

ADVANCES IN MAINSTREAMING A GENDER PERSPECTIVE INTO
ALL STATISTICAL AREAS
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 56TH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL
COMMISSION

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Introduction

During the fifty-first session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2020, the Commission requested that a gender perspective be “adopted and integrated into all the agenda items of the Commission” (decision 51/115). In response to this mandate, the Statistics Division is evaluating how gender issues are considered during each session of the Commission, through the analysis of official reports, background documents, decisions, and side events.

The fifty-sixth session of the Statistical Commission illustrates a continuous commitment to mainstreaming a gender perspective across the three pillars of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), as well as cross-cutting issues.

The Statistical Commission adopted two key international standards—the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2025 and the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 4—alongside resolutions that were adopted by the ECOSOC. One resolution calls for the implementation of the 2025 SNA, and the other launches the 2030 World Population and Housing Census Round, urging all countries to conduct a census between 2025 and 2034.

The SNA 2025 represents a major advancement in the integration of gender and broader social considerations into economic statistics. In addition to updating the 2008 framework to better address globalization and digitalization, the revised SNA introduces chapters on sustainability and the measurement of well-being—including unpaid household service work, a key component of gender data. It also strengthens guidance on the distribution of income across households and stresses the importance of demographic disaggregation, particularly by sex, with a focus on labor statistics.

The Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Rev. 4) will serve as the global reference for demographic and social data collection over the next decade. Recognizing that censuses are critical for producing gender data, the updated recommendations emphasise inclusive approaches and encourage countries to adopt gender-sensitive planning and implementation. These guidelines reaffirm the role of censuses as a cornerstone of gender data systems and will be instrumental in guiding the 2030 round of censuses worldwide.

Additionally, concerning the SDG indicator framework, the Secretary-General’s report on SDG progress underscores the urgent need to accelerate action on gender equality. While none of the indicators under SDG 5 have yet been achieved, the report highlights that progress is still attainable with the right policy and investment choices. Gender data remains a critical foundation, and efforts to strengthen national statistical systems, particularly in areas such as gender-based violence, are central to this goal. The use of innovative and geospatial data is also emphasised as a key strategy to close data gaps and support gender-responsive decision-making across the 2030 Agenda.

Intentional efforts to mainstream a gender perspective are also evident in the development of statistical standards and guidance, including the *Handbook of Surveys on Individuals and*

Households: Foundations and Emerging Approaches and the *Handbook on Integrating Business and Trade Statistics*. In the area of environment statistics, targeted work is underway to strengthen gender reflection in the *Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators*, as well as to address the interlinkages between gender and energy.

List of Acronyms

ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EG-ECCS	Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics
IAEG-GS	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
NSO	National Statistical Office
NTA	National Transfer Accounts
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN Women	United Nations Organization for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Efforts to mainstream a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission, as reported during the 56th session of the Statistical Commission

Crosscutting Areas

Item	Description
<p>Agenda Item 3(c) Working methods of the Statistical Commission Items for discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Bureau of the Commission on the working methods of the Statistical Commission (official) outlines recent developments and activities under the areas of implementing the Economic and Social Council resolutions 2022/3 and 2024/2 in defining the role of the Statistical Commission in the broadened mandate, and the scoping and defining of data governance. The Bureau describes its intersessional work pursuant to decisions from its fifth-fifth session and invites the Commission to reflect on its role in the data ecosystem and give guidance on its role in data governance. In its introduction, the report also identifies the initiative to mainstream gender in all the Commission’s work (decision 51/115). In its decision 56/103, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Welcomed the report and the background document entitled “United Nations Statistical Commission: Implementing the 2022 Terms of Reference and remaining relevant in the United Nations system” prepared by the Bureau, and expressed its appreciation for the active engagement of the Bureau to strengthen its outreach and exchanges with other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, especially on topics where expertise and competences potentially overlap; • (b) Supported the Bureau in further exploring the fulfilment of Council resolution 2022/3 of 8 June 2022 regarding the broadened mandate of the Commission, while preserving the technical nature of the Commission.
<p>Agenda Item 3(d) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Items for discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Secretary-General on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (official), prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2024/312, contains details of the outcomes of a transparent and inclusive process that resulted in a revised version of the terms of reference of the consultative advisory board on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, as requested by the Statistical Commission in its decision 55/101. The revised terms of</p>

