Global Forum on Gender Statistics
10-12 December 2007
Rome, Italy

Report of Global Forum on Gender Statistics*

* This document is being reproduced without formal editing.
## Contents

I. Introduction ................................................................................................................ 3  
   Background and objective of the meeting .......................................................... 3  
   Opening session .................................................................................................... 3  
   Organization of the meeting .............................................................................. 4  
II. Session summaries and conclusions ................................................................... 5  
   High level user producer dialogue on gender statistics ..................................... 5  
   Launch of Gender Info 2007 .............................................................................. 7  
   New Challenges in Gender Statistics ................................................................ 8  
   Round table with high-level users on emerging demand for gender statistics in Italy ........................................................................................................ 10  
   Measuring violence against women .................................................................. 11  
   Engendering household surveys: measuring poverty and access to resources .......................................................... 11  
   Engendering household surveys: measuring work ............................................. 12  
   Social institutions and gender equality: indicators and measurement tools ....... 13  
   Engendering population censuses .................................................................... 13  
   Producing gender statistics through population censuses: perspectives from the regional commissions .............................. 14  
   Gender statistics from administrative sources: civil registration and vital statistics .......................................................... 15  
   Engendering economic statistics ..................................................................... 15  
III. Conclusions .......................................................................................................... 16  
   Next steps ........................................................................................................... 16  
   Data Gaps ............................................................................................................ 16  
   Training ............................................................................................................... 16  
Annex 1: List of Participants .................................................................................... 18  
Annex 2: Organization of Work ............................................................................. 40
I. Introduction

Background and objective of the meeting

1. The Global Forum on Gender Statistics was held 10-12 December 2007 in Rome, Italy organized by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), the Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Department of Rights and Equal Opportunities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the United Nations (the Statistics Division and the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Economic Commission for Europe), in collaboration with the World Bank. The Forum was attended by over 120 participants representing more than 50 countries, 18 UN agencies, and several other international organizations and development partners (see annex 1 for the List of Participants).

2. The Global Forum was held as part of the UNSD Global Gender Statistics Programme to enhance the capacity of countries to collect, disseminate and use quality gender statistics. Following the Forum, there was a meeting of the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) on December 13.

3. The Global Forum was the first of a series of international meetings on gender statistics to be held annually with the purpose of promoting the advancement of gender statistics among decision makers and all other user groups. To that end, some of the key objectives of the Forum were to:

   (a) Officially launch the Global Gender Statistics Programme (GGSP) and the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS);

   (b) Officially launch Gender Info, a new global database of gender statistics and indicators in selected areas of policy concern;

   (c) Review technical developments in selected areas both at the national and international levels and recommend actions for further developments of gender statistics in these areas, including securing high-level commitment for their implementation.

Opening session

4. The Forum was opened by Luigi Biggeri, President of Istat. Mr Biggeri welcomed all participants and wished them a very fruitful discussion. He gave a brief overview of the history of gender statistics in Italy. In response to Beijing, Italy produced a publication of gender analysis, and has since been very supportive and active in the development of gender statistics. Most recently in the area of violence against women.
Line ministries in Italy continue to show strong support for the work of ISTAT in gender statistics.

5. Paul Cheung, Director of UNSD also gave an opening statement in which he joined Mr. Biggeri in welcoming the participants. He called for renewed efforts to advance gender statistics worldwide and announced UNSD’s Global Programme on Gender Statistics.

6. Formal opening remarks were also made by Donatella Linguiti, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Rights and Equal Opportunities, Italy; Kourtoum Nacro, UNFPA; Bianca Maria Pomeranzi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy; and Barbara Pettine, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Italy. Several important themes were raised in the opening remarks included the importance of gender statistics for monitoring the progress of women and men following the Beijing Conference and of creating policies and laws to support improving the situation of women relative to men. Panelists also pointed to the broad range of uses for gender statistics including gender budgeting and the importance of time use surveys to reveal the lack of parity between women and men and as a tool for gender budgeting. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of recognizing that gender statistics constitute more than just the sex disaggregation of data but a much broader view of the type of data that is collected, the techniques used, and the analysis of data from a gender sensitive perspective.

Organization of the meeting

7. As laid out in the Organization of Work (Annex 2), the meeting was structured along the following main topics:

(a) High level user producer dialogue on gender statistics

(b) New challenges in gender statistics

(c) Emerging demands for gender statistics in Italy

(d) Measuring violence against women

(e) Engendering household surveys: measuring poverty and access to resources

(f) Engendering household surveys: measuring work

(g) Social indicators and gender equality: indicators and measurement tools

(h) Engendering population censuses

(i) Producing gender statistics through population censuses: perspectives from the regional commissions
(j) Gender statistics from administrative sources: civil registration and vital statistics

(k) Engendering economic statistics

(l) Conclusions and recommendations

Background documents and presentation are available on the Global Forum on Gender Statistics website:

II. Session summaries and conclusions

High level user producer dialogue on gender statistics

8. Following the formal opening remarks there was a high level user-producer dialogue on gender statistics chaired by Luigi Biggeri, President of Istat. The first panelist, Caroline Hannan, Director of DAW, recalled that the Beijing Platform for Action calls on actors to disseminate statistics relevant to monitoring the status of women. She noted that one drawback of Beijing was that it had few tangible outcomes or benchmarks. In addition, the MDG’s were too few and not linked to the most important areas of the Beijing platform. As a result, and because of limited data availability, in the end, we were measuring not what was most important but what we had data on. To conclude, she underscored the need to make all MDG indicators gender sensitive and to use the international reporting instruments to compile indicators relevant for addressing gender concerns. She also stressed the need to strengthen the collaboration between the Statistical Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women.

9. Following Ms. Hannan’s remarks, Franca Bimbi, Member of Parliament, Italy spoke. Ms. Bimbi reminded the Forum that sex disaggregation alone did not constitute gender statistics: much more needed to be done. Also, she noted the importance of ensuring that statistics did not inadvertently lead to discrimination. In this regard, she commented on the role of gender contracts in perpetuating gender inequality, and on the importance of the development of social indicators on the status of women, including indicators on social mobility, intergenerational transfers, as well as indicators appropriate for monitoring gender relations in multicultural societies.

10. The next panelist was Daniela Colombo, President of AIDOS, the Italian Association of Women in Development. Ms. Colombo noted that several Forum participants had been present at the Beijing conference and she hoped the Forum would revive the enthusiasm that the Beijing conference inspired in gender equality advocates.
Ms. Colombo also reiterated the importance of the Beijing Platform for Action as a framework for the development of gender statistics.

11. Lucia Fort, Sr. Gender Specialist, PREM Gender and Development, World Bank indicate the intent of the World Bank to participate in the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and expressed her hope for action oriented comments from the Forum participants. She described the international action plan for the empowerment of women that the Bank is currently developing. The Plan has four main pillars: employment, credit, markets/sellers, and resources/property/land rights. Gender statistics will be essential for this plan as it is difficult to assess which policies work without statistics. Gender statistics are also important for making the case for the importance of gender with countries. She also noted that time use surveys are proving to be a useful tool for measuring informal work in many parts of the world.

12. Heinrich Brüngger, Director of Statistics Division, UNECE described the ECE gender database and work in technical capacity building. He noted that ECE was continuing methodological work and ensuring new indicators were gender sensitive. For example, new work was being done to use a human capital approach for developing indicators that would go beyond the scope of social statistics. At the same time, he cautioned against the development of indicators without proper conceptual and methodological considerations, as in the case of a proposed measure of future income. He pointed out that this type of measure, as currently conceived, would be gender biased and should be reconsidered. In addition, he stressed the need to weigh the costs and benefits of incorporating gender into the various sources of statistics, pointing out that for some sources, such as household surveys, the steps would be rather straightforward, but not so for other sources such as administrative records.

13. Michel Glaude, Director of Eurostat, provided an overview of gender statistics in the European Statistical System (ESS). Mr. Glaude discussed the road map for attaining equality between women and men for 2006-2010 in Europe and the status of indicators for monitoring progress in the key areas of concern. He also discussed the future challenges faced by the region such as expanding data collection on gender statistics for specific areas including ICT, reconciliation between work and family life, health, education and life long learning, and crime/victimisation. An additional challenge was that of improving the quality and comparability of gender statistics along the lines of the European Statistics Code of Practice, specifically for the Gender Pay Gap. To conclude, Mr. Glaude noted that EUROSTAT planned to enhance the dissemination of gender statistics with user-friendly Websites and attractive publications and to deepen the analysis of the underlying factors by conducting more econometric studies, addressing attitudinal and behavioural issues, and disseminating anonymised microdata bases to researchers.

