

United Nations Secretariat

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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Statistics Division

9th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

Bangkok, Thailand, 29-30 October 2015

Meeting Report

I. Opening

1. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) organized the ninth meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) on 29-30 October 2015 at UNESCAP in Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting, chaired by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI, Mexico), was attended by 36 representatives from 10 international agencies, 4 regional commissions and 15 national statistics offices. The list of participants is available in Annex I.
2. Mr. Felix Velez (Vice-President of Demographic and Social Information, INEGI, Mexico) welcomed the participants to the meeting. He highlighted the relevance of the meeting in the context of the work undertaken by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to identify the list of indicators to monitor the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level.
3. Ms. Francesca Grum, (Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section, UNSD) delivered opening remarks on behalf of Mr. Stefan Schweinfest (Director, United Nations Statistics Division). The remarks highlighted that the United Nations Statistical Commission has fully acknowledged the IAEG-GS and has given the Group a clear mandate since 2011, focusing on three areas: a) to establish a minimum set of gender indicators and facilitate access to gender relevant data and metadata; b) to develop manuals and methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics; and c) to serve as the coordination mechanism for the Global Gender Statistics Programme, and to ensure coherence among existing and future gender statistics initiatives. The opening remarks also emphasized the role of the IAEG-GS gender statistics experts, in the identification of the list of indicators to monitor the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level. The group was trusted to (a) take stock and review the proposed indicators to monitor gender equality and empower all women and girls; (b) identify and discuss potential technical issues in the indicators proposed in the 2030 Development Agenda; and (c) incorporate/take into account the final SDG indicators framework in respective programmes of work, once they are adopted at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission in 2016. Additionally, the Group was reminded of the work accomplished by UNSD with support by IAEG-GS members in the past year, including the implementation of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project; the launch of the publication *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*; the organization and participation in several meetings on gender statistics; and the maintenance, update and redesign of the online platform for the wide dissemination of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.
4. Ms. Francesca Grum introduced the agenda of the meeting (available in Annex II), which covered the review of the proposed SDG indicators under Goal 5 with the objective to develop a common set of comments based on technical inputs from the IAEG-GS to be submitted to the IAEG-SDGs. The meeting also took note of ongoing initiatives and programmes relevant to the Global Gender Statistics Programme, in regional commissions, international agencies and national statistical offices.

II. Overview and update on SDG indicators: process and content

5. Ms. Linda Hooper (UNSD) provided an update on the ongoing work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to identify the list of indicators to monitor the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level. She reported that the list of global indicators will be submitted to and endorsed by the Statistical Commission in March 2016. ECOSOC and the General Assembly will adopt the list of global indicators in line with existing mandates. Complementary indicators at the regional and national levels will be developed by Member States.
6. The IAEG-SDGs is composed of official members (28 Member States) and observers (statistical experts from national statistical systems, international agencies, regional organizations and civil society). The group was established by the Statistical Commission in March 2015 and has met in person twice (June and October 2015). During the period July to September, the group worked through an online collaboration platform. Based on the consultation process, a revised list of indicators was produced for the group discussion at the October 2015 meeting.
7. Indicators have been classified as green (indicators for which there is general agreement (or small modifications proposed), based on the fact that less than 25% of respondents have strong concerns/expressed need to discuss on priority basis; no strong opposing views by IAEG-SDGs members; furthermore, some of these indicators are already well established); yellow (indicators where there were some unresolved issues or different alternative proposals, to be resolved during the October meeting); and grey (indicators where more in-depth discussion was needed and/or methodological developments need to be undertaken).
8. Members of the IAEG-SDGs agreed at the 2nd meeting in Bangkok to have an open consultation on the proposed SDG Indicators coded as "green". The consultation will be open to observers (non-IAEG Member States and representatives of regional commissions and regional and international agencies) and other stakeholders (civil society, academia and private sector) for technical comments. The inputs provided will be considered by the IAEG-SDGs Members in their indicators proposal to be submitted by beginning of December to the 2016 Statistical Commission. The final decision on the number, type and formulation of the indicators in the global indicator framework will be taken by the IAEG-SDGs Members.
9. Ms. Hooper also reported that the current proposal of global indicators includes a total of 224 indicators and the disaggregation proposed (when relevant) should be based on characteristics of the population (sex, age, indigenous peoples, migrant status, disability, etc.). Links across sub-national, national, regional and global indicators should be studied to reconcile different monitoring tools and improving consistency.
10. It was highlighted that the current process of the IAEG-SDGs is a country-lead process and that Members have shown their ownership and commitment to identify an indicator framework. A lot of work has been done on this regard, especially at the regional level

(through regional consultations). Agencies will be able to participate in the process by providing capacity and technical support.

III. Gender and the SDGs framework: Review of proposed indicators for Goal 5 (UNSD)

11. Ms. Francesca Grum introduced the objectives of the meeting and its expected outcomes: to inform the meeting of SDGs and IAEG-SDGs indicators selection process and proposal; to discuss and provide technical feedback from IAEG-GS to IAEG-SDGs on Goal 5 indicators; and to agree on the overall 2016 work plan and related work streams for the Group.
12. Ms. Grum then introduced the 14 indicators proposed under Goal 5, and the Group provided comments/feedback focusing on specific technical issues, link with the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, Tiers system, etc.
13. The Group also worked in smaller groups and reviewed the proposed indicators under Goal 5 and provided concrete comments that were later discussed in plenary. The Group agreed that the Secretariat would prepare a document with the summary of discussion, share it with the Group for additional comments and then submit it to the IAEG-SDGs on behalf of the IAEG-GS (see the table in Annex III).

