

United Nations Secretariat

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Statistics Division

16th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

Virtual 12 to 14 December 2022

Summary of discussion and conclusions*

* This document was formulated without formal editing.

I. Background, objectives and organization of the meeting

1. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS),¹ was established in 2007 and is comprised of gender statistics and policy experts representing national, regional, and international institutions. The IAEG-GS was set up to promote collaboration among key stakeholders, discuss and agree on priority areas to strengthen gender statistics and fill in gender data gaps, in a coordinated manner. As mandated by the Statistical Commission in 2012 through decision 42/102, the work of the Group was expanded to include, inter-alia, (a) developing methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics; (b) serving as the coordination mechanism for the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including by convening annual meetings of the Group; and (c) biannually contributing to the Global Forum on Gender Statistics.

2. The 16th Meeting of the IAEG-GS took place virtually on 12 to 14 December 2022 and had the following objectives:

- (a) To discuss ongoing initiatives on mainstreaming gender into select non-traditional areas of gender statistics, and agree on a way forward for the work of IAEG-GS Advisory Group to contribute to the request of the Statistical Commission on mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Commission;
- (b) To showcase some national initiatives on closing data gaps for monitoring gender equality;
- (c) To provide updates by the Regional Commissions and international agencies on their ongoing initiative to strengthen gender statistics;
- (d) To discuss preliminary results from the 2022 Global Survey on gender statistics; and
- (e) To agree on future work priorities for the IAEG-GS, as well as preparations for the 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics in 2023.

3. The meeting was attended by gender statistics experts representing international, regional, and national institutions that are part of the IAEG-GS, as well as by national and international experts working in the areas of environment and trade statistics in select countries. Participants included 49 experts from 17 national statistical offices (Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Ghana, Italy, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, South Africa, Switzerland, United States, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe), 12 experts from the five Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA), 38 experts from 17 international organizations (FAO, ILO, Paris21, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNPD, UNSD- environment statistics, UNSD – trade statistics, UN Women, WHO, and the World Bank), and 8 experts from UNSD, the Secretariat of the IAEG-GS. See Annex I for the list of participants.

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

4. The meeting was held virtually and in accordance with the sequence listed on the agenda (see Annex II). It was facilitated by UNSD and the IAEG-GS' co-chair, Ms. Katja Branger from the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) of Switzerland, who also both delivered opening and closing remarks.

II. Summary of discussion and related action points

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission –Updates on integration of the gender perspective in non-traditional areas of gender statistics

5. The Group discussed ongoing initiatives on mainstreaming gender into the two priority non-traditional areas of gender statistics defined in its previous meeting: climate change statistics and international trade statistics, in the framework of decision 51/115(b)² of the Statistical Commission. In both areas, the axes of work encompassed liaising with subject-matter experts; aiming at common concepts, definitions and classifications; understanding how the topics relate to gender equality; and conveying that sex disaggregation is necessary, but not sufficient to adequately integrate a gender perspective into statistical production.

6. The Group was briefed about the work that the United Nations Statistics Division has carried out since the last meeting of the IAEG-GS in 2021 through discussions among the teams working on gender statistics and those working in trade and climate change statistics to explore the integration of a gender perspective into their respective work streams.

7. In the area of climate change statistics, the Group was briefed by the Environment Statistics Section of UNSD and by the Asia-Pacific Office of UN Women. UNSD presented the *Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators*, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in 2022, as well as described the work of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES) that has included gender and climate into its work programme. While emphasizing efforts to address gender issues, it was recognized that gender concerns are addressed throughout the Global Set mostly by sex disaggregation, and that further methodological work is needed to address gender data-related concerns beyond sex disaggregation.

