

**GLOBAL FORUM ON GENDER STATISTICS
3-5 November 2014
Aguascalientes, Mexico**

Fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics *

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**United Nations Statistics Division and National Institute of Statistics and Geography of
Mexico (INEGI)
5th Global Forum on Gender Statistics
Aguascalientes, Mexico, 3 – 5 November 2014**

MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

1. In collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) organized the 5th Global Forum on Gender Statistics under the Global Gender Statistics Programme and the guidance of the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), in Aguascalientes, Mexico from 3 to 5 November 2014. Over 140 participants attended the Forum from 38 countries, 13 international agencies and 3 regional commissions (see Annex 1 for the List of Participants). The Forum was opened by the President of INEGI, Dr. Eduardo Sojo Garza Aldape, and the Director of UNSD, Mr. Stefan Schweinfest (in recorded video). The Forum was chaired by UNSD, the World Bank (WB), the World Health Organization (WHO), INEGI, and Guyana National Statistical Office.

2. The Forum, the fifth since the establishment of the IAEG-GS, provided the opportunity to: take stock of international standards for the production of gender statistics and their regional and national adaptations; review and learn from statistical best practices and countries' experiences in measuring and monitoring selected critical areas of gender equality and women's empowerment; and discuss with key data users such as government officials, donors and researchers about gender data, analysis and tools related to the collection, production, dissemination and use of gender statistics.

3. The fifth Forum focused on measuring and monitoring gender equality in the following thematic "pillars": women and the economy; violence against women; time use; political participation; the environment; and women in armed conflicts. Each of these thematic pillars/sessions was covered from different angles: from the data production side, mainly based on presentations by NSOs ; from the data users perspective, mainly policy makers; and from researchers and academia and regional and international organizations presenting their research and experiences on innovative approaches and initiatives for better gender statistics.

Agenda

4. The Forum included a high level panel and eight sessions, as follows:

- High-level panel on the use of data for monitoring the effectiveness of gender equality and women's empowerment policies and programmes
- Session 1: Measurement of poverty and asset ownership from a gender perspective
- Session 2: Gender equality in the labour market
- Session 3: Measuring Gender-based violence
- Session 4: Measuring time use
- Session 5: Measurement of time spent in care and domestic work, its valuation for satellite accounts and the economy of care

- Session 6: Measurement of women’s political participation at the local level
- Session 7: Women and the environment and women in armed conflicts: selected missing topics from the priority areas of the Beijing Platform for Action
- Session 8: Recent initiatives on gender statistics - filling the gender data gaps

5. All papers and presentations were made available at the website of the Global Forum on Gender Statistics: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Mexico_Nov2014/Default.htm

6. The agenda of the Forum is attached in Annex 2.

Conclusions and recommendations

7. The meeting expressed its appreciation to the UN Statistics Division and INEGI for organizing and conducting the Forum and to INEGI for hosting the event and for extending its hospitality to the participants.

8. In his remarks, Mr. Schweinfest highlighted that progress towards achieving gender equality is mixed. He also pointed out the importance of gender statistics especially in the context of the SDGs and the inclusion of a stand-alone goal on “achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls” in the outcome document of the Open Working Group (OWG) for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in New York in July 2014. This will translate into an increased demand for gender statistics that are regularly produced and provide solid and objective evidence. Therefore, he stressed the need and the commitment from UNSD to improve statistical systems and ensure the full mainstreaming of gender into data production, analysis and dissemination.

9. Dr. Sojo, President of INEGI Mexico, expressed his appreciation to the co-organizers and welcomed all participants to the INEGI premises. In his remarks, he mentioned several achievements in the advancement of gender statistics accomplished by different groups and organizations. He also mentioned the challenge related to the generation of more information in very different topics that need to be further disaggregated (by sex, age, economic situation, regions, etc.) and the potential of new technologies which have led to an exponential growth in the volume and the type of information available.

a. High-level panel on the use of data for monitoring effectiveness of gender equality and women’s empowerment policies and programmes