IV. Update on international GS programmes of work and methodological advances

14. Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) provided an update on the implementation of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, aiming at developing guidelines on measuring assets ownership/control and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective. The project is executed by UNSD and UN Women in collaboration with several agencies including FAO, WB and OECD and has benefitted from advice provided by the IAEG-GS, through its Advisory Group on Emerging Issues. The project started in 2013 with an initial duration of 3 years. However, it has been extended until 2017. The Guidelines will be finalized during 2016 based on data collected in 7 pilot countries. During 2017, the team will work with additional countries to promote the guidelines. A lot of work has been dedicated in piloting field operations and on identifying who to interview in the selected households. The current recommendation is to get the information from the principal couple and one additional adult. However, based on the experience gained in Uganda and Mexico, this way of collecting data appears to be very challenging. Additional results from the pilots will be reported in due course.
15. Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar (UNSD) provided an update on the revision of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS). ICATUS was originally issued as a trial classification in 2005 and has been under revision since 2012. The revision seeks to reflect updates in terminology and country experiences in implementing the classification. In general, the structure of the classification is simpler than the trial version (fewer major categories and fewer levels). The aim is for the revised ICATUS to facilitate

international comparisons of time use statistics, be relevant for developed and developing countries, and be in line with other standards, such as the SNA framework and the new ILO definition of work. UNSD reported that the finalization of ICATUS was delayed due to the ongoing work between the UN Statistics Division and ILO to reconcile and align ICATUS with the new ILO definition of work. It was also mentioned that the revision process is ensuring that the classification will be relevant from a gender perspective (activities traditionally undertaken by women are visible in the classification). ICATUS will be first circulated among experts for comments and later discussed at an expert group meeting, planned for the first quarter of 2016. The classification will be submitted for endorsement to the Statistical Commission in 2017.

16. The Regional Commissions and International Agencies provided an update on their activities related to the Global Gender Statistics Programme.
17. Ms. Lucia Scuro (ECLAC) informed that CAUTAL (regional classification for time use activities) is also in the process of being finalized, in line with the new ILO definition of work and SNA (the classification differentiates between productive and personal activities). The classification and related documentation will be presented for endorsement in November 2015 to the Statistical Conference of the Americas in Quito. Ms. Scuro also presented the prioritization of development goals for Latin America and the Caribbean based on their relevance to gender equality. This exercise will be used to identify indicators for the regional monitoring of SDGs.
18. Mr. Raj Gautam Mitra (ECA) reported that the Africa Group on Gender Statistics is led by Ghana and is composed of experts from 10 member countries, Statistical Training Centres and Regional Economic Communities (REC). The group also benefits from members from UN agencies such as UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, African Union Commission (AUC) and AfDB. The outcomes of the IAEG-GS will be shared with the African Group at their next meeting during the first week of November to ensure proper alignment between the work programmes of the two groups. Mr. Mitra also reported that the five year programme of activities (until 2020) of the African Group on Gender Statistics includes the following: a. development of a compendium on gender statistics; b. measurement of women's cross border trade; c. glossary of terms on gender statistics; d. engendering statistical processes; e. training toolkit on gender statistics; f. in depth assessment of gender statistics in five countries; g. gender status index piloted in 12 countries, phase two completed in 14 countries and now extended in 13 countries; h. the African gender equality and women's empowerment scorecard; and i. gender statistics online training toolkit (demonstrated at the meeting and to be launched in November 2015 during the Statistical Commission for Africa. ECA has planned and already undertaken several capacity building activities/programmes.
19. Mr. Andres Vikat (ECE) reported that ECE has four pillars in their gender statistics programme: methodological work, capacity building, database and the exchange of experiences. He reported about two new publications: "Using gender statistics: a toolkit for training data users" (available at <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=40150#/>) and "Indicators of gender equality". Additionally, ECE will develop guidelines on valuing unpaid household service work (ECLAC is contributing) by 2017 and a first meeting on this

topic will take place at the end of November 2015. He mentioned that little methodological work exists in the area of measuring power and decision-making relationships within the household from a gender perspective and that there is no robust set of indicators that can be recommended to NSOs. Therefore, this is one of the topics for the 2016 UNECE Work Session and the Steering Group on Gender Statistics will elaborate and propose methodological work to this end. He also reported on the UN Development Account on gender statistics implemented with ESCAP and ESCWA under which two national workshops on entrepreneurship and on training the users in Armenia and Moldova have been/will be conducted in 2015. A regional workshop will review the newly developed “toolkit for training data users” during the first week of November. An additional workshop will be organized at the end of May to exchange experiences and methodological work on gender statistics among all UNECE Member States. He also reported that the UNECE database has been redesigned and an android app is also available.

20. Mr. Yanhong Zhang (ESCAP) reported that ESCAP worked extensively on the adaptation of the global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to the region (by including indicators such as ageing, and by identifying rural women as a priority target group). The ESCAP set was adopted by the ESCAP Statistical Committee. The meeting also took note of the organization of several workshops in South-East Asia and in South Asia to facilitate the collaboration of women machineries and the national statistical offices and of technical advisory services to 4 countries to look at time use data, and related analysis and reporting. Mr. Zhang also informed the Group of a coordination mechanism for Bangkok-based agencies discussing how to implement the SDGs, and of the role of his office to ensuring that statistics are used to inform policies for the implementation of SDGs.
21. Mr. Martin Schaaper (UNESCO) informed about the SAGA (STEM and Gender Advancement) project which is a 3-year project focused on addressing the lack of data on gender imbalances in STEM. The project will develop tools and evidence which will help reduce the gender gap in scientific and engineering fields at all levels. The project will review policies in place; improve the measurement of gender related indicators; build capacity in a number of selected countries; and during the third year prepare methodological documents to support the collection of statistics. The first Advisory Committee meeting was held in Montreal on 1-2 September 2015. Currently, a toolkit (a framework to collect statistics on STEM in education and in S&E workforce, and STI policy instruments promoting gender equality) is under development. The next steps of the project include a) training and capacity-building in selected pilot countries by applying the methodologies developed in the Toolkit and using two different approaches (Gender in STEM statistics and STEM policy instruments towards gender equality); b) analyze data from pilot country questionnaires and assess coherence of instruments; c) additional workshop to discuss the findings of the pilot country activities with the Advisory Committee and partners in Fall 2016; d) draft and publish a Technical Paper containing methodological proposals and best practices; e) incorporate data in the UIS database and UNESCO’s Global Observatory on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments (GO-SPIN).
22. Ms. Chiara Brunelli (FAO) reported on FAO’s work relevant to gender statistics. Among the FAO methodological work, it was reported that new guidelines for Agricultural Censuses

