GLOBAL FORUM ON GENDER STATISTICS
30 September – 1 October 2021
Virtual

Eighth Global Forum on Gender Statistics[*]

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[*] This report is being issued without formal editing.

I.   Background and objectives

1.   The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), in collaboration with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, organized the 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics on 30 September – 1 October 2021, under the *Global Gender Statistics Programme* and the guidance of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)[2].

2.   The Forum brought together around 300 experts on gender equality and gender statistics, including 74 experts from national statistical offices, 26 from other government agencies, 22 from non-governmental entities, 79 from regional, and international organizations, and several students and experts from academia, civil society, media, private sector, and the donor community. Additional characteristics of participants include: 65% attended the Forum for the first time; 76% identified as female and 20% as male, while 4% preferred not to say. Finally, 54% were under age 45.

3.   The 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics was held virtually and was organized in plenary sessions covering the six "thematic areas":

   I.   Effective use of gender statistics and data for policy making and monitoring, including in times of crisis.
   II.   The value of time - Measuring gender equality through data on time use.
   III. Innovative approaches to manage gender data during crisis, a dialogue with selected African countries.
   IV.   Building forward better: gender statistics to guide the recovery and the SDGs decade of action.
   V.   Evidence on Violence against women – including during crisis.
   VI.   What's next? Paving the way forward for gender statistics

The Forum also featured a special performance by the UN Symphonic Orchestra.

4.   Sessions were organized to provide interactive discussions among panelists, aided by a moderator. Summaries of discussions during the various sessions are presented in section III of the report. Recordings of the Forum are available at the following link: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/genderstat-forum-8/participate.html.

II.   Opening remarks and keynote address

5.   The Director of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Mr. Stefan Schweinfest, noted that the Forum, with the theme of "Building forward fairer with gender data at the centre", was slated to discuss potential changes to the production of gender statistics in the context of the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on gender equality. He highlighted that the

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[2] The IAEG-GS is composed of experts from both national and international statistical offices and was established in 2006 to provide guidance to the *Global Programme on Gender Statistics*. UNSD is the secretariat of the Group. The Global Programme was mandated by the United Nations Statistical Commission to: develop and promote methodological guidelines in existing domains as well as in emerging areas of concern related to gender equality and women's empowerment; strengthen national statistical and technical capacity for the production, dissemination and use of gender-relevant data; facilitate access to gender-relevant data and metadata; and improve coherence among existing initiatives on gender statistics through international coordination.

Forum would provide an opportunity to take stock of best practices in measuring and monitoring critical gender concerns, including unpaid work, violence against women, intersecting inequalities from a gender perspective, as well as provide examples of innovative countries practices for the production of gender data, in integration and communication, and in mobilizing sustainable resources for gender data. He further restated UNSD's firm commitment to leading the development of gender statistics and monitoring progress toward gender equality globally since the mid-1980s, through the Division's: methodological work and setting standards for better gender data, including on measuring time-use and unpaid work; capacity building efforts in collaboration with many partners; flagship publications, including the World's Women, which has provided solid and objective evidence on the status of women compared to men worldwide, every five years, since 1991; gender data and indicators platforms, that have evolved over time and will be soon available in a new centralized UN gender data portal, a fully geospatially enabled system; and through UNSD's coordination role as the secretariat of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) since its creation in 2006.

6.   The Director of Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland, Mr. Georges-Simon Ulrich, also provided opening remarks at the Forum. He informed the Forum his office's long history of work on gender statistics, including on gender equality, as well as on related indicators and reports. He highlighted some ongoing gender statistics-relevant initiatives of the FSO towards modernization including in the area of data management aimed at establishing a data ecosystem for Switzerland with interoperable data; and how the FSO aims to become a center of excellence in data production, data management, and data science. The Director concluded by saying that modernization and dialogue are important pillars for national statistics offices, not only to provide evidence-based data and statistics for political and economic decision-making, but also to align their activities with the information needs of the society.

