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11th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

Rome, Italy, 30-31 October 2017

Meeting Report*

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I. Background, objectives and organization of the meeting

1. The eleventh meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) was convened in Rome, Italy, on 30-31 October 2017, before the Seminar on the UN Methodological Guidelines on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective (1-2 November 2017). The meeting was organized by the Social and Housing Statistics Section - Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The specific objectives of the meeting were to:
 - a. Provide an update on the work undertaken in the field of gender statistics by the IAEG-GS Members, in particular in the context of the SDG indicators;
 - b. Review country practices on the implementation and monitoring of SDG indicators from a gender perspective;
 - c. Review ongoing initiatives to strengthen gender statistics implemented by regional and international organizations to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of efforts;
 - d. Discuss and agree on the proposed modifications in the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators discussed by the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Gender Indicators;
 - e. Review SDG indicators under Goal 5 to provide inputs to the work stream of the IAEG-GS on data disaggregation, in particular on the disaggregation dimensions and their categories, relevant for gender analysis;
 - f. Agree on the annual work plan for the IAEG-GS.
2. The meeting brought together almost 60 national, regional and international experts working in the area of gender statistics. Participants included 31 experts from 27 national statistical offices including observer countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, the Philippines, South Africa, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), experts from 4 Regional Commissions (UNECA, UNECE, UNECLAC and UNESCWA), 12 international organizations (ADB, FAO, ILO, OECD, UNEP, UNESCO-UIS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WHO and World Bank,) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Four experts from UNSD, the Secretariat of the IAEG-GS, participated in the meeting. See Annex 1 for the list of participants.
3. The meeting was held according to the agenda (See Annex 2) and was facilitated by Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen, Statistics Finland, the chair of the IAEG-GS.

II. Opening and objectives of the meeting

4. Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, (Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD) opened the meeting welcoming participants. During her opening remarks, she reminded participants that this group was established in 2006 and is in charge of guiding and coordinating the Global Gender Statistics Programme, mandated by the UN Statistical Commission.
5. Ms. Osaki-Tomita stressed the importance of the work of the Group in the area of gender statistics and reminded the group of its important contributions made to the development of the SDG indicator framework over the past couple of years, including: (1) the preparation of the background paper titled "Evidence and Data for SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower of All Women and Girls – The role of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicator" which was considered by the Expert Group Meeting on the indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda in February 2015; (2) the revision by the Group of the proposed list of indicators under Goal 5 during its 9th meeting in

Bangkok in 2015 and the related submission of specific comments on the formulation of the indicators to the IAEG-SDGs; and (3) the comments provided by the Group to custodian agencies on methodological developments related to several gender-relevant SDG indicators. She also highlighted the importance of the request from the IAEG-SDGs to provide advice on data disaggregation for the indicators under Goal 5, demonstrating that the achievements of this Group and the expertise of its Members are well recognized among both the national and international statistical communities.

6. Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen (Statistics Finland, chair of the IAEG-GS) welcomed participants to the meeting. She thanked the group for the very successful 6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics in Helsinki in 2016 and the active participation of the group. She highlighted that Global Forums have been important opportunities, not only for participants in general to take stock of progress towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment and to review data availability, data challenges and countries' capacities to measure and monitor gender-relevant issues, but also for the host country as it creates an opportunity to collaborate among ministries and relevant stakeholders, and start to discuss how to work together towards the improvement of gender statistics and their use for policy making.
7. Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) explained that the objectives of the meeting were to (1) take stock of and review methodological developments in gender statistics, particularly those related to the global SDG indicator framework; (2) learn about capacity building activities planned by regional commissions and international agencies; (3) take stock of countries' capacity to produce SDG indicators; (4) contribute to the work stream on data disaggregation of the IAEG-SDGs; (5) review the proposal of the Advisory Group on Gender Indicators related to the alignment of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators with the SDG indicator framework; and (6) agree on the work priorities for the IAEG-GS in 2018.

III. Methods: Update on ongoing methodological work to measure/monitor selected SDG indicators and other gender issues

8. Mr. Tapiwa Jhamba (UNFPA) presented the ongoing work undertaken by UNFPA in collaboration with other agencies to develop methodologies to measure SDG indicators 5.6.1 *Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care* and 5.6.2 *Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education*. He explained that indicator 5.6.1 was reclassified to tier II, and indicator 5.6.2 was refined and agreed by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017.
9. He explained that the indicator 5.6.1 covers 3 core element of women's reproductive rights: decision on sexual relations; decision on use of contraception; and decision on use of reproductive health care. The indicator is calculated based on women's responses to three questions focused on women's reproductive rights, and only women who provide a "yes" answer to all three components are considered as women who "make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health". Whilst data already exist on women's decision on sexual relations and use of contraception, there is currently no data on decision-making on "reproductive health care". The currently available data for indicator 5.6.1 (45 countries with data on all the 3 components) are based on women's decision on "health care" in general, rather than on "reproductive health care". However, there is ongoing work to finalize the questions for the 3rd component (reproductive health care), based on the results of field testing in several pilot countries in 2017 and 2018. UNFPA is planning to get all countries to validate their estimates for indicator 5.6.1. To date about half of the 45 countries have validated the estimates.