have been developed. They emphasize the importance of measuring women's decision making and ownership in the farms, recommending the collection of data on the distribution of managerial decisions in the farms, land and livestock ownership. Additionally, Gender Research under the FAO/WB Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural Statistics is ongoing. The main objective is the development of Guidelines for mainstreaming gender in agriculture statistics to be finalized by end 2016. With regard to data collection and dissemination, the meeting was informed that FAO a) is working on the Gender in Integrated Agricultural Surveys (AGRIS) (collection of gender indicators with special attention on women's work in agriculture, decision making in the holding, access to services and land ownership) with pilot studies planned for the 2nd half of 2016; b) has revamped the Gender and Land Rights Database; and c) will make available sex disaggregated food insecurity statistics for 146 countries at the end of November (used for SDG target 2.2). She also reported about the work on women's work and employment in agriculture undertaken in collaboration with Data2X, ILO, WB and UN Women, where partners are discussing the effects of and ways to implement the new work definition adopted by the 2013 ICLS. In the case of FAO, the Labor Module of AGRIS has been designed in a way to be consistent as much as possible with ILO standards with special attention to capturing the category "own-use production work".

23. The meeting was informed that ILO was not able to send a representative to attend the meeting, but provided a written note updating the Group on the ongoing pilot testing of the new definition of work. ILO is running methodological studies to adapt existing LFS questionnaires to the new standards in multiple countries across different regions of the world. The meeting was also informed that WHO shared with the Group a note on their work in the area of VAW (WHO's database for global, regional and country estimates of VAW; methodological work on the measurement of VAW; and building research capacity). The notes of ILO and WHO have been uploaded and are available in the IAEG-GS website.

24. Ms. Masako Hiraga (World Bank) reported that the World Bank has been working on different data collection activities relevant for gender analysis including through: the Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) that support countries to generate high-quality policy-relevant datasets; methodological experiments to improve and develop new survey methodologies; supported the Methodological Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership (MEXA) for Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE)); Global Findex which collects and presents data on women and men's access to finance (2nd round became available last spring, so that there are 2 data points available); Women, business and the law data became available in the fall with extended coverage of countries and topics; and collection of enterprise survey data. In terms of data dissemination, the WB disseminates gender statistics through the Gender Data Portal which will be revamped and will be ready early in 2016. The WB also houses the IHSN survey catalog with the subproject "Gender Data Navigator" which allows filtering surveys based on gender-related indicators. The WB also has statistical capacity building projects. Furthermore, the WB has developed ADePT gender, a tool that allows producing data tables from microdata. Finally, the WB continues to collaborate with global initiatives on gender statistics including Data 2X and No Ceiling projects.

25. Ms. Gaelle Ferrant (OECD) reported that OECD has been working on gender relevant data dissemination through the OECD Gender Data Portal (including more than 40 indicators on gender equality); and a new report to be launched in 2017. In terms of data collection, OECD is undertaking the following new initiatives: (a) on women entrepreneurship with the objective of advancing the collection of data in this area (two activities are planned: review of existing practices on the collection of data and analysis of microdata from the Gallup World Poll); (b) on violence against women to get a better understanding of VAW through the analysis of data, microdata and use of administrative records, to evaluate the comparability of data, to understand causes and consequences of VAW and estimate the effects and costs of crime and fear of crime from a gender perspective; (c) on time use by using existing time use surveys to compile a comparative dataset to be available in March 2016. OECD is also working on the Gender Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) and the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) which includes indicators on gender discrimination.
26. Ms. Rachel Snow (UNFPA) informed the meeting that in the context of the 2013 ICPD revision, UNFPA undertook an analysis of relevant data from the World Values Survey. UNFPA plans to analyze the latest wave (Wave 6) of the survey for their 2016 report in order to present trends on selected perception gender indicators.
27. Mr. Papa Seck (UN Women) reported that UN Women published the *Progress of the World's Women* in April 2015 and the position paper *Monitoring Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges* in September 2015. UN Women will most likely have a special mandate to produce SDGs yearly reports for CSW. UN Women is also developing an initiative to localize SDGs to: (1) support localization of SDGs at the national level by bringing stakeholders together; mapping exercise to identify how information systems can be used to monitor the SDGs; 2) work with countries to produce the tier I indicators (addressing data gaps, especially on disaggregation), support countries technically and financially to collect data for tier II indicators (VAW and time use) and continue the UN Women involvement in the EDGE project and other work for the tier III indicators; 3) support dissemination of gender statistics. Additionally, UN Women is collaborating with ADB to undertake a mapping study to establish baselines for SDGs indicators for the Asian and the Pacific region.
28. During the plenary discussion, the importance and need for better coordination among regional commissions and among international organizations, was highly stressed in order to avoid duplications, reduce burden on countries and maximize available resources.