	<p>reference of the consultative advisory board on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics include measures to ensure fair gender and geographic representation on the board.</p> <p>In decision 56/104, the Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Expressed its appreciation to the Bureau and the Statistics Division for the transparent and inclusive consultation process in revising the terms of reference of the Consultative Advisory Board on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
<p>Agenda Item 3(e) Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Items for discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Secretary-General on the work on the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (official) includes an evaluation of SDG 5, to achieve gender equality. The report identifies The Gender Snapshot 2024, which describes the progress and continued challenges to addressing the gender equality objectives of the 2030 Agenda. While none of the indicators have been met, the Gender Snapshot 2024 stresses that it is possible with the right investment and policy changes; it also includes an outline of six key investment paths for policymakers to attain SDG 5. The report also describes the efforts of the fourteenth tranche of the Development Account to strengthen national statistical systems, with a focus on gender-based violence (among other areas).</p> <p>Rescuing the SDGs with Geospatial Information: How geospatial information can transform the production, measurement, monitoring and dissemination of SDG indicators (background) points to the potential of geospatial data to “rescue” the gaps in meeting the 2030 Agenda. The Data for Now initiative: Filling priority information needs through collaboration and innovation (background) further supports the use of geospatial data, identifying the World Bank’s Development Data Group’s Gender Enabling Environments Spatial Tool (GEEST) and the Space2Stats database, two public goods to be leveraged by Data for Now countries. Additionally, the Data for Now initiative has supported capacity-building efforts, with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) launching a capacity accelerator in sub-Saharan Africa that improved gender and minority diversity to use data effectively in policy and decision-making within climate and health.</p> <p>In its decision 56/107, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed the work of the Statistics Division, in cooperation with the United Nations system, in support of the follow-up and review of the

	<p>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024, the regular update of the Global Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Database, the modernization of the UNData portal and the work on data and metadata exchange;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressed its appreciation for the Data for Now initiative, aimed at strengthening capacity on data innovation in order to enhance the production and dissemination of data, and supported the establishment of a Data for Now trust fund, encouraged the inclusion of additional countries and welcomed the “Data for SIDS” project for small island developing States;
<p>Agenda Item 3(s) Regional statistical development Items for discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on cooperation for regional statistical development (official) reviews key areas of regional cooperation in the context of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statistics, highlighting capacity-building efforts to leverage emerging data sources and methodologies. Additionally, the Conference’s knowledge transfer network introduced collaborative spaces for national statistical offices around thematic areas, including the SDGs, women leaders in NSOs, care society measurement, and gender identity measurement. Incorporating a gender perspective in statistical production has also been a major focus for the Conference. Guides like the Methodological guide on time use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean and Guidelines for Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective in Statistical Production provide conceptual and methodological tools to support a regional standard of gender mainstreaming. In decision 56/121, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed mechanisms for strengthening interregional collaboration to exchange best practices, methodologies and innovations, building on successful initiatives, such as the knowledge transfer network, to foster dialogue and capacity -building in the region.
<p>Agenda Item 5(g) Statistics of human development Items for information</p>	<p>The Report of the United Nations Development Programme on statistics of human development (official) is a follow-up to its updates on the <i>Human Development Report</i> and human development indicators presented at the fifty-first session of the Statistical Commission. The report describes the UNDP-led technical expert group meeting focused on the gender inequality index, centred on methodological</p>

	<p>approaches for the experimental composite measures and the final proposal for twin indices addressing women’s empowerment and gender equality. The Human Development Report Office of UNDP also explored new composite indices which aim to capture broader dimensions of human development, including the gender social norms index and the aforementioned twin indices on women’s empowerment and gender equality. The Office also published the <i>The Paths to Equal: Twin Indices on Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality</i> with UN Women in 2023, outlining the twin indices in the context of a new multidimensional framework. In 2023, the Office also published the second edition of the <i>Gender Social Norms Index</i>.</p>
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Social Pillar