10. Regarding indicator 5.6.2, Mr. Tapiwa Jhamba explained that experts reviewed the proposed methodology to compile data at global, regional and country level. The indicator reflects on the existence or the lack of laws and regulations (but not their implementation/enforcement) in countries in 4 specific domains: pregnancy and childbirth; contraception; comprehensive sexuality education and information; and sexual health and well-being. Data will be compiled through a self-reporting survey by Governments. Information will be validated through a National Validation Committee composed of government, UN country team and civil society representatives. The survey tool and methodology will be pilot-tested in 6 countries in 2017 (Oct-Nov). The data from the pilots will be analyzed to finalize the survey tool, methodology and scoring formula and the final methodology will be presented to the IAEG-SDGs in March 2018. Finally, UNFPA is planning to start collecting data in 2018 to obtain baseline data for all countries.
11. During the discussion that followed, Jordan informed the group that the country is conducting a DHS which includes the 3 questions proposed by UNFPA for computing indicator 5.6.1. It was also highlighted that there are many countries that do not conduct DHS/MICS type of surveys. As such, it will be important to ensure that data for 5.6.1 can be collected from other types of surveys, including those carried out in developed countries.
12. Ms. Fiona Willis-Núñez (UNECE) briefed the group on the ongoing work in her region to measure intra-household power and decision-making. She explained that the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) established a Task Force (TF) in February 2017 (19 members from 16 countries and organizations chaired by Status of Women - Canada) with the objective to make an inventory of indicators and sources, and provide recommendations to statistical offices on measuring the gender dimensions of intra-household power and decision-making. The review of TF countries revealed a large number of areas already covered; however, there are still many thematic gaps, such as health care, child-raising, satisfaction and perceived control. Additionally, methodological challenges have been identified: non-response due to the perception that the questions are intrusive; need for respondent to be alone; and inaccuracy due to proxy responses. It was also found that there is a big variation across countries in wording, purpose, and type of surveys in which these questions have been included. Finally, available data have been rarely disseminated from a “gender power and decision-making” lens. In order to advance with the work, the Task Force has developed a workplan with activities which will lead to the drafting of recommendations for statistical offices to be presented to the CES in June 2019 for endorsement.
13. During the discussion that followed, several agencies informed about similar work in different regions or thematic areas: UNESCWA informed that some countries in the region use questions and have data on power and decision making in the household. WHO suggested checking/comparing with the questions on this topic that have been included in questionnaires of violence against women surveys. FAO informed that there is work on decision making in the context of agricultural holdings. ILO informed that LFS is testing a number of questions on decision in family businesses, day-to-day administration and use of income. It was also mentioned that it would be important to consider the generation aspect; and explore how to analyze/reconcile data when collected from two members of the households, as they might have different perceptions.
14. Ms. Ludgarde Coppens (UNEP) briefed the group on the work to identify relevant indicators to measure the nexus between gender and the environment. Limited available gender-disaggregated data and gender statistics at the national and international levels in the environment area hinder the capacity of countries to adopt effective and gender-responsive policies and to establish realistic baselines for monitoring the progress and outcomes in the sustainable management and conservation of the

environment. UN Environment and IUCN are currently working on the development of guidance on how to measure gender and the environment, and aim to develop a dashboard of indicators and 5-6 headline indicators based on the ongoing work with 3 countries (Mexico, Lao PDR and Rwanda) interested in developing gender-environment indicators. The work will focus on 3 priority areas: (1) right to land, natural resources and biodiversity; (2) access to food, energy, water and sanitation; and (3) climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and well-being.

15. During the discussion that followed, several ideas for future research were mentioned: use of time-use surveys to collect data on time spent in collection of fuel or cooking (linked to the indoor pollution); consider wildlife crimes against flora and fauna trafficking. It was also highlighted that mortality due to environmental issues is based on administrative data, and that administrative systems are not well developed in many countries.
16. Mr. Papa Seck (UN Women) presented the ongoing work undertaken by UN Women in collaboration with other agencies to develop methodologies to measure SDG indicators 5.1.1 *Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex*, 5.5.1(b) *Proportion of seats held by women in local governments* and 5.c.1 *Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment*. For indicators 5.1.1 and 5.c.1 methods were developed following similar processes: a technical paper was commissioned and followed by an EGM, the piloting and testing of data collection, consultations with countries and finalization of a methodological paper to be submitted to the IAEG-SDGs for consideration. As for indicator 5.5.1(b), there was an assessment of local government structures followed by EGMs, the piloting and testing of data collection, consultations with countries and finalization of a methodological paper also to be submitted to the IAEG-SDGs for consideration.
17. Indicator 5.1.1 will be calculated based on the information from 38 questions covering the following areas: overarching legal frameworks; political and public life and nationality; violence against women; employment and economic benefits; and marriage and family. Data collection will rely on the World Bank and OECD Development Centre questionnaires on legal frameworks that are sent to countries every two years and will be completed by National Women's Machinery, National Statistics Offices and other national bodies (e.g. Human rights agencies).
18. As for indicator 5.5.1(b), although the definition of local government is provided in the 2008 SNA as follows: "institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends over the smallest geographical areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes" (para 4.145); in practice, the identification of local governments will be based on the national legal framework. Additionally, all tiers of local government will be considered, focusing on elected positions in legislative/deliberative bodies of local governments. The preferred source of data is the Electoral Management Bodies (EMB).
19. In relation to indicator 5.c.1, countries will be asked to answer 13 binary questions measuring 3 criteria: (1) on programs and resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment; (2) on systems to track allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment; and (3) on making allocations for gender equality publicly available. A country will be considered to satisfy each criterion per the following: if it answers "Yes" to 2 out of 3 questions in Criterion 1; if it answers "Yes" to 4 out of 7 questions in Criterion 2; and if it answers "Yes" to 2 out of 3 questions in Criterion 3. Each question within each criterion has the same weight. Countries then will be classified as fully meets requirements, approaches requirements, and does not meet requirements.

