

**Summary of discussion and conclusions\***

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\* This document was formulated without formal editing.

## **I. Background, objectives and organization of the meeting**

1. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS),<sup>1</sup> was established in 2007 and is comprised of gender statistics and policy experts representing national, regional, and international institutions. The IAEG-GS was set up to promote collaboration among key stakeholders, discuss and agree on priority areas to strengthen gender statistics and fill in gender data gaps, in a coordinated manner. As mandated by the Statistical Commission in 2012 through decision 42/102, the work of the Group was expanded to include, inter-alia, (a) developing methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics; (b) serving as the coordination mechanism for the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including by convening annual meetings of the Group; and (c) biannually contributing to the Global Forum on Gender Statistics.
2. The [18<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IAEG-GS](#) was held virtually from 3 to 5 December 2024 and had the following objectives:
  - a) Review progress on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission;
  - b) Showcase innovative initiatives in gender statistics for improved assessment of the status of women and girls in select countries, regional commissions, and international agencies;
  - c) Review progress made on methodological work on violence against women;
  - d) Advance understanding of the gender dimensions and measurement challenges in care and well-being, including in the context of Beyond GDP and the Global Digital Compact under the Pact for the Future;
  - e) Learn about the work of the Friends of the Chair Group on Social and Demographic Statistics; and
  - f) Agree on activities for 2025 including the 10th Global Forum on Gender Statistics.
3. The meeting was attended by gender statistics experts representing international, regional, and national institutions that are part of the IAEG-GS as well as experts working in the areas of trade statistics and national accounts in selected countries. Participants included 46 experts from 21 national statistical offices (Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, United States, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe), 10 experts from Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA), 30 experts from 14 international organizations (FAO, ILO, ITU, OECD/Paris21, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNODC, UNPD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO and the World Bank), and 9 experts from UNSD, the Secretariat of the IAEG-GS . See Annex I for the list of participants.

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<sup>1</sup> Current members of the Group include the National Statistical Offices of 21 countries, namely, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Philippines, South Africa (Chair), Switzerland, Uganda, United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, and the following organizations: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Labour Office, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Pacific Community, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Population Division, the United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Statistics Division (Secretariat), the United Nations entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, the World Health Organization and the World Bank Group.

4. The meeting was held virtually and in accordance with the sequence listed on the agenda (see Annex II). It was facilitated by UNSD and the IAEG-GS' co-chair, Mr. Solly Molayi from Statistics South Africa, who delivered opening and closing remarks.

## II. Summary of discussions

### Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission

5. The United Nations Statistics Division presented an analysis based on the reports discussed and decisions made at the 55th session of the Statistical Commission and highlighted priorities for the 56th session. The increasing integration of a gender perspective across the Commission's agenda was highlighted, with varying levels of depth. While some areas, like climate change and business and trade statistics, demonstrated deliberate efforts, others referenced gender considerations more lightly, underscoring the need for further mainstreaming, particularly in non-social statistical domains. Looking ahead, the 56th session will include new or revised statistical standards that are important for gender statistics such as the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses revision 4, the System of National Accounts 2025, the Recommendations on Statistics for International Migration and Temporary Mobility, an update on the revision of the Handbook on Household Surveys.
6. UNSD also introduced a new [data story](#) based on the 2022 Global Survey of National Gender Statistics Programmes, now available on the Global Gender Hub. Collaboration opportunities for regional data stories were also encouraged to deepen practical applications.
7. ECLAC briefed the Group about the [Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production in Latin America and the Caribbean](#). The document aims to provide a methodological and conceptual tool for the incorporation of the gender perspective in the production of official statistics, mainly in priority areas. The document covers topics such as conceptual frameworks, regulatory frameworks, statistical system institutional arrangements, guidance for the different phases of the statistical process, and regional challenges.
8. In the context of mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission, the IAEG-GS was updated on gender-related activities of the UN Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics (UNCEBTS). The Task Team on International Trade Statistics (TT-ITS) is developing the Handbook on Integrating Business and Trade Statistics (HIBTS), which includes a dedicated section on integrating gender into business and trade statistics. The White Cover version of this handbook is scheduled for discussion at the 56th session of the Statistical Commission. Additionally, the Task Team on Business Dynamics, Business Demography, and Entrepreneurship (TT-BDBDE) is drafting a document on relevant indicators for integrating gender in business and trade. The UNCEBTS is also building a global online repository to share country practices on business and trade statistics, including a section for practices on mainstreaming gender in trade statistics.
9. Additionally, the Group shared updates on recent initiatives to integrate a gender perspective into climate change statistics. The Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS), presented their efforts to integrate gender-sensitive indicators into the [Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators](#), particularly building on the indicators from the Asia-Pacific set of gender and environment indicators developed by UN Women-AP and ESCAP through several regional consultations with Member States and international agencies such as UNEP and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The

EG-ECCS is also collecting country experiences in integrating a gender perspective into climate change statistics and has proposed establishing a sub-group on gender and climate to work closely with the IAEG-GS and its Advisory Group. The sub-group, inter alia, will further test and refine the indicators that require gender and climate change statistics and will review and provide input on the guidance note being developed by the IAEG-GS at a later stage. The Group was also briefed on a new Development Account Project led by UNEP and UNSD, which will provide an opportunity to advance this work through comprehensive methodology and indicator reviews, along with testing in five selected participating countries.