Item	Description
<p>Agenda Item 3(b) Population and housing censuses For discussion and decision</p>	<p>Censuses are foundational for producing gender data. The newly endorsed Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 4 (Draft) (background) not only strengthen this role but also highlight the need for inclusivity, with an emphasis on planning census operations through a gender-sensitive lens. These recommendations will guide the 2030 round of censuses globally. Notably, the revised Principles and Recommendations include a section on making censuses more inclusive and reflect significant efforts to mainstream a gender perspective throughout.</p> <p>In decision 56/102, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b) Acknowledged the efforts of Member States in conducting the 2020 census round, incorporating significant methodological and technological innovations, in particular by adopting digital technologies, georeferencing and the use of administrative data; • (c) Underscored the critical importance of population and housing censuses as an essential source of data for national statistical systems and for evidence-based policymaking and monitoring; • (d) Endorsed the fourth revision of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, commended the expert group that

	<p style="text-align: center;">had overseen and contributed to its preparation, and encouraged countries to begin its implementation</p>
<p>Agenda Item 3(f) Social and demographic statistics For discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics, stresses that social and demographic statistics are crucial for understanding and monitoring the well-being of individuals, communities, and societies. Recognizing this, the Statistical Commission tasked the Friends of the Chair Group to advance work on an overarching conceptual framework to strengthen the coherence of these statistics. This framework aims to harmonize concepts, definitions, and classifications, supporting more integrated and consistent data across social domains. In parallel, the group is working on developing an integrated data infrastructure aligned with the framework. This work is particularly relevant from a gender perspective as it facilitates intersectional analysis, allowing for more nuanced, comprehensive, and location-specific insights into how different social and demographic factors intersect, helping to uncover inequalities and inform better policy decisions. The report further points to the value of alternative data sources, including mobile phone data and citizen-generated data, to supplement official statistics in hard-to-measure areas that frequently impact marginalised communities, such as violence against women. The report also recommends a time-use dimension to national transfer accounts to enable gender analysis of unpaid household services. The background document Towards an overarching conceptual framework for social and demographic statistics echoes the value of NTAs to illustrate the economic contributions of women over their life cycle to inform more equitable and effective policy decisions. The report uses NTA insights from Maldives as an example of gendered differences in elderly living situations and Colombia as an example of gendered differences in unpaid work. .</p> <p>In decision 56/108, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Commended the Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics for advancing research on a conceptual framework and integrated data system for social and demographic statistics; • (c) Recognized the importance of the work of the group, in collaboration with partners including the Expert Group on Well-being Measurement

	<p>and the Network of Economic Statisticians, for monitoring well-being, going beyond gross domestic product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (d) Approved the 2025 work programme as contained in the report of the group, particularly the development of strategic recommendations and further research on a conceptual framework, while emphasizing the need to consider innovative approaches as well as country contexts, available resources and implementation capacity;
<p>Agenda Item 3(g) Migration statistics For discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Secretary-General on Migration Statistics outlines the revised Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility. The revised conceptual framework addresses several important issues related to the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility. The recommendations aim to support national policymaking by grounding the framework in policy areas that are relevant for statistics on international migration and temporary mobility, many of which are also highly relevant for advancing gender equality. These include areas such as labour mobility, access to services, protection of rights, and the well-being of migrants, all of which have distinct and important gender dimensions.</p> <p>Furthermore, the UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics - Task Force 3 Technical Report: Data Integration for Disaggregated Statistics on International Migration background document outlines the role of data integration in improving migration statistics, in accordance with the new conceptual framework on international migration and temporary mobility (as endorsed by the Statistical Commission in its 52nd Session). Data integration is accomplished through linking personal identification fields, such as sex, or age, across multiple data sources.</p> <p>In decision 56/109, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Endorsed the revised <i>Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility</i>, and highlighted the benefits of integrating migration data systems into broader population data systems; • (b) Welcomed the alignment of the revised Recommendations with other international statistical frameworks relevant to migration;
<p>Agenda Item 3(h) Work and employment statistics</p>	<p>The Report of the International Labour Organization on work and employment statistics (official) provides a summary of the key issues discussed during the</p>