8. UN Women presented their efforts to respond to member states' requests for filling data gaps on gender and environment nexus towards designing inclusive and holistic policies. The response has been three-pronged: (a) better utilization of existing data, including further disaggregation to ensure no one is being left behind, (b) integration of several data sources and use of geospatial data to generate more and better empirical evidence, and (c) development of a model questionnaire³ and other relevant resources to collect data for environment and other related SDG thematic areas not covered by existing data considering internationally-agreed standards. The model questionnaire has been successfully used in Mongolia in 2021, which generated over 100 indicators, informing the implementation of Mongolia's Vision 2030.

9. Country members of IAEG-GS acknowledged the challenges of addressing gender issues in the context of climate change statistics, and shared their experiences in this emerging area. National examples included the development of a survey module to collect data on attitudes and behaviours related to environmental issues; investing in the integration of data from several sources in order to identify

² United Nations (2020), Report on the fifty-first session (3–6 March 2020) (E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37), New York, Statistical Commission.

³ <https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/Model-Questionnaire-Gender-Environment.pdf>.

population groups that are more prone to environmental risks; and some examples where questions related to the environment have been included in national population and housing censuses. On the other hand, some members pointed out the utility of indicators on climate change and gender particularly in the context of transitioning to a green economy, as the information would provide insights into the impact of the transition on women, particularly in countries where a large share of women work in the agricultural sector.

10. In the area of international trade statistics, the meeting participants were briefed by UNCTAD and by US Census Bureau in its capacity of co-lead of a subgroup of the Task Team on International Trade Statistics working on updating various manuals. UNCTAD presented its measurement framework for gender-in-trade statistics, as well as some ongoing capacity building projects on the topic. The measurement framework, based on learnings from the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project (EDGE)⁴, can be adapted to national or regional contexts and aims to help NSOs to review data that exist already. Based on project countries' work, UNCTAD has prepared guidelines on compilation of gender and trade indicators. It was recognized that existing data sources in countries hold much potential for the generation of cost-effective gender-in-trade statistics, however these need to be linked in order to be fully exploited which doesn't come without challenges.

11. The US Census Bureau highlighted that the work of the subgroup focuses on integrating the gender perspective in international trade statistics that relate to business owners or managers. The Subgroup is contributing to updating International Trade Manuals by providing methodological precision for the compilation of a proposed set of 11 indicators, e.g. clarifying disaggregation variables such as sex (versus gender), determination of trade status, determination of business ownership, and development of algorithms for computation of indicators. It was highlighted that the main method for mainstreaming gender perspective into international trade statistics is the linkage of microdata at the firm and individual level.

12. Some country members of the IAEG-GS indicated that while data on the nexus between trade and gender would help governments to better target their trade policy in favor of gender equality, these required data are not always available disaggregated by sex. Furthermore, the Group underscored the challenges of record linkage, even in statistically developed settings. Solutions to these challenges necessitate a close mutual understanding of gender statisticians and trade statisticians for detailed discussions to take place in order to find practical paths. In this context, countries pointed out the need for financial and technical support to work with existing data and to collect new data.

13. The IAEG-GS requested its Advisory Group on Mainstreaming to continue work on these two priority areas, in particular to provide feedback and country examples in relation to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and collaborate with the EGES, and to actively contribute to the ongoing revision of the trade manuals, including the indicators proposed by the subgroup co-led by the US. Moreover, the Group decided to revisit the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators once work on mainstreaming gender in climate change statistics and international trade statistics is adopted by the Commission and data availability has reached certain maturity level.

14. The IAEG-GS requested the Secretariat to seek opportunities to provide input during the revision of the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses for the 2030 census round regarding the nexus on gender and environment and topics collected in censuses.

⁴ <https://unstats.un.org/edge>.

Methodological developments and initiatives to strengthen gender statistics, and close data gaps for monitoring gender equality

15. The meeting took note of most recent initiatives taken by Switzerland and Mexico, who shared their national perspectives on closing data gaps on gender equality.