10. ESCAP subsequently presented its efforts to measure the gender-environment nexus in the Asia-Pacific region, highlighting collaborative initiatives with UN Women-AP. These initiatives aim to identify information needs, develop indicators to assess the gender-climate change relationship, support national policies, document statistical processes and outcomes, and disseminate materials for policy advocacy.
11. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) presented its work on gender and climate change statistics, focusing on the Compendium on Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) and gender-disaggregated data. The PSA compiles environmental accounts to support national development and international frameworks. Key initiatives include the inclusion of gender data on climate-related health issues and the Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS). Moving forward, the PSA plans to enhance data collection, improve coordination with partner agencies, and explore new data sources, including administrative and big data.
12. The Group discussed progress made by the Advisory Group on the preparation of the guidance note for mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics, led by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia. The note outlines how climate change disproportionately affects women, particularly marginalized groups, exacerbating gender inequalities. It describes frameworks and indicators, such as the SDGs and Sendai Framework, to assist countries in addressing these issues in their statistics. The document highlights the impacts of climate change on women, including gender-based violence, disrupted health services, and loss of livelihoods, and incorporates national case studies. Next steps include revising the document based on feedback from IAEG-GS members, with the goal of finalizing it by the next meeting of the Group. During the discussion participants shared related materials.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> See for example: the [European Institute for Gender Equality Green Deal and Gender Equality](#); [Pan-Arctic Report on Gender Equality in the Arctic](#)

## Topics in focus

### Statistics on violence against women

13. UN Women, WHO, and UNFPA presented updates on progress towards common methodologies for measuring technology-facilitated violence against women, focusing on addressing methodological gaps and refining data collection tools. Key developments included engagement with regional working groups<sup>3</sup>, updates to the WHO multi-country study questionnaire, and ethical and safety guidelines. Agencies emphasized challenges in standardizing measures across contexts, addressing technology access disparities, and capturing nuanced perpetrator roles. The Group called for further collaboration of the relevant agencies on surveys, cognitive testing, and development of a statistical framework that balances global consistency with local relevance.
14. WHO provided an update on global, regional, and national prevalence estimates of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, highlighting efforts to support the reporting of SDG indicators 5.2.1<sup>4</sup> and 5.2.2<sup>5</sup>. Through collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence Against Women Estimation and Data, new prevalence estimates of physical and sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) for lifetime and past 12 months are planned for publication in 2025. The estimates include disaggregation of IPV by type (physical and sexual) and 12-month non-intimate partner sexual violence prevalence. Key highlights included expanding global data coverage, challenges in data gaps, and the country consultation process to ensure quality and comparability. The new estimates were welcomed by the Group.
15. The ILO provided updates on statistics related to work-related violence and harassment, following the mandate from the 21st ICLS to develop statistical standards on this issue. A preliminary questionnaire designed by the ILO to gather information on the nature, context, impact, and reporting of such violence was piloted in Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, and Senegal<sup>6</sup>. Additionally, a technical working group on measuring work-related violence and harassment will be established in 2025 to draft guidelines, which are expected to be presented at the next ICLS in 2028. Switzerland Federal Statistical Office shared new figures of sexual harassment in the workplace<sup>7</sup>. The Group strongly advised ILO to partner with UN-Women, WHO and UNFPA in the next steps of this work.
16. Participants of the meeting shared several documents and initiatives on the measurement of violence against women: [UN Guidelines for producing statistics on VAW](#), [UNESCWA Violence Against Women Survey Implementation Toolkit: Complete questionnaire for a stand-alone survey](#), [WHO Checklist for ensuring the quality of violence against women surveys](#), [UN Women and WHO Improving the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women](#), [WHO Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women](#), [UNFPA Six golden principles for interviewing women who](#)

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<sup>3</sup> Latin American Group of Experts on the measurement of gender-based violence against women and girls, Group of Experts on Gender Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians, Africa Gender Statistics Forum and Asia ad hoc Working Group on Technology-Facilitated Violence Against Women.

<sup>4</sup> Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.