V. Update on national capacity on gender statistics

29. Member countries provided an update on their activities related to Gender Statistics.

30. Mr. Giorgi Kalakashvili (Georgia) reported that the charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia states that GEOSTAT is responsible for the collection and processing of information on gender statistics. Among the latest developments, Mr. Kalakashvili reported that GEOSTAT has periodical meetings with users and producers of gender statistics; created a dedicated web portal for gender statistics in its official website; entered gender statistics in PC-Axis system; added a gender statistics component to the project with Statistics Sweden with the objective of improving coverage and quality of gender statistics; and developed a new format for the “Women and Men in Georgia” publication. He also informed that GEOSTAT is conducting two new surveys: Survey on Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective (under the EDGE project) and the National Child Labour Survey. Finally, he added that time use and VAW are the two areas where data gaps exist and resources are needed.
31. Ms. Manal Sweidan (Jordan) informed the Group that issues relating to women have topped the priorities of economic and social development plans in Jordan, and this was translated into the establishment of the Gender Statistics Division at the Department of Statistics (DOS) in 2004. Ten domains of gender statistics are regularly covered at the division and the related indicators produced are used for monitoring gender issues at the global, regional and national levels. The majority of these indicators are updated annually using survey data and/or administrative records. DOS also publishes gender-specific publications, as well as maintains a dedicated website on gender statistics in Arabic and English. She reported that some of the data gaps are due to the unavailability of surveys such as on time use, gender-based violence (only data available from DHS). Finally, she reminded the meeting that the Population and Housing Census 2015 will be carried out between 30 November and 10 December 2015.
32. Ms. Sara Demofonti (Italy) reported that Istat will publish next month the electronic publication “How women’s life is changing: 2004-2014” covering different topics. Istat has been also involved in the analysis of: gender differences in the labour force during the economic crisis; gender impact of the pension reform; distribution of income within the household; subjective well-being for each activity described in the diary of the time use survey; and the effects of policies on the reduction of female cancers. Ms. Demofonti also informed the meeting about the latest VAW survey, conducted from May to December 2014, with data disseminated in June 2015. She mentioned that Istat will: update the estimates on male fertility and social mobility inter- and intra-generations; improve the gender perspective in economic statistics (national accounts); and develop a portal on gender statistics in their website.
33. Ms. Barbara Soares (Brazil) reported that out of the 52 indicators in the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, Brazil monitors 36. She informed that IBGE promoted the First Meeting of Information Producers for the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which brought together more than 70 national institutions producers of information. Working Groups were formed for the purpose of thematically discuss each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate the suggested indicators. IBGE does not have an official Gender Statistics Programme; gender issues are addressed in the Population and Social Indicators Coordination group and the Labour and Income Coordination group with a transversal and

multidimensional perspective. She also mentioned that time use and VAW are areas where capacity building and resources are needed.

34. Ms. Constance Mabela (South Africa) informed the meeting that Statistics South Africa established its gender (research-based) programme/component formally within the Social Statistics division in 2013. The scope of the gender component is to provide statistics, which are focused on gender issues and which are relevant to the formulation and management of public policies, utilising both data collected and generated by Stats SA, as well as approved data from external sources. Future focus areas include SDGs, the African Agenda 2063, asset ownership through a gender lens (EDGE project) and gender based-violence. The challenges faced by the component include the collection of data on gender-based violence, the lack of standardized indicators, and gender mainstreaming in data collection and dissemination activities.
35. Mr. Tinashe Enock Mwadiwa (Zimbabwe) reported that ZIMSTAT coordinates the work on gender statistics in the country, involving stakeholders from national and international agencies. He informed the meeting that a time use survey might be funded by UN agencies to be conducted in 2017. Zimbabwe is one of the countries working on the African Gender Development Index (AGDI) and his office will organize in December 2015 a training on statistical analysis on gender and child data targeting national ministries in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs. Challenges faced by ZIMSTAT include the use of administrative data on the participation of women in the private sector; availability of data collected by other ministries; and limited human resources.
36. Mr. Isaiah Egbua Okoro (Nigeria) reported that mainstreaming gender has been recognized as a cross-cutting issue in the national development agenda of Nigeria. The national gender policy (NGP) has been developed to advance gender equality and reduce poverty levels. For effective implementation of this policy, a national gender strategic framework (NGSF) has been developed. The NGSF outlines explicit implementation, monitoring and evaluation guidelines for achieving measurable targets and enhancing accountability to gender equality and women empowerment. He informed the meeting that Nigeria has made significant and satisfactory progress in the overall advancement and empowerment of women, particularly in the area of school attendance, literacy and labour force participation. However, more needs to be done in other areas of gender concern, in particular in women's political participation.
37. Ms. Wafaa Maged (Egypt) informed the meeting about the specific domains covered by Gender Statistics as well as data sources used in CAPMAS. She also pointed out the different user groups of gender statistics produced by her office including: decision-makers and policy-makers, NGOs, media, researchers, women's machineries and international organizations. She reported that two new surveys have been recently conducted: the economic cost of violence against women (first in the Arab World, funded by the National Council for Women in Egypt and with technical support from ESCWA) and a time use survey (the first in Egypt and CAPMAS will release the results in December 2015). Finally, she informed the meeting about her country's strategy to eliminate violence against women.

38. Ms. Ernestina Hope Turson (Ghana) reported that her government established the national women machinery for advancing gender equality and empowering women. The Ministry of women and children affairs developed a gender and children policy in 2004 to provide the needed directions for addressing gender issues and differentials among the different populations of women and men, girls and boys. Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in collaboration with the Ministry of women and children affairs develops a handbook called “The compendium of women and men” every two years. The country has also established a gender statistics working group, constituted by members from all the ministries, departments and agencies and meeting every month to address gender issues (how to collect data for the production of relevant gender statistics). However, several ministries do not collect data disaggregated by sex and administrative records are not gender sensitive/relevant; therefore, her office (GSS) has been working on mainstreaming gender in all administrative templates and organizing workshops. Capacity building is needed in the areas of data collection and dissemination and coordination needs to be strengthened among data producers and users.
39. Ms. Josie Perez (Philippines) informed the meeting her country relies on the Philippine Statistical System (Philippine Statistics Authority, Central Bank, etc.) and the Philippine Statistical Development Program to support the Philippine Development Plan, which includes the gender statistics programme. She explained the different sources that are used to calculate gender indicators and mentioned that some indicators in the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators are not available in the Philippines (e.g., on time use); for others indicators in the international set, data are available but not disaggregated by sex. A National Action Plan was presented in September 2015 with the goal of improving quality and availability of gender-related statistics and indicators to support evidence-based policy making and programming for gender equality and empowerment of women (specific objectives include: generate the indicators not yet produced, for which data are collected; improve the availability and sex-disaggregation of administrative data)
40. Ms. Ala Negruta (Moldova) informed the meeting that in 2014 a dedicated area for gender statistics was created in her office. Moldova has developed a set of indicators for monitoring gender equality in the country which currently has about 150 indicators out of which 36 are considered priority indicators. She also reported that users are asking for more than data and statistics and are looking for results of data analysis and the story/narrative behind the data. Next year Moldova Statistical Office will conduct a gender statistics users’ survey to understand how to improve the relevance of their publications. She mentioned that there are already several surveys in Moldova, and that the next step is to think on the quality of the data produced, rather than just focusing on their availability.
41. Ms. Ainur Dossanova (Kazakhstan) informed that the National Statistics Office of Kazakhstan is responsible for producing and disseminating data on gender statistics by main areas. For the period 2007-2015 Kazakhstan has been using a set of indicators for monitoring the National Gender Equality Strategy 2006-2016 as the national indicator framework for gender issues. Kazakhstan has developed a new national system of indicators on gender statistics (that includes most of the indicators in the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and some additional indicators from the sets from ESCAP and UNECE) as part of the project with the World Bank to improve the national statistical system. With support

from UN Women, the NSO is currently in the field conducting the survey on domestic violence. The NSO is also planning to conduct a survey on crime in 2016 and tentatively a survey on “gender and generation” in 2017-2018. Some of the challenges faced by the NSO include the limited availability of methodological guidelines in Russian language, need for support for new surveys, and for participation in trainings including on analysis of survey data.