7.   The Forum featured a keynote speech by Mr. Tomas Gunnarsson, a gender photojournalist. The main message of the speech was to illustrate how media and images can play a powerful and crucial role in re-enforcing gender stereotypes and unconscious bias, or in challenging gender clichés and in promoting gender equality.

III.   Summaries of discussions by session

   (a)   Effective use of gender statistics and data for policy making and monitoring, including in times of crisis

8.   **Ms. Sylvie Durrer** (Federal Office for Gender Equality, Switzerland) chaired the session. The panel addressed the role of gender data and statistics as a key contributor to effective policy that *leaves no one behind* and discussed challenges, lessons learned and new partnerships that have emerged in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.

9.   **Ms. Hyeshin Park** (OECD) recalled the importance of evidence-based decision making and monitoring. Quality data and analysis including information on discriminatory social institutions matter for the development of gender transformative polices. Scarcity of gender data including on attitudes towards social norms, regularly produced to measure changes over time and allowing cross-country comparison remains a challenge.

10.   Ms. Aishath Shahuda (National Statistical Office of Maldives) highlighted the importance of identification of data gaps when assessing the existing structure of national gender statistics. She acknowledged the important role played by harmonized indicator frameworks, such

as the gender-relevant SDG indicators and the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators ([UNSD — Demographic and Social Statistics](#)). The panelist mentioned the crucial role played by strengthened partnerships among stakeholders during the pandemic, including with ministries in charge of administrative records, as well as detailed action plans to fill gender data gaps.

11. **Ms. Lina Salanauskaite** (European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)) took stock of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on gender equality and statistical operations. The speaker pointed out that NSOs (NSSs) need to continue in the modernization of data processes and systems to respond faster, more agile, and more flexible to new opportunities and challenges. Modernization of data processes and systems meet new user needs and ensure timely availability of quality information. The pandemic demonstrated the need for more frequently collected granular data for effective policymaking.

12.   **Mr. Stefaan Verhulst** (Govlab) added the importance of innovative NSOs to explore new ways of gender data collection and to integrate data from different sources. Continuous dialogue and strong partnership between data users and producers is crucial to reinforce the reputation of NSOs and trust in official statistics, as well as to showcase the value of data. He encouraged NSOs to further strengthen collaboration with a broad range of partners from public and private sectors to produce trustworthy and fit-for-purpose gender data for better decision-making by government, business, and the public at large.

13.   **Mr. Papa Seck** (UNWomen) explained that mobilization of financial resources requires demonstration of the value of data through adequate policy use, and formulation of data needs from different users' perspectives. He explained that the advancement of gender data value chains entails investments in measurement and statistical methodologies for new topics as well in analytical tools, consideration of non-traditional sources, and adequate dissemination and communication of results meaningful to non-experts. Donor funding is an important resource; however, greater importance lies in the mobilization of domestic financial resources.

(b)   The value of time - Measuring gender equality through data on time use

14.   The session was moderated by **Ms. Patricia Houle** (Statistics Canada) with panelists composed of experts from UN Expert Group on Modernizing Time Use Surveys (TUS) who shared information on latest methodological and operational developments as well as relevant country examples on the production of time use data. The outcome of the session was the promotion of fit-for-purpose production of time use data through modernization and development of light, practical, and flexible tools that are intended to improve the availability and frequency of the data.

15.   In her intervention, **Ms. Lubov Zeifman** (UNSD) highlighted the policy relevance of time use data and the crucial role that this information plays in national monitoring of SDGs indicators (disaggregated by gender) related to paid and unpaid care and domestic work, time spent on leisure activities, education, etc. She further elaborated on challenges of producing time use data including high financial and human resources resulting in a very low number of countries that have carried out this type of survey. Consequently, the Expert Group has developed a light instrument termed the *Minimum Harmonized Instrument* to promote harmonization of time use data collection among countries, while maintaining flexibility to national production. The work of the Expert Group in developing light, practical and flexible tools was appreciated as this would result in improved availability and frequency of time use data.