<p>For discussion and decision</p>	<p>twenty-first International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Side events included discussion of informality and gender, and a special panel discussion discussed how to enhance measurement of social justice in the realm of labor, concluding that it is necessary to use existing social justice frameworks combined with qualitative data. The background documents Report of the Conference – 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2024) and Report I: General Report – 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2023) emphasise the ILO’s current work on informal/ unpaid work data. The reports outline the ILO’s “Beyond GDP” initiatives, including the refined SNA 2025, which aims to measure unpaid work and gender equality. The reports also highlight pilot tests with the projects <i>Engendering informality statistics</i> and <i>Developing labour statistics with a focus on informality in the Arab countries</i>, which support the implementation of new standards and improving the measurement of informality from a gender perspective.</p> <p>In decision 56/110, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledged the important outcomes of the twenty-first International Conference of Labour Statisticians, including the adoption of four resolutions, notably on statistics on the informal economy; • Welcomed the establishment of technical working groups to develop or update statistical standards, including on digital platform work, labour migration, care work and the revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations.
<p>Agenda Item 3(m) Crime and criminal justice statistics Items for discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Joint report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Organization for Migration on crime statistics (official) highlights the reasoning for the development of a classification for administrative data on trafficking in persons and contains a broad description of the classification, including the core disaggregating variables. Sex of the perpetrator and victim, according to official documents are disaggregating variables.</p> <p>In decision 56/115, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsed the International Classification for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons as the international statistical classification for the production of administrative statistics on trafficking in persons, acknowledging its potential to harmonize data collection and enhance international comparability;

<p>Agenda Item 3(p) Household surveys Items for discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (official) describes the Working Group in 2024, as laid out by the Commission’s decision 46/105. Under the Working Group’s guidance, the Statistics Division initiated a revision of the UN methodological publications on household surveys. The revision process included multiple rounds of consultations, with particular attention to thematic areas including gender. As such, the Handbook of Surveys on Individuals and Households Foundations and Emerging Approaches (Draft) (background) includes a chapter on mainstreaming a gender perspective through all types of surveys and data collection efforts, and through each step of these efforts. Small Area Estimation with Geospatial Data: A Primer Prepared for the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (background) provides a general overview with practical suggestions for using geospatial data in small area estimation, discussing commonly used geospatial variables and publicly available data repositories. The paper highlights the applications for monitoring the SDGs. Candidate variables can include population counts across different demographic groups.</p> <p>In decision 56/118, the Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed the progress of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys, recognizing its continued efforts in advancing survey methodologies, fostering coordination and promoting the value of household surveys and their integration with broader national data ecosystems • Commended the efforts of the Statistics Division and its partners for the draft of the Handbook of Surveys on Individuals and Households: Foundations and Emerging Approaches, which features a scientific foundation, modernized methodologies, inclusivity and practical guidance for national statistical offices; and supported the newly proposed title and direction for the handbook;
<p>Agenda Item 4(a) Education statistics Items for decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on education statistics (official) outlines national benchmarks for education, model estimates for out-of-school and completion rates; and the Conference on Education Data and Statistics. The report includes gender-specific and disaggregated benchmark indicators. It notes that while</p>

a majority of countries have set at least one national benchmark for SDG 4, the lowest submission rates are observed for the gender gap in upper secondary completion. Low-income countries are closing their gender gaps in upper secondary completion at the expense of young women; however, a large share of countries are also moving backwards.

[Proceedings of the UNESCO Conference on Education Data and Statistics](#)

(background) describes the UNESCO Conference on Education Data and Statistics, which acted as a dialogue and peer learning platform for representatives from national statistical offices and national learning assessment units to address data needs for SDG 4. The report reviews SDG 4 indicators, reiterating that the lowest-coverage indicator is the gender gap in upper secondary school completion, with a 23% response rate, despite overall upper secondary school completion rate having the second highest coverage rate, at 65%.