20. During the discussion that followed, it was highlighted the need to ensure that the information provided by the governments is objective. It was suggested that UN Women could use a validation committee like that proposed by UNFPA for indicator 5.6.2. It was clarified that countries could get a pre-populated database to validate. Finally, in term of frequency of collection, UN Women reported that indicators 5.1.1 and 5.c.1 will be updated every two years and 5.5.1(b) annually.
21. Ms. Claudia Garcia Moreno (WHO) provided an overview of the ongoing work undertaken by WHO and other stakeholders to align methods to measure VAW with the new SDG requirements, both for physical/sexual/psychological intimate partner violence (IPV) for SDG 5.2.1: *Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age* and for non IPV sexual violence for SDG 5.2.2: *Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence*. This work is an inter-agency work which includes the calculation of country prevalence estimates and methodological briefs. A technical advisory group has been established to provide advice, including on models and variables to be included in the calculation of the international estimates.
22. A database with figures on prevalence of violence against women has been developed (data available for 139 countries; 78 countries have more than 1 data point and 40 have more than 2 data points from different years). Data quality and comparability issues related to the way data were collected have been identified (who was interviewed: currently married women vs. any woman; asking about current partner violence, spousal violence or any partner; difference in age groups of target population). Given currently available data, IPV international estimates will focus on the following: “Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner”. WHO will undertake a country consultation process to share and validate the international estimates.
23. As for the definition of psychological violence, based on the outcomes of an EGM in 2016, Ms. Moreno reported that for international comparability the following domains/acts should be covered: a) insults and humiliation; b) threats and intimidation; and c) control and social isolation. No economic abuse should be included given the difficulty to developing a universal definition. It was also recommended to analyze controlling behaviors separately. To advance with the psychological IPV methodology and analysis, extracting psychological violence data for systematic review, testing proposed thresholds using existing data and piloting and refining revised items are planned.
24. During the discussion that followed, it was clarified that this work is only considering data from surveys and that administrative data are not being considered so far as it requires further analysis/understanding. It was also mentioned that surveys are increasingly covering a wider range of ages; however, as higher age groups are included in the estimates, data gets “diluted”; therefore, it is important to check data by type of violence and age group. The group was also informed of an ongoing work undertaken by UNODC and UNSD that will compare and understand the differences between victimization and violence against women surveys. It was also mentioned the work between WHO and UNICEF to study the overlap between violence against children/girls and violence against women to ensure coherence between the children and women surveys. The inter-agency group on VAW is planning a side event during the Statistical Commission in 2018 to update countries on their ongoing work.
25. Ms. Haoyi Chen (UNSD) provided an update on the EDGE project and the finalization of the Guidelines to produce statistics on asset ownership from a gender perspective. EDGE is a collaboration of UNSD and UN Women that seeks to accelerate existing efforts to improve Evidence and Data for

Gender Equality (EDGE) since 2013 building on the work of the IAEG-GS. During this time, EDGE has been focused on the development of guidelines to measure individual-level asset ownership from a gender perspective which provide national statistical agencies and policy makers with guidance on collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating individual-level household survey data on asset ownership consistent with existing internationally-agreed standards. The methodology was piloted in 7 countries between 2014 and 2016 (Georgia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda) and has been reviewed by experts through technical consultations. The guidelines are planned to be finalized by the end of 2017 and will be promoted during 2018.