16.   Talking about the *Minimum Harmonized Instrument*, **Ms. Elisa Benes** (ILO) highlighted its ability to provide flexibility to countries to adapt it to their national contexts while also promoting international comparability of the data. She further indicated that a much reduced version of the questionnaire is being developed to gather essential time use data in post-crisis situation, and that further guidance is being developed on essential background information to be collected that is useful for household and person level disaggregation and analysis.

17.   Speaking about quality challenges for TUS, **Ms. Lisa Scanlon** (Australian Bureau of Statistics) identified those related to (i) sample selection given that how people use their time differs, depending on where they live (urban versus rural), and their age, (ii) survey timing (days of the week, and time of year), and (iii) mode of data collection, i.e., self-completion, interviewer collection, or multi-mode data collection.

18.   **Mr. Gueorguie** (Office for National Statistics, UK) noted that although digitization is part of modernization for improved timeliness and quality of time-use survey outputs, there is no one-size-fits-all approach given the diversity in country circumstances. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to countries adopting modern methods of data collection, such as internet-based self-response or telephone-based instead of traditional face-to-face data collection methods. Modernization of data collection has potential to provide timely information for fast and effective decision making.

19.   In his intervention about how his country managed to conduct a time use survey during the COVID-19 pandemic, **Mr. Juan Daniel Oviedo** (National Statistical Office of Colombia) highlighted an effective communications campaign to raise awareness about the importance of the survey. He indicated that the pandemic has affected women's and men's time use differently in Colombia, with women spending an additional daily hour of unpaid work compared to non-significant changes for men.

     (c)   **Innovative approaches to manage gender data during crisis, a dialogue with selected African countries**

20.   **Ms. Shaida Badiee** (Open Data Watch) moderated the session whose objective was to highlight challenges faced by panelist countries during the COVID-19 pandemic and innovative approaches adopted to manage the production and dissemination of gender data. As an outcome, the Forum took stock of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on statistical operations for data to assess gender equality and emphasized the importance of NSOs being innovative in terms of exploring new ways of gender data collection, including on-line and mixed data collection, as well as integrating data from different sources.

21.   **Ms. Meriem Ait Ouyahia** (PARIS21) indicated that many countries in the African region have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and are in need of technical support for improved collection, analysis, dissemination, and communication of data for gender analysis. She further highlighted that use of administrative sources alone or in combination with other sources for gender analysis is still a challenge in the region.

22.   In her intervention, **Ms. Caroline Gatwiri Mutwiri** (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics) indicated that some statistical activities were postponed in Kenya due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Kenya, however, has adapted new and innovative methods of data collection including being able to generate sex-disaggregated data through COVID-19 tracker surveys.

23.   **Mr. Tinashe Mwadiwa** (National Statistical Office Zimbabwe) mentioned that Zimbabwe relied on face-to-face interviews for data collection and lacked a reliable sampling frame to design an on-line or telephone data collection. Due to easing of COVID-19 related lock-down, country is collecting telephone numbers for building a sampling frame for use of telephone-based surveys.

24.   **Ms. Babalwa Nyangintsimbi** (Statistics South Africa) in her contribution mentioned that due to the pandemic South Africa leveraged technology for data collection (telephone interviews, web-based collection, and updating of the Geography Information Frame) in order to generate data for gender analyses, including spatially identifying vulnerable populations likely to be adversely affected by the pandemic.

25.   **Ms. Gloria Ama Akoto-Bamfo** (Ghana Statistical Service) talked about the use of citizen-generated data for information on gender-based violence especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

(d)   **Building forward better: gender statistics to guide the recovery and the SDGs decade of action**

26.   **Ms. Francesca Grum** (UNSD) chaired the session that discussed the power of data on intersecting inequalities from a gender lens to accelerate delivery on the Decade of Action and the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic with its differentiated impacts.