In decision 56/123, the Commission:

- **Endorsed the new methodology of producing estimates of completion and out-of-school rates using modelling techniques, and supported its further expansion;**

Economic Pillar

Item	Description
<p>Agenda Item 3(a) National accounts For discussion and decision</p>	<p>The System of National Accounts 2025 (SNA 2025), prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts, is an update to the System of National Accounts, 2008 and was unanimously recommended by the Statistical Commission at the fifty-sixth session. SNA 2025 points to the benefit of disaggregated data to enhance discussions of wellbeing and sustainability. Additionally, households can be grouped according to characteristics (e.g. sex) of individuals within them. The gender dimension is also important when considering the role of human capital in an economy. The SNA 2025 includes measurement of unpaid household service work, which is an especially gendered activity with critical policy implications. In decision 56/101, the Statistical Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted the 2025 SNA as the updated international statistical standard for national accounts statistics; • Endorsed the implementation strategy for the 2025 SNA; • Stressed the importance of continuing to develop implementation guidance on the new recommendations and the need to further test the compilation guidance to ensure the reliability and worldwide comparability of national accounts, and welcomed the development of a compilers' hub to that end; • Emphasized the need for capacity-building and funding for Member States with limited resources to facilitate the implementation of the 2025 SNA in an internationally comparable and coordinated way;
<p>Agenda Item 3(i) Economic statistics For discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Primer: Making the Case for an International Housing Statistics Framework background document summarises considerations on key concepts, metrics and methodologies needed for consistent data collection and analysis for an internationally accepted housing framework. The report addresses the motivations for an international housing statistics framework, including its role in monitoring and achieving the SDGs. The report further outlines the components of the framework. This includes social factors, such as demographic data and household dynamics. Specific attention in this framework is given to gender, ethnic origin,</p>

	<p>income and immigration status to understand housing outcomes for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>The Report of the United Nations Network of Economic Statisticians discusses the early work of the new Expert Group on Well-being Measurement, established following the decision 55/108. The report discusses well-being as a cross-cutting issue which critically covers economic, environmental and social domains. The Terms of Reference of the Expert Group of Well-Being Measurement outlines the group’s aim to deliver the Framework for Inclusive and Sustainable Wellbeing (FISW), with a clear conceptual framework and structure to aid user navigation. Further, the group aims to support the development of a comprehensive framework for social and demographic statistics and provide clarity on the demands for coherent social and demographic data, including gender statistics.</p> <p>In its decision 56/111, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Commended the Network of Economic Statisticians for (i) organizing the data strategy sprint, housing sprint, and artificial intelligence and data science for economic statistics sprint; and (ii) establishing the Expert Group on Well-being Measurement; • (c) Welcomed the progress of the work of the Expert Group and its six task teams in preparing briefing notes relevant to the Secretary-General’s high-level expert group; • (e) Endorsed the terms of reference of the Expert Group, subject to updating paragraph 18 to reflect the decision of the Commission regarding reporting by the Group, and deleting paragraph 19; • (f) Requested the Expert Group to collaborate and coordinate with the Friends of the Chair group on social and demographic statistics, the Network, the national accounts community and relevant international and regional organizations when developing the framework for inclusive and sustainable well-being;
<p>Agenda Item 3(k) Business and trade statistics For discussion and decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics Handbook on Integrating Business and Trade Statistics (official) describes the work programme of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics and its task teams in 2024-5. The report also reviews progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade and business statistics, in line with the Statistical Commission’s decision</p>

55/116. The Committee's work programme covers the finalization of a template for mainstreaming gender in business and trade statistics, the development of a public repository for gender statistics, and further research on entrepreneurship. Its Task Team on Business Dynamics, Demography and Entrepreneurship focused on mainstreaming gender into business and trade statistics, and business entrepreneurship; the team produced a working document outlining relevant indicators, and will explore the feasibility of carrying out pilot testing of these indicators for consideration in the design and evaluation of policies related to gender equality after the completion of the working document.

The [Handbook on Integrating Business and Trade Statistics](#) (background document) aims to provide a common language and understanding of the various economic statistical microdata and present effective methodologies used by national statistical systems. The handbook includes a section on integrating gender in business and trade statistics. [A background note on the Handbook on Integrating Business and Trade Statistics: synopsis, online repository of country practices, implementation strategy and capacity building activities](#) further notes the role of gender in business and trade statistics, noting the support of IAEG-GS in maintaining a consistent conceptual framework.

[The expected updates to the trade statistics manuals: International Merchandise Trade Statistics; Concepts and Definitions \(IMTS 2026\) and the Manual on Statistics on International Trade in Services \(MSITS 2026\)](#) was endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-second session and involved pursuing a research agenda in line with the SNA and other macroeconomic statistical frameworks, and the integration with various data sources, especially in thematic areas including gender.