14. Carmen Alcaide Guindo, President of National Statistics Institute of Spain discussed how in response to the Beijing Platform for Action, government statistics in Spain and in many other countries have increasingly reflected a commitment to compile information to measure the differences between men and women. This is not a matter
simply of breaking down the data by sex whenever possible, but, more importantly, of ensuring that statistics are designed from the outset so as to identify and collect information on those spheres in which differences between the sexes may exist. The disaggregation of statistics by sex is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for analysis. The statistical system must seek to produce statistics that aid the assessment and diagnosis of the social position of, and the differences between, both sexes. This approach has been termed "gender mainstreaming".

15. Ms. Alcaide pointed out that a distinctive feature of the case of Spain is the government’s recent initiative on equality policy. A new Ley de Igualdad (“Gender Equality Act”), passed in March 2007, lays the foundations for ambitious policy in support of effective equality between men and women. In the field of statistics, the Act introduces specific rules on both aspects of gender mainstreaming mentioned above: disaggregation by sex of all statistics on individuals, and the establishment of new indicators to garner more accurate knowledge of the differences in "values, roles, situations, conditions, aspirations and needs of women and men." Ms. Alcaide went on to describe the main actions by INE on gender statistics in response to this innovative legislation.

16. Grace Bediako, Director of the Statistical Office of Ghana, discussed the problem of lack of institutionalization of gender statistics in statistical offices. Often one person is responsible for gender statistics and, if they leave, the programme is put on hold. This poses the question of what institutional framework should house gender statistics. Though progress has been made, considerable work is still to be done in gender sensitization. Ms. Bediako echoed earlier speakers in pointing out that sex disaggregation of data does not constitute gender statistics. Ms. Bediako stressed the importance of returning to the Beijing Platform for Action for guidance and of expanding gender statistics training programmes to address the lack of institutionalization of gender statistics. She also noted that successful gender statistics programmes require financial resources and leadership.

Launch of Gender Info 2007

17. Paul Cheung, Director of UNSD, introduced Gender Info 2007 –a new database of gender statistics and indicators in key areas of policy concern developed by UNSD in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA. He noted that the database was part of the Division’s efforts to improve access to key gender statistics and indicators at the global level. He exhorted participants to use the database and to provide feedback for future improvements. Nicolas Pron, UNICEF Senior Project Officer and DevInfo Project Manager, conducted a demo of Gender Info 2007, highlighting its contents, key features and presentation capabilities (see: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/genderinfo/default.htm)
New Challenges in Gender Statistics

18. Irena Križman, Head of Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia chaired the session on New Challenges in Gender Statistics. The first presentation was on engendering official statistics for monitoring development given by Francesca Perucci of UNSD. Ms. Perucci pointed out that there is universal recognition that gender equality and women’s empowerment are necessary conditions to achieve development. Governments need to honor existing international commitments to mainstream gender into all development policies and to promote the empowerment of women; data should be available to support this effort and to identify the progress that is being achieved. Goal 3 of the MDG’s addresses gender equality; however, only some of the dimensions of gender equality and empowerment are captured by the three indicators under Goal 3. There are also problems of data availability and data quality and to address this emphasis should be placed on promoting adequate data collection programmes. Data available from official national and international sources still do not allow us to monitor the basic aspects of development related to gender and to inform policies with the necessary statistics. It is essential to ensure that capacity building programmes and initiatives to improve the financing for the development of statistics also include a gender perspective. In addition, there is a need to develop standards and guidelines through the formal intergovernmental process (Statistical Commission) to ensure full involvement and commitment by national statistical systems.

19. Linda Laura Sabbadini of Istat spoke on the topic of new measurement challenges in the areas of violence, discrimination, and economic statistics. Ms. Sabbadini opened her presentation by pointing out that many phenomena that are crucial from a social and an economic point of view, such as unemployment, poverty and economic development are not gender neutral. If planning and scheduling are developed without considering gender, men and women will benefit unequally. Statistics are a basic tool to address the problem. For many years, NSO’s were economics-centered and it wasn’t until the Beijing conference that the situation really began to change. Violence, discrimination, and economics are three areas where the goals of Beijing have not been reached. Violence against women is invisible in most countries. It is very difficult to gather data on and requires careful methodological consideration. Italy has conducted a survey, as have several other countries, but we still do not have international guidelines to ensure comparability across countries. There are also many areas within social statistics where sufficient data is often lacking to address discrimination. Discrimination occurs against many social groups: women, the elderly, the disabled, etc. It is important to have labor statistics disaggregated for these groups to detect discrimination. It is also important to have data on overlapping cleavages where discrimination may be double, for example elderly women or disabled women. Finally, it is important to address indicators that do not adequately portray women’s economic situation. Unemployment statistics are one example. Women’s unemployment rate may be low but this does not take into account discouraged workers. Measuring income and surveying enterprises must be done with a gender perspective as the “household income” conceals women’s contribution. Italy also recently conducted a survey of enterprise owners and found many significant differences between women- and men-owned enterprises.
20. Joann Vanek of WEIGO discussed the importance of going beyond traditional measures of work to measure quality of work. Issues relating to quality of work are emerging as a challenge in the development of gender statistics. For example, one important criticism of Millennium Development Goal 3 relating to the equality of employment between women and men measured by the share of women in non-agricultural wage employment, is that the indicator measures only the presence or absence of non-agricultural wage work and not the quality of that work. Also the growth of more flexible types of work arrangements creates a need to develop statistics that capture these new forms of work. For example, part time and temporary wage employment and own account self-employment represents significant and often growing shares of total employment in most developed countries today. Comprehensive and comparable data on these types of employment are not available and developing them needs to be a key priority in the improvement of gender statistics.

21. Ms. Vanek concluded by stating that gender and labour statisticians must work together with advocates to address several challenges:

(a) more timely and comprehensive data through regular censuses and surveys, especially labour force surveys;

(b) classifications and methods which are both sensitive to the gender differences in the labor force and the new forms of work that are becoming more prevalent in both developing and developed countries;

(c) harmonization of frameworks for classifying types of employment to capture these new forms of labour across both developed and developing countries;

(d) data on employment outcomes, specifically on earnings, poverty risk, hours of work, presence/absence of social protection associated with different types of employment.

22. Angela Me of UNECE identified various challenges to the advancement of gender statistics including that of developing effective institutional arrangements for its mainstreaming; raising gender awareness among management and sectoral experts; and addressing gender issues among sub-population groups. Regarding the latter, she noted that many people face a double disadvantage: they are disadvantaged based on being women as well as being part of an ethnic minority. Disaggregating data by sex only tells part of the story. Ms. Me gave the example of unemployment in the UK. When you look at unemployment by sex in the UK, women have lower unemployment than men. Women’s total unemployment rate is a relatively low 4.2 per cent. When you disaggregate the data further by ethnic group, a different situation is revealed. Unemployment for women is well over 5 per cent for 8 out of 9 of the major ethnic groups in the UK, and it approaches 20 per cent for Pakistani women. For Indian and Pakistani women, unemployment rates are higher than for Indian and Pakistani men. Gathering information on ethnic minorities, whether racial, linguistic or religious can be very difficult. Depending on the national context, it may be difficult or impossible to ask
such a question in a census or survey. Obtaining quality data on minority groups poses methodological problems; because many ethnic groups are quite small it may not be possible to gather significant data through a sample survey. Oversampling of small groups is one technique to address this problem. Population censuses and administrative sources are valuable for data on small groups. Ms. Me suggested that using open ended questions on ethnicity and using proxy indicators such as migration status or citizenship might facilitate the collection of data on ethnocultural characteristics.

23. Antonella Picchio of the University of Modena provided an overview of gender budgeting. A budget is a comprehensive account of public expenditures and revenues. It is a highly political document that assesses a distribution of resources, works (paid and unpaid), responsibilities and powers. It provides a general framework of public policy and allows for a higher level of gender mainstreaming. The new mainstreaming challenge is to engender the analytical framework: i.e. the value system, the micro and macro analysis, policy and measures in budgeting. Ms. Picchio presented a matrix of regional government departments and basic human capabilities essential for well-being. The matrix of departments and capabilities represents a shift from the usual accounts based on the mere allocation of means to accounts that reflect the well-being ends. This type of accounting has been conducted in several regions in Italy and some of the outcomes include public accounts being made more consistent with the well-being objectives declared in the budgets’ introductory documents.

Round table with high-level users on emerging demand for gender statistics in Italy

24. The round table organized by Istat, was chaired by Silvia Della Monica, Head of Department for Rights and Equal Opportunities. Panelists included Isabella Rauti, National Equality Councillor; Aitanga Giraldi, CGIL; Anna Maria Furlan, CISL; Nirvana Nisi, UIL; Renata Polverini, UGL; Rosa Gentile, Confartigianato; Marilu Galdieri, Conforommercio; and Vanda Giuliano, Lega Cooperative. Ms. Della Monica initiated the round table by asking panelists to discuss their views on gender statistics and their relevance for the work carried out by the trade unions.