<sup>5</sup> Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place

<sup>6</sup> [Tackling work-related violence and harassment: What data from three pilot surveys in West Africa reveal](#)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-103407.html> and [90903.pdf](#)

[may have experienced violence – kNowVAWdata](#), [UNICEF When Numbers Demand Action: Confronting the global scale of sexual violence against children](#), [UNESCWA Gender Statistics Initiative](#), [Bulletin Femicidal violence in figures. Latin America and the Caribbean - Urgent action to prevent and eliminate femicides](#), and Finland's studies on violence against women ([Costs of domestic violence in Finland \(LAKU\)](#) and [Progression of Cases of Violent Crime against Women in Criminal Proceedings](#))

## Care statistics

17. UNSD emphasized the critical importance of measuring and valuing care which has been recognized globally in the Beijing Declaration and the SDGs, particularly Target 5.4. The 9<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Gender Statistics emphasized care as a critical policy concern intersecting the three pillars of sustainable development and highlighted the need for robust data infrastructures, interdisciplinary collaboration, and improved data ecosystems to address care demands effectively. Time-use data, a cornerstone for measuring unpaid care work, have expanded globally, with 95 countries currently reporting data on SDG indicator 5.4.1<sup>8</sup>, yet most lack a sustainable model to produce this relevant information. Despite the considerable efforts of the global community, this indicator is still classified as tier 2. This Group encouraged all international partners to make every effort to increase the production and reporting of SDG 5.4.1 and corresponding Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (I.1 and I.2). In particular, a commitment from custodian agencies of SDG indicator 5.4.1, UN-Women and UNSD, to work towards upgrading this indicator to Tier 1, was called for.
18. UNSD also presented the recently endorsed [Guide for Producing Statistics on Time Use](#), which promotes modernization through technology and a Minimum Harmonized Instrument (MHI) to streamline and enhance time-use data collection, offering flexible solutions for national adaptation while maintaining quality standards. Supplementing the guide, UNSD is managing a [Time-use data resources hub](#) which includes material to support countries interested in measuring time-use.
19. The Group was also briefed on the work of the ILO on developing statistical standards for measuring care work (paid and unpaid). The 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) called on ILO to develop [guidance and tools to measure own-use provision of services](#) (unpaid domestic and care work) which, after extensive studies, was published in November 2023. During the 21<sup>st</sup> ICLS the topic of care was [covered in a room document](#). The ILO highlighted the increasing policy interest in care work and the call for development of statistical standards, which will be discussed at the 22<sup>nd</sup> ICLS in 2028.
20. OECD highlighted the importance of measuring social norms<sup>9</sup> to better understand care needs and dynamics. Findings from the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2023, which examines gender inequality in 180 countries through legal frameworks, social norms, and practices were shared with the Group highlighting significant disparities, with women bearing much more unpaid care work due to entrenched norms and limited legal support for shared caregiving. Key challenges include outdated time-use data, limited sex-disaggregated statistics, and scarce insights into caregiving norms. To address these gaps, planned research

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<sup>8</sup> During the discussion Statistics Finland shared the [results of their time use survey 2020 -2021](#) and the General Statistics Office of Vietnam shared the microdata of their time-use survey conducted in 2022

<sup>9</sup> Participants shared their work on measuring social norms: [UNICEF Gender norms and unpaid work UNDP 2023 Gender Social Norms Index \(GSNI\)](#), [World Bank Group Addressing social norms and gender norms to promote gender equality](#), and [Finland's Gender Equality Barometer](#)



in Southeast Asia and Latin America will explore caregiving dynamics through qualitative methods, such as focus groups and interviews, alongside quantitative surveys on caregiving practices and attitudes. The findings aim to inform policies that address inequality, promote formal care systems, and advance gender equality in caregiving.

21. Statistics Canada shared with the Group its care economy project launched in 2021 to address the growing demands for data on care from stakeholders, and policymakers, particularly due to population ageing, changing family dynamics, and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. A key output is a conceptual framework on the care economy including relevant statistical definitions in the Canadian context. Measuring the care economy is challenging due to siloed and inconsistent data, limited detail on paid care work, and difficulties in capturing diversity and intersectionality. To continue work on the care economy, Statistics Canada is planning the development of new data on unpaid care which includes a survey planned for 2026.