The [Concept note on the possible development of the UN Handbook on Business Statistics](#) further reiterates that gender mainstreaming is a priority area for gender statistics.

In its decision 56/113, the Commission:

- **Endorsed the handbook on integrating business and trade statistics as the international recommendation for integrating business statistics with international trade statistics on goods and services, welcomed its implementation strategy and stressed the importance of capacity**

	<p>development to support Member States, and further requested that the inclusion of informal and household trade be explored;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed the development of a centralized global public repository for business and trade statistics and trade data tools.
<p>Agenda Item 5(a) Informal economy statistics For information</p>	<p>The Report of the International Labour Organization on informal economy statistics (official) summarises progress addressing statistics of employment in the informal sector. Revisions to the statistical standards of informality were adopted at the twenty-first International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and efforts have been made in parallel to improve data collection tools. Critically, the resolution introduced the possibility for contributing family workers to be classified as having formal jobs in countries where formal arrangements like social insurance are available. This marks a departure from previous standards, where these workers would have been automatically classified as informal, and majorly impacts women, who are overrepresented among contributing family workers.</p>
<p>Agenda 5(d) Industrial statistics For Information</p>	<p>The Report of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial statistics (official) provides an update on the activities of UNIDO, including global and regional reporting, technical cooperation and capacity-development initiatives and dissemination efforts. The report notes that traditional structural and short-term statistics are insufficient to capture the role of industrial sectors in the economy, and enhanced statistical integration and coordination are necessary. In particular, data dedicated to key areas like gender equality and employment and inclusivity are required to effectively inform policy.</p>

Environmental Pillar

Item	Description
<p>Agenda Item 4(b) Environment and climate change statistics For decision</p>	<p>The Report of the Secretary-General on environment and climate change statistics (official) reviews progress toward the streamlining of environment and climate change statistics, as recommended by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-fifth session. In line with this recommendation, the mainstreaming of gender in environmental statistics has been prioritised. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has taken efforts to strengthen statistical aspects related to gender in assessing disaster impact, and thirteen international agencies are developing indicator sets related to climate change mitigation and gender policies. Further, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics is developing a guidance note on mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics. The need for stronger gender reflection in the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators has been addressed, where the past three annual meetings of the EG-ECCS recommended the use of indicators from the Asia-Pacific set of gender and environment indicators, which measures the differentiated interactions of women and men with the environment. The Expert Group further proposed a subgroup on gender and climate to test and refine indicators.</p> <p>In its decision 56/124, the Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomed the methodology updates and the establishment of subgroups to address the impact of climate change on health and of climate change on women and men;
<p>Agenda Item 5(b) Energy Statistics For information</p>	<p>The Report of the Secretary-General on energy statistics (official) provides updated information on work carried out by the Statistical Division on energy statistics, including work related to SDG 7, the energy transition, assessment of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions, new developments and challenges and increased cooperation and coordination among agencies and countries. Included in this work is the collaboration with members of the technical advisory group to address links between gender and energy, in line with decision 51/115 to mainstream gender in all the Statistical Commission's agenda items.</p>

Efforts to mainstream a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission, as highlighted in the organization of side events of the 56th session of the Statistical Commission

Event Title	Format	Date	Key Message(s)
Uncovering hidden voices: Inclusive and practical LGBTQI+ data collection processes for SDGs monitoring	Virtual	6 February 2025 9:00 – 11:00	This workshop by the Global Partnership, Colombia Diversa, Red Sin Violencia LGBTI, and DataLat explored the importance of inclusive, practical methodologies to improve data on gender identity and sexual orientation, essential for tracking progress toward the SDGs.
Beyond GDP: Leveraging Human Development Data and Statistics to Track Progress	Virtual	14 February 2025 8:00 – 9:15	Comprehensive human development indices “beyond GDP” provide a nuanced understanding of human progress by capturing dimensions like health, education, inequality, empowerment, and planetary pressures. Integrating these measures into policymaking is integral to ensure a more inclusive and sustainable development framework. Indices like the Gender Development Index (GDI), measuring wellbeing; Gender Inequality index (GII), measuring empowerment and agency; and Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI) capture gender in human development.
New Developments and Tools in International Statistical Classifications	Virtual	14 February 2025 9:00 – 10:30	The Classifications of the Functions of the Government (COFOG), an international standard that organises public government expenditures into functional categories of interest to policymakers includes gender as a cross-cutting issue.
Committee of Experts on Food Security, Agricultural and Rural Statistics (UN-CEAG): Update on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2030 and the Agriculture Science and Technology Indicators	Virtual	18 February 2025 9:00 – 10:15	The FAO supports countries reporting on the 21 SDG indicators under its custodianship. In 2022, it launched a new domain through FAOSTAT, where it disseminates structural agricultural data from completed census rounds, now including gender data of land holders.
Third Wednesday High-level Webinar: The 2025 SDG Indicator Review: Enhancing the Global	Virtual	19 February 2025 8:00 – 9:30	The Global Monitoring Framework underwent major changes following the 2025 Comprehensive Review to address emerging global priorities and challenges, better monitor the