26. During the discussion that followed, it was clarified that the guidelines will not be submitted again to the Statistical Commission, and will be disseminated online.
27. Other agencies provided short updates on other ongoing methodological work as follows:
28. Ms. Chiara Brunelli (FAO) informed that the guidelines “Collecting data for sex-disaggregated and gender indicators in national agricultural survey” have been finalized and posted online. The main purpose of the Guideline is guiding countries (NSO, and MoAs) in mainstreaming gender relevant indicators in agricultural surveys. The Guidelines touche upon several important topics related to women in agriculture. Technical recommendations included in the Guidelines take into consideration what is normally collected in agricultural surveys and propose feasible and not invasive solutions for integrating a gender dimension into those surveys. Additionally, FAO has also provided methodological input to the EDGE initiative for the operationalization of the SDG indicator 5.a.1 (gender equality in ownership and tenure rights over agricultural land). FAO is also collaborating with the custodian agencies of the indicator 1.4.2 (WB and UN Habitat) to develop a ‘common’ land tenure module designed to collect data for both SDG 5.a.1 and SDG 1.4.2. The results of this collaboration will be disseminated through a joint publication which will: 1) advocate for the monitoring of the two indicators, 2) explain the similarities and differences between the two indicators, and 3) describe the common ‘land tenure module’ and how it can be used for generating both SDG 5.a.1 and SDG 1.4.2.
29. Ms. Elisa Muñoz F. Benes (ILO) informed that ILO is working on the report to be presented to the 20th ICLS in 2018 on the progress and development of the guidelines on how to operationalize the 19th ICLS resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization based on the pilot testing in several countries. She informed that ILO is working with Data2x, FAO and WB on the new framework of work statistics (for example, Sri Lanka pilot to measure labour force and own-use production of goods). ILO is also developing a guidebook on how to calculate the SDG indicators for which ILO is custodian. ILO is also organizing every year a two-week training for countries on labour market statistics.
30. Ms. Carlotta Balestra (OECD) informed that the Statistics Directorate has started a methodological project focused on the review of methods and data related to rape, femicide and intimate violence partner.
31. Ms. Fiona Willis-Núñez (UNECE) informed that the Conference of European Statistician adopted the “Guide on valuing unpaid household service work”. UNECE is working with OECD on the testing of the guide in lower- and middle-income countries.
32. Ms. Anuja Singh (UIS) informed that the Goal 4 of the SDGs has 11 indicators, while UIS has identified 32 thematic indicators. UIS is working on assessing data availability for the indicators and on reconciling data sources (country data vs. global data). UIS has also been working with countries

in the development of the indicators through consultations and assessing the capacity building needs to make sure that countries are able to report the data.

33. Ms. Eliana Carolina Rubiano Matulevich (WB) reported on the ongoing work to develop two papers that use existing household survey data to explore differences in the incidence of poverty/vulnerability on different types of households (using demographic information and earners composition). The innovation in these studies is the fact that alternative ways to get the gender dimensions of poverty are being explored without using the headship concept. One of the papers focuses on the global database used for poverty estimates and the other one uses data that combines administrative records and home visits for refugees.
34. Ms. Masako Hiraga (WB) reported on the ongoing work that is considering the SDG gender indicators from surveys and identifying the necessary variables to generate the indicators, to update the WB Gender Data Navigator.

IV. IAEG-GS contribution to the IAEG-SDGs work stream on data disaggregation

35. Francesca Grum (UNSD) introduced the session by explaining that the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) had requested the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) to provide inputs to its work stream on data disaggregation by reviewing the indicators under *Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls* and by identifying the disaggregation dimensions and their categories, relevant for gender analysis. The group reviewed and agreed with the dimensions and categories for the following SDG indicators.
36. Two dimensions were identified for SDG indicator 5.2.1: forms of violence and age groups. The group agreed that the categories for the forms of violence should be in line with those in the formulation of the indicator: “physical, sexual and psychological”. Related to the age groups, the group highlighted the importance of disaggregating the indicator by different age groups recognizing that intimate partner violence affects women differently depending on the age. The group recognized that very narrow age groups could be problematic due to the possible small sample sizes. It was also highlighted the importance to collect data for women above 49 years of age and girls below 15. For international comparability, the group proposed the following age groups for national monitoring: 15-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69 and 70+.
37. Two dimensions were identified for SDG indicator 5.2.2: age groups and place of occurrence. The group agreed that the age groups should be the same as those proposed for indicator 5.2.1 (15-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69 and 70+). Related to the place of occurrence, it was highlighted that the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), which is an agreed international standard, proposes a “disaggregating variable” called “location of the crime” which could be used as a reference for the definition of the categories of this dimension.
38. For indicator 5.2.2, the group discussed relevant additional dimensions such as: type of perpetrator, migratory status, and ethnicity.
39. Four dimensions were identified for SDG indicator 5.4.1: sex, age groups, locations and type of unpaid work. For the dimension “sex”, the group agreed that the categories to be used are “male and female”. For the age groups, Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar (UNSD) explained the use of the following age groups: 15-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+: 15-24, youth/young people (reflecting the availability of and access to educational opportunities); the prime working age defined as 25-54, and divided into two groups as follows: 25-44, period when women tend to leave the labour force to give birth and raise

children, and 45-54, period when women tend to return to the labour force. It was reported that the relevance of these two groups has been validated with time use data of multiple countries to illustrate how care work for women is highest for the age group 25-44. Finally, the age group 55-64, was important to capture time spent on caring activities and domestic chores of people close to retirement; and 65+ for retired people. The IAEG-GS agreed to promote these age groups to produce relevant age disaggregated statistics for SDG 5.4.1.