16. Switzerland shared its experience in the compilation of indicators on *gender overall earnings gap* and other gender-specific income differences, including the *gender pension gap*. It was indicated that the gender overall earnings gap (GOEG) is a synthetic indicator developed and compiled by Eurostat to provide an overall picture of the differences in labour income between women and men aged 15 to 64, as well as the Swiss version of GOEG, based on data from Earnings Structure Survey (ESS) for the hourly wages, data from the Labour Force Survey (SLFS) for the labour force participation rates, the hours worked and the wages in the primary sector, and Old Age and Survivors' Insurance (OASI) data. The meeting was informed that the gender overall earnings gap is dependent on the difference between women and men regarding hourly labor income, monthly working hours, and labor market participation rates.

17. The meeting was informed of advantages and disadvantages of the GOEG indicator by comparing Eurostat's and the Swiss calculation method, as well as of key results, presented over time, by age group, compared to other EU countries, as well decomposed into specific factors contributing to the earnings gap. Switzerland also presented its results on the gender pension gap, i.e., the percentage difference in the average pensions of women and men. Members of the Group noted the time needed for the gender pension gap to reflect progress over time and recent changes in legislation aiming to reduce the gap.

18. The Group was briefed about recent initiatives from Mexico on closing data gaps in gender statistics. Using concrete examples of education completion rate or access to electricity, Mexico shared its experiences on wider and deeper disaggregation of gender relevant indicators, as well as statistical activities it has undertaken to 'leave no one behind', which included raising awareness about the potential of disaggregated indicators, stronger coordination among different technical committees, and harmonization of data sources, among others.

19. Mexico also presented methodological aspects and characteristics of households and household members from its latest Care Household Survey 2022, focused on caregivers aged 15 and over and persons under care. Lastly, the meeting gained new insights on women and men in the "Profile of Manufacturing Export Enterprises of Mexico". Linking various data sources (Customs administration, Statistical Business Register and National Manufacturing Survey) revealed absolute numbers of men and women working in this sector, but also male and female participation rates over time, disaggregated by economic subsector, as well as by the size of the manufacturing firms involved in international trade.

20. The Group was briefed by the UN regional Commissions and selected international organizations on new regional and international initiatives they have been carrying out aimed at improving gender statistics.

21. ECA briefed the Group about its activities to support gender mainstreaming in member countries through the African Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS) and through initiatives such the Gender Data Network⁵ (GDN) and the UNDA-12 project on Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa. ECA is also implementing a Capacity Building for Gender Statistics and Monitoring Systems project that focuses on strengthening national capacity for gender statistics, particularly civil registration,

⁵ <https://data2x.org/gender-data-network>

labor statistics and census, mainstreaming gender into data collection, analysis and reporting, developing a manual for time use based on UNSD's global guidelines and tools and measuring gender-based violence.

22. ECLAC highlighted advances in mainstreaming the gender perspective into the Statistical Conference of the Americas through the facilitation of dialogue with the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, resulting in the publication of *Breaking the Statistical Silence to Achieve Gender Equality by 2030*⁶, and of a *Methodological guide on time use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean*. ECLAC also drew the Group's attention to the regional SDG Gateway⁷, which contains information on technical assistance provided in the region, as well as disaggregated georeferenced data for national and subnational use.

23. ECE has developed *Guidance on Measuring the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic*⁸ that supports national statistical offices in producing gender statistics on the topics of work, health, violence against women and the digital gender divide to measure the differential impact of the pandemic on women and men. Together with UNCTAD, ECE is implementing the UNDA-12 project Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia with successful pilots concluded in Georgia and Kazakhstan involving assessment of data sources for measuring various gender aspects of trade. The Conference of European Statisticians has begun work on updating recommendations for population and housing censuses for the 2030 round.