#### Pact for the Future and gender statistics

22. UNSD highlighted current UN initiatives that offer opportunities to enhance gender statistics, including the Pact for the Future and efforts to develop metrics beyond GDP. Adopted during the 2024 Summit of the Future, the Pact incorporates gender considerations across its chapters and reaffirms the commitment to empowering women and girls as essential for achieving the 2030 Agenda. Action 53 of the Pact calls for the development of a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement and go beyond the gross domestic product (GDP). Several initiatives align with this action, such as the SDG indicators framework, the 2025 update of the System of National Accounts (SNA), the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, and the work of the Friends of the Chair Group on Social and Demographic Statistics (FOCG-SD). The FOCG-SD is advancing efforts to strengthen social and demographic statistics, aiming to better capture societal dynamics and their interconnections with the economy and environment. This includes developing an overarching conceptual framework for social and demographic statistics.
23. OECD presented its work on measuring well-being with a gender perspective, highlighting the OECD Well-Being Framework established in 2011. This multidimensional framework addresses economic, social, environmental, and relational aspects, focusing on current living conditions and resources for future generations. Key findings from the "[How's Life](#)" 2024 report revealed gender-specific challenges: women face barriers in employment, health, safety, and unpaid work, while men experience higher risks of mortality and long paid working hours. Progress in narrowing gender gaps was noted, though some resulted from declining outcomes for both genders. The presentation emphasized the need for improved time-series data to evaluate policy impacts and continued efforts to develop statistical guidelines for well-being measurement.
24. Italy shared its extensive experience in conducting time-use surveys, starting in 1988 and aligning with European guidelines since 2002. In 2023, Italy piloted a "[light diary](#)" based on the UN Minimum Harmonized Instrument, introducing a simplified approach to reduce costs and enhance efficiency. This method used pre-coded activity schedules, eliminating the need for manual coding. The results demonstrated quality comparable to the full diary method, with consistent gender findings: women spend more time on household chores and care, and less on leisure than men. Looking ahead, Italy plans further innovations under the European Statistical

System project, including an intermediate light survey in 2028 and a full-time-use survey in 2033.

## **National and international developments and initiatives to strengthen gender statistics and close data gaps for monitoring gender equality**

### **Countries initiatives**

25. The meeting took note of most recent initiatives taken by Georgia, Uganda and Brazil, who shared their national perspectives on closing data gaps on gender equality.
26. Georgia shared its efforts to strengthen gender statistics, particularly in producing gender equality indicators at the municipal level. Since 1999, Georgia has published annual gender reports and conducted various surveys, including those on asset ownership, time use, and violence against women. Gender statistics have been integrated into the country's statistical work program since 2022. In 2023, Georgia launched an interactive portal for regional and municipal gender-disaggregated indicators, supported by the EU, Denmark, and UNDP. The portal features demographic data alongside indicators on businesses, violence against women, and education. Current initiatives include updating municipal-level gender statistics using data from the latest census.
27. Uganda's Bureau of Statistics presented its approach to integrating gender considerations into the 2024 National Population and Housing Census, conducted in May 2024. As the country's first digital census, it gathered data on key topics for gender statistics, including ICT ownership and access, land ownership, savings, community services, and gender-based violence. The census will inform five gender-specific SDG indicators and contribute data to 19 SDG indicators across various goals. The Bureau plans to disseminate the results at national, sub-regional, and local government levels, accompanied by thematic reports focusing on gender, education, and health.
28. Brazil IBGE showcased its efforts to integrate geospatial information into gender statistics, enabling a deeper understanding of gender disparities across diverse geographic contexts and supporting more precise identification of inequalities and barriers. Geospatial data has been instrumental in analyzing regional disparities and geographic scales based on specific phenomena. For example, the 2022 Demographic Census introduced innovative methodologies, including collecting data on people holding traditional knowledge where gender roles in labor are heavily marked. Spatial data has been used to highlight disparities in access to infrastructure and services, particularly for women and people with disabilities. Additionally, geospatial information has been employed to identify gender-differentiated mobility and transportation patterns. IBGE also utilizes geospatial tools for risk area mapping, identifying populations at environmental risk. The organization emphasized the value of the spatial dimension throughout the survey process—before, during, and after data collection—enhancing methodologies and expanding the thematic scope of statistical research. Future initiatives will continue leveraging geospatial tools to develop inclusive, gender-sensitive urban and regional planning solutions.



29. These national initiatives underscore the importance of integrating statistical and geographic information to enhance gender statistics and address data gaps. Other national initiatives were shared during the discussion<sup>10</sup>.

