

Economy Indicators

Indicator	Rationale for Indicator	Definition Considerations	Possible Data Collection Strategy
<p>Rapid attempts by women to acquire cash, such as selling jewelry</p>	<p>Women seeking to sell valuables and personal goods, such as jewelry, is a sign of extreme financial stress and hardship within a household and can also be a precursor to mass displacement if the rapid cash acquired is used to fund their journey or those of a family member. If women in the communities being monitored begin selling their personal goods, it may be a sign that they are anticipating violence or conflict, and therefore will need cash on hand.</p> <p>Increases in child marriage and sex work are also negative coping strategies resulting from severe economic hardship during crises and instability which should also be monitored in relevant contexts. The increase of sex work (whether voluntary or forced) can also be a result of the increased presence of military or armed groups in the area.</p>	<p><i>Implementors will need to define a “rapid attempt to acquire cash.”</i></p> <p><i>Considerations and suggested definitions to tailor to the local context:</i></p> <p>“Rapid attempts by women to acquire cash” refers to women making quick decisions, usually due to financial stress, to get income for an immediate need, such as selling valuables.</p>	<p>Where common place monitoring is taking place, monitors at marketplaces and shops could be encouraged to pay close attention to vendors buying and selling jewelry and other secondhand goods to determine whether there is an increase in traffic in women seeking to sell valuable jobs. Consultations with local women’s groups could also identify context-specific ways to monitor this indicator.</p>
<p>Unemployment rate</p> <p><i>Disaggregated by gender and age</i></p>	<p>An increase or decrease in the unemployment rate could indicate an increase or decrease in violence or conflict, as this indicator likely correlates with availability of income.</p> <p>Disaggregation by gender and age will allow implementors to see specific shifts in the unemployment rate for different segments of the population. For example, across multiple conflict and fragile settings, researchers have documented how the loss of income, inability to marry due to financial hardship and the then loss of perceived manhood have contributed to young men joining armed groups as a way of reaffirming their masculinity.¹⁹ An increase in the youth male unemployment rate in particular could indicate an uptick in violence and conflict.</p>	<p><i>Implementors will need to define “unemployment rate,” with a definition relevant to the country context and which enables data collection.</i></p> <p>The World Bank defines “unemployment” as “the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment” and notes that “definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.”²⁰ In certain contexts, it may be important to consider that many existing measures of employment may lack a meaningful way to measure informal employment (such as women’s work in agriculture), may count people only working part-time or temporary jobs, and might not count people who want to work but cannot or do not seek work for a variety of reasons. If using existing employment or unemployment measures, these are factors to consider.</p>	<p>Implementors could be encouraged to keep track of unemployment figures, either by formally inquiring at local government offices (if that information is available) or through informally surveying local civil society groups who represent women or young people, or support people who are unemployed. Monitors could also monitor the media for news relating to closures of major employers.</p>