25. All panelists recognized the importance of gender statistics and emphasized the role that the national statistical office plays in providing the necessary data to understand the different roles that men and women have in participating in the labour market. They also called for bringing to the attention of the European Union the need for better investing on gender statistics within the framework of official statistics. Panelists noted that gender statistics were an important tool in the democratization process as they could be used to make public policies more inclusive, transparent and efficient. Some noted that mainstreaming meant bringing topics to the top of the political agenda and that gender statistics could be used to illustrate problems and bring public attention to issues affecting the attainment of gender equality, and to foster dialogue in society, particularly between women and men. In this regard, some panelists welcomed the inclusion of gender budgeting in the legislation, but noted that there was a need to define specific targets and indicators to assess progress in the attainment of gender equity. Panelists also noted that gender statistics were crucial to quantify women’s contribution to society and to identify
emerging needs as well as to have an outlook on the future to pressure the government to take action. Finally, panelists highlighted the need for data on entrepreneurship and women-headed businesses as well as the need to review methodologies for gender budgeting and to make micro-data more comparable.

26. ISTAT took note of the comments and emphasizing that the discussion was a good contribution to the on-going work of the Institute.

**Measuring violence against women**

27. The session, organized by UNECE and Italy, was chaired by Angela Me, Chief, Social and Demographic Statistics Section, UNECE. Panelists included Maria Giuseppina Muratore from Istat, Eva Gisela Ramirez Rodriguez from INEGI, Heather Dryburgh, Statistics Canada and Saleh Alkafri, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Each panelist shared their national experience in collecting and disseminating information on violence against women. The presentations highlighted the diverse range of concepts, definitions, sources and approaches used across countries to produce statistics on this topic, and their impact on estimates of violence against women.

28. The chair concluded that the concept of violence against women should be expanded to include all forms of gender-based violence. Gender-based violence (GBV) is a complex concept; it is difficult to report and hard to measure. This makes the challenge of collecting information and disseminating the statistics needed for policy and advocacy extremely difficult. Yet many countries have already started collecting data on GBV, and many others are eager to start. There is a need to build, from the commonalities found among existing activities, a set of regional and global standards for measuring GBV as part of official statistics. There is also a need to develop a basic core set of indicators on GBV that could be used initially while measurement approaches are refined. In addition, a manual on collecting and disseminating data on GBV is in demand. It would be essential to review current activities and national surveys worldwide to create a useful manual. Finally, there is a need to involve the media and to plan information campaigns to promote the dissemination of the information and its proper use.

**Engendering household surveys: measuring poverty and access to resources**

29. The session was chaired by Lucía Fort, Senior Gender Specialist, World Bank. Jessamyn O. Encarnacion from the National Statistical Coordination Board, Philippines presented on the Philippine experience of measuring women in poverty and access to resources. One innovative technique used in the Philippines was to calculate an adjusted GDP considering women’s unpaid work. The adjusted GDP reflects an 8 per cent increase in women’s share to GDP. Dragana Djokovic – Papic of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia shared the findings of the recent ICT survey conducted in Serbia. It was recognized that the digital divide is an emerging cleavage of inequality between men and women as noted at the follow-up to Beijing meetings. Kim Robertson, of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Pacific Women’s Bureau discussed the concept of
head of household, and how it can be quite misleading in the Pacific Community context. Elena Bardasi of the World Bank Gender and Development Unit described the Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys designed to provide country specific information on welfare. The World Bank has expanded their study of poverty to include those at risk of poverty. These studies of vulnerability broaden the definition of poverty to include risk of poverty: the probability of becoming poor in the future.

30. The chair concluded that we must improve existing tools for the measurement of women’s access to assets and develop methods for the measurement of women and men’s poverty levels. More so, there is a need to expand the concept of poverty to include risk of poverty. An expanded concept would serve to capture women’s increased vulnerability to poverty as compared to men. It was also suggested that in the interest of international comparability, guidelines be established for the valuation of unpaid work. There is also a need to rethink the use of the concept of head of household to measure access to resources. It is important to bear in mind that the concept of head of household was originally developed for other purposes (i.e. to reconstruct family relations within the context of an interview) and that ownership of resources does not necessarily imply access to and use of resources.

Engendering household surveys: measuring work

31. The session was chaired by Sophia Lawrence, International Labour Organization. Cristiane Soares of IBGE/ DPE Brazil discussed the activities of IBGE in the area of gender statistics, their relationships with users of gender statistics in Brazil and future activities in the area. Maria Clelia Romano of ISTAT presented findings from a study that integrated information from a time use survey and labor force survey to show the situation of women in Italy in work and the household; Cyril Parirenyatwa, Central Statistical Office, Zimbabwe described the gender machinery and international agreements that are the driving force behind gender statistics in Zimbabwe. He also described the activities that contribute to engendering statistics: gender training for trainers and field staff, gender interests represented in planning, and dissemination of gender specific reports and gender sensitive statistics. S.K. Nath of the India CSO described the experience of engendering the labor force survey in India. He described some of the problems of engendering such as the lack of understanding of gender statistics and avoidance. These barriers can be overcome with evidence, advocacy, marketing, and outside assistance. For India, it became apparent that missing home based workers in the traditional labour force survey was a major problem. Now India has conducted a time use survey and an informal sector survey. It took political will and new strategies to change the traditional methods. Deniz Uyanik of Turkey provided an overview of the work in Turkey in gender statistics.

32. The chair concluded that engendered labour statistics requires accounting for different work realities at each stage of statistical production. Methods of data collection and dissemination must incorporate awareness of the different ways in which men and women view, perform, control, and benefit from their “work” activities. The conventional focus is male-oriented. Engendering household surveys on work requires coverage of all
topics & types of activity. Work must be conceptualized in the widest sense including working time, job-seeking behaviour, multiple/combined activities, casual work, subsistence/informal employment, etc.

33. Engendered household surveys on work also requires adequate detail about work activities including decision-making / executing posts, entrepreneurs / home, gang workers, income components (benefits, overtime), place of work, small production units, etc. Relevant disaggregation is also essential. Data must be disaggregated by personal characteristics, job characteristics, and family context/personal circumstances. To ensure gender integration in measurement of work we must coordinate the institutional framework of gender specific bodies/programs, statistical agencies, civil society and others. We should also harmonize the household survey program to ensure engendered coverage of all topics and at all stages of production and collect data in adequate detail to permit meaningful analysis of men and women’s different situations – the improved information is worth the extra costs.

Social institutions and gender equality: indicators and measurement tools

34. Denis Drechsler of the OECD Development Centre, presented the Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB). The GID-DB is a new tool that brings together a range of indicators on gender discrimination. Among the indicators are basic measures of women’s socio-economic status as well as innovative institutional measures that attempt to capture selected aspects of women’s social contexts, such as informal laws, customs and traditions. He noted that these institutional or contextual factors are crucial in shaping women’s participation in the economy yet statistical measures have seldom been developed. He also informed participants that the OECD Development Centre is developing a more interactive tool to engage users of the database or of gender statistics and indicators in a dynamic dialogue. This tool will be based on a Wiki approach and is expected to be launched in conjunction with the 2008 International Woman’s Day. (see: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_33935_39323280_1_1_1_1,00.html)

Engendering population censuses

35. Grace Bediako of Ghana Statistical Service chaired this session which included presentations from Radegunda H. Maro, Director of Statistical Operations, National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania; Manal Sweidan, Head of Gender Statistics/Division Department of Statistics Jordan and Mira Todorova, Head of Sector, State Statistical Office, TFYR Macedonia. Ms. Maro pointed out that administrative sources of data are generally problematic in developing countries so the census is usually the primary source of data. There are some areas that present difficulties for fully engendering censuses. Specifically, employment, education, and housing. The main barrier to dissemination of gender statistics is budget limitations. Ms. Sweidan discussed the recent census in Jordan. In efforts to engender the census, women were recruited as enumerators and targeted with a publicity campaign. She pointed out that the lack of prior consultation with women’s groups was a major missed opportunity but the establishment of a Gender Unit in the
Department of Statistics bodes well for the future. Ms. Todorova shared the experience of Macedonia and highlighted the importance of including a gender perspective in all areas, not just the traditional areas associated with women such as fertility.

36. The chair concluded based on the presentations that there is work to be done to fully engender population censuses. Based on experiences shared at the Forum it is clear that there has been a gender bias in questions on economic characteristics. This bias has been corrected in some countries but in many countries the biased questions, which exclude the work of women in many cases, continue to be used. In this regard, pilot censuses are very important for they can serve as a tool to detect gender biased questions and to make the necessary changes to ensure accurate representation of gender concerns in the final census.

37. Technical assistance is also essential for assisting countries to sensitize their census operations. Along these lines, international recommendations and guidelines should promote engendering censuses. For example, the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses is being used in many countries and should be explicitly gender sensitized.