10. During the High-Level Panel, the presentations of three country experiences revealed rather common issues and challenges encountered in the production and use of gender statistics for decision-making and policy formulation. It was reiterated that for sustainable production of gender statistics, it is crucial to have an appropriate legal framework or statistical law which would enforce the production of data from a gender perspective. The regular production of gender statistics also requires allocation of public resources and coordination mechanisms among statistical offices of relevant Ministries and agencies. The panellists enriched the discussion with empirical evidences on how gender statistics, often through gender analyses, actually helped to shape policies and programmes of countries and assess their effectiveness. However, for greater use of gender statistics, further efforts are necessary to sensitize various stakeholders, in particular policy makers about the values of statistics for decision-making. The importance of better integrating a gender perspective into administrative data was also stressed, as these data

can serve as important sources of information on the effectiveness of gender related policies and programmes.

b. Session 1: Measurement of poverty and asset ownership from a gender perspective

11. During *Session 1: Measurement of poverty and asset ownership from a gender perspective*, the Forum reviewed innovative approaches that can complement traditional poverty measures based on income and consumption. The Global Forum took note that Mexico has been measuring poverty from a multidimensional perspective taking into account 8 dimensions. In order to identify gender gaps in terms of social rights and their link to poverty, a System of 30 indicators has also been developed, including indicators on access to resources which offer a life course perspective (gender and generational inequalities) and consider additional dimensions than those incorporated in the poverty measurement. Analysis of the initial 8-dimension-based poverty measure by sex does not present pronounced differences in the social and economic conditions of women and men in Mexico, while the more comprehensive set of 30 dimensions reveals some gender gaps. The Forum noted that all new poverty measures need to take into account intrahousehold differences as done in the EDGE and FAO FIES measurements of asset ownership and food security, respectively. The Forum concluded that all approaches also need to think through their intended impacts on policies.

c. Session 2: Gender equality in the labour market

12. *Session 2: Gender equality in the labour market* was divided into two parts. The forum reviewed measuring standards and results of countries' studies on (a) women's and men's access and opportunities TO work during the first part and on (b) opportunities and conditions AT work during the second part.

13. (a) More specifically, the Forum took note of the new definition of work as agreed by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013 and the related new definition of employment and other forms of work including own-use production work, volunteer work and unpaid trainee work, and discussed the challenges in producing work statistics according to this new definition. In particular, the results of the Mexican study on their use of the new definition and calculation of the related new indicators on the underutilization of work, highlighted the following challenges: (1) even if accompanied by the new set of underutilization indicators, the unemployment rate will still remain not fully relevant in developing economies (unemployment rates tend to be lower in less developed areas); (2) the identification of new segments of the population to be included in the new indicators on labour underutilization (potential or extended labour force) will much depend on which, and how, questions will be asked on the respondents' interest/availability to work; (3) the lack of specific indicators on subsistence production, no longer part of employment indicators.

14. Overall, the Forum welcomed the new definition that gives more visibility to the different forms of work including own use production of goods and services, thus improving the visibility of the total contribution (both paid and unpaid) of women and men to the economy. However, the risk of reducing rather than increasing visibility of the work performed by women, particularly in subsistence production (no longer part of "employment"), was also pointed out; This risk could be high if countries will keep focusing on the more "traditional headline" indicators such as employment and unemployment rates only.

15. The Forum concluded that while the agreement on the new definition should be celebrated, it will take some time before the theoretical, conceptual framework on work will be translated into operational tools and clear guidelines will be available for national statistical offices to use.

16. (b) In terms of opportunities and conditions AT work, the Forum took note of several countries' experiences including measuring the gender wage gap; assessing gender discrimination in the labour market based on a combination of different data sources; and the impact of the economic and financial crisis on women, men and youth. The importance of multivariate analysis and the use of multiple indicators and additional contextual information were also stressed in order to properly assess a country's labour market and its characteristics.

d. Session 3: Measuring Gender-based violence

17. During *Session 3: Measuring Gender-based violence*, the Forum took note of the new United Nations Guidelines on Producing Statistics on Violence Against Women: Statistical Surveys that provide advice on how to conduct surveys to collect data on violence against women and highlight the essential features of such surveys with regard to ethical concerns, safety of respondents and interviewers, confidentiality and interviewer training. The Guidelines build upon the important methodological research conducted by the World Health Organisation (WHO), among others, in this sensitive area.