42. Ms. Marcela Jones-Puthoff (United States) informed that the HIV/AIDS database maintained by her office has been updated to include new data for more than 120 nations. The database is a compilation of data from 219 countries and areas on the prevalence of HIV infection and AIDS cases and deaths. She also informed that in July 2015, the U.S. Census Bureau organized the first workshop on gender statistics for data users. The same workshop has been done in Nepal. In February 2016 a workshop on engendering census will be conducted in Jordan.

VI. Conclusions of the meeting and priorities for IAEG-GS in 2016

43. The Group agreed to undertake the following activities in the coming year:
 - a. Provide comments on indicators for Goal 5 in the SDGs framework to IAEG-SDGs group. (First week of November 2015).

UNSD to summarize comments; circulate them for additional feedback among IAEG-GS members; and submit them to IAEG-SDGs when final; All IAEG-GS members to provide comments.
 - b. Map/identify all gender relevant indicators in the full framework (version 2 November). (Subgroup of the IAEG-GS, tentatively: Brazil, Regional Commissions, UN Women, UNSD);
 - c. Establish a subgroup to assess the impact of SDG indicators on UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (after 2016 Statistical Commission)
 - d. For 5.1.1 and 5.c.1 liaise with CEDAW and UN Women to get a sense of dimensions to be covered (UNWomen, UNSD)
 - e. Establish subgroup(s) to develop ToRs for Tier III indicators (after 2016 Statistical Commission).

Annex I. List of participants

Countries

<p>Brazil</p> <p>Ms. Barbara Soares Population and Social Indicators Coordinator</p> <p>Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Republica do Chile Av. 500 8th Floor, 20031-170 Downtown, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil</p>	<p>Email: BARBARA.COBO@IBGE.GOV.BR Tel.: +55 21 21 42 45 34 Fax: +55 21 21 42 00 39</p>
<p>Cook Islands</p> <p>Mr. Nimerota (Middle names: Jim Jamieson Brown) Nimerota Statistics Officer</p> <p>Cook Islands Statistics Office PO Box 120 Rarotonga, Cook Islands</p>	<p>Email: jim.nimerota@cookislands.gov.ck Tel.: +682 29511 Fax:</p>
<p>Egypt</p> <p>Ms. Wafaa Maged General Manager , Gender statistics</p> <p>CAPMAS Egypt Salah Salem Street - NASR City, Cairo, Egypt</p>	<p>Email: Maged_wafaa@yahoo.com Tel.: +2 01204959514 Fax: +2 02 24036821</p>
<p>Georgia</p> <p>Mr. Giorgi Kalakashvili Head of Social Statistics Division</p> <p>National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat) 30, Tsoetne Dadiani Str., 0180, Tbilisi, Georgia</p>	<p>Email: gkalakashvili@geostat.ge Tel.: +995 32 2367210 ext 600; +995 595115063 Fax: +995 32 2367213</p>
<p>Ghana</p> <p>Ms. Ernestina Hope Turkson Senior Statistician</p> <p>Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) Ghana</p>	<p>Email: ernestinahopeturkson@gmail.com Tel.: +23 3244988528 Fax:</p>
<p>Italy</p> <p>Ms. Sara Demofonti Senior researcher, Coordinator Director's Office Department for Social and Environmental Statistics</p> <p>Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) V.le Oceano Pacifico 171, 00144 Rome, Italy</p>	<p>Email: demofont@istat.it Tel.: +39 06 4673.4334 Fax:</p>

<p>Italy</p> <p>Ms. Linda Laura Sabbadini Director of the Department for Social and Environmental Statistics</p> <p>Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) V.le Oceano Pacifico 171 00144 Rome, Italy</p>	<p>Email: sabbadin@istat.it Tel.: +39 06 4673.4606 Fax:</p>
<p>Jordan</p> <p>Ms. Manal Sweidan Head of Gender Statistics Division</p> <p>Department of Statistics of Jordan P.O.BOX: 2015 ZIP CODE: 11181 Amman, Jordan</p>	<p>Email: manal@dos.gov.jo Tel.: +96 2797194154 Fax: +96 265300710</p>
<p>Kazakhstan</p> <p>Ms. Ainur Dossanova Chief Expert of Division of Social and Demographic Statistics</p> <p>Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan 8, Orynbor Str., Dom Ministerstv, 4th entrance, Astana, 010000, Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Email: ai.dosanova@economy.gov.kz Tel.: +007 7172749830 Fax: +007 7172749801</p>
<p>Mexico</p> <p>Mr. Félix Vélez Fernández Varela Vice-President of Demographic and Social Information</p> <p>INEGI Av. Patriotismo Núm. 711 Torre A, PH, Col. San Juan, C.P. 03730, Mexico, D.F., Mexico</p>	<p>Email: feliz.velez@inegi.org.mx Tel.: +52 5552781088 Fax:</p>
<p>Moldova</p> <p>Ms. Ala Negruta Head of Social Statistics and Living Conditions Department</p> <p>National Bureau of Statistics 106, Grenoble Str., Chisinau, MD-2019, Moldova</p>	<p>Email: ala.negruta@statistica.md Tel.: +373 079180172 Fax: +373 022226146</p>
<p>Nigeria</p> <p>Mr. Isaiah Egbua Okoro Principal Statistical Officer I Gender Desk Officer</p>	<p>Email: honsnai@yahoo.com Tel.: +23 408038863330(09)</p>