38. Access to microdata is important for conducting gender analysis. It is encouraging that microdata is becoming more readily available that in the past. Further release of census microdata by countries is encouraged. It is essential to ensure anonymity when releasing micro data.

39. Failure to disseminate sex-disaggregated data due to lack of resources or expertise was noted as a major missed-opportunity. More resources are needed to ensure that the information collected in censuses is disseminated by sex.

**Producing gender statistics through population censuses: perspectives from the regional commissions**

40. This session was organized by UNFPA and chaired by S.K. Nath, Director-General Central Statistical Organisation India (CSO). Panelists from the regional commissions included Dimitri Sanga, ECA; Linda Hooper, ECE; Andres Montes, ESCAP and Neda Jafar, ESCWA. Though she was unable to attend, María Nieves Rico of ECLAC submitted a presentation that was given on her behalf. The panelists provided overviews of the work being done at the regional level to support engendering population censuses. It was noted that in some regions there are few gender units in NSO’s (ECA and ESCWA); and that there is a need for gender mainstreaming and advocacy. All regional commissions are engaged in technical support for gender statistics with activities ranging from producing and disseminating guidelines and handbooks to conducting workshops. Regional gender indicators are collected in several regions. ECLAC and ESCWA are engaged in activities to engender the MDG’s at the regional level. Robert McCaa from the Minnesota Population Center also briefly spoke about the activities of the Center in collecting and disseminating microdata from national census throughout the world. The IPUMS international project converts census microdata for multiple countries.
into a consistent format, supplies comprehensive documentation, and making the data and documentation available through a web-based data dissemination system.

**Gender statistics from administrative sources: civil registration and vital statistics**

41. The session on gender statistics from administrative sources was chaired by Francesca Perucci of UNSD. Panelists included Tilaye Geressu Birru, Team Leader, Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopia; Medhat ElSayed, Ministry of Health, Oman; Zulma Sosa, Director of Statistics, Paraguay; and Wahyu Retno Mahanani (Annet), Technical Officer, Health Metrics Network Secretariat, WHO. The country representatives each spoke about their national experiences in developing a national civil registration system. In Ethiopia, there is currently no functioning civil registration and vital statistics system. Despite legal precedence repeated attempts have failed. Some of the reasons given for the lack of success include lack of resources, both financial and expertise, and a lack of political will. In Oman in less than 10 years a civil registration system has been established. The success is attributed to strong political will and resources. At the same time he noted that gender differences exist in the extent of death registration, and especially, in the declaration of cause of death, which tends to be omitted to a larger extent for deaths among women. Ms. Sosa emphasized the importance of civil registration as a right for individuals. In Paraguay, some of the key challenges are a large rural population and a large percentage of late registration of births although no gender disparities were apparent. Ms. Mahanani from the Health Metrics Network (HMN) spoke briefly about the work HMN is doing to improve data on health needed to monitor improvements. She pointed out that civil registration is important not just as a right, but also as a source of information to monitor improvements in the health status of the population. She pointed out that there are some indirect methods of obtaining vital statistics through various survey programmes, but also noted that they lack country ownership and the rights associated with civil registration.

42. The chair concluded based on the presentations and discussion that it is clear that for the development of an effective civil registration system with the capacity to produce vital statistics, supportive legislation is essential. Financial resources are essential: a good civil registration system is very expensive. The extensive cost, and the degree of collaboration among government organizations required means that a strong national government commitment is essential to establish and maintain a civil registration and vital statistics system. Birth registration, while continuing to be a major challenge, tends to be better than death registration which is more complex especially when cause of death is considered. Cause of death information must be improved: it is essential for monitoring key development indicators, yet it is lacking in many countries throughout the world.

**Engendering economic statistics**

43. The final panel addressed the topic of engendering economic statistics and was organized by ECE and Canada. The session was chaired by Angela Me, ECE. The panelists were Heather Dryburgh, Statistics Canada; Gerry Brady, Central Statistical Office, Ireland; and Cristina Freguia, Head of Section of Household Economic
Conditions, ISTAT. The panelists recognized that economics have been a traditionally male dominated field and that there are significant gaps in data availability and analysis. Important data gaps include men’s and women’s contribution to household income, women’s participation in enterprises and self-employment, women’s representation in decision making, the value of unpaid work, and barriers to women’s full participation in the economy.

44. The chair in her conclusion noted that extensive data exists in the area of economic statistics that needs to be tabulated and analyzed. There was also a call for macroeconomic gender analysis. Specific themes where improvements are particularly needed include the informal economy and entrepreneurship. In addition, there is a need to draw on expanded sources of data especially business registers to improve the availability of economic statistics for addressing gender concerns.

III. Conclusions

Next steps

45. The Forum identified a clear need to engender data collection programmes. Population censuses are an important source of gender statistics and efforts are needed to improve the measurement of women’s work, maternal mortality and other important indicators through censuses. In the area of engendering household surveys, we must improve the measurement of work and the informal sector, access to assets and resources, as well as health and poverty indicators. We should continue work on time use surveys and improve vital statistics as a key source of data by sex.

Data Gaps

46. The Forum recognized that it is important to address key data gaps. There is a need to develop standards and tools for the measurement of gender based violence as well as improve existing tools for the measurement of women’s work, in particular in the informal economy, the reconciliation between work and family and quality of work, as well as women’s access to assets. Finally, there is a need to develop methods for the measurement of women and men’s risk of poverty.

Training

47. International agencies should provide training to countries particularly in the specific topics identified above (gender-based violence, informal work, access to assets, and poverty). To ensure that training is continuous there was a call to institutionalize gender statistics training at the regional and/or sub-regional levels. Finally, UNSD and Sweden have agreed to work together to issue the second version of Engendering Statistics as a UN publication.
48. UNSD was called upon to continue efforts to improve data dissemination and access to information on gender statistics and other information by: 1) committing to continuous and regular updating of the gender statistics and indicators database; 2) issuing Gender Info at regular intervals (one or two years); 3) creating a website on gender statistics and other information, including the database and develop a portal at a later stage, as well as 3) producing the World’s Women 2010. Capacity building programmes and initiatives to improve the financing for the development of statistics should also include a gender perspective. UNSD should also develop standards and guidelines through the formal intergovernmental process (UN Statistical Commission) to ensure full involvement and commitment by national statistical systems and full mainstreaming of gender in the production and use of statistics.
Annex 1: List of Participants

GLOBAL FORUM ON GENDER STATISTICS
10-12 December 2007
Rome, Italy

UN AGENCIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FAO</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Robert Mayo</td>
<td>Senior Statistician</td>
<td>Global Statistics Service Statistics Division</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Robert Mayo</td>
<td>Senior Statistician</td>
<td>Global Statistics Service Statistics Division</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mr. John Curry</td>
<td>Gender Research Officer</td>
<td>Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Ms. Patricia Alexander</td>
<td>Regional Gender Coordinator</td>
<td>UNDP, Regional Centre for Asia-Pacific</td>
<td>23 Independence Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Ms. Kourtoum Nacro</td>
<td>Technical Advisor</td>
<td>New York, NY 10017, USA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nacro@unfpa.org">nacro@unfpa.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title and Role</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ms. Claudia Cappa</td>
<td>Assistant Programme Officer</td>
<td>DPP</td>
<td>3 UN Plaza</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ccappa@unicef.org">ccappa@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strategic Information Section, DPP</td>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10017, USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mr. Nicholas Pron</td>
<td>DevInfo Global Administrator</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3 UN Plaza</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:npron@unicef.org">npron@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Division of Policy and Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10017, USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ms. Hanny Cueva Beteta</td>
<td>Data and Statistics Specialist</td>
<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>304 E. 45th Street, 16th Floor</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:hanny.cueva-beteta@unifem.org">hanny.cueva-beteta@unifem.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Governance, Peace and Security</td>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10017, USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ms. Mihaela Darii</td>
<td>Gender Statistics and Monitoring Component Coordinator</td>
<td>UNIFEM Moldova</td>
<td>1, Vasille Alecsandri Str.</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mihaela.darii@unifem.org">mihaela.darii@unifem.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNIFEM Moldova</td>
<td></td>
<td>MD- 2009 Chisinau, Moldova</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Mr. Tarek Abou Chabake</td>
<td>Data Analyst</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>94 Rue de Montbrillant</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:abouchab@unhcr.org">abouchab@unhcr.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
<td>1202 Geneva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mr. Said Belkachla</td>
<td>EFA/MDG/Gender focal point</td>
<td>UNESCO UIS</td>
<td>1(514) 343 7692</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:s.belkachla@uis.unesco.org">s.belkachla@uis.unesco.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNESCO UIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mr. Asad Alam</td>
<td></td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Office Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Ms. Elena Bardasi</td>
<td>Senior Economist</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Gender and Development Unit</td>
<td>1818 H St. NW</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ebardasi@worldbank.org">ebardasi@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Ms. Gulnara A. Febres</td>
<td>Senior Operations Officer</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction and Economic Management (WBIPR)</td>
<td>1818 H Street, NW</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gfebres@worldbank.org">gfebres@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Ms. Lucia Fort</td>
<td>Senior Gender Specialist</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>1818 H Street N.W., MSN MC4-400</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lfort@worldbank.org">lfort@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Mr. Steffen Janus</td>
<td>WBI Multimedia Center</td>
<td>World Bank Institute</td>
<td>1818H Street, NW</td>
<td>20433 Washington DC, USA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sjanus@worldbank.org">sjanus@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Ms. Sulekha Patel</td>
<td>Development Data Group</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>1818 H Street NW</td>
<td>20433 Washington DC, USA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:spatel1@worldbank.org">spatel1@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Ms. Wahyu Retno Mahanani</td>
<td>Technical Officer</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Metrics Network Secretariat  
WHO  
20 Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva, Switzerland  
office: +41 22 791 1017  
MahananiW@who.int