27.   **Ms. Maria Isabel Cobos Hernandez (**UNSD) stressed the power of granular data to enable in depth understanding of differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life, and to shed light on intersecting factors, including gender and ethnicity and gender and international migration. She further pointed out that when data are georeferenced and geographical information and statistics are visualized together on maps to identify patterns, trends, and outliers, they uncover overlapping inequalities. The speaker highlighted the tremendous progress in data availability over the years, which mainly results from grater disaggregation, particularly by age groups. However, persistent data gaps remain in important areas hindering well-thought and evidence-based policy designs. She suggested to improve availability of granular data and to set standards to enable production of comparable data across countries through the development of flexible models, driven by countries' needs.

28.   **Mr. Oussama Marseli** (Statistical Directorate, Morocco High Commission for Planning) addressed the need for specific tools to address the gender-differentiated impacts of COVID-19 related to migration based on an example from the Moroccan NSO in data collection on gender-specific data on migration issues. He recommended designing, producing, and analyzing data addressing gender implications of COVID-19 on migration to better respond to needs during and after the pandemic.

29.   **Ms. Alison Bryant** (AARP) explained the uniqueness of issues, information needs and gaps around data on older women. The speaker highlighted the power of data granularity to address intersecting inequalities from a gender lens. The power of advocacy through improved utilization of gender data by diverse user groups was also highlighted.

30.   **Ms. Antonietta Mira** (Università della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano) recommended the collection of personal data with the sex dimension by default to enhance utilization of data for the development of ethical and fair outcomes of more gender-responsive, resilient, and inclusive

policies. Having data disaggregated by default by sex extraordinarily increases its potential uses, prolongs its life, and therefore reduces the overall expense of data collection activities.

31.   **Ms. Eva Biaudet** (National Council of Women in Finland) pointed out that the pandemic further demonstrated the need for and importance of the collection and use of data disaggregated by sex and the importance of data granularity for effective policymaking. She highlighted that policy makers rely on disaggregated data, when drawing attention to intersectionalities for targeted policy making addressing specific needs and particular precarious situation concerning different (vulnerable) social groups. The speaker further flagged the important role media and communication specialists play to avoid promoting stereotypes and gender cliches for both women and men.

(e)   Evidence of violence against women – including during crisis

32.   **Ms. Angela Me (**UNODC) chaired the session. This panel discussion addressed the use of multiple data sources to obtain a comprehensive picture of violence against women and reflected on lessons learned from evidence (or lack of) on violence during COVID-19 with a view to strengthening VAW information systems.

33.   **Ms. Claudia Moreno (**WHO) discussed the need for additional international standards on VAW statistics. She pointed out that policymakers, researchers, professionals in different fields as well as the public needs statistics on gender-based violence to create mechanisms minimizing violence, helping victims, increasing information, and changing attitudes. Further investment is required to increase the frequency of data collection and to achieve harmonization in collection methods based on international standards.

34.   **Ms. Ola Awad** (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, State of Palestine) demonstrated based on an experience conducting a VAW survey in Palestine that the collection of VAW data is sensitive. If not conducted appropriately, it can put other household members at risk of violence. She highlighted that both partners' perspectives need to be considered in data collections in a way that doesn't increase the risk of violence within the household. Further analysis and statistical methods and guidelines are needed to understand the root causes of violence.

35.   **Ms. Catherine (Katie) Kaukinen** (University of Central Florida) explained that the COVID-19 pandemic increased the demand for data on extent and prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence. The speaker recommended the establishment of comprehensive gender data systems, fully or partially integrated, for better connected and complemented traditional and new data sources. For instance, she discussed the system behind measuring and monitoring VAW in all its forms and promoted a VAW statistical system bringing together surveys data, service data, citizens generated data, admin data and other data sources. While this system may not yet be fully connected, she recommended to harmonize the system to the extent possible.

36.   **Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen** (Statistics Finland) explained that the COVID-19 pandemic increased the need for data on gender-based violence to provide adequate help services. This demanded cooperation with different stakeholders to provide comprehensive and timely information, funding, and the identification of actions to prevent VAW. The speaker stressed that information obtained through different datasets is needed to demonstrate the extent of VAW in society, to monitor the effectiveness of measures to eliminate violence, and to identify data gaps. She also recommended the collection and analysis of data on the men's perspective and men's

experience of violence (as both perpetrators and victims) as well as their attitudes and behaviors towards violence to identify potential root causes.