<p>National Bureau of Statistics 762 Independence Avenue CBD, Abuja-FCT. PMB 127, Garki-Abuja, Nigeria</p>	<p>Fax:</p>
<p>Philippines</p> <p>Ms. Josie Perez Deputy National Statistician</p> <p>Philippine Statistics Authority 3/F CVEA Building, Eas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines</p>	<p>Email: j.perez@psa.gov.ph Tel.: +632 3761938 Fax:</p>
<p>South Africa</p> <p>Ms. Constance Mabela Manager, Gender and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Statistics South Africa 169 Delta Heights Thabo Sehume Str Pretoria, 0001, South Africa</p>	<p>Email: TshepoMab@statssa.gov.za Tel.: +27 829419383 Fax: +27 866986945</p>
<p>United States</p> <p>Ms. Marcella Jones-Puthoff Statistician</p> <p>United States Census Bureau 4600 Silver Hill Road HQ-6H164A Suitland, MD 20746, United States</p>	<p>Email: marcella.s.jones- puthoff@census.gov Tel.: +1-301-763-6438 Fax:</p>
<p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>Mr. Tinashe Enock Mwadiwa Education and Gender statistics Manager</p> <p>Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) BOX CY 342, Causeway Harare, Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Email: tmwadiwa@zimstat.co.zw Tel.: +263 4 706681-8 / +263 773 169 839 Fax: +2634-762494</p>

Agencies

<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p> <p>Ms. Chiara Brunelli Statistician, Food Security and Nutrition Officer</p> <p>Via delle Terme Di Caracalla, Rome, Italy</p>	<p>Email: chiara.brunelli@fao.org Tel.: +39 06 570 53700 Fax:</p>
<p>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</p> <p>Ms. Gaëlle Ferrant Economist OECD Development Centre</p> <p>2 rue André Pascal 75775 Paris cedex 16, France</p>	<p>Email: Gaelle.FERRANT@oecd.org Tel.: +33 145 248 298 Fax:</p>
<p>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</p> <p>Ms. Kim Robertson Statistics Advisor (Gender Equality) Social Development Division</p> <p>B.P. D5 18848 Noumea, New Caledonia</p>	<p>Email: Kimr@spc.int Tel.: +687 26 00 00 Fax: +687 23 18 68</p>
<p>Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)</p> <p>Mr. Arman Bidarbakht Nia Lecturer/Statistician</p> <p>Jetro-Ide Building, 2-2 Wakaba 3-chome Mihama-ku, Chiba-shi, Chiba 261-8787, Japan</p>	<p>Email: bakhtnia@unsiap.or.jp Tel.: +81-43-299-2521 Fax:</p>
<p>UN Women</p> <p>Mr. Papa Seck Chief Statistician Research and Data Section</p> <p>220 E42nd St, 17-104 New York, NY 10017, United States</p>	<p>Email: papa.seck@unwomen.org Tel.: +1 646 781 4691 Fax:</p>
<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</p> <p>Ms. Alison Kennedy Programme Specialist Education Indicators and Data Analysis Section</p> <p>C.P. 6128 Succursale Centre-Ville Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3J7, Canada</p>	<p>Email: a.kennedy@unesco.org Tel.: +1 514 343 7789 Fax:</p>

<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</p> <p>Mr. Martin Schaaper Program Specialist Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <p>C.P. 6128 Succursale Centre-Ville Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3J7, Canada</p>	<p>Email: m.schaaper@unesco.org Tel.: +1 514 343 7841 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA)</p> <p>Ms. Rachel Snow Chief, Population and Development Branch, Technical Division</p> <p>605 Third Avenue New York, New York 10158, United States</p>	<p>Email: rsnow@unfpa.org Tel.: +1 212 297-5259 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p>Mr. Attila Hancioglu Acting Section Chief for the Data and Analytics Section Division of Data, Research and Policy (DRP)</p> <p>3 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, United States</p>	<p>Email: ahancioglu@unicef.org Tel.: +1 917 3481683 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)</p> <p>Ms. Sharita Serrao Statistics Assistant, Population and Social Statistics Section ESCAP Statistics Division</p> <p>8th Floor, Block B, UN Bldg., Rajdamnern Nok Ave., Bangkok 10200, Thailand Rajdamnern Nok Avenue Bangkok 10200, Thailand</p>	<p>Email: serraos@un.org Tel.: +66-2288 2865 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)</p> <p>Mr. Yanhong Zhang Chief, Population and Social Statistics Section ESCAP Statistics Division</p> <p>8th Floor, Block B, UN Bldg., Rajdamnern Nok Avenue Bangkok 10200, Thailand</p>	<p>Email: zhangy@un.org Tel.: +66-2288 1804 Fax:</p>

<p>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)</p> <p>Mr. Raj Gautam Mitra Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics</p> <p>Post Box 3001 UNECA Building Menelik II Avenue Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</p>	<p>Email: rmitra@uneca.org Tel.: +251 11 544 3144 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)</p> <p>Mr. Andres Vikat Chief of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section</p> <p>Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland</p>	<p>Email: andres.vikat@unece.org Tel.: +41 22 917 2764 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)</p> <p>Ms. Maria Lucia Scuro Social Affairs Officer Division for Gender Affairs</p> <p>Av. Dag Hammarskjold 3477, Vitacura, Santiago de Chile, Chile</p>	<p>Email: Lucia.scuro@cepal.org Tel.: +562 2210 2772 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)</p> <p>Ms. Francesca Grum Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section</p> <p>2 United Nations Plaza 323 E 44th St. New York 10017, United States</p>	<p>Email: grum@un.org Tel.: +1 212 963 4950 Fax: +1 212 963 1940</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)</p> <p>Ms. Linda Hooper Statistician</p> <p>2 United Nations Plaza 323 E 44th St. New York 10017, United States</p>	<p>Email: hooper@un.org Tel.: +1 212-963-7771 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)</p> <p>Ms. Heather Page Associate Statistician</p> <p>2 United Nations Plaza 323 E 44th St. New York 10017, United States</p>	<p>Email: pageh@un.org Tel.: +1 212-963-9266 Fax:</p>