### UN SECRETARIAT

**DESA Division for the Advancement of Women**

| 19. | Ms. Carolyn Hannan  
     | Director  
     | Division for the Advancement of Women  
     | United Nations  
     | 2 United Nations Plaza  
     | Room 1250  
     | New York, NY 10017, USA  
     | office: 1(212) 963-3104  
     | Hannan@un.org |

**DESA Statistics Division**

| 20. | Mr. Paul Cheung  
     | Director  
     | United Nations Statistics Division  
     | 2 UN Plaza  
     | Room 1670  
     | New York, NY 10017, USA  
     | office: 1(212) 963-2563  
     | paul.cheung@un.org |

| 21. | Ms. Lisa Morrison-Puckett  
     | Associate Statistician  
     | United Nations Statistics Division  
     | 2 UN Plaza  
     | Room 1548  
     | New York, NY 10017, USA  
     | office: 1(212) 963-4599  
     | morrisonl@un.org |

| 22. | Ms. Elisa Muñoz Franco  
     | Associate Statistician  
     | United Nations Statistics Division  
     | 2 UN Plaza  
     | DC2-1538  
     | New York, NY 10017, USA  
     | office: 1(212) 963-4972  
     | benes@un.org |
23.  Ms. Francesca Perucci  
    Chief  
    Statistical Planning and Development Section  
    United Nations Statistics Division  
    2 UN Plaza  
    Room1652  
    New York, NY 10017, USA  
    office: 1(212) 963-0212  
    perucci@un.org