        (f)   What's next? Paving the way forward for gender statistics

37.   The session was moderated by **Ms. Iliana Vaca Trigo** (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) and focused on advancements in gender statistics, including in emerging areas, as well as innovative approaches addressing gender data, integration and communication highlighting the central role of gender statistics across statistical systems. The session highlighted the fact that, while linkage of data across different sources is a path forward for several areas of gender concerns, integration should be encouraged as long as data sources are considered complementary and not substitutes for each other. Integration should also be stirred as long as users are informed about potential quality issues with non-traditional data sources particularly when data are initially collected for non-statistical purposes.

38.   In her intervention about areas of progress on gender data and of improvement needed to leave no women and girl behind, **Ms. Linda Laura Sabbadini** (Italian Statistical Institute-ISTAT) credited the Beijing conference for initiating the systematization of gender statistics at national and international levels as governments agreed to address gender policies and related actions to address gender inequality. She further indicated that the Global Forum on Gender Statistics has significantly contributed to improving gender statistics, including through the production of the minimum set of gender indicators that has helped inform the SDG indicators. She called for a global survey of gender statistics programmes to assess progress made since 2012.

39.   **Mr. Andres Vikati** (Economic Commission for Europe) identified as emerging gender issues for which guidelines are being developed in the ECE region: power and decision-making in the household, gender-in-trade, gender identify, as well as the differential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and men. He also emphasized that linkage of data across different sources is the way forward for many areas of gender concern and the pandemic has heightened the urgency for this.

40.   **Mr. Ingmar Weber** (Qatar Computing Research Institute) addressed opportunities and challenges of using Big Data to bridge gender data gaps and provided examples of its use to measure digital gender gaps. His intervention related to the powerful use of alternative data sources (e.g. qualitative social media data from Google, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) to complement existing gender data collection and to fill in gender data gaps.

41.   **Ms. Paloma Merodio Gomez** (INEGI, México) gave examples of integration of traditional and non-traditional data sources including geospatial information systems, and other innovative data sources in Mexico to generate data for gender analysis.

42.   **Ms. Carmelle Terborgh** (ESRI) talked about the partnership between UNSD and ESRI to develop and publish the World's Women 2020 report using the ArcGIS technology rather than in paper format. This has made the publication interactive and with additional mapping capability of the information of interest.

IV.   Closing summary of conclusions

43.   Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) and MsKatja Branger (Swiss Federal Statistical Office) presented the main outcome of the Forum as part of the closing.

<u>Progress has been made but persistent gender data gaps remain a challenge</u>

The Forum,

Acknowledged the **progress made since the 4th World Conference on Women (Beijing Conference)** and the role of the conference in pushing the development of gender statistics in the world: from a gender-blind approach in statistics to gender statistics at the core of the gender mainstreaming for policy-making and evaluation. Also welcomed the progress observed on gender data availability particularly during the last decade, when gender data increased by 10-fold at the global level and more and further disaggregated data have become available.

Recalled the importance of evidence-based decision making and monitoring. Quality data and analysis including information on discriminatory social institutions matter for the development of gender transformative polices. However, **scarcity of gender data** including on attitudes towards social norms, regularly produced to measure changes over time and allowing cross-country comparison remains a challenge. It also pointed out persistent and **serious data gaps** in areas that hamper a well-thought and evidence-based policy design on important areas of gender concern and on vulnerable population subgroups such as: intrahousehold power and decision making; violence against women (VAW) in all its forms; gender differentiated impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, in terms of incidence and outcomes; the experiences and perspectives of men; experiences and challenges faced by older persons; as well as by indigenous peoples.