<u>Monitoring Framework for Greater Impact</u>			<p>2030 Agenda Goals and shape the post-2030 Agenda. Indicator changes to the framework included employed persons in the tourism industry and literacy rate measurement. Disaggregated literacy rate help identify disparities within a population that hinder personal and social development, including gender inequalities, and allow for targeted interventions that promote social mobility and economic growth.</p>
<u>Rescuing the SDGs with Geospatial Information</u>	Virtual	20 February 2025 7:00 – 8:15	<p>The 2030 Agenda ambitions to “increase significantly” the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity and other characteristics, to strengthen the capacity of NSOs, and to exploit the contributions of a wide range of data, including geospatial information have not been achieved. However, “rescue efforts” to deliver on the ambitions of the SDGs would involve the full utilization of resources and tools currently available.</p>
<u>Shaping inclusive data futures: Introducing the iCount! Coalition</u>	Virtual	20 February 2025 16:00 – 17:15	<p>The iCount Coalition is a collaborative mechanism established to bring together NSOs, civil society organisations, think tanks and academia to work together to prioritise inclusive data as the foundation for global plans for sustainability post-2030.</p>
<u>Lessons in the measurement of femicide/femicide based on the statistical framework approved by the Statistical Commission</u>	In-person	4 March 2025 13:15 – 14:30	<p>The Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls is a critical tool to support countries in producing granular data on the victims, perpetrators and circumstances of gender-related killings of women and girls, particularly in countries where the conduct has not been penalised. This framework is relevant to SDG 5.2.1, to “eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.”</p>

Consolidating the UN statistical programme on climate change and environment	In-person	5 March 2025 13:15 – 14:30	Revisions of the work programme on environment and climate change statistics have centred on mainstreaming gender according to the Statistical Commission’s decision 51/115. Improving statistical guidance and supporting capacity-building to incorporate a gender perspective provides an opportunity to improve adaptation and mitigation policies.
Data for Now initiative: Meeting Priority Information Needs Through Collaboration and Innovation to inform National Decision-Making	In-person	6 March 2025 8:00 – 9:30	NSOs are adopting new methods and partnerships to produce more timely, granular and actionable data. This innovation and capacity-building are helping to overcome challenges such as outdated infrastructure, limited resources and fragmented data systems. Enabling environments, system-wide collaboration and sustained investment in data literacy and governance can critically inform real-time decisions and long-term development goals.
Deciphering the Path to Women’s Leadership in NSOs	In-person	3 March 2025 8:00 – 9:30	Gender gaps in leadership positions, sectoral segregation and added challenges compared to male counterparts complicate female leadership in NSOs. It is critical to strengthen gender-sensitive data and address structural barriers to promote women’s leadership.
It’s Time for More Time-Use Surveys: Advancing the Field for Gender Equality	In-person	3 March 2025 13:13 – 14:30	Time-use data is essential to understand how individuals allocate their time, particularly as it relates to unpaid care and domestic work. However, NSOs and policymakers face challenges in integrating time-use surveys due to funding constraints, methodological challenges, and institutional barriers. International guidelines and global case studies are key to their expansion. Subsequent integration of time-use data into policy requires more frequent time-use surveys, capacity-building for data analysis to improve policy relevance, enhancing cross-referencing and integration with other datasets, educating policymakers and securing financial resources.