18. The Forum acknowledged the progress made in measuring violence against women and the increased availability of data, but noted that there is still much work to be done. There are many concerns regarding comparability of data across countries and time, as a result of the use of different survey tools, methodologies, questionnaire designs and age groups covered in the surveys. The Guidelines will be useful in addressing these issues; however the need to adapt the Guidelines to suit national contexts will continue to affect comparability. In addition, many data gaps still exist, in some regions, on specific types of violence, and for certain population sub-groups such as older women.

19. The Forum welcomed the work towards increasing access to available violence against women data through the WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository, the forthcoming 2015 World's Women publication and as part of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.

20. The Forum welcomed the increased interest from National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in collecting violence against women data and highlighted the importance of their involvement in these surveys. The Forum noted the challenges faced by NSOs in working in this sensitive and emerging area and emphasised the critical need for adequate and appropriate training. The Forum recommended that violence against women surveys be built into overall statistical programmes rather than being implemented as one-off study, to ensure that changes over time can be monitored. The process of collecting, producing and disseminating violence against women statistics should ideally be a partnership between NSOs, NGOs, research institutes and policy makers.

21. The Forum recognised the role of both survey and administrative data in providing a full picture of women's experience of violence and discussed the different type of information these data sources can produce. Even in developed systems, experience of intimate partner violence is significantly underreported so data from both sources are needed. The Forum recommended that administrative systems be strengthened, by recording, for example the victim-perpetrator relationship to enable identification and measurement of intimate partner homicides.

22. The Forum took note of developments in the area of measuring violence against children, recognising that ethical and safety concerns are even more critical when collecting data on violence against children and that further work to develop international standards and methods on this issue needs to be done.

23. The Forum also recommended additional work on methodologies to estimate the economic costs of violence against women, information which would be useful in strengthening the arguments for tackling the problem.

24. The Forum emphasised the importance of the use of data for informing policies and programmes to address the issue of violence against women and work towards its elimination. The Forum highlighted the need for political buy-in and support for the use of violence against women statistics and took note of good examples of links between data and policies, including the development of a national action plan against rape and sexual violence in Zimbabwe, a new law on stalking in Italy, and legislation on marital rape in Thailand.

e. Session 4: Measuring time use

25. During *Session 4: Measuring time use*, the Forum was informed about the revision process of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS). The forum took note of the challenges faced in the revision process of ICATUS to ensure its alignment with the new ILO definition of work and praised the ongoing efforts to harmonize standards, concept and definitions (ICATUS, CAUTAL, ILO definition of work). The Forum emphasized the importance and need to finalize ICATUS (taking into consideration other international classifications and standards) and all the related documentation to guide countries in the collection, tabulation and analysis of their time use data.

26. Additionally, country experiences revealed rather common issues and challenges encountered in planning and implementing Time Use Surveys, such as budget constraints, low response rates, complex codification of answers and the analysis of data. Furthermore, the existence of different practices in different regions/countries in terms of survey methodologies and data collection tools was also highlighted.

27. The importance of strengthening and implementing time use surveys was also stressed, as they can serve as important tools to collect data and fill in data gaps in several areas and provide the evidence that could be used by policy makers to inform decision making processes and the generation of policies and programmes which would positively impact the well-being of the population.

f. Session 5: Measurement of time spent in care and domestic work, its valuation for satellite accounts and the economy of care

28. Country experiences presented during *Session 5: Measurement of time spent in care and domestic work, its valuation for satellite accounts and the economy of care* highlighted the importance of satellite accounts for measuring the total contribution of women and men to the economy. As the contribution of care and domestic work to GDP is substantial, the importance of using these results for the development of policies and programmes was highlighted and some empirical evidence on how the results of the satellite account of unpaid domestic work has helped

develop policies was presented by Mexico. Shared experiences proved that most of the care and domestic work is undertaken by women.

29. However, panellists also warned that results of satellite accounts vary depending on method/approach used (for example, the selection of wage estimates). Therefore, the Forum stressed the importance of developing relevant guidelines for the calculation of satellite accounts to ensure comparability across countries and of assisting countries on valuating unpaid work for its use in the development of policies.

g. Session 6: Measurement of women's political participation at the local level

30. During *Session 6: Measurement of women's political participation at the local level*, the Forum took note of the limited availability and comparability issues of data to measure women's participation in local government and of the challenges involved in the collection of data in this area for international comparability. The Forum recognized the need (a) for the development and piloting of guidelines to collect data in this area and (b) for agencies/organizations responsible for the compilation and maintenance of data at national and international levels.