24. ESCAP has integrated gender mainstreaming into their regular programme of work, including by stepping up advocacy efforts through regular webinars and blogs, as well as developing and conducting training on gender statistics at the national and regional levels. In collaboration with SIAP and UN Women, ESCAP developed a self-paced eLearning course⁹ on using gender data for analysis, communication and decision-making, and is working with UN Women on advancing the work related to measuring the gender-environment nexus, particularly on updating the regional set of indicators initially proposed in 2019. ESCAP is also piloting the use of big data to compile two indicators in the gender-environment set¹⁰, and is supporting some countries to conduct quantitative assessments of inequalities in civil registration.¹¹

25. ESCWA reported about improved dissemination of gender indicators in the Arab region, although large data gaps remain. Challenges for countries in the region include difficulties in identifying data providers of administrative records, reduced funding for gender statistics programmes, and institutional disruptions due to COVID-19. ESCWA has focused efforts on improving data quality and availability in the region, has undertaken capacity building efforts at the national level on gender statistics, and continues to update documents related to the quinquennial Arab Gender Gap Report, including the VAW Toolkit. Upcoming areas of work include training countries on ICATUS 2016, producing a Handbook on Gender Statistics Framework and Metadata, and collecting national disability data with a focus on gender and disability using the Washington Group questions.

26. UNFPA briefed the Group on its ongoing work on technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV), beginning in 2021 with the paper "Making All Spaces Safe," which defined more than 40 types of violence in the digital realm. Since this form of GBV is an emerging area of focus, data is needed to

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https://conferenciamujer.cepal.org/15/sites/crm15/files/presentations/breaking_the_statistical_silence_to_achieve_gender_equality_by_2030_eng.pdf

7 <https://agenda2030lac.org/en>

8 <https://statswiki.unecce.org/display/measuringcovid19impact/Measuring+the+impact+of+the+Covid-19+pandemic+on+women+and+men>

9 <https://siap-elearning.org/enrol/index.php?id=165>

10 <https://www.unescap.org/projects/big-data-environment-gender>

11 <https://www.unescap.org/projects/inequality-assessments>

track change over time and understand trends. However, there are currently no internationally agreed methodology and questions, in part due to challenges in unambiguous identification of incidents and in part because of difficulty capturing the highly varied and constantly evolving forms of TFGBV. UNFPA informed the Group that technology can facilitate GBV for both intimate and non-intimate partners. UNFPA emphasized that data collected on TFGBV requires careful and considered processes and discussion to avoid the generation and use of misleading data relating to TF GBV.

27. UN Women presented their ongoing work on measuring technology-facilitated violence against women (TFVAW). The need for coming up with a common statistical definition and globally comparable data has been accelerated by developments in digital technologies and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on VAW. In recognition of globally agreed concepts and definitions and learnings from previous research and field work, UN Women in coordination with WHO and other partners, established an expert group which has developed a definition of TFVAW. UN Women requested Member States to share any observations from the group in terms of interests in globally advancing this work and feedback on what would be most useful for their work. Further, UN Women will convene broad consultations on TFVAW to reach global agreements on indicators, taxonomy, and tools adapted to different surveys and methods. Interested members of the Group are encouraged to contribute to this work.

28. UNODC briefed the Group on the Statistical Framework for Measuring Gender-related Killing of Women and Girls¹² developed together with UN Women and INEGI of Mexico in response to a request of the UN Statistical Commission and the Secretary-General. Broad global consultations were conducted in 2021 culminating in the endorsement of the framework by the Statistical Commission in 2022. The framework presents a statistical definition of the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide). UNODC and UN Women are jointly working to raise awareness of the framework in countries¹³ and is looking for interested volunteer countries to participate in a pilot, the results of which will be reported to the Statistical Commission in 2025.

29. WHO indicated that although availability of population-based data on VAW has improved in recent years, there are still important gaps in data availability for certain marginalized groups, including women beyond reproductive age and women living with disabilities, as well as migrant and indigenous women. In addition, surveys on VAW are missing information on forms of violence specific to older and/or women with disabilities (e.g., neglect, financial abuse, abandonment, malicious accusations, withholding of medication and assistive devices), as well as information on other perpetrators including care-givers aside from intimate partners. WHO informed the Group that it has developed a module (VAW 60+) to collect data on violence against older women and invited members of the Group to test the module, which is currently being piloted in Ghana and Bangladesh, with interest from Georgia, Senegal and Tanzania, and as part of WHS+. Regarding VAW with disabilities, WHO highlighted some challenges, including limitations of sample size when a module is attached to a VAW survey, confidentiality concerns, ethical data collection concerns, etc.