### Regional Commissions and custodian agencies

30. ESCWA briefed the Group on its support to Member States in advancing gender statistics, aligning efforts with global frameworks like the 2030 Agenda. Its initiatives include capacity building through e-learning platforms, workshops, technical consultations, and the production of key gender-focused publications, such as the [Arab Gender Gap Report](#) (published every five years) and guidelines on gender indicators. ESCWA has also developed tools like a regional gender statistics database and the [Ensaf gender statistics newsletter](#) to promote best practices among countries, alongside translating key resources into Arabic to enhance accessibility. Upcoming activities include regional workshops and updates to flagship publications, such as the 2025 Gender Gap Report and the Arab Gender Lens Pocketbook, further supporting Member States in closing gender data gaps.
31. ESCAP also shared some of their current efforts to promote gender data use for policy-making and develop training tools. In particular, ESCAP has been working with Fiji and Bangladesh to analyze existing data from civil registration records and demographic data to develop dissemination products for policy advocacy<sup>11</sup>. In addition, ESCAP jointly with UN Women-AP and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, developed an e-learning course on conducting Training of Trainers.
32. UN Women and PARIS 21 briefed the Group on the launch of the [Gender Data Outlook 2024](#) (GDO) at the World Data Forum in November 2024. Leveraging data from the 2022 Global Survey of National Gender Statistics Programmes, this report focuses on identifying areas where investments in gender data capacity are most needed and impactful, proposing country-specific interventions, and tracking progress over time. The GDO framework measures gender data capacity across four dimensions: enabling environment, data production, data accessibility, and data use, using a mix of quantitative and qualitative indicators. Findings reveal gender data capacity varies significantly across geographies and country income groups. Regular domestic funding is identified as a critical factor in improving gender data capacity. Key takeaways emphasize the need for tailored approaches to enhance gender data capacity and the importance of intentionality in achieving meaningful progress.
33. The [Strengthening Gender Statistics \(SGS\) project](#), presented and led by the World Bank, seeks to address gender data gaps in national statistical systems, enhancing the availability, quality, and use of gender statistics. By leveraging expertise across various World Bank teams—including the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), the Poverty and Equity Global Practice, and the Gender Group—the initiative provides targeted technical assistance in data production, analysis, and dissemination. Operating in 12 partner countries, primarily in West Africa, the SGS project supports gender-sensitive questionnaire design, survey methodologies, indicator calculation, and data publication. To date, the project has filled nearly 100 gender indicator gaps and published gender factbooks for countries such as Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, and Somalia. The project also promotes knowledge sharing through a community of practice with over 100 members, guidance

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<sup>10</sup> The Switzerland Federal Statistical Office shared their new publication on [Gender Equality](#).

<sup>11</sup> See for example: [Putting Data and Evidence into Action: An Intersectional Profile of Adolescent Pregnancy and Motherhood in Fiji](#) and [Putting Data and Evidence into Action: Target Groups for Addressing Disparities in On-Time Birth Registration](#).

documents, and training sessions for National Statistical Offices and World Bank staff. As it concludes its first phase in December 2025, the project plans to expand its scope to include more countries and topics, while also releasing a results brief summarizing its progress and lessons learned.

### 10<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Gender Statistics

34. Mr. Gogita Todradze, Executive Director of the National Statistical Office of Georgia (Geostat), announced that Georgia will host the 10th Global Forum on Gender Statistics in Tbilisi in October 2025, underscoring the significance of advancing gender statistics and promoting collaboration within the global statistical community.

## III. Summary of agreed activities

### 1. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission

Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
Analyse the inclusion of gender issues in Statistical Commission agenda	UNSD	Every year
Data stories on gender statistics in Global Gender Data Hub	UNSD and Regional Commissions	2025
<b>Climate change Statistics</b>		
Submit feedback to draft Guidance note	IAEG-GS	End of 2024
Finalise guidance note on climate change statistics, and Report back to the IAEG-GS	Colombia and Advisory group	Next meeting of IAEG-GS
Collaboration with EG-ECCS	Advisory group	Ongoing
Submission of guidance note on climate change statistics to the 57UNSC	IAEG-GS and UNSD	February 2026
<b>Business and trade statistics</b>		
Feedback to the UN Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handbook on Integrating Business and Trade Statistics (HIBTS)</li> <li>Indicators for integrating gender in business and trade</li> <li>Template to collect country experiences on mainstreaming gender in business and trade statistics</li> </ul>	Advisory group and IAEG-GS	Ongoing

### 2. Statistics on Violence against women

Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
Report progress on the statistical framework for TF-VAW	UN-Women, WHO and UNFPA	Next meeting of IAEG-GS
Prepare input for SG report to the 57UNSC on TF-VAW	UN-Women, WHO and UNFPA	October 2025
Volunteer to participate in the testing of materials	IAEG-GS member countries	Ongoing
Collaborate on work-related violence and harassment work, and report back	ILO, UN-Women, WHO and UNFPA	Ongoing

Discuss the update of the guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women	UNSD, WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, IAEG-GS	Q3 2025
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### 3. SDG 5.4.1

Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
Follow-up with secretariat of IAEG-SDG on conversion to Tier 1	UNSD and UN Women	Next meeting of IAEG-GS
Report existing data to SDG database	IAEG-GS member countries	As available

### 4. Care statistics to support people's well-being

Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
Continue joint efforts for methodological work on care measurement, including supporting country efforts to produce time-use data	UNSD, EG-TUS, IAEG-GS	Next meeting of IAEG-GS

### 5. Global Forum on Gender Statistics

Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
Initiate preparations for the 10th Global Forum on Gender Statistics	UNSD and Georgia	Q3 -2025

### 6. Secretariat's work

Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
Keep the Group apprised of opportunities to contribute to the FoC Social and Demographic and Beyond GDP initiatives	UNSD	Ongoing
Prepare report and conclusions of 18th meeting	UNSD	March 2025
Conduct periodical rotation of membership	Chair and UNSD	Next meeting of IAEG-GS