40. For the dimension “location”, the group agreed that the categories to be used are “urban/rural” as defined by the country. Related to the type of work, the group agreed that the categories should be in line with those in the formulation of the indicator: “domestic work and care work”. It was highlighted that the definitions of these types of work should follow the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016) which was adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017.
41. For SDG indicator 5.4.1, the group also discussed relevant additional dimensions, such as: labour force status (employed/not employed following the 19th ICLS resolution on work statistics); presence of children in the household (children living in the household/no children living in the household); main activity (ILO is testing some categories); and educational level.
42. One dimension was identified for SDG indicator 5.a.1(a): sex (Male/Female). One dimension was identified for SDG indicator 5.a.1(b): type of tenure. The categories for “type of tenure” proposed by FAO for global monitoring are as follows: customary, freehold, leasehold, state, community/group right, cooperatives, and other. Defining a universally valid classification of tenure type is challenging, therefore FAO provided the following recommendations: (1) disaggregate by type of tenure for national level estimates and analysis; and (2) Use nationally valid / recognized classifications and - to the extent possible - ensure that these can be regrouped into the classification proposed at global level. One dimension was identified for SDG indicator 5.b.1: sex (Male/Female).
43. For indicator 5.5.2, the group discussed the possibility of also promoting data disaggregation by the dimension “sector/industry”. ILO will consult internally and will propose relevant categories.
44. General additional disaggregation dimensions discussed by the IAEG-GS as meaningful under SDG 5 include the “poverty status” and “educational level” which are relevant for all indicators discussed.

V. Review of country practices: measuring and monitoring SDGs gender indicators

45. Selected IAEG-GS members from NSOs presented the experiences on how their offices are preparing and/or have started measuring the SDGs indicators, from a gender perspective.
46. Dr. Davendra Verma (Director General, Social Statistics in the Central Statistics Office of the Government of India) informed that the national indicator framework in India consisting of 328 indicators is near to finalization. The indicator framework was developed in consultation with all stakeholders and include 111 gender indicators. A National Workshop was organized in August 2017 on Goal 5 and other gender-relevant indicators to assess the data availability, sensitize data producers, and identify data gaps. No tier 3 of the global indicators is part of the national framework. The country has identified surveys which would be used to collect data on areas relevant for gender analysis, such as LFS – labour force participation; Time use survey – data on economic activities and for SDG 5.4.1; National Family Health Survey, among others. He also informed that India produces data on 44

indicators out of 52 in the minimum set of gender indicators; efforts are focused to produce data for 5 more; and data on 3 indicators are not likely to be produced.

47. Ms. Sara Demofonti (Head of Division, Italian National Institute of Statistics - Istat) explained that the approach adopted by Istat to respond to the data requests from the 2030 Agenda includes the analysis of existing data, collaboration with other agencies in the national statistical system, development of the necessary, but still unavailable, indicators and reviewing the currently available SDG indicators. During her presentation, she highlighted positive trends and critical issues related to the targets under Goal 5 and what could be done to fix priorities and orient policies. She stressed on the importance to generate data and analyze them, but also the need to use the data to generate relevant policies.
48. Mr. Naoki Makita (Director for International Statistical Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan) and Ms. Junko Minami (Director, Research Division Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office of Japan) presented on the SDGs implementation guiding principles and gender equality in Japan. In December 2016, Japan adopted “SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles” as a national strategy to implement the 2030 Agenda. It sets out a vision for Japan to be the champion of sustainable and resilient society in which “no one is left behind”, and follows the implementation principles: (1) universality, (2) inclusiveness, (3) participatory, (4) integration, (5) transparency and accountability. In terms of the capacity to produce SDG indicators, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications conducted a consultation with line ministries on the availability of official statistics for reporting SDG indicators revealing that Japan could cover around 40% of all SDG indicators (provided that proxy indicators - data produced in the national context, not exactly the same as the global indicators - are to be included).
49. Related to gender statistics, Japan adopted the Master Plan Concerning the Development of Official Statistics, 2014 proposed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) and the Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, 2015 proposed by the Cabinet Office (CAO), both recommending the improvement of gender statistics within the whole government of Japan. However, given the highly decentralized system, many challenges exist, such as coordination with line ministries to produce gender statistics; and modification of the questionnaires to collected data according to the SDGs.
50. During the discussion that followed, it was highlighted that in order to have a comprehensive view of the situation of women versus men, it is necessary to analyze not only indicators under Goal 5, but to consider all gender-relevant SDG indicators under other Goals. The representative from Italy clarified that Istat is responsible by law for the coordination of the national statistical system (production and dissemination of statistics). Coordination with other national stakeholders is needed to define the data needs for the country.
51. The representative from India clarified that there is no complete registration system in India and that a sample registration systems is used. He explained that the national framework has many indicators reflecting on the diverse national context. He also explained that tier 3 SDG global indicators did not qualified after many consultations among ministries and that perception based indicators were also not considered given their subjectivity and that more technical/methodological research is needed before they can be considered.
52. The representatives from Japan explained that in a decentralized system, coordination is challenging among national agencies/ministries and in the absence of inputs from other stakeholders there is the need to use other sources of data or produce proxy indicators. Ministries in Japan will be asked to

modify questionnaires to collect data for the calculation of SDG indicators; however, there are financial and human resource limitations.