30. UNICEF presented highlights from its work on developing population-level measures of gender norms related to children's engagement in unpaid domestic and care work during childhood, that is critical to addressing the later unequal distribution of unpaid work between women and men, and has developed and tested a survey module for use by countries in order to meet demand for this information. UNICEF is also working on the development of population-level measures of participation and empowerment of adolescents 10-19 years of age, and is also collaborating with WHO to identify, adapt and disseminate a set of priority indicators for national and global monitoring for gender equality in WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) to complement existing SDG 6 WASH indicators, and invited Group members to piloting a

¹² <https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/measurement-of-femicide/>

¹³ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/briefs/Femicide_brief_Nov2022.pdf

short list of priority indicators. UNICEF informed the Group that the International Classification of Violence against Children (ICVAC), developed by UNICEF, was accepted by the UN Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications which reports to the Statistical Commission, and a range of implementation tools and substantive guidance will be developed.

31. UNSD briefed the Group on the implementation of the UNDA-12 Project on Time-use data for better policies in Africa, Western Asia and Latin America (2020-2023), which aims to contribute to government capacity to effectively produce and use time-use data in policy formulation to achieve the 2030 Agenda in Africa, Latin America, and Western Asia. UNSD is working in collaboration with ECA, ECLAC and ESCWA to build capacity in the project countries (South Africa, Mexico and Morocco) to produce and use time-use statistics in support of SDGs, particularly 5.4.1 on unpaid work. UNSD informed the Group that existing UN guidelines on time-use statistics are being revised by the *Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics* for release in 2024, based on a set of documents on policy relevance, concepts and definitions, quality considerations, modernization of time-use statistics production, and a minimum harmonized instrument for data collection, approved by the Statistical Commission in 2020 and 2022. UNSD is also linking the production of time-use data to broader uses, such as going beyond GDP, for SDG monitoring and as a way to contribute to measuring the care economy.

32. ILO presented its work on gender data gaps in labor statistics and informed the Group that building on earlier gender-relevant standards related to paid and unpaid work (19th ICLS), status in employment/status at work (20th ICLS), the 21st International Conference of Labor Statisticians in 2023 will consider refined and more detailed standards covering informality. ILO indicated that it provides guidance, capacity building and technical assistance centered around promoting a flexible and modular LFS adaptable to national contexts and priorities., ILO is also implementing a capacity development project on the measurement of unpaid domestic and care work which is testing different forms of time-use measurement with a focus on ‘light’ approaches that could be attached to LFS. ILO has another project, on engendering informality statistics that focuses on improving the gender relevance of statistics on informality.

33. During the discussion that followed, the meeting acknowledged the importance of international agencies for developing conceptual guidelines in various areas where a gender perspective is either lacking or where implications for gender equality are missing. In this connection, the Group recognized the need for national capacity building and awareness raising of the various manuals and workshops on a variety of gender concerns.

Global Survey on Gender Statistics

34. UNSD presented to the Group some preliminary results and lessons learned and next steps for the 2022 Global Survey on Gender Statistics. The presentation also included initial comparisons of implementation between the 2012 and 2022 surveys. Information presented showed that for the most part, the Regional Commissions have already received data for most countries in their regions and the data is being entered into an online portal that has been designed for the exercise.