<p>United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)</p> <p>Ms. Francesca Perucci Chief, Statistical Services Branch</p> <p>2 United Nations Plaza 323 E 44th St. New York 10017, United States</p>	<p>Email: perucci@un.org Tel.: +1 212-963-0212 Fax:</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)</p> <p>Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar Statistician Social and Housing Statistics Section Demographic and Social Statistics Branch</p> <p>2 United Nations Plaza 323 E 44th St. New York 10017, United States</p>	<p>Email: shibata@un.org Tel.: +1 212 963 0505 Fax: +1 212 963 1940</p>
<p>World Bank (WB)</p> <p>Ms. Masako Hiraga Senior Statistician</p> <p>1818 H St. NW. Washington DC 20433, United States</p>	<p>Email: mhiraga@worldbank.org Tel.: +1-202-473-3811 Fax:</p>

Annex II. Agenda

IAEG-GS Chair: Mr. Félix Vélez (INEGI, Mexico)

Time	Session
Thursday, 29 October 2015	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 17:00 (lunch break 12:30-14:00)	Opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Félix Vélez, INEGI, Mexico, Chair of the IAEG-GS • Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section, UNSD Objectives of the meeting and housekeeping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Francesca Grum, UNSD
	1. Overview and update on SDG indicators: process and content <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Briefing on the outcomes of the IAEG-SDGs meeting (UNSD) b. Discussion
	2. Gender and the SDGs framework: Review of proposed indicators for Goal 5 (UNSD) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discussion
	3. Implications of proposed SDG indicators framework to the work of the IAEG-GS (working group) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduction (UNSD) b. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and the SDGs c. Statistical capacity issues d. No one left behind: SDGs and the need for data disaggregation - advice from the IAEG-GS e. IAEG-GS feedback to IAEG-SDGs indicators to measure/monitor gender equality and women's empowerment (plenary)
Friday, 30 October 2015	
09:00 – 17:00 (lunch break 12:30-14:00)	4. Update on international GS programmes of work and methodological advances <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. International and regional entities will report on their latest developments and activities, relevant to the Global Gender Statistics Programme and plans for future work <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ICATUS (UNSD) b. EDGE (UNSD) c. UN Regional Commissions d. International Agencies b. Discussion
	5. Update on national capacity on gender statistics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All countries b. Discussion
	6. Work plan/next steps and other business <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work plan/next steps (UNSD) b. 6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics
	7. Conclusions of the meeting and priorities for IAEG-GS in 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INEGI – Mr. Félix Vélez • UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum

Annex III. Comments submitted to the IAEG-SDGs

Comments from the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) to the SDGs indicators proposed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDGs Indicators (IAEG-SDG) under Goal 5

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)¹, during its 9th meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, 29-30 October 2015, reviewed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators proposed under *Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*.

It is in this context, that the IAEG-GS is presenting this note to the IAEG-SDGs to provide comments to the group on their selection and formulation of the indicators under Goal 5. Comments provided by the IAEG-GS members are based on their individual expertise as well as on previous work undertaken jointly by the Group, in particular in identifying the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, agreed by the UN Statistical Commission to be used “*as a basic set for international compilation and national data collection*”², maintained online by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) at <http://genderstats.un.org> and based on country level data compiled by specialized international agencies.

The IAEG-GS is also currently reviewing proposed indicators in other SDG goals to identify those relevant for gender analysis and monitoring and to highlight any technical/statistical issue. This task is ongoing and the group has agreed to finalize this assessment and submit comments to the IAEG-SDGs Members.

Additional information and specific metadata prepared by specialized agencies for the 2nd meeting of the IAEG-SDGs, as of 23 October 2015, are available at: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Metadata%20Compilation%20for%20SDG%20Indicators%2023%20October%202015%20Update.pdf>

¹ The Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html> is a group of subject-matter experts from national and international statistical offices, gender policy experts and other stakeholders, established in 2006 and in charge of guiding and coordinating the Global Gender Statistics Programme, mandated by the UN Statistical Commission, and focusing on: (a) improving coherence among existing initiatives on gender statistics through international coordination; (b) developing and promoting methodological guidelines in existing domains as well as in emerging areas of gender concern; (c) strengthening national statistical and technical capacity for the production, dissemination and use of gender relevant data; (d) facilitating access to gender relevant data and metadata through a newly developed data portal.

² See SG’s report for 2013 UN Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/2013/10) and Commission decision 44/109 in final Report <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc13/2013-Report-E.pdf>.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
5.1.1	Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	<p>The group agreed with the proposed indicator:</p> <p>“Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex”.</p> <p>This indicator is currently Tier III and it requires additional work in terms of identifying its sub-dimensions and the types of laws on equality/non-discrimination to be considered. The preliminary metadata submitted already identifies some possibilities for measurement.</p> <p>For global monitoring, the indicator should allow for aggregation across countries and the Group suggested the following formulation: “Percentage of countries having legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex”.</p>
5.2.1	Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age	<p>For international comparability, the group suggested to amend the proposed revised indicator to refer to women and girls aged 15-74 and to replace ‘and’ with ‘or’. Therefore the proposed indicator would read:</p> <p>“Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-74 subjected to physical, sexual OR psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group.”</p>

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2 nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
				<p>This indicator is currently classified as Tier II. However, additional work is needed to harmonize the measurement of psychological violence. Therefore, for the establishment of baselines in 2016, the Group suggested to report separately on (1) physical and/or sexual violence and on (2) psychological violence.</p> <p>Also, the group recognized that intimate partner violence is higher for younger girls and women. Therefore, it suggested that this indicator be disaggregated by age groups. Furthermore, given that for most developing countries, available data is currently limited to girls and women aged 15-49, the Group acknowledged that for the establishment of baselines in 2016, the “global” monitoring will focus on the age group 15-49, with countries with available data also reporting on the age group 50-74, while work is undertaken to expand data collection mechanisms to include women aged 50+.</p>
5.2.2		<p>Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15</p>	<p>Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by age and place of occurrence</p>	<p>For consistency with indicator 5.2.1, and in order to allow measuring change over time, the group suggested replacing ‘since age 15’ with ‘in the last 12 months’ and expanding the age group to 15-74. Therefore the proposed indicator would read:</p> <p>“Proportion of women and girls aged 15-74 subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence.”</p> <p>This indicator is currently classified as Tier II.</p>