VI. Coordination: Ongoing/planned capacity building initiatives on Gender Statistics: who is doing what

53. Ms. Fatouma Sissoko (UNECA) informed that the Gender Statistics at ECA is implemented within the framework of the African programme on gender Statistics (APGS) with the objectives of increasing the availability of quality, timely and comparable gender statistics in Africa under one umbrella programme and making best use of scarce resources. During the phase 1 (2012-2016) the Africa Group on Gender Statistics (AGGES) was requested to coordinate implementation, report on progress; as for the phase 2, (2017-2021) the activities will focus on SDGs data and methodological issues requirements. She informed that ECA has developed an online training toolkit on gender statistics and the Gender statistics toolkit on women in informal cross-border trade in Africa; manual for countries to conduct an assessment and develop national gender statistics; and organized regional and national training workshops to improve the use of existing data for monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa.
54. Ms. Fiona Willis-Nuñez (UNECE) informed about the tool kit for training data users on Gender Statistics (available in English, Russian). UNECE organized a national workshop in Kazakhstan in which statistical office staff and users of gender statistics were brought together to discuss the dissemination and communication of gender statistics under the DA10; is organizing the Workshop on Gender Statistics (27 - 28 November 2017) and the Work Session on Gender Statistics (29 November - 1 December 2017) in Belgrade, Serbia. She informed that the Conference of European Statistician adopted the "Guide on valuing unpaid household service work". Based on the results from an in-depth review conducted by Mexico, time use statistics, violence against women, capacity building, communication and dissemination have been identified as priorities for the forthcoming years.
55. Ms. Iliana Vaca Trigo (UNECLAC) informed that the ECLAC Division for Gender Affairs provides technical secretariat support and advice to two intergovernmental bodies: (1) the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and (2) the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (machineries for the advancement of women). The Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas has a two-year work plan which is coming to an end and a report on the activities is been prepared. This group has organized 18 International Meeting on Gender Statistics (Aguascalientes, Mexico) and 15 International Expert Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work. During the 15th International Expert Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work, a task force on time use and unpaid work was created with the objective to draft a document with guidelines to harmonize time use surveys and on recommendations on valuing unpaid household work. UNECLAC also organizes capacity building online courses and provides technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of countries to produce gender statistics. UNECLAC is the custodian of the repository of information on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean and maintains the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.
56. As technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNECLAC produced last year a position document for the 13th meeting "Equality and women's autonomy in the sustainable development" which contains a detailed analysis of the conditions faced by women in the region and examines the potential of public policies to achieve substantive equality. Last year ECLAC member states adopted the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional

Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, as a road map for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level, from the perspective of gender equality and women's autonomy and human rights.

57. Ms. Neda Jafar (UNESCWA) informed about the development of the following technical publications: (1) Development of National Gender Statistics Programmes: Conceptual Framework; (2) Pocket Book on Country Profiles: Gender Lens; (3) Gender Statistics Database based on the "Gender in Figures Bulletin"; (4) Arab Framework of Gender Statistics Indicators and Metadata Handbook; (5) Compendium on National Gender Statistics Activities; (6) the launch of the Arabic Gender Statistics e-learning Curricula: an e-learning and a toolkit in 2018; and (7) the publishing of its first Gender Statistics Compendium. UNESCWA also holds regularly Inter-Agency and Expert Group Meetings for the Arab Region every two years and will be implementing national capacity building trainings for statistical systems in the Arab countries based on the Arabic Curricula on Gender Statistics. Under the umbrella of the Development Account Project "Programme on Statistics and Data" UNESCWA will be focusing on building the capacities of member countries in Violence against Women and Time Use Statistics for the coming two years.
58. She also informed that ESCWA undertook a regional assessment of country data availability for SDG gender-related indicators in Tier I with a standardized methodology to meet monitoring and reporting requirements and the results show that most countries compile and disseminate the totals of some gender-related indicators, but they do not compile and/or disseminate data disaggregated by sex. The assessment shows that Arab countries collect less than one fifth of the gender-related indicators in totals, and less than 10 per cent of them provide data disaggregated by sex.
59. Moreover, Ms. Jafar informed the meeting that the Statistics Division has established a new Disability Statistics Programme at the UNESCWA that aims to enhance collection and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data on persons with disabilities. The Division has published its first comparable regional set of disability statistics disaggregated by sex and location in areas related to education, employment. The Division is currently working on producing a technical publication on Disability Statistics with SDG and gender perspective.
60. Mr. Papa Seck (UN Women) provided an update on the new Flagship Programme Initiative from UN Women "Making Every Woman and Girl Count". The programme has 4 components: (1) enabling policy environment; (2) data production; (3) data use; and (4) learning, monitoring and evaluation. The programme will be implemented at the national, regional and global levels. At the national level, the implementation will take place in pathfinder countries: Albania, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda.
61. He informed of the collaboration with INEGI for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics; development of joint UN Women/WHO Global Violence Against Women data programme; development of advocacy and communication strategy; development of guide for SDGs localization (mainly for UN Women Country Offices and Regional Offices); and preparation of first edition of Gender and SDGs monitoring report (first quarter 2018).
62. Ms. Chiara Brunelli (FAO) informed the group that most of the FAO capacity development on gender statistics is related to the indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 and the development of two e-learning courses on these two SDG indicators to enable countries to monitor them. 5.a.1 course will be ready by the end of the year and the 5.a.2 course will be ready by early next year. Both will be available online for free. Additionally, several workshops on SDGs 5.a.1, 5.a.2 and 1.4.2 are planned for 2017-2018 in collaboration with relevant agencies (EDGE-UNSD and UN-Habitat).