35. The results covered diverse topics, including the organizational setting for the gender statistics entity as well as the main source of funding for gender statistics in the national statistical offices. For the majority of the countries that have already responded to the survey, gender statistics entities are located within the national statistical offices with the national budget for statistics as the main source of funding. In this context, preliminary results show a significant increase, from 13% in 2012 to about 52%, in the proportion of countries where gender statistics in their NSOs are funded from the national budget for statistics. Preliminary results show also, a general stability since 2012, in resources (e.g., funding, human resource), that were allocated for gender statistics in national statistics offices, but with a slight decrease since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

36. Countries also reported high rates of availability of diverse types of administrative sources of data as well as their use for generating gender statistics, but with noticeable differences among the type of administrative records. Preliminary results show also high usage of methodological resources that are produced by the United Nations as well as a need for international methodological work and capacity building in certain areas, including in the areas of data governance, non-traditional data sources, mainstreaming a gender perspective, user/producer dialogue, and data analysis and utilization. The utility of the results of the survey for identifying national and regional needs for capacity building and as a guide for targeted training programmes by UNSD, the Regional Commissions and other IAEG-GS members was highlighted. The potential of the results for future work of the IAEG-GS was also pointed out. It was agreed that as a way forward the Regional Commissions will finalize uploading of information for countries in their regions by end of March 2023, followed by UNSD and the Regional Commissions preparing a summary report as a background paper to the 55th session of the Statistical Commission.

III. Summary of agreed activities

1. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into climate change statistics and international trade statistics
 - The Advisory group, composed of Colombia, Finland, India, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland, USA, Vietnam, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WB, and UNSD to:
 - **Climate change:** (i) Provide country examples in relation to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators; (ii) Recommend questions/topics for inclusion in the next revision of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses
 - **Trade:** Provide feedback to proposed indicators and ongoing revision of the trade manuals (Task Team-ITS H.5 Sub-Group)
 - Take stock of and build on current guidelines and pilot studies led by the Regional Commissions
 - Report back to the IAEG-GS in Q3 2023 for feedback and submission to the Statistical Commission on advancements of these initiatives
 - The IAEG-GS to revisit the *Minimum Set of Gender Indicators* once work on mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics and international trade statistics is adopted by the Commission.
2. Technology facilitated violence against women, older women, women with disabilities
 - UN Women, UNFPA and WHO to coordinate efforts and align frameworks (ongoing) and report back on advancements on this area (17th IAEG-GS)
3. Time-use statistics
 - UNSD and the UN Expert Group -TUS to finalize the revised UN Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use (By December 2023)
 - ILO on modular LFS approach: report back at 17th IAEG-GS
4. Global Survey on Gender Statistics
 - Regional Commissions to finalize uploading country-level information into the database (By Q1 2023)
 - UNSD and Regional Commissions to prepare a summary report as a background paper to the 55th session of the Statistical Commission in 2024
5. 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics will be held in South Africa (Q3-Q4 2023)
 - UNSD (and co-chairs) to organize the 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics (2023) and the 17th meeting of IAEG-GS

Annex I: List of participants

Organization	First name	Last name	Title
Brazil	Sofia Machado	Monti	
Canada	Marie	Drolet	Senior Analyst
	Karine	Leclerc	Acting Chief
Colombia	Elizabeth	Moreno Barbosa	
	Alejandra Lucia	Penaloza Davalos	
	Jairo Arnul	Sarmiento Cuervo	
	Julieth Alejandra	Solano Villa	
Finland	Kasperri	Lavikainen	Senior Statistician
	Johanna	Pakarinen	Senior Statistician
	Marjut	Pietiläinen	Senior Researcher
Ghana	Dieudonnee	Ankamah	Snr. Statistician
Italy	Sara	Demofonti	
	Maria Clelia	Romano	Senior Researcher
India	Ziaul	Haque	Joint Director
	V.K.	Siljo	Deputy Director General
	Deepika	Verma	Deputy Director
	Kunwar Alok Singh	Yadav	Deputy Director
Japan	Orie	Hirano	Director for International Statistical Affairs
	Koki	Nagata	Official for International Statistical Affairs
Kazakhstan	Ainur	Dossanova	Director of the Department on International Cooperation and Sustainable development
Mexico	Cynthia	Belmares	
	Jose	Cuiriz	Deputy Director
	Oscar	Jaimés	General Director
	Jesarela	López	Director
	Norma	Navarro	Director
	Adriana	Oropeza Lliteras	VP Sociodemographic Information
	Lazaro	Trujillo	Director
Moldova	Ana	Ceban	Consultant
	Galina	Ciobanu	Consultant
	Ludmila	Lungu	Head
	Aurelia	Spataru	Deputy General Director
Morocco	Yattou	Ait Khellou	Head of methodology and studies Division
	Bouchra	Bouziani	Head of social statistics Unit
	Bahija	Nali	Head of service of studies on social accounting Matrix (NA)
	Nassira	Rhazi	Head trade and competitiveness Unit
	Laila	Rkiouak	In charge of environment programme
South Africa	Solly	Molayi	Gender Statistics
	Neo	Nghenavo	Gender Statistics
	Babalwa	Nyangintsimbi	Deputy Director
	Gaongalelwe	Phakedi	Gender Statistics