**UN REGIONAL COMMISSIONS**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 24. | Mr. Dimitri Sanga  
    African Centre for Statistics  
    UNECA  
    P.O. Box 3001  
    Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
    office: 251-11-544-3050  
    DSanga@uneca.org |   |
| **ECE** |   |   |
| 25. | Mr. Heinrich Brüngger  
    Director, Statistics Division  
    UNECE  
    Palais des Nations  
    UNECE - Room C-456  
    1211 Geneva, Switzerland  
    office: +41 22 917 1271  
    heinrich.bruengger@unece.org |   |
| 26. | Ms. Linda Hooper  
    Statistician  
    Social and Demographic Statistics section  
    UNECE  
    Palais des Nations  
    UNECE - Room C-442  
    1211 Geneva, Switzerland  
    office: +41 22 917 3255  
    linda.hooper@unece.org |   |
| 27. | Ms. Angela Me  
    Chief  
    Social and Demographic Statistics Section  
    UNECE  
    Palais des Nations  
    UNECE - Room C-440  
    1211 Geneva, Switzerland  
    office: +41 22 917 1666 |   |
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESCAP</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 28. | Mr. Pedro Andres Montes Runau  
Statistician, Statistical Development Section  
UNESCAP Statistics Division  
United Nations Building  
Rajadamnern NOK Avenue 8th Fl., Room 827  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
office: (011) 66-2-288-1655  
montesa@un.org |
| **ESCWA** |   |
| 29. | Ms. Neda Jafar  
Statistician, Statistics Division  
UNESCWA  
P.O. Box 11-8575  
Riad El-Solh Square  
Beirut, Lebanon  
office: + 961-1-978-463  
jafarn@un.org |
| **INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS** |   |
| **AFDB** |   |
| 30. | Michel Mouyelo-Katoula  
m.mouyelo-katoula@afdb.org |
| **AITRS** |   |
| 31. | Dr. Hilal Al-Bayyati  
Director General  
Arab Institute for Training & Research in Statistics (AITRS)  
P.O. Box 851104  
Amman 11185, Jordan  
office: 00962 6 55 62169  
diwan@aitrs.org |
| **Commonwealth Secretariat** |   |
| 32. | Dr. Auxilia Ponga  
Adviser Public Sector and Governance  
Social Transformation Programmes Division  
Commonwealth Secretariat  
Marlborough House  
Pall Mall  
London SW1Y 5HX  
United Kingdom |
| **DFID** |   |
| 33. | Ms. Katie Fawkner-Corbett  
Economic Adviser, Equity and Rights Team  
1, Palace Street, London, SW1E 5HE  
United Kingdom  
office: +44 (0) 207 023 0662 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Position</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Address/Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mr. Christopher Ajaero</td>
<td>Programme Officer</td>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:k-fawkner-corbett@dfid.gov.uk">k-fawkner-corbett@dfid.gov.uk</a>&lt;br&gt;Mr. Christopher Ajaero&lt;br&gt;Programme Officer&lt;br&gt;ECOWAS&lt;br&gt;101 Yakubu Gowon Crescent Asokoro&lt;br&gt;Abuja, Nigeria&lt;br&gt;office: +234 8051 915174&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:chris_glory@yahoo.com">chris_glory@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Mr. Michel Glaude</td>
<td>Director of Social Statistics and Information Society</td>
<td>EUROSTAT</td>
<td>Mr. Michel Glaude&lt;br&gt;Director of Social Statistics and Information Society&lt;br&gt;ESTAT&lt;br&gt;European commission&lt;br&gt;L-2920 Luxembourg&lt;br&gt;office: 352 4301 36848&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:michel.glaude@ec.europa.eu">michel.glaude@ec.europa.eu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Mia Harbitz</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
<td>IADB</td>
<td>Mia Harbitz&lt;br&gt;Inter-American Development Bank&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:MIAH@iadb.org">MIAH@iadb.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Ms. Elisabeth Lamp</td>
<td>InWEnt-Capacity Building International</td>
<td>InWEnt</td>
<td>Ms. Elisabeth Lamp&lt;br&gt;InWEnt-Capacity Building International&lt;br&gt;Work Contact Information: InSyDe sàrl&lt;br&gt;InSyDe Information Système et Développent sàrl 31, Boulevard Grande&lt;br&gt;Duchesse, Charlotte L-1331 Luxembourg&lt;br&gt;office: 00352/298004-1 or direct -222&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:Elisabeth.Lamp@insyde.lu">Elisabeth.Lamp@insyde.lu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Ms. Patricia Scannapieco</td>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>InWEnt</td>
<td>Ms. Patricia Scannapieco&lt;br&gt;Project Manager&lt;br&gt;InWEnt - Capacity Building International&lt;br&gt;office: 049-(0)228-4460 1254&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:Patricia.Scannapieco@inwent.org">Patricia.Scannapieco@inwent.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Ms. Julie Ballington</td>
<td>IPU Secretariat</td>
<td>IPU</td>
<td>Ms. Julie Ballington&lt;br&gt;IPU Secretariat&lt;br&gt;5 Chemin du Pommier&lt;br&gt;CH 1218 Le Grand-Saconnex&lt;br&gt;Geneva, Switzerland&lt;br&gt;office: + 41 22 9194149&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:jb@mail.ipu.org">jb@mail.ipu.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Mr. Denis Mark Drechsler</td>
<td>Policy Analyst</td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Mr. Denis Mark Drechsler&lt;br&gt;Policy Analyst&lt;br&gt;OECD Development Centre&lt;br&gt;2, rue André Pascal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mr. Johannes Jütting</td>
<td>Senior Economist</td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Le Seine Saint Germain, 12 Boulevard des Iles Building B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>92130 Issy les Moulineaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Ms. Kim Robertson</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>Secretariat of the Pacific Community</td>
<td>B.P. D5 98848 Noumea Cedex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pacific Women’s Bureau</td>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Mr. Robert McCaa</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Minnesota population Center</td>
<td>50 Willey Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>225 19th Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ms. Joann Vanek</td>
<td>Director of Statistics Programme</td>
<td>Women in Information Employment: Globalizing and Organizing</td>
<td>80 Park Ave. Apt. 12K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY 10016, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Mr. A Y M Ekramul Hoque</td>
<td>Director General</td>
<td>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>Parisankhan Bhaban, E-27/A Agargaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dhaka 1207 Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 46. Ms. Munira Zahiragić  
Assistant Director  
Federal Institute of Statistics of BiH  
Str. Zelenith Beretki 26  
71000 Sarajevo, BiH  
office: +387 33 215 043  
munira.z@fzs.ba |
| 47. Ms. Nora Selimović  
Senior Advisor  
Agency for Statistics of BiH  
Str. Zelenih Beretki No. 26 71000  
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
office: 00387 33 220 629  
selimovici@bhas.ba |
| 48. Ms. Slavka Popović  
Deputy Director  
Agency for Statistics of BiH  
Str Zelenih Beretki No 26, 71000  
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
office: +387 33 22 06 24  
popovics@bhas.ba |
| 49. Ms. Aleksandra Zec  
Assistant for Desktop Publishing  
Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics  
Veljka Mladjenovica 12d, 78000 Banja Luka  
Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
office: +387 51 450 275; +387 51 450 280  
Aleksandra.Zec@rzs.rs.ba |
| Botswana |
| 50. Ms. Kelebetse Mbiganyi  
Senior Statistician  
Government of Botswana  
Pbag 0024  
Gaborone, Botswana  
office: 267 367 1394  
kmbiganyi@gov. bw |
| Brazil |
| 51. Ms. Cristiane Soares  
Analyst in Social Indicators  
IBGE/ DPE  
Chile Ave. 500 - 8 Floor - Centro - RJ  
Brasil  CEP 20031-170  
office: 55-21-2142 0378  
cristiane.soares@ibge.gov.br |
<p>| Bulgaria |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Ms. Stefka Blazheva</td>
<td>Head of Migration Statistics Unit</td>
<td>National Statistical Institute</td>
<td>2, P. Volov Str. Sofia-1038</td>
<td>+ 359 2 9857 553</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sblazheva@nsi.bg">Sblazheva@nsi.bg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Ms. Lina Hang</td>
<td>Deputy Director General</td>
<td>Ministry of Planning</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics</td>
<td>885 12 723107</td>
<td><a href="mailto:LinaHang2002@yahoo.com">LinaHang2002@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#386 Preah Monivong Blvd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Chamka Mon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phnom Penh, Cambodia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Ms. Sok Chan Chhorvy</td>
<td>Deputy Director General/ Programme Manager (PGE)</td>
<td>General Directorate of Gender Equality</td>
<td>Ministry of Women’s Affairs</td>
<td>(855) 23220547</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chhorvy@online.com.kh">chhorvy@online.com.kh</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Building 3, Norodom Blvds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phnom Penh, Cambodia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Ms. Heather Dryburgh</td>
<td>Statistics Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>170 Tunney’s Pasture Driveway</td>
<td>001-613-951-0501</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Heather.Dryburgh@statcan.ca">Heather.Dryburgh@statcan.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jean Talon Bldg, 7-D2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ottawa Ontario</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada, K1A 0T6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Ms. XinLi An</td>
<td>Deputy Division Director</td>
<td>National Bureau of Statistics of China</td>
<td>No. 57 Yutannanjie, Xicheng District</td>
<td>86-10-68782765</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anxinli@stats.gov.cn">anxinli@stats.gov.cn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beijing, 100826 China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Ms. Dora Kyriakides</td>
<td>Chief Statistics Officer</td>
<td>Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title/Position</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone/Email</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Michalakis Karaolis Str.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Ms. Bohdana Hola</td>
<td>Director of Department, Population Statistics</td>
<td>Na padesátém 81, 100 82 Praha 10</td>
<td>+420 27405 4073 <a href="mailto:bohdana.hola@czso.cz">bohdana.hola@czso.cz</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Ms. Clara Baez</td>
<td>Head Technical Coordination</td>
<td>Oficina Nacional de Estadistica (ONE)</td>
<td>+809 682-7777 x290 <a href="mailto:clara.baez@one.gob.do">clara.baez@one.gob.do</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Ms. Rawia Moawed El-Batrawi</td>
<td>Head of PSRC</td>
<td>Nasr City Saleh Salem St.</td>
<td>++ 202 240 24393; (mobile) 0020122939957 <a href="mailto:r.batrawy2007@yahoo.com">r.batrawy2007@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Ms. Marin Randoja</td>
<td>Analyst (gender)</td>
<td>Endla 15, Tallinn Estonia</td>
<td>+372 625 9360 <a href="mailto:marin.randoja@stat.ee">marin.randoja@stat.ee</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Mr. Tilaye Geressu Birru</td>
<td>Team Leader</td>
<td>Central Statistical Agency</td>
<td>251 011 1572496; 251 0911 714947; 251 011 553011 <a href="mailto:tilayege@yahoo.com">tilayege@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Ms. Grace Bediako</td>
<td>Government Statistician</td>
<td>Ghana Statistical Service</td>
<td>P.O. Box GP 1098, Accra, Ghana</td>
<td>233-21-663578/666083</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Grace.Bediako@gmail.com">Grace.Bediako@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Ms. Jacqueline Tull</td>
<td>Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td>Avenue of Republic and Brickdam, Georgetown, Guyana</td>
<td>592-227-1155</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tulljackie@yahoo.com">tulljackie@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Mr. Sergio Javier Sanchez Sanchez</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Estadisticas (INE)</td>
<td>Lomas del Guijarro, Tegucigalpa, Honduras</td>
<td>(504) 239-7161</td>
<td><a href="mailto:s_jss2004@yahoo.com">s_jss2004@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Mr. Satyabrata Chakrabarti</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Government of India, Central Statistical Organisation</td>
<td>Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi, India Pin-110 001</td>
<td>91-11-2322-2678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chakra_satya@yahoo.com">chakra_satya@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Dr. S.K. Nath</td>
<td>Director General</td>
<td>Central Statistical Organisation</td>
<td>Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi, India Pin-110 001</td>
<td>91-11-2334-1867</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eskaynath@nic.in">eskaynath@nic.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Mr. Gerry Brady</td>
<td>Central Statistical Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ardee Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6</td>
<td>+ 353 1 4984201</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Gerry.Brady@cso.ie">Gerry.Brady@cso.ie</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Ms. Stefania Cardinaleschi</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Tuscolana 1786, 00179 Rome, Italy</td>
<td>06 46736159</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cardinal@istat.it">cardinal@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Ms. Isabella Corazziari</td>
<td>Statistics Researcher</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150, 00142 Rome, Italy</td>
<td>39-06-46734484</td>
<td><a href="mailto:corazzia@istat.it">corazzia@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Ms. Lucia Coppola</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150, 00142 Rome, Italy</td>
<td>+39 06 4673 4629</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lcoppola@istat.it">lcoppola@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Mr. Antonio Cortese</td>