Highlighted the **power of data granularity to address intersecting inequalities** from a gender lens. Policy makers rely on disaggregated data drawing attention to intersectionalities for targeted policy making addressing specific needs and issues concerning different social groups. Thanks to available disaggregated information, the particularly precarious situation and vulnerability of diverse groups was emphasized, such as migrant women, older women and indigenous and afrodescendent women. In this context, the power of advocacy through improved utilization of gender data by diverse user groups was highlighted.

Took stock of the impact of the **COVID-19 pandemic** on gender equality and on statistical operations and of the renewed global awareness that NSOs (NSSs) need to continue to **modernize data processes and systems**, to make them more agile, flexible, and able to adapt faster to new opportunities and challenges, for instance during crises, to respond to new user needs and to ensure that quality information is **timely available**. In this context the Forum also emphasized the importance of NSOs being innovative in terms of exploring new ways of gender data collection as well as integrating data from different sources. It pointed out that the pandemic further demonstrated the need for and importance of the collection and use of data disaggregated by sex and the importance of data granularity for effective policymaking.

Acknowledged the important role played by **harmonized indicator frameworks**, such as the gender relevant SDG indicators and the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators ([UNSD — Demographic and Social Statistics](#)), to measure and monitor progress towards gender equality; and the crucial role played by **strengthened partnerships among stakeholders**, including with ministries in charge of administrative records during the pandemic, as well as detailed action plans in order to fill gender data gaps.

<u>Building forward fairer/more equal with gender data at the centre</u>

The Forum,

Encouraged NSOs to **further strengthen collaboration with a broad range of partners** from public and private sectors to produce trustworthy and fit-for-purpose gender data for better decision-making by government, business and the public at large.

Acknowledged the **role of local governments, civil society organizations and NGOs** in the collection of gender data – as people are more likely to connect with local organizations who are in their communities and understand their cultural context best. Community engagement is indeed a useful mechanism towards achieving an understanding of where gender parity is lacking or needs enhanced interventions. The power of granular data at subregional and local level was also acknowledged, in particular when **georeferenced information, geographical information and statistics** are visualized together on maps to identify patterns, trends, and outliers.

Promoted **fit-for-purpose gender data production**: using traditional data sources, in particular in their "modern version", relying on **lighter instruments**, to promote minimum harmonization across countries and give **more flexibility to national production**. In this regard, the *UN Expert Group on Modernizing Time Use Statistics* (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/time-use-expert-group/) was praised for their efforts in developing light, practical and flexible tools, expected to improve the availability and frequency of time-use data. Online and mixed-mode data collection (in particular digital ones) were also valued as the way forward post pandemic.

Encouraged **the integration of traditional and non-traditional data sources** to fill in gender data gaps, while safeguarding data quality, data protection and confidentiality. Further, noted that data integration is necessary for the delivery of a holistic approach to integrated public policies. Took note of many examples in using alternative sources to complement existing gender data collections. For instance, social media data from Google analytics, Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn can be used to supplement traditional sources on gender statistics such as surveys and registers. Moreover, modeling can be used to fill data gaps. Other examples of integration include the use of techniques such as machine learning to extract data from traditional sources and complement non-traditional sources such cell phone data, satellite data, private sector data, to assess women's access to services. These sources can often provide more timely information. Further noted that reliance on earth observation data has become more imbedded in the work of NSOs. However, it was also noted that users should be made aware of potential quality issues with non-traditional data sources especially when data are initially collected for non-research purposes. Finally, encouraged integration of multiple data as long as data sources are considered as complementary and not substitutes to each other. Also recognized that the linkage of data across different sources is a path forward for several areas of gender concern, such as measuring gender-in-trade, migration, and mobility. Integration of data sources (macro-micro levels) was already under way and the pandemic has accelerated those initiatives and underlined the need for progress in these areas.

Recommended the establishment of **comprehensive gender data systems**, fully or partially integrated, where traditional data are better connected and complemented by new data sources. For instance, it discussed the system behind measuring and monitoring VAW in all its forms and promoted a Violence Against Women statistical system bringing together surveys data, service data, citizens generated data, admin data and other data. While this system may not be fully connected, it should be harmonized to the extent possible. Bringing information from multiple data sources together will lead to improved understanding of VAW in all its forms.