31. Country experiences revealed mixed progress in the participation of women in local governments as well as in the collection of data on this issue. Furthermore, the Forum highlighted the need to define indicators which reflect the actual participation and actual decision making of women compared to men in addition to indicators measuring women's representation.

h. Session 7: Women and the environment and women in armed conflicts: selected missing topics from the priority areas of the Beijing Platform for Action

32. The Forum acknowledged the importance of collecting statistics in response to natural disasters and emergencies. It was recognized that currently little information and statistical capacity exist despite the critical importance of statistics in responding to and evaluating the impact of natural disasters. In general, NGO's have been leading the development of statistics in this area; however, National Statistical Offices (NSOs) are starting to actively engage (for example, in the Philippines in response to Typhoon Haiyan).

33. In addition to the role of National Statistical Systems in producing statistics on natural disasters and emergencies, the Forum also discussed the impact disasters can have on statistical systems. It noted for example the need to re-establish accurate sampling frameworks after a country has been stricken by a disaster.

34. Under the discussion on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) statistics, the Forum noted that many challenges (such as, limited international statistical coordination, lack of agreed methodology and difficulties in data collection - safety issues, sensitive topics and high costs) exist and much work still needs to be done.

35. The Forum took note of and welcomed initiatives to address these challenges and improve international collaboration. Some of these efforts include reviewing and refining agreed indicators to monitor progress, drafting methodological guidelines for the collection and calculation of indicators, developing national capacity and providing statistical/technical and financial support.

i. Session 8: Recent initiatives on gender statistics - filling the gender data gaps

36. *Session 8: Recent initiatives on gender statistics - filling the gender data gaps* focused on initiatives which aim at enhancing the capacity of countries to produce gender statistics. The Forum recognised the work of the Data 2X initiative to address data gaps in gender statistics. The Forum took note of the different types of gender data gaps and the costs/consequences of these gaps. Some of the efforts to improve gender data collection include the strengthening of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems, providing technical assistance for the implementation of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) on work and using new technology and 'Big Data' techniques to capture gender statistics.

37. The Forum welcomed the endorsement of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators by the UN Statistical Commission and the launch of the dedicated portal for these indicators by UNSD. The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators provide a basis for monitoring progress and should contribute to the selection of the Post 2015 Development Agenda indicators.

38. The Forum acknowledged the ongoing work of the UN Regional Commissions in developing methodologies and standards, compiling gender statistics at the regional level, and further strengthening capacity of countries to collect, produce and disseminate gender statistics.

39. The Forum took note of future activities to be undertaken under the Global Gender Statistics Programme and the guidance and coordination of the IAEG-GS, including the compilation of data on Time Use and Violence against Women; the finalisation of ICATUS and the contribution to the process for the selection of indicators for the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

j. Conclusions and Closing remarks

40. In the final session, Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) and Mr. Félix Vélez (INEGI) presented the conclusions and recommendations that emanated from the presentations, discussions and participants' interventions over the two and a half days of the Forum.

Aguascalientes, 5 November 2014

Annex 1. List of participants

Countries

Argentina	Ms. Rosario Recalt Member Conceptual Design Team, Coordinator of the work "Indigenous people" National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC)
Bangladesh	Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen Deputy Director Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Bolivia	Ms. Jeannette Rivero Flores Director of Division National Statistical Institute, Bolivia
Bolivia	Ms. Rosmery A. Zegarra Chief, Economic Units National Statistical Institute, Bolivia
Brazil	Ms. Barbara Cobo Soares Population and Social Indicators Coordinator Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
Canada	Mr. Francois Nault Director of the Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division Statistics Canada
Chile	Ms. Ximena Vera Coordinator of the Gender Team in the Social Studies Department National Statistical Office, Chile
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Colombia	Ms. Andrea Paola García Ruiz Assessor National Administrative Department of Statistics, Colombia
Colombia	Ms. Vera Peres Specialized Professional, DIMPE Direction National Administrative Department of Statistics, Colombia