<td>International Consultant</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy</td>
<td>305, Via delle Costellazioni, 00144 Rome, Italy</td>
<td>+39-06-5201054</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cortese@uni.net">cortese@uni.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Ms. Sara Demofonti</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150, 00142 Rome, Italy</td>
<td>0039 06 5952 4334</td>
<td><a href="mailto:demofont@istat.it">demofont@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Ms. Alessandra Federicci</td>
<td>Social Researcher</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150, 00142, Rome, Italy</td>
<td>9 06 46734437</td>
<td><a href="mailto:federici@istat.it">federici@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Ms. Cristina Freguja</td>
<td>Head of Section of Household Economic Conditions</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150, 00142, Rome, Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Ms. Maria Giuseppina Muratore</td>
<td>First Researcher</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150</td>
<td>+30 06 5952 4483</td>
<td><a href="mailto:muratore@istat.it">muratore@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Ms. Rita Ranaldi</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150</td>
<td>++39 0646734706</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ranaldi@istat.it">ranaldi@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Ms. Maria Clelia Romano</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150</td>
<td>+390659524479</td>
<td><a href="mailto:romano@istat.it">romano@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Ms. Linda Laura Sabbadini</td>
<td>Central Director</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150</td>
<td>0039 06 5952 4606</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sabbadin@istat.it">sabbadin@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Ms. Giovanna Tagliacozzo</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>ISTAT</td>
<td>Via Adolfo Rava 150</td>
<td>+30 06 5952 4482</td>
<td><a href="mailto:giovanna.tagliacozzo@istat.it">giovanna.tagliacozzo@istat.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Jordan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>Ms. Manal Sweidan</td>
<td>Head of Gender Statistics Division</td>
<td>Department of Statistics of Jordan</td>
<td>P. O. Box 2015</td>
<td>009626 5300700</td>
<td><a href="mailto:manal@dos.gov.jo">manal@dos.gov.jo</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Kazakhstan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>Ms. Maira Amirkhanova</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Asya Kassenova</td>
<td>Director of Socio-Demographic Department</td>
<td>Agency of Statistics</td>
<td>010000 Astana, Levy bereg, Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: +7(7172)74-95-01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:asya-kassenova@bk.ru">asya-kassenova@bk.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Ms. Olga Filippova</td>
<td>Expert of the Economic and Social Policy Department</td>
<td>Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>720003, Bishkek, Chyi Avenue, 205, Government House, Room #315</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: +996 312 63 85 81; 64 73 92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:filippova@mail.gov.kg">filippova@mail.gov.kg</a>, <a href="mailto:oifil@mail.ru">oifil@mail.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Ms. Gulsara Sulaimanova</td>
<td>Deputy Head of Social Statistics Department</td>
<td>National Statistics Committee</td>
<td>374, Frunze Street, 720033</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: 00 996 312 62 56 07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:S.Gulsara@mail.ru">S.Gulsara@mail.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Ms. Maranda Behmane</td>
<td>Director of the Social Statistics Department</td>
<td>Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia</td>
<td>1 Lacplesa St., Riga LV-1301</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: 371-7366878</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:maranda.behmane@csb.gov.lv">maranda.behmane@csb.gov.lv</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Ibtissam El Jouni</td>
<td>Specialist in Social Sciences</td>
<td>Central Administration of Statistics</td>
<td>Kankari, Army St., Finance and Trade Bldg.</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beirut, Lebanon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: 009611373160/4; (mobile) 009613050639</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ibtissam.jouni@gmail.com">ibtissam.jouni@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 88. | Ms. Sigute Livinaviciene  
Chief Specialist  
Statistics Lithuania  
Gedimino Ave. 29  
LT-01500 Vilnius, Lithuania  
office: +3705 2364713  
sigute.livinaviciene@stat.gov.lt |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malawi</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 89. | Mr. Dunstan Matekenya  
Statistician  
National Statistical Office  
P.O. Box 333  
Zomba, Malawi  
office: +265 01 524377  
dunstanmatekenya@yahoo.com |
| **Mexico** |  |
| 90. | Ms. Eva Gisela Ramirez Rodriguez  
Jefe del Departamento de Desarrollo de Estadísticas de Género  
INEGI  
Avenida Patriotismo 711, Torre “A”, Segundo Piso  
Colonia San Juan Mixcoac, C.P. 03730  
Mexico, D.F.  
office: (52) 52 78 10 00 ext 1568  
eva.ramirez@inegi.gob.mx |
| **Moldova** |  |
| 91. | Ms. Nina Cesnocova  
Head of Section of Demography Statistics  
National Bureau of Statistics  
106 Grenoble Str. Chisinau, MD 2019  
Republic of Moldova  
office: (37322) 403 110  
nina.cesnocova@statistica.md |
| 92. | Mr. Vitalie Valcov  
Director General  
National Bureau of Statistics  
106 Grenoble Str. Chisinau, MD 2019  
Republic of Moldova  
office: (+373 22) 40 30 01  
valcov@statistica.md |
| **Mongolia** |  |
| 93. | Ms. Oyunchimeg Dandar  
Head of Population and Social Statistics Division  
National Statistical Office  
Government Building-III, Bagatoiruu-44  
Ulaanbaatar-11 Mongolia  
office: +976-51264554 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Ms. Laura Gomes Duarte</td>
<td>Head of Department</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dnoyun@yahoo.com">dnoyun@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>258-21-490926; 258-82-3110310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>National Planning Commission Secretariat</td>
<td>Central Bureau of Statistics, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dilliraj@cbs.gov.np">dilliraj@cbs.gov.np</a></td>
<td>977 1 4229406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Ms. Patricia Mgbechi Eweama</td>
<td>Chief Statistician (Gender)</td>
<td>National Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>Abuja, Nigeria</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pmeweama@yahoo.com">pmeweama@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>234/ 8036406287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>Dr. Medhat K. ElSayed</td>
<td>Adviser</td>
<td>Ministry of Health, Directorate General of Planning</td>
<td>P.O. Box 393 Muscat PC 113 Oman</td>
<td><a href="mailto:medhatelsayed@gmail.com">medhatelsayed@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>+968 24603271; +968 24696749;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Mr. Elahi Asad</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Statistics Division</td>
<td>Islamabad, Pakistan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:asad_ilahi@hotmail.com">asad_ilahi@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>(92-51)9258623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Mr. Saleh Alkaferi</td>
<td>Assistant of President for Statistical Affairs</td>
<td>Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Official Name</td>
<td>Position / Division Name</td>
<td>Address / Office Details</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:saleh@pcbs.gov.ps">saleh@pcbs.gov.ps</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Ms. Zulma Concepcion Sosa de Servin</td>
<td>Director General</td>
<td>Casilla de correo: 1118</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zso@dgeec.gov.py">zso@dgeec.gov.py</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Ms. Jessamyn O. Encarnacion</td>
<td>Head, Poverty, Gender, labor and Employment Human Development Division National Statistical Coordination Board</td>
<td>2/F Midland Buendia Bldg. 403 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City, Philippines 1200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jo.encarnacion@nscb.gov.ph">jo.encarnacion@nscb.gov.ph</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Ms. Lucyna Nowak</td>
<td>Director of Division of Demographic Surveys and Deputy Director of Social Statistics Division</td>
<td>Al. Niepodleglosci 208 00-925 Warsaw, Poland</td>
<td><a href="mailto:l.nowak@stat.gov.pl">l.nowak@stat.gov.pl</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Ms. Maria José Carrilho</td>
<td>Senior Statistician</td>
<td>Av. Antonio Jose Almeida 1000 043 Lisboa, Portugal</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mjose.carrilho@ine.pt">mjose.carrilho@ine.pt</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>Ms. Dragana Djokovic – Papic</td>
<td>Head of Division</td>
<td>5 Milana Rakica St. 11000 Belgrade, Serbia</td>
<td>+381 11 2410 947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title/Position</td>
<td>Organization/Address</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Ms. Stojanovic Jovanka</td>
<td>Head, Unit for Social Indicators and analysis</td>
<td>Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jstojanovic@statserb.sr.gov.yu">jstojanovic@statserb.sr.gov.yu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Milana Rakica 5,</td>
<td>+381 11 2410 947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11000 Belgrade, Serbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: +381 11 2410 947</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jstojanovic@statserb.sr.gov.yu">jstojanovic@statserb.sr.gov.yu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Ms. Dragana Petrovic-Vlasak</td>
<td>Secretary of the State Gender Equality Council</td>
<td>Ministry of Labor and Social Policy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dragon52@eunet.yu">dragon52@eunet.yu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Ms. Irena Križman</td>
<td>Director General</td>
<td>Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:irena.krizman@gov.si">irena.krizman@gov.si</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vozarski Pot 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: +386 1 2415 300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Ms. Carmen Alcaide</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>INE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:calcaide@ine.es">calcaide@ine.es</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paseo de la Castellana, 183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Despacho 1030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28071 Madrid, Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: (+34) 91 583 92 71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Mr. Antonio Martínez</td>
<td>Head of the Office for the President</td>
<td>Statistical and Co-ordination Planning</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amartinez@ine.es">amartinez@ine.es</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paseo de la Castellana, 183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Despacho 1029</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28071 Madrid, Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>office: (+34) 91 583 91 08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Ms. Kerstin Fredriksson</td>
<td>Senior Officer</td>
<td>Statistics Sweden</td>
<td>scb, 701 89 Örebro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Box 24300 SE-104 51 Stockholm</td>
<td>+46 8 50694041</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SCB, 701 89 Örebro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 111. | Ms. Tahere Noori  
Statistics Senior Advisor on Gender  
Statistics Sweden  
Box 24300 SE-104 51 Stockholm  
SCB, 701 89 Örebro  
office: +46 8 506 94751  
tare.noori@scb.se |
|---|---|
| 112. | Ms. Katja Branger  
Scientific Officer and Deputy Chief of Section  
Swiss Federal Statistical Office  
Socio-economic Analysis Section  
Espace de l'Europe 10  
CH-2010 Neuchâtel  
office: +41 32 713 63 03  
katja.branger@bfs.admin.ch |
| 113. | Ms. Elena Budnikova  
Deputy Chief of the Social Statistic Department  
State Committee on Statistics of RT  
734025 Dushambe, Bokhtar St., 17  
Tajikistan  
office: 992372279488  
stat@tajikistan.org |
| 114. | Ms. Zebo Ismoilova  
Deputy Chief of the Department of Population Census  
State Committee on Statistics of RT  
734025 Dushambe, Bokhtar St., 17  
Tajikistan  
office: 99237221-37-21; 992372-21-2387  
stat@tojikistan.org |
| 115. | Ms. Maro Radegunda  
Director of Statistical Operations  
National Bureau of Statistics  
P.O. Box 796  
Dar-es-Salaam Tanzania  
office: +255 22 2122724; (mobile) 255 75 4583415  
maro@ubs.go.tz; copy to: dg@nbs.tz |
| 116. | Ms. Mira Todorova  
Head of Sector  
State Statistical Office  
P.O. Box 506 1000  
Skopje, Macedonia  
office: ++389 2 3295 648 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Thailand</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **117.** Ms. Oarawan Sutthangkul  
Socio-Economic Statistician  
National Statistical Office  
Larn Luang Rd.  
Bangkok  10100 Thailand  
office: 66 2 281 0333  
oarawan@nso.go.th |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Turkey</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **118.** Ms. Deniz Uyanik  
Statistician/Team Manager  
Necatibey Cod. No. 114  
Yicatpe/Ankara  
06100 Turkey  
office: +90312 4100604  
deniz.uyanik@tuik.gov.tr |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>United States of America</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **119.** Ms. Nancy M. Gordon  
Associate Director for Strategic Planning and Innovation  
U.S. Census Bureau  
4600 Silver Hill Road  RM 8H128  
Suitland, Maryland 20746  
office: 1(301) 763-2126  
nancy.m.gordon@census.gov |