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2 nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
				<p>While the Group recognized the importance of having consistent time intervals for indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 and the importance of measuring "current" exposure (violence experienced in the last 12 months in both indicators), it acknowledged that prevalence over the last 12 months may be too low to allow for further disaggregation, particularly if the age groups are expanded to 15-74. An alternative could be to focus on the last 5 years prior to the survey.</p> <p>The Group recognized the importance of measuring/monitoring sexual violence among older women and it encouraged the development of new standards to properly capture this phenomenon through a dedicated instrument.</p> <p>Similar to the indicator 5.2.1, for "global" monitoring, an upper age limit will be needed to ensure international comparability and age disaggregation is particularly critical here, given that girls and younger women are far more susceptible to such violence than older women.</p> <p>"Age" refers to age of respondent, rather than age when violence was experienced.</p> <p>"Place of occurrence" should be defined for global monitoring, covering in particular, "work places" and "public places". Also, given that there may be multiple occurrences of violence, further technical work will be needed (for instance, should we focus on most recent incident only?).</p>

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2 nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
5.3.1	Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e. child marriage)	<p>The Group recommended removing the parenthetical statement (i.e. child marriage). Therefore the proposed indicator would read:</p> <p>“Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18”.</p> <p>This indicator is currently classified as Tier I.</p>
5.3.2		Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only)	Percentage of girls and women who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only)	<p>The Group recommended revising the specification of the age group (possibly women aged 15-19) to allow monitoring of recent trends, and removing the parenthetical statement (for relevant countries only). The proposed indicator would read:</p> <p>“Percentage of girls and women aged 15-19 who have undergone FGM/C”.</p> <p>This indicator is currently classified as Tier I.</p>
5.4.1	Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as		<p>Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p> <p>(discussed at 2nd IAEG-SDG meeting)</p>	<p>Time use statistics are presented in terms of average time spent on selected activities. Therefore, the Group proposed the following slight revision:</p> <p>"Average time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and urban/rural".</p> <p>This indicator is currently classified as Tier II.</p> <p>For international comparability, the group recognized that the starting age for the target population and the reporting time (daily or weekly) should both be specified. However, due to differences in data collection mechanisms across countries and regions,</p>

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2 nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
	nationally appropriate.			<p>such reporting is currently not harmonized.</p> <p>This indicator should be disaggregated by “economically active or employed/working for pay” and “non- economically active or not employed/working for pay”. Living arrangements should also be used as a variable of disaggregation (persons living in couples/with partner and in other types of households). Distinction between "domestic" vs "care" work should also be made.</p>
5.5.1	<p>Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>		<p>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (discussed at 2nd IAEG-SDG meeting)</p>	<p>The Group suggested to highlight that these are two indicators, with different data coverage and standards:</p> <p>a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (Tier I)</p> <p>b) Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (Tier III).</p> <p>Therefore the suggestion is to revise the indicator as follows:</p> <p>“Proportion of seats held by women in: (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments”.</p> <p>As a tier III indicator, work is needed to develop an internationally comparable definition and classification of “Local governments” to enable comparability across countries. The type of leadership positions being considered should also be agreed/specified.</p>
5.5.2	<p>New indicator: indicator was</p>		<p>Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>	<p>The indicator should read</p>

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2 nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
	included during the 2 nd meeting of the IAEG-SDGs			"Share of women in managerial positions" This indicator is currently classified as Tier I. Further disaggregation by sector/industry would be needed.
5.6.1	Target 5.6 Ensure universal accesses to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions.		The Group took note that this indicator is based on 3 dimensions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If woman can refuse sex+ 2. if partner decided about contraceptive use + 3. if woman can decide about sexual and reproductive healthcare for herself; <p>The Group acknowledged the importance of using questions focusing on measuring actual behaviours.</p> <p>Also, the Group pointed out that “sexual decisions” will affect women older than 49.</p>
5.6.2		Proportion of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health services, information and		The Group recommended removing the parenthetical statement, as laws and regulations are official records already. The Group also stressed that the indicator should clearly specify all possible dimensions that will be monitored.

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2 nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
		education (official records)		
5.a.1	<p>Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.</p>		<p>a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex b) Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>(discussed at 2nd IAEG-SDG meeting)</p>	<p>The Group stressed that the indicator should read as follows:</p> <p>“a) Percentage of population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex and by type of tenure b) Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure”.</p> <p>The Group is familiar with the ongoing development of standards to measure these indicators through the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, implemented by UNSD and UNWomen in collaboration with the WB and FAO.</p> <p>The EDGE project is also testing how to measure "ownership/secure rights" by looking at documented ownership as well as people's perceptions of ownership and associated rights, such as the right to sell or bequeath the land.</p> <p>This indicator is currently classified as Tier III.</p>

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2 nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
5.a.2		The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control.	Percentage of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control	<p>The Group recommended to remove "includes special measures to", and recommended that the "the legal framework" includes customary law. Change "ownership and control" to 'ownership and/or control.' This accommodates countries where individuals cannot own land.</p> <p>This indicator is currently classified as Tier I.</p>
5.b.1	Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		<p>The definition of "ownership" is available on the metadata previously submitted by ITU. This indicator is currently classified as Tier II.</p> <p>The Group stressed the importance of also monitoring indicator 17.8.1 (on internet use), disaggregated by sex and type of device.</p>
5.c.1	Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.	Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment		<p>The Group agreed with the new suggested formulation:</p> <p>"Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment".</p> <p>The Group noted the slightly different wording from the Busan indicator which is 'Percentage of countries with systems that track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment'.</p>

	Target	Indicator as of 11 August 2015	Proposed revision for 2 nd IAEG-SDG meeting	Summary of comments from IAEG-GS
				<p>The Group also highlighted that the indicator is currently Tier III and will need to be further developed. In its current formulation, the Group stressed that it is not clear whether the indicator refers to “track and allocate resources”, or “track and make public/publicize” ...resources allocated for gender equality...</p>