Costa Rica	Ms. Edda Quiros Ministry of Health
Costa Rica	Ms. Irma Sandoval Carvajal Member of the Board National Institute of Statistics and Census, Costa Rica
Costa Rica	Ms. Lidia González Vega Head of Gender Statistics National Institute of Statistics and Census, Costa Rica
Cuba	Ms. Aída Toledo Quintana Chief Information Department National Office of Statistical Information, Cuba
Cuba	Ms. Gisela Alonso Domínguez President Environment Agency
Dominican Republic	Ms. Jafmary Feliz Head, Research Division National Institute of Statistics, Dominican Republic
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El Salvador	Ms. Natalia García Dueñas Head, Gender Unit Ministry of Economy
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Italy	Ms. Sara Demofonti Senior Researcher ISTAT
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Mexico	Ms. Luz María Uribe National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL)

Mexico	Ms. María O'Keefe Financial Consultant Independent consultant
Mexico	Ms. Mercedes Pedrero Consultant Independent consultant
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Mexico	Mr. Alfredo Sosa Licona INEGI
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Mexico	Mr. Enrique Ordaz López Director General Integration, Analysis and Research INEGI
Mexico	Mr. Eric Rodríguez Technical Coordinator INEGI
Mexico	Mr. Félix Vélez Vice-President of Demographic and Social Information INEGI
Mexico	Mr. Francisco Wilson Director INEGI
Mexico	Mr. Javier Blancas Staff INEGI

Mexico	Mr. Jorge Ochoa Setzer Deputy Director General INEGI
Mexico	Mr. Juan Enrique López Director INEGI
Mexico	Mr. Juan Manuel Flores INEGI
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Mexico	Ms. Arcelia Breceda Solís Head of Department Questionnaire Design Special Surveys INEGI
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Mexico	Ms. Diana Morales Tintor Chief of Design and Development Documentary of Special Surveys INEGI

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Mexico	Ms. Maricela Fragoso González Subdirector Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (STPS)
Mexico	Ms. Alejandra Gómez Ruiz Head of Department Ministry of Social Development
Mexico	Ms. Antonieta Rascon Subdirector Ministry of Energy
Mexico	Ms. Karla Prudencio Ruiz Judicial Counselor Federal Institute of Telecommunications
Mexico	Ms. Nadia Molina Hernández Liaison Coordinator ASERCA
Mexico	Ms. Paloma Villagómez Expert on poverty El Colegio de Mexico
Mexico	Ms. Paola Cabrera A. Chief Ministry of Public Education
Mexico	Ms. Patricia Ramírez De Lara Director General Women's Institute of Aguascalientes
Moldova	Ms. Ala Negruta NBS Focal Point on Gender Statistics, Head of the Social Services and Living Conditions Statistics Division National Bureau of Statistics
Morocco	Ms. Bouchra Bouziani Head of Social Statistics Dept. and National Focal Point of Gender Statistics High Commission for Planning, (HCP) Statistic Directorate
Nicaragua	Ms. María Luisa Gaitán Coordinator Social Statistics Area National Institute on Development Information

Palestine	Mr. Ashraf Hamdan Head Division of Gender Statistics Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Panama	Ms. Joyce Alesaneth Morris Carrera Statistician I, Population and Housing Section National Institute of Statistics and Census, Panama
Paraguay	Ms. Lilian Ferreira Acting Director General General Direction Statistics, Surveys and Census
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Philippines	Ms. Lina Castro Interim Deputy National Statistician for Censuses and Technical Coordination Office Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
United Kingdom	Ms. Jennifer Mary Beaumont Measuring National Well-being Special Projects Office for National Statistics, UK
United States	Ms. Sakiko Fakuda Researcher New School
Uruguay	Ms. Adriana Vernengo Coordinator of the Working Group on Harmonization of Statistics on income poverty and public transfers of CEA National Statistical Institute, Uruguay
Zimbabwe	Mr. Tinashe Enock Mwadiwa Education and Gender Statistics Manager Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)