Switzerland	Katja	Branger	Statistician
	Laurent	Zecha	Statistician
United States	Cody	Hill	Statistician
	Andrew	Roberts	Chief of the Sex and Age Statistics Branch
	Amy	Smith	Sr. Demographer
Viet Nam	Nguyen	Nga	Principle statistician
	Nguyen	Ngoc	Statistician
	Pham Thi Hai	Yen	Principle statistician
Zimbabwe	Tinashe Enock	Mwadiwa	Social Statistics Manager
ECA	Gloria	Mathenge	Statistician
	Fatouma	Sissoko	Statistician
ECE	Kristen	Jeffers	Associate Statistician
ECLAC	Paula	Aghon	
	Florencia	Aguilera	
	Kethelyn	Ferreira	
	Karen	Garcia	Statistician Division for Gender Affairs
	Carolina	Miranda Rodrigues	Research Assistant
	Lucia	Scuro	Senior Social Affairs Officer
ESCAP	Sharita	Serrao	Statistician
	Panpaka	Supakalin	Associate Statistician
ESCWA	Neda	Jafar	Statistician
FAO	Yonca	Gurbuzer	Statistician
ILO	Jessica	Gardner	Labour Statistician
	Kieran	Walsh	Senior Statistician
	Samantha	Watson	Labour Statistician
Paris21	Lauren	Harrison	Team Lead
	Sophie	Kenneally	Junior Policy Analyst
	Meriem Ait	Ouyahia	Gender Data Network Coordinator
UNCTAD	Onno	Hoffmeister	Statistician
	Mariyam	Raziyeva	Consultant
UNDP	Yu-Chieh	Hsu	Statistics Analyst
UNEP	Ruoxi	Li	Associate Expert
UNESCO	Olivier	Labé	Head of Unit, Education Standards
UNFPA	Mengjia	Liang	
	Stephanie	Mikkelson	
	Nora	Piay	
	Alexandra	Robinson	GBV Advisor
	Cathy	Vaughan	Professor
UNHCR	Mabelin	Villarreal-Fuentes	Statistics and Data Analysis Officer
UNICEF	Lauren	Pandolfelli	Statistics Specialist
UNODC	Maurice	Dunaiski	Statistician
	David	Rausis	Statistician
	Maurice	Dunaiski	Statistician
	Luisa	Sánchez-Iriarte	Researcher on Crime and Justice
UNPD	Lina	Bassarsky	Population Affairs Officer
	Sara	Hertog	Population Affairs Officer

