who attend a meeting** in a formal or informal space and are **able to contribute to decisions** in that space (i.e. they are able to voice their interests or demands publicly).
- Leadership refers to project participants who assume **positions that represent the interests of other groups or marginalized and excluded people** (e.g. secretary, treasurer, chairperson).

and % of people of all genders who have meaningfully participated in formal (government-led) and informal (civil society-led, private sector-led) decision-making spaces.

Citizens Exercising Meaning Participation and Assuming Leadership Positions

*across 79 projects in 2017



54% were women

49% were women

REPRESENTATIVENESS

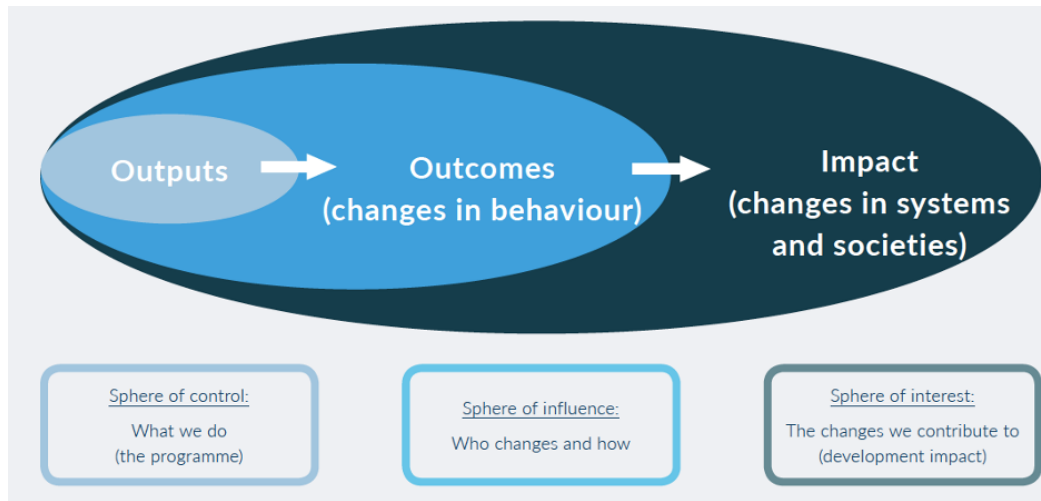
Journey for Advancement in Transparency, Representation and Accountability (JATRA), Bangladesh

- In 2015, at the 135 Ward Shava meetings, 48% of the participants from poor and marginalized households were women; in 2016, the figure had crept up to just over 51%.
- 25% of all demands were placed by poor and marginalized women in 2016, as compared with 19% in 2015.
- 38% of local committees included women representatives
- So, we can show how project actions contributed to greater **representativeness** of formal spaces, and even how this has improved year-on-year.

The Ward Shava resolution book allowed the project to trace which individuals and groups made recommendations and which were included in the budget. **29.5% of the budgets were allocated to women's demands.**



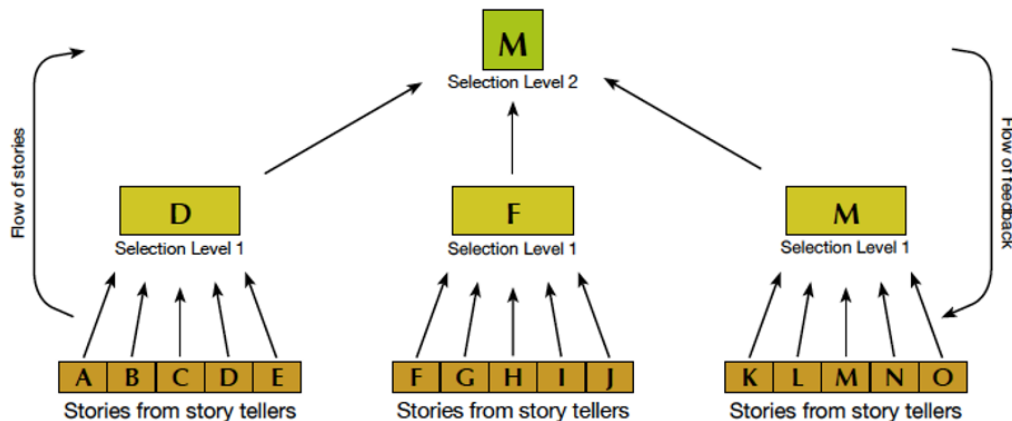
OUTCOME MAPPING



- Multi-level progress is defined through “**progress markers**” – like milestones for key actors the project wants to influence
- “Expect to see,” “like to see” and “love to see” outcomes for key actors, representing different depths of change
- *Accountability in Tanzania (AcT) program* found that Outcome mapping helped them capture the extent to which women attended, spoke out and set the agenda at meetings/stand for elections.
- Having separate progress markers for men and women helped capture nuances otherwise lost
- Requires a gendered focus in vision and mission statements as well as in choosing who you hope to influence (Zaveri, 2017)

MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

Figure 2. Flow of stories and feedback in MSC



- **Most Significant Change** is a form of participatory evaluation. You generate personal accounts of change and deciding which of these accounts is the most significant, and why.
- The three main steps are:
 - I. Deciding the types of stories that should be collected;
 - II. Collecting the stories and determining which stories are the most significant;
 - III. Sharing the stories and discussion of values with stakeholders and contributors.
- It's is chiefly about "**discovering what different people value**, through a structured and transparent dialogue process (Davies, 2020)."
- "Looking back over the last month, **what do you think was the most significant change** in [particular domain of change]?"
What do you think was the most significant change of all?"



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Discussion, Exchange and Wrap-up

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