| **120.** Ms. Marcella S. Jones  
Statistician  
US Census Bureau  
4600 Silver Hill Road  RM 6H162-B  
Suitland, Maryland 20746  
office: 1(202) 378-7537  
Marcella.s.jones@census.gov |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Uzbekistan</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **121.** Ms. Rayganat Makhmudova  
Deputy Chairman  
State Committee on Statistics of Uzbekistan  
Buyuk Ipak Yuli str.,  
63, 100077, Tashkent, Uzbekistan  
office: +998 (71) 150-50-03  
gks@stat.uz |

| **122.** Mr. Murod Ruziev  
Deputy Project Manager, MDG Statistics project  
UNDP Uzbekistan  
5, Usmon Nosir Str., 1 tupik,  
Tashkent 100070, Uzbekistan  
office: +998 71 150 02 02 (work); +998 97 406 44 11  
Murod.ruziev@mdgstat.uz |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 123. Mr. Do Thuc  
Deputy Director General  
Government of Vietnam  
General Statistics Office, 2 Hoang Van Thu St.  
Hanoi, Vietnam  
office: (84-4) 734-3787  
dthuc@gso.gov.vn |
| 124. Mr. Anh Tuan Nguyen  
Director  
Government of Vietnam  
General Statistics Office, 2 Hoang Van Thu St.  
Hanoi, Vietnam  
office: (84-4) 846-4359  
natuan@gso.gov.vn |
| Zimbabwe |
| 125. Mr. Cyril Parirenyatwa  
Deputy Director  
Central Statistical Office  
Box CY 342 Causeway  
Harare Zimbabwe  
office: 263 4 706681-8  
Cparirenyatwa@cso.zarnet.ac.zw |
Annex 2: Organization of Work

GLOBAL FORUM ON GENDER STATISTICS
10-12 December 2007
Rome, Italy

10 December 2007
Morning Session
10:00 am – 1:00 pm

Formal opening remarks
Luigi Biggeri, President of Istat
Paul Cheung, Director of UNSD
Donatella Linguiti, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Rights and Equal Opportunities, Italy
Kourtoum Nacro, UNFPA
Bianca Maria Pomeranzi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy
Barbara Pettine, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Italy

High level user-producer dialogue on gender statistics
Chair
Luigi Biggeri, President of Istat

Panelists
Caroline Hannan, Director of DAW
Franca Bimbi, Member of Parliament, Italy
Lucia Fort, Sr. Gender Specialist, PREM Gender and Development, World Bank
Heinrich Brüngger, Director of Statistics Division, UNECE
Michel Glaude, Director of Eurostat
Carmen Alcaide Guindo, President of National Statistics Institute of Spain
Grace Bediako, Director of Statistical Office of Ghana
Launch of GENDERInfo
Presented by UNSD, UNFPA and DEVInfo Group

New challenges in gender statistics
Chair
Irena Krizman, Head of Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Panelist
Francesca Perucci, UNSD Engendering official statistics for monitoring development
Linda Laura Sabbadini, Istat Violence, discrimination, economic statistics: new measurement challenges
Joann Vanek, WEIGO Beyond the traditional approach: looking at the quality of work
Angela Me, UNECE Gender and minorities
Antonella Picchio, University of Modena A new frontier: gender budgeting

Round table with high-level users on emerging demand for gender statistics in Italy
(Organized by Istat)
Chair
Silvia Della Monica, Head of Department for Rights and Equal Opportunities
Panelists
Isabella Rauti, National Equality Councillor
Aitanga Giraldi, CGIL
Anna Maria Furlan CISL
Nirvana Nisi, UIL
Renata Polverini, UIL
Representative Confindustria
Rosa Gentile, Confindustria
Marilù Galdieri, Confcommercio
Vanda Giuliano, Lega Cooperative
Tuesday, 11 December 2007
Morning Session
10.00am – 1:00pm

1. Measuring Violence against Women: indicators and measurement tools
   (Organized by ECE and Italy)
   Chair
   Angela Me, Chief, Social and Demographic Statistics Section, UNECE
   Panelists
   Maria Giuseppina Muratore, First Researcher, ISTAT
   Eva Gisela Ramirez Rodriguez, Jefe del Departamento de Desarrollo de
   Estadisticas de Género, INEGI
   Heather Dryburgh, Statistics Canada
   Saleh Alkafr, Assistant of President for Statistical Affairs, Palestinian Central
   Bureau of Statistics

Tuesday, 11 December 2007
Afternoon Session
2:30pm – 5:30pm

2. Engendering Households Surveys: measuring poverty and access to
   resources
   (Organized by Mexico and the World Bank)
   Chair
   Lucia Fort, Senior Gender Specialist, World Bank
   Panelists
   Jessamyn O. Encarnacion, Head, Poverty, Gender, labor and Employment
   Human Development Division, National Statistical Coordination Board,
   Philippines
   Dragana Djokovic – Papic, Head of Division, Division for Social Standards
   and Indicators, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
   Kim Robertson, Consultant, Gender Statistics Secretariat of the Pacific
   Community Pacific Women’s Bureau
   Elena Bardasi, Senior Economist World Bank Gender and Development Unit

3. Engendering Household Surveys: measuring work  (Organized by ILO)
   Chair
   Sophia Lawrence, International Labour Organization
   Panelists
   Cristiane Soares, Analyst in Social Indicators IBGE/ DPE Brazil
   Maria Clelia Romano and Rita Ranaldi, ISTAT
   Cyril Parirenyatwa, Deputy Director, Central Statistical Office, Zimbabwe
   S.K. Nath, Director-General Central Statistical Organisation India (CSO)
   Deniz Uyanik Statistician/Team Manager, Turkey
Wednesday, 12 December 2007
Morning Session
10.00am – 1:00pm

4. **Engendering Population Censuses** (*Organized by UNSD and Ghana*)

*Chair*
Grace Bediako, Government Statistician, Ghana Statistical Service

*Panelists*
Radegunda H. Maro, Director of Statistical Operations, National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania
Manal Sweidan, Head of Gender Statistics/Division Department of Statistics, Jordan
Mira Todorova, Head of Sector, State Statistical Office, TFYR Macedonia

5. **Producing gender statistics through population censuses: perspectives from the regional commissions** (*Organized by UNFPA*)

*Chair*
S.K. Nath, Director-General Central Statistical Organisation India (CSO)

*Panelists*
Dimitri Sanga, African Centre for Statistics (ACS) UNECA
Linda Hooper, Statistician, Statistical Division UNECE
Andres Montes, Statistician, Statistical Development Section, UN-ESCAP
Neda Jafar, Statistician, UNESCWA
Robert McCaa, Professor, Minnesota Population Center

Wednesday, 12 December 2007
Afternoon Session
2:30pm – 5:30pm

6. **Gender statistics from administrative sources: Civil registration and vital statistics** (*Organized by UNDESA and WHO Health Metrics Network*)

*Chair*
Francesca Perucci, Chief Statistical Planning and Development Section, UNSD

*Panelists*
Tilaye Geressu Birru, Team Leader, Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopia
Medhat ElSayed, Ministry of Health, Oman
Zulma Sosa, Director of Statistics, Paraguay
Wahyu Retno Mahanani (Annet), Technical Officer, Health Metrics Network Secretariat, WHO
7. **Engendering economic statistics**  
* (Organized by ECE and Canada)  

*Chair*  
**Angela Me,** Chief, Social and Demographic Statistics Section, UNECE  

*Panelists*  
**Heather Dryburgh,** Statistics Canada  
**Gerry Brady,** Central Statistical Office, Ireland  
**Cristina Freguja,** Head of Section of Household Economic Conditions, ISTAT

8. **Conclusions and recommendations**