## Annex I: List of participants

	Country	Name	Position	Organization
1	Brazil	Ms. Carla Rodrigues Rocha	Technical Assistant of the Directorate of Statistical Research	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
2	Brazil	Ms. Dalea Soares Antunes	Thematic Coordinator of Gender, Social Relations, and Sexuality	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
3	Brazil	Ms. Gisele Carpio	Technical Assistant of the Directorate of Statistical Research	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
4	Brazil	Ms. Maria Lucia Franca Pontes Vieira	Technologist in Geographic and Statistical Information	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
5	Canada	Ms. Dana Wray	Senior Analyst, Diversity and Sociocultural Statistics	Statistics Canada (StatCan)
6	Canada	Ms. Karine Leclerc	Chief, Diversity and Sociocultural Statistics	Statistics Canada (StatCan)
7	Canada	Ms. Patricia Houle	Time Use Survey Manager, Diversity and Sociocultural Statistics	Statistics Canada (StatCan)
8	Canada	Ms. Tia Carpino	Analyst, Diversity and Sociocultural Statistics	Statistics Canada (StatCan)
9	Colombia	Ms. Ana Sofia Marino Gomez	Contractor	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
10	Colombia	Ms. Diana Isabel Osorio Cuevas	Coordinator of the Differential and Intersectional Approach Group	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
11	Colombia	Ms. Laura Catalina Garnica Tovar		Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
12	Colombia	Ms. Natalia Alonso Ospina		Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
13	Finland	Ms. Laura Lipasti		Statistics Finland
14	Finland	Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen	Senior Researcher	Statistics Finland
15	Finland	Ms. Sini Niinistö		Statistics Finland
16	Georgia	Mr. Gogita Todradze	Executive Director	National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT)

17	Georgia	Mr. Vasil Tsakadze	Head, Social Statistics Department	National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT)
18	Ghana	Ms. Dieudonnee Ankamah	Principal Statistician	Ghana Statistical Service
19	India	Mr. Ziaul Haque	Joint Director	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
20	Italy	Ms. Manuela Michellini		Istituto Nazionale de Statistica (ISTAT)
21	Italy	Ms. Maria Clelia Romano	Research Manager	Istituto Nazionale de Statistica (ISTAT)
22	Italy	Ms. Sara Demofonti	Head of Division	Istituto Nazionale de Statistica (ISTAT)
23	Italy	Ms. Tania Cappadozzi		Istituto Nazionale de Statistica (ISTAT)
24	Japan	Ms. Kiwa SOENO		Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
25	Jordan	Ms. Amani Judeh	Head of the Gender Statistics Division	Department of Statistics
26	Kazakhstan	Ms. Ainur Dossanova	Director of the Department of International Cooperation and Sustainable Development	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms
27	Mexico	Ms. Cynthia Elizabeth Belmares Ortega	Project coordination liaison	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
28	Mexico	Ms. Daniela Serrano Campos	Deputy General Director of Development, Analysis and Indicators	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
29	Mexico	Mr. Gerardo Durand Alcantara	Deputy Director General of Economic Administrative Records	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
30	Mexico	Mr. Lazaro Trujillo Hernández	-Director of Economic Statistics of Administrative Records	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
31	Mexico	Ms. Margarita Jesarela López Aguilar	-Director of Technical Coordination	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
32	Mexico	Ms. Norma Luz Navarro Sandoval	Director of Conceptual Design of Special Household Surveys	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)

33	Mexico	Mr. Ricardo Gutierrez	Deputy Director of International Trade Registers Conciliation	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
34	Moldova	Ms. Aurelia Spataru	Deputy Director	National Bureau of Statistics
35	Morocco	Ms. Bouchra Bouziani	Head of Social Statistics Department and National Focal point for Gender Statistics	High commission for planning (HCP)
36	Philippines	Ms. Bernadette Balamban	Division Chief in Charge of Gender Statistics	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
37	Philippines	Mr. Jayson Conti		Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
38	Philippines	Ms. Michelle Caranay	Statistician, Environment and Natural Resources Accounts Division (ENRAD)	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
39	South Africa	Ms. Desiree Manamela	Director Labour Statistics	Statistics South Africa
40	South Africa	Mr. Solly Molayi	Acting Deputy Director-General, Population and Social Statistics	Statistics South Africa
41	Switzerland	Ms. Katja Branger	Senior Statistician	Federal Statistical Office (FSO)
42	Uganda	Ms. Diana Byanjeru	Principal Statistician	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
43	United States	Ms. Amy Smith	Senior Demographer	Census Bureau
44	United States	Mr. Andrew W. Roberts		Census Bureau
45	Viet Nam	Ms. Nga Nguyen	Principle Statistician	General Statistics Office of Vietnam
46	Zimbabwe	Mr. Tinashe Mwadiwa	Education and Gender Statistics Manager	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
47		Ms. Sharita Serrao	Statistician	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
48		Ms. Dana El Soussi	Team Assistant	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
49		Mr. Mustafa Y.M. Khawaja	Statistician	United Nations Economic and Social



				Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
50		Ms. Nibal Idlebi	Acting Director, Statistics, Information Society and Technology Cluster	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
51		Ms. Fatouma Sissoko	Statistician	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
52		Ms. Pamela Kakande Nabukhonzo	Associate Statistician	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
53		Ms. Soomi Hong	Associate Statistician	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
54		Ms. Javiera Andrea Ravest Tropa	Senior Research Assistant, Social Affairs	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
55		Ms. Karen Garcia	Statistician	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
56		Ms. Maria Alejandra Lara		United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
57		Ms. Valentina Costa		Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
58		Ms. Veronica Boero		Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
59		Ms. Andonirina Rakotonarivo	Labour Statistician Rights, Migration and Skills Statistics Unit	International Labour Organization (ILO)
60		Mr. Kieran Walsh	Senior Statistician Department of Statistics	International Labour Organization (ILO)
61		Ms. Paloma Carrillo		International Labour Organization (ILO)
62		Mr. Nathan Menton		International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

63		Ms. Nehal Desai		International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
64		Ms. Carolin Beck		Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
65		Ms. Carrie Exton	Acting Senior Counsellor Centre for Well-Being, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity (WISE)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
66		Ms. Hyeshin Park	Gender Programme Co-ordinator Development Centre	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
67		Ms. Liliana Suchodolska		Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
68		Ms. Sophie Kenneally	Policy Analyst - Gender Statistics	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
69		Ms. Aurelie Acoca	Consultant	UN Women
70		Ms. Raphaelle Rafin	Policy Specialist	UN Women
71		Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli		United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
72		Ms. Rohini Sampooram Swaminathan		United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
73		Ms. Ramya Emandi		United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
74		Ms. Yu-Chieh Hsu	Policy Specialist (Research and Statistics)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
75		Ms. Ekaterina Poleshchuk	Programme Management Officer	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
76		Ms. Adriana Oropeza Lliteras		United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
77		Ms. Vladimira Kantorova	Senior Population Affairs Officer	United Nations Population Division (UNPD)

78		Ms. Yumiko Kamiya	Population Affairs Officer	United Nations Population Division (UNPD)
79		Ms. Jessica Gardner	Technical Lead, Violence against Women Data and Research, Asia and the Pacific Regional Office	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
80		Ms. Mengjia Liang	SRHR/MNH Strategic Information Advisor Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Branch	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
81		Ms. Petra Kynclova	Statistician	United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
82		Ms. Ana Maria Muñoz Boudet		World Bank (WB)
83		Ms. Anna Bornfert		World Bank (WB)
84		Ms. Heather Moylan	Senior Economist	World Bank (WB)
85		Ms. Valentina Costa		World Bank (WB)
86		Ms. Lynnmarie Sardinha	Technical Officer, Violence against Women Data, Estimation and Measurement	World Health Organization (WHO)
87		Ms. Francesca Grum	Assistant Director, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
88		Ms. Reena Shah	Chief of the Environment Statistics Section	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
89		Ms. Maria Isabel Cobos	Chief of the Social and Gender Statistics Section	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
90		Mr. Julian Chow	Chief of the Business Statistics Section	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
91		Mr. Emil Ivanov	Statistician	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
92		Ms. Iliana Vaca-Trigo	Statistician, Social and Gender Statistics Section	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
93		Ms. Indira Devi Persaud		United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
94		Ms. Lingyan Hu	Statistics Assistant, Social and Gender Statistics Section	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

95		Ms. Yechi Zhang	Fellow, Social and Gender Statistics Section	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
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## Annex II: Meeting Agenda