	Vladimira	Kantorova	Population Affairs Officer
	Yumiko	Kamiya	Population Affairs Officer
UNSD - Environment Statistics	Reena	Shah	Chief, Environment Statistics Section
	Indira	Persaud	Associate Statistician, Environment Statistics Section
UNSD – Trade Statistics	Vysaul	Nyirongo	Statistician
UN Women	Jessamyn	Encarnacion	Inter-Regional Advisor on Gender Statistics
	Sara	Duerto-Valero	Regional Advisor on Gender Statistics for Asia-Pacific
	Rea Jean	Tabaco	Statistics Specialist
	Raphaelle	Rafin	Programme Specialist for VAW Data and Research
WHO	LynnMarie	Sardinha	Technical Officer
World Bank	Sarah	Bunker	
	Heather	Moylan	
	Divyanshi	Wadhwa	
UNSD	Maria Isabel	Cobos Hernandez	Statistician
	Elena	De Jesus	Statistician
	Francesca	Grum	Branch Chief, Assistant Director
	Linda	Hooper	Statistician
	Lingyan	Hu	Statistics Assistant
	Margaret	Mbogoni	Senior Statistician
	Predrag	Savic	Associate Statistician
	Iliana	Vaca Trigo	Statistician

Annex II: Meeting Agenda – 16th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), 12 - 14 December 2022 (virtual meeting)

1. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission –Updates on integration of the gender perspective in non-traditional areas of gender statistics

Objective: (a) To present and discuss ongoing initiatives on mainstreaming gender into non-traditional areas of gender statistics related to request 51/115(b) of the Statistical Commission E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37; (b) To discuss contributions and a way forward for the IAEG-GS Advisory Group established in 2021 to fulfill the above request.

- **UNSD:** *“Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission: Updates on integration of the gender perspective in non-traditional areas of gender statistics”*
- **UNSD (Environment Statistics):** *“Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators: Gender and climate change”*
- **UN Women:** *“Towards integrating gender in environment statistics: New developments and initiatives on the measurement of the gender-environment nexus”*
- **UNCTAD:** *“Gender-in-trade statistics: linking existing data for new insights”*
- **USA Census Bureau (Task Team on International Trade Statistics):** *“Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into Trade Statistics”*

2. Closing data gaps on gender equality: National perspective - Countries in focus

Objective: To inform IAEG-GS members about initiatives in gender statistics by countries

- **Switzerland:** *“The Gender Overall Earnings Gap and other indicators on gender-specific income differences in Switzerland”*
- **Mexico:** *“Snapshots on bridging data gaps and gender information”*

3. Methodological developments and initiatives to strengthen gender statistics (updates from Regional Commissions and custodian agencies)

Objective: To inform IAEG-GS members about initiatives in gender statistics by regional commissions and international agencies

- **ESCAP:** *“ESCAP initiatives on gender statistics”*
- **ECA:** *“ECA work on gender statistics”*
- **ECE:** *“Work on Gender Statistics under the Conference of European Statisticians”*
- **ECLAC:** *“The advances on mainstreaming the gender perspective into the Statistical Conference of the Americas”*
- **ESCWA:** *“Progress of Gender Statistics Activities in the Arab Region”*
- **UNFPA:** *“Technology-facilitated Gender-based Violence: Measurement and methodologies: Issues for consideration”*
- **UN Women:** *“Technology-facilitated Violence against women: Definition and measurement framework”*
- **WHO:** *“Methodological developments on violence against women and disability and on violence among older women”*
- **UNODC:** *“Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide)”*

- **UNICEF:** *“Measuring gender norms related to children’s engagement in unpaid domestic and care work”*
 - **UNSD:** *“Time-use data for better policies in Africa, Western Asia and Latin America: Updates on the implementation of the DA-12 project”*
 - **ILO:** *‘Latest developments in the measurement of women’s paid and unpaid work – ILO’*
4. Global Survey on Gender Statistics
Objective: To reflect on preliminary results, lessons learnt and potential uses, as well as the interpretation and comparability of compiled Survey results.
- **UNSD:** *“Preliminary results of the Global Survey on Gender Statistics, and next steps”*
5. Priorities for the IAEG-GS in 2023 and conclusions of the 16th IAEG-GS Meeting
- Summary of work priorities
 - Concluding remarks