63. Ms. Elisa Muñoz F. Benes(ILO) informed that ILO is organizing every year a two-week training on labour market statistics (latest 30 Oct to 10 Nov 2017 in English). This training is planned to be offered in French and Spanish in the following years. Online videos on labour statistics and employment are available online. For the 100th anniversary of ILO in 2019, seven Centenary Initiatives are being implemented, including one on “women at work” which aims to study/research four areas: (1) discrimination, including stereotypes, that undermine access to decent work; (2) low pay and the absence of equal pay; (3) lack of recognition, unequal distribution and undervaluation of care work; and (4) violence and harassment.
64. Ms. Carlotta Balestra (OECD) informed that OECD maintains a database on gender equality covering different areas. She informed of the launch of the report “The pursuit of gender equality: An uphill battle” early in October 2017 and the forthcoming launch of another report on wellbeing in November 2017. Related to entrepreneurship, she informed that OECD in collaboration with the WB and Facebook are conducting an online monthly survey to understand women in the entrepreneurial sector.
65. Ms. Anuja Singh (UIS) informed that UIS is checking on data availability and reconciling data sources (country data vs. global data) for SDG indicators on education. UIS has been working with countries in the development of the indicators through consultations and assessing the capacity building needs to make sure that countries are able to report the data and organizing workshops. She also informed about STEM and Gender Advancement (SAGA) project which aims to contribute to the improvement of the situation of women and reducing the gender gap in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields in all countries at all levels of education and research.
66. Mr. Arturo Martinez (ADB) informed that ADB in collaboration with ESCAP supported the collection of sex disaggregated data on informal sector and informal employment in Armenia, Bangladesh and Indonesia. He also informed that ADB collaborated with UNSD in the work related to the EDGE project by funding 3 pilots in Asia.
67. During the questions and answers, participants highlighted the fact that several e-learning platforms and gender statistics toolkits have been developed by different entities and it was proposed to have the Global Gender Statistics Programme website to link to these important resources and ensure that all these links are available to users through this one-stop shop.

VII. Priorities for IAEG-GS

68. Ms. Manal Sweidan, Chair of the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Gender Indicators, highlighted that the minimum set of gender indicators identified by IAEG-GS was presented to the UN Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/2013/10) at its forty-fourth session in 2013. The Commission agreed (decision 44/109) to use the set as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics. The Advisory Group on Gender Indicators was established with the primary objective of reviewing the SDG indicator framework and identifying potential modifications to the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to take account of the SDG priorities related to gender, with two specific tasks: (1) identify gender-relevant SDG indicators and (2) propose modifications in the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to align the Set with the SDG framework still maintaining consistency with the Beijing Platform for Action.

69. The consultation took place between May 2017 and the beginning of October 2017. The group took the following considerations while reviewing the minimum set: (a) take into account only current indicators in the global SDG indicator framework; (b) keep to a minimum the changes proposed to the Minimum Set given that many countries have been using the Set for several years (for consistency over time); (c) only replace/modify existing indicators in the Minimum Set (no additions) in order to maintain a manageable (minimum) number of indicators in the set.
70. Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar (UNSD) explained that 23 indicators were matched in the Minimum Set and the gender relevant SDG indicators. 8 indicators were identified as identical (same indicator in terms of definitions and concepts); if wording differed, SDG wording was used in the revised minimum set. 12 indicators were identified as similar (differences in unit, population or disaggregation dimensions covered) and 11 out of them were replaced with the SDG indicators. 3 indicators were identified as related (cover same/similar theme/area, but from a different angle) and two out of them were replaced with the SDG indicators.
71. The group reviewed the modification in the minimum set of gender indicators by area and agreed with the proposal from the Advisory Group on Gender Indicators.
72. During the review of the minimum set, the Advisory Group identified 3 tier III indicators without data or plans for methodological development/collection: 15 Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex (ILO); 16 Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care (OECD); and 19 Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head (ITU).
73. The Advisory Group proposed the following replacements: (1) SDG indicator 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (UNFPA); (2) an indicator measuring the nexus between women and the environment (UNEP); and (3) an indicator on femicide (UNODC).
74. During the discussion that followed, Ms. Benes (ILO) informed that indicator 15 is not part of the ILO data collection and there are no plans for its collection from countries in the near future. Ms. Balestra informed that OECD do not have plans to expand the collection of the indicator 16 beyond OECD members. Mr. Bisogno (UNODC) informed that the proposed replacement indicator (Homicides by intimate partner) is part of SDG indicator 16.1.1 and data is available for 60 countries (at least one data point for the years 2011-2015).
75. Participants highlighted the importance of the original indicators 15 and 16 in the minimum set. However, no agreement was reached on the replacement of the indicators. It was agreed that the Advisory Group on Gender Indicators would be extended for another year and would continue its consultation. The proposal of the group would be presented at the meeting of the IAEG-GS in 2018.
76. Regarding the annual work plan for the IAEG-GS, the Group agreed to undertake the following activities in 2018:
- ECE will inform and report back to the IAEG-GS on the work on the measurement of intra-household power and decision-making
 - UNEP will inform and report back to the IAEG-GS on development of indicators to measure the link between gender and environment
 - WHO will inform and report back to the IAEG-GS on the work of the Inter-Agency Group on VAW