Agenda Item	Chair
<b>Opening</b> Welcome remarks – Mr. Solly Molayi, Acting Deputy Director-General, Population and Social Statistics, Statistics South Africa – Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD	
<b>Session 1. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission</b>  The session discusses the status of work of the Advisory Group on Mainstreaming Gender as well as planned activities of the Group. In addition, an update on the work of the Task Team on Business Dynamics, Business Demography, and Entrepreneurship (TT-BDBDE) of the UN Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics will be provided. Finally, the Group will discuss next steps.  <b>A) Review of progress</b> 1. UNSD on Gender in agenda items of the 55th session of the UN Statistical Commission– Ms. María Isabel Cobos, Chief of the Social and Gender Statistics Section 2. ECLAC on insights on the Guide for Mainstreaming Gender into the statistical process as a regional standard and developments of the Gender Equality Observatory – Ms. Karen García, Statistician, ECLAC 3. Task Team on Business Dynamics, Business Demography, and Entrepreneurship on progress so far in mainstreaming gender into business/trade statistics – Mr. Gerardo Durand, INEGI Mexico  Discussion	South Africa – Solly Molayi
<b>B) Gender and climate change statistics</b> 1. EG - Environment and Climate Change Statistics on integrating the gender perspective into the Global Set of Climate Change Indicators – Ms. Reena Shah, Chief of the Environment Statistics Section, UNSD 2. ESCAP on regional initiatives on measuring the gender-climate change nexus – Ms. Sharita Serrao, Statistician 3. Philippines country experience measuring gender-climate change issues – Ms. Michelle Caranay, Statistician 4. DANE Colombia on the guidance note for mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics – Ms. Diana Isabel Osorio Cuevas, Coordinator of the Differential and Intersectional Approach Group – <i>For discussion</i>  Discussion and conclusion	UNSD – Iliana Vaca
<b>Session 2. Initiatives to strengthen gender statistics</b>  This session presents innovative initiatives in gender statistics for improved assessment of the status of women and girls in select countries, regional commissions and international agencies.  <b>A) How are gender statistics integrated within national statistical data systems? - Countries in focus</b> 1. Georgia country experience on Gender Equality Indicators for Municipalities – Mr. Vasil Tsakadze, Head, Social Statistics Department	UNSD – Francesca Grum

<p>2. Uganda country experience on integrating gender throughout the entire census process – Ms. Diana Byanjeru, Senior Statistician</p> <p>3. Brazil on how geospatial information can strengthen gender statistics – Ms. Daléa Soares Antunes, Thematic Coordinator of Gender Social Relations and Sexuality</p> <p>Discussion</p>	
<p><b>B) Updates from Regional Commissions and custodian agencies</b></p> <p>1. PARIS21 and UN Women on the Gender Data Outlook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ms. Sophie Kenneally, Policy Analyst – Gender Statistics</li> <li>– Ms. Aurélie Acoca, Consultant</li> </ul> <p>2. ESCWA on support to member states in gender statistics – Mr. Mustafa Y.M. Khawaja, Statistician</p> <p>3. World Bank on Strengthening Gender Statistics project – Ms. Heather Moylan, Senior Economist</p> <p>Discussion</p>	UNSD – María Isabel Cobos
<p><b>Session 3. Topics in focus</b></p> <p>This session informs members of the IAEG-GS on progress made on selected topics of special interest, particularly methodological work on violence against women statistics, including technology-facilitated and non-intimate partner, and methodological work on care statistics.</p> <p><b>A) Statistics on violence against women.</b></p> <p>Presentations by:</p> <p>1. UNWomen, WHO, UNFPA on technology-facilitated VAW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ms. Raphaëlle Rafin, Programme Specialist</li> <li>– Ms. LynnMarie Sardinha, Technical Officer</li> <li>– Ms. Jessica Gardner, Technical Lead</li> </ul> <p>2. WHO on estimates of intimate and non-intimate partner VAW – Ms. LynnMarie Sardinha, Technical Officer</p> <p>3. ILO on statistics of work-related violence and harassment – Ms. Andonirina Rakotonarivo, Labour Statistician</p> <p>Discussion</p>	South Africa – Solly Molayi
<p><b>Session 3. Topics in focus (continued)</b></p> <p><b>B) Care statistics.</b></p> <p>Presentations by:</p> <p>1. UNSD on measuring care - Ms. Iliana Vaca Trigo, Statistician</p> <p>2. ILO on developing statistical standards on care work – Mr. Kieran Walsh, Senior Statistician</p> <p>3. OECD on Care and care economy – Ms. Hyeshin Park, Gender Programme Co-ordinator</p> <p>4. Canada on the care economy – Ms. Dana Wray, Senior Analyst</p> <p>Discussion</p>	UNSD – Francesca Grum
<p><b>Session 4. Pact for the Future and gender statistics</b></p>	UNSD – María Isabel Cobos



<p>Building on the conclusions from the 9GFGS, and the Pact for the Future, this session showcases national and international practices for measuring the broad field of care, wellbeing from a gender perspective.</p> <p>Presentations by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNSD on the Pact for the Future as a platform to strengthen gender statistics – Ms. Francesca Grum, Assistant Director</li> <li>2. OECD on Wellbeing and gender statistics – Ms. Carrie Exton, Acting Senior Counsellor</li> <li>3. Italy on the use of the MHI to generate wellbeing statistics with a gender perspective – Ms. Manuela Michellini</li> </ol> <p>Discussion</p>	
<p><b>Session 5: Conclusions of the 18th meeting and way forward</b></p> <p>Conclusions and agreements of the 18th meeting Announcement of 10GFGS – Georgia - Mr. Gogita Todradze, Executive Director Geostat</p> <p>Concluding remarks by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mr. Solly Molayi, Acting Deputy Director-General, Population and Social Statistics, Statistics South Africa</li> <li>– Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD</li> </ul>	<p>UNSD – Francesca Grum</p>