United Nations Agencies, Regional Commissions and Other Organizations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	Ms. Diana Alarcón Economic Affairs Officer Development Policy and Analysis Division
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Ms. Chiara Brunelli Statistician
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	Mr. José Antonio Mejía Guerra Modernization of the State Lead Specialist
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Ms. Marie-Claire Sodergren Senior Quantitative Labour Economist
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Ms. Valentina Stoevska Senior Statistician
International Labour Organization (ILO-Chile)	Mr. David Glejberman Statistical Regional Adviser for Latin America and the Caribbean
Open Data Watch	Ms. Shaida Badiee Managing Director
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	Ms. Anna Coates Chief, gender and cultural diversity unit
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	Ms. Lilia Jara Adviser Gender, Ethnicity and Health
UN Foundation	Ms. Mayra Buvinic Senior Fellow
UN Women (HQ)	Ms. Sara Duerto Valero Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
UN Women (HQ)	Ms. Sonia Palmieri Policy Specialist, Political Participation Peace and Security Section
UN Women (Mexico)	Ms. Gabriela Cervantes Programme Assistant
UN Women (Mexico)	Ms. Paz López Gender Specialist
UN Women (Mexico)	Ms. Teresa Guerra Associate Programme Manager
UN Women (Mexico)	Ms. Viridiana Orozco Researcher
UN Women (Panama)	Ms. Adriana Quiñonez Regional Specialist on Violence Against Women

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United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	Mr. Andres Vikat Chief of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)	Ms. Alejandra Valdes Coordinator of the Observatory on Gender Equality for Latin America and the Caribbean
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)	Ms. Iliana Vaca Trigo Associate Social Affairs Officer
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)	Ms. Lucia Scuro Social Affairs Officer
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)	Ms. Sonia Montaña Director Gender Affairs Division
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Ms. Alejandra Gómez-Céspedes Researcher in Crime and Justice Centre of Excellence (UNODC-INEGI)
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Ms. Charlotte French Associate Statistician
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Ms. Francesca Grum Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar Associate Statistician
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli Statistician

World Bank (WB)	Ms. Masako Hiraga Senior Economist / Statistician
World Health Organization (WHO)	Dr. Claudia García Moreno Lead, Violence Against Women Department of Reproductive Health and Research

Annex 2: Work Programme

Monday, 3 November 2014		
Time	Session	Moderator/Chair
8:15 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:30	Opening remarks by organizers UNSD – Mr. Stefan Schweinfest, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division (Video) INEGI – Mr. Eduardo Sojo Garza Aldape, President of INEGI Mexico	INEGI- Mr. Félix Vélez INEGI – Mr. Ricardo Rodríguez (MoC)
9:30 – 11:15	High level Panel: Use of data for monitoring effectiveness of gender equality and women’s empowerment policies and programmes Philippines-PSA – Ms. Lina Castro Mexico-INMUJERES – Ms. Marcela Eternod Italy-NSO – Ms. Maria Giuseppina Muratore	UNSD – Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita
11:15 – 11:30	Break	
11:30 – 13:20	Session 1: Measurement of poverty and asset ownership from a gender perspective I. EDGE project: measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship EDGE-UNSD – Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli Pilot country (Mexico)– Ms. María O’Keefe II. Measuring poverty and vulnerability: a. Multidimensional poverty: CONEVAL methodology (Mexico- El Colegio de México – Ms. Paloma Villagómez and CONEVAL- Ms. Luz María Uribe) b. ‘Voice of the Hungry’ project: measuring food insecurity (FAO – Ms. Chiara Brunelli)	WB – Ms. Masako Hiraga
13:20 – 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 – 14:45	Group photo	
14:45 – 16:15	Session 2: Gender equality in the labour market I. New concepts and standards for measuring work, employment, unemployment and labour underutilization and what they mean for the measurement of gender equality in the labour market. (ILO – Mr. David Glejberman) II. Mexico's LFS data seen through the new perspective on work (INEGI – Mr. Rodrigo Negrete) III. Monitoring model on labour discrimination in the Finnish labour market (Finland – Ms. Marjut	UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum

