Thailand’s Comments

1) Structure and content

Thailand appreciates the structure and content of the Version 2 of Zero Draft on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment.

2) Part 2, para 23 (reinforcing the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data)

In order to facilitate more accurate design and better targeting of policy action plans aimed at capacity building of women, Thailand proposes specific mention of importance of collecting sex-disaggregated data on female-headed households (e.g. education levels of head of households, including information on both formal and informal education levels), in para 23 as follows (words proposed for addition in green color):

“3. Reinforcing the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data. The Guidelines promote regular collection and use of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive statistics and indicators, in particular data on female-headed households, to improve accurate design and targeting of policy action plans aimed at empowering women and girls. Quantitative data will be complemented by qualitative data derived from women’s and men’s traditional, indigenous and local knowledge on more context-specific information including on attitudes and norms on which quantitative data is hard to collect but is indispensable for correct interpretation. Sound evidence enables informed decision-making and the development of evidence-based M&E systems and effective responses and policies.

3) Part 3, para 83 (agricultural inputs, advisory services and other productive resources)

Given the importance of fishery aquatic foods as affordable source of high quality proteins, often raised by small-scale food producers and family farmers, Thailand proposes to add specific mention of ‘fisheries’ and ‘aquatic foods’ in para 83 as follows (words proposed for addition in green color):

“Livestock and fisheries are key assets for rural households, often representing a wealth accumulation instrument, a buffer in case of crisis, as well as a key nutrient source for households. Depending of the cultural context, both women and men participate in the animal care, with women often taking more prominent role in the care of small livestock, and poultry fishery and aquatic foods”.