- UNSD will update on the coordination among relevant entities working on modernizing TUS
- WB will inform and report back to IAEG-GS on the work on the measurement of poverty at the individual level
- UNSD as secretariat will add links to global gender statistics e-learning and toolkits portals in the IAEG-GS portal or Global Gender Statistics Programme page (it should be open/visible to ALL users)
- UNSD will review the proposed disaggregation dimensions and categories for indicators under Goal 5 and share them with the group for comments before submitting them to the IAEG-SDGs
- UNSD will include the agreed changes in the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to align with SDG indicator framework, that will be shared with the UNSC in 2018, as an information item
- Advisory Group on Gender Indicators will continue the discussion on the indicators 15, 16 and 19 and report to the group on their proposal at the 12th IAEG-GS meeting in 2018
- The IAEG-GS will provide inputs for the organization of the 2018 Global Forum on Gender Statistics in Japan

77. At the end of the meeting, Mr. Naoki Makita (Director for International Statistical Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan) announced that Japan will host the 12th meeting of the IAEG-GS and the 7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics in Tokyo, Japan, on 13 November and 14-16 November 2018 respectively.

78. The meeting was closed by Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita (UNSD) and Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen (Statistics Finland) who thanked participants for their active participation and contributions to the discussions during the two-day meeting.

Annex 1. List of participants

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Annex 2. Agenda

IAEG-GS Chair: Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen (Statistics Finland)

Every day, the meeting will start at 9:30 hrs. and finish at 17:30 hrs. with lunch break between 12:30 hrs. and 14:00 hrs.

Time	Session
Monday, 30 October 2017	
8:30 – 9:30	<p>Registration Please be informed that the visitor box opens at 8:30 am. However, it is advisable to start lining up at 8:10 am as registration might take long depending on the number of meetings in the building.</p>
9:30 -10:00	<p>Opening remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD • Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen, Statistics Finland, Chair of the IAEG-GS <p>Welcome (FAO)</p> <p>Objectives of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section, UNSD
10:00 -17:30 (with lunch break between 12:30 and 14:00)	<p>1. Methods: Update on ongoing methodological work to measure/monitor selected SDG indicators and other gender issues</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Report on ongoing work on SDG indicator 5.6.1 (UNFPA) b. Report on measuring intrahousehold decision making and power (UNECE) c. Report on the ongoing work on measuring and monitoring the nexus between gender and the environment (UNEP) d. Update on the developments of SDG indicators 5.1.1, 5.5.1 and 5.c.1 (UN Women) e. Update on the ongoing work on SDGs under target 5.2 on Violence Against Women (WHO) f. UN Methodological Guidelines on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective (UNSD) <p>Short interventions to provide update on other ongoing methodological work (other agencies)</p>

	<p>2. IAEG-GS contribution to the IAEG-SDG work stream on data disaggregation</p> <p>a. Introduction (UNSD)</p> <p>b. Discussion</p>
Time	Session
Tuesday, 31 October 2017	
9:30 -11:00	<p>3. Review of country practices: measuring and monitoring SDGs gender indicators</p> <p>a. SDGs indicators at the country level: how statistical offices are preparing/implementing the SDGs from a gender perspective. This will help in identifying priorities in countries in terms of measuring/monitoring SDG indicators in general, and for tracking gender equality, in particular. (Selected countries: India, Italy and Japan)</p> <p>b. Discussion</p>
11:00 -11:30	Break
11:30 -12:30	<p>4. Coordination: Ongoing/planned capacity building initiatives on Gender Statistics: who is doing what</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. All Regional Commissions b. UN Women c. Other international agencies</p> <p>b. Discussion</p>
14:00 -16:00	<p>5. Priorities for IAEG-GS</p> <p>a. Advisory Group on Gender Indicators – The group will present the results of their consultation on the alignment of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators with the SDG indicator framework (Jordan, chair of the Advisory Group on Gender Indicators)</p> <p>b. Agreed next steps and IAEG-GS work programme (Statistics Finland – Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen and UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum)</p>
16:00 -17:30	<p>Closing remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD • Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen, Statistics Finland, Chair of the IAEG-GS