Recommended **collecting personal data with the sex dimension by default** to enhance utilization of data. Having the data disaggregated by default by sex extraordinarily increases its

potential uses, prolongs its life, and therefore reduces the overall expense of data collection activities. Ethical and fair outcomes of more gender-responsive, resilient, and inclusive policies can be facilitated by the collection of data with the sex dimension, by default.

Further promoted the systematic **mainstreaming of a gender perspective** in all phases of planning, production and usage of data and statistics, in all statistical areas, building on the ongoing work at the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the UN Statistical Commission. Establishing data partnerships and collaboratives in various fields will facilitate the integration of a gender perspective throughout the official statistical system.

Recognized the importance of a **continuous data user-producer dialogue** to better understand and formulate what are the data needs (what are the questions we want to address); to agree on new issues or concerns to be measured and monitored; as well as to improve data literacy for increased data utilization. A strong partnership between data users and producers is crucial for reinforcing the reputation of the NSO and trust in official statistics as well as to showcase the value of data.

Flagged in particular the important **role media and communication specialists** play in order to avoid promoting stereotypes and gender cliches for both women and men. Editors and producers should analyze their media products through a gender lens and be mindful/aware of how they are portraying women and men. Further, "*all groups should be included without making it obvious*". This goes beyond gender and covers ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, and age.

Recommended the **collection and analysis of data on the men's perspective and men's experience**. In particular, in the context of measuring violence, statistics should be produced on men as perpetrators but also as victims of violence from other men, as well as on their attitudes and behaviors. Men's perspectives need to be considered in data collections in a way that doesn't increase the risk of violence within the household. The collection of VAW data is sensitive, and if not done appropriately can put other household members at risk of violence. Further analysis and statistical methods and guidelines are needed to understand the root causes of violence.

Requested adequate **funding for gender statistics programmes**. Mobilization of financial resources require demonstration of the value of data through adequate policy use, and formulation of data needs from different users' perspectives. Advancing the gender data value chain entails investments in measurement and statistical methodologies for new topics as well in analytical tools, consideration of non-traditional sources, and adequate dissemination and communication of results meaningful to non-experts. Donor funding is an important resource; however, it can only be a portion of the solution. Greater importance lies in the mobilization of domestic financial resources.

Stressed the need for developing and **strengthening national institutional capacity and skill sets** as NSOs and NSSs continue to modernize data systems to generate nationally coordinated public data that are fit for purpose, open, interoperable, and as they strive to empower policymakers, planners and decision-makers to understand and use these data effectively.

Commended the work of **UNSD and the IAEG-GS** and its Chairs under the Global Gender Statistics programme over the past 15 years, since the Group of Expert was establishment in 2006, and praised the experts for their dedication in improving the methods to measure gender equality; strengthening the evidence to support decision making on gender issues; supporting countries in their efforts to improve their gender statistics programmes; identifying the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (later used to select global SDG gender indicators) and broadcasting national gender statistics at the global level; and ensuring coordination among the many

stakeholders working on gender data at the international and regional levels, to avoid duplications, optimize resources and share a common vision on priority areas of work.

Called for a **global survey of gender statistics programmes** around the world, undertaken by UNSD and the IAEG-GS, to assess the current status of gender statistics and to take stock of progress, or lack of, since the last comprehensive survey was conducted in 2012.

Welcomed ongoing **methodological work** on measuring emerging topics intersecting with gender such as gender identity, trade, environment and the digital gender divide. Further recommended the development of UN Statistical Guidelines on the use of big data for gender analysis; on producing statistics on men's perspectives and experiences; on integrating different data sources to establish an integrated gender statistics system; and on measuring stereotypes.

Expressed gratitude to the Government of Mexico -INEGI for reporting the conclusions and recommendations of 8GFGS at the 3rd UN World Data Forum, in Bern, Switzerland, on 3-6 October 2021 and welcomed the reporting of key recommendations by UNSD to the UN Statistical Commission at its 53rd session in March 2022.