	Pietilainen)	
16:15 – 16:30	Break	
16:30 – 18:00	<p>Session 2: Gender equality in the labour market (cont.)</p> <p>I. Labour statistics from a gender perspective (Guatemala – Mr. Rubén Darío Narciso Cruz)</p> <p>II. Wage gap in Jordan as a major structural problem in the Jordanian labour market (Jordan – Ms. Manal Sweidan)</p> <p>III. Impact of the economic and financial crisis on women and men, including on youth (Italy – Ms. Sara Demofonti)</p>	INEGI – Mr. Rodrigo Negrete
18:00 – 19:00	Reception hosted by INEGI	
Tuesday, 4 November 2014		
Time	Session	Moderator/Chair
9:00 – 11:10	<p>Session 3: Measuring Gender-based violence</p> <p>I. UN Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women (UNSD – Ms. Charlotte French)</p> <p>II. Results of the VAW survey in Bangladesh (Bangladesh – Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen)</p> <p>III. Violence against women and violence against men and trends in reporting to police, with a particular focus on spousal violence and sexual assault against women (Canada – Mr. Francois Nault)</p> <p>IV. Life Experiences of Adolescents: physical, emotional and sexual violence experiences (Zimbabwe – Mr. Tinashe Enock Mwadiwa)</p> <p>V. Crime statistics: Interpersonal violence, with a focus on intimate partner and family-related violence (Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (UNODC-INEGI) – Ms. Alejandra Gómez-Céspedes)</p>	WHO – Ms. Claudia García Moreno
11:10 – 11:25	Break	
11:25 – 13:15	<p>Session 4: Measuring time use</p> <p>I. Update on the revision of ICATUS (UNSD – Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar)</p> <p>II. Countries' experience: Kazakhstan – Ms. Ainur Dossanova Brazil – Ms. Barbara Cobo</p>	INEGI – Ms. María Eugenia Gómez Luna
13:15 – 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 – 16:00	<p>Session 5: Measurement of time spent in care and domestic work, its valuation for satellite accounts and the economy of care</p> <p>I. Valuation of unpaid care and domestic work (INEGI – Mr. Félix Vélez) and its use for policy making (Mexico Ministry of Labour and Social</p>	UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum

	<p>Welfare – Mr. Omar Rodríguez)</p> <p>II. Assessing Gender Impact in Macroeconomic Policies in Ghana: Valuing unpaid work (Ghana – Ms. Bernice Serwah Ofosu-Baad)</p> <p>III. Measuring paid care (ECLAC – Ms. Lucia Scuro)</p>	
16:00 – 16:15	Break	
16:15 – 17:45	<p>Session 6: Measurement of women’s political participation at the local level</p> <p>I. UNWomen – Ms. Sonia Palmieri</p> <p>II. Countries’ experience</p> <p>India – Ms. Richa Shanker</p> <p>Mexico – Ms. Patricia Ramírez de Lara (Women’s Institute of Aguascalientes) and Ms. Ana María Ruiz Esparza (INEGI Aguascalientes State Coordinator)</p>	UNSD – Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar
Wednesday, 5 November 2014		
Time	Session	Moderator/Chair
9:00 – 10:30	<p>Session 7: Women and the environment and women in armed conflicts: selected missing topics from the priority areas of the Beijing Platform for Action</p> <p>I. Experiences in the collection of data and measurement</p> <p>a. Environment:</p> <p>Philippines – Ms. Lina Castro</p> <p>Japan – Ms. Nahoko Mitsuyama</p> <p>b. Armed conflicts: UNWomen – Ms. Sara Duerto Valero</p>	Guyana – Ms. Jacqueline Tull
10:30 – 10:45	Break	
10:45 – 12:45	<p>Session 8: Recent initiatives on gender statistics - filling the gender data gaps</p> <p>I. Data2X initiative (UN Foundation – Ms. Mayra Buvinic)</p> <p>II. Minimum set of Gender Indicators (UNSD– Ms. Francesca Grum)</p> <p>III. UN Regional Commissions reporting on gender statistics activities, progress and regional challenges (All UN Regional Commissions)</p> <p>IV. Emerging issues: Report from the IAEG-GS Meeting and from the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues (Chairs: Ms. Lina Castro and Mr. Félix Vélez)</p>	UNSD – Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita
12:45 – 13:00	<p>Conclusions and Closing remarks</p> <p>UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum</p> <p>INEGI – Mr. Félix Vélez</p>	
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	