

United Nations Secretariat

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

ESA/STAT/AC.355/L3

Statistics Division

12th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

Tokyo, Japan, 13 November 2018

Meeting Report*

* This document was formulated without formal editing.

Acronyms and abbreviations

DA	Development Account
DA10	Development Account, 10 th Tranche
DANE	National Administrative Department of Statistics (Colombia)
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EDGE	Evidence and Data for Gender Equality
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HCP	High Planning Commission (Morocco)
IAEG-GS	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MIC	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Japan)
NSOs	National Statistics Organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
TUS	Time Use Survey
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAW	Violence against Women
VS	Victimization Survey
VSDGs	Vietnamese Sustainable Development Goals
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Programme

SDGs referenced in this report

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| SDG 1 | End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| SDG 5 | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| SDG 6 | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all |
| SDG 11 | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| SDG 16 | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels |



SDG indicators referenced in this report

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1.5.1
11.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 5.4.1 | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and location |
| 5.5.1 | Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments |
| 5.5.2 | Proportion of women in managerial positions |
| 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 |
| 5.a.1 | (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or right-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure |
| 5.c.1 | Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment |
| 6.1.1 | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services |
| 16.1.3 | Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months |

Background, objectives and organization of the meeting

Established in 2006, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) is composed of subject-matter experts from national, regional and international statistical offices, gender policy experts and other stakeholders. Mandated by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to guide and coordinate the Global Gender Statistics Programme, the IAEG-GS holds annual meetings to take stock of methodological developments to fill in gender data gaps; assess data availability and progress towards gender equality in countries; harmonize/align existing international gender statistics programmes; and improve coherence among ongoing and planned initiatives to avoid duplication of efforts geared at advancing gender statistics through international coordination.

The members of the IAEG-GS convened for the 12th annual meeting in Tokyo, Japan on 13 November 2018, preceding the 7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics, which took place on 14-16 November 2018. The meeting was organized by the Social and Gender 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 methodological work undertaken in the field of gender statistics by IAEG-GS members, in particular in the context of measuring/monitoring Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators;
- b. Review country practices on the implementation and monitoring of gender-relevant SDG indicators;
- c. Discuss and agree on the data disaggregation categories of select SDG indicators under Goal 5 for monitoring at the global level to further contribute to the related work stream of the IAEG-GS;
- d. Discuss and agree on the modifications proposed in the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators by the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Gender Indicators;
- e. Review ongoing initiatives implemented by regional and international organizations and plans for future work relevant to the Global Gender Statistics Programme to boost coordination and avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts;
- f. Agree on the IAEG-GS' annual work plan for 2019.

The meeting brought together 54 national, regional and international experts working in the area of gender statistics. Participants included 25 experts from 20 national statistical offices (Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda, United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), six experts from five Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA), 17 experts from nine international organizations (ILO, OECD, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women and the World Bank) and one expert from academia (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies). In addition, four experts from UNSD, the Secretariat of the IAEG-GS, participated in the meeting. See Annex 1 for the full list of participants.

The meeting was held in accordance with the sequence listed on the agenda (see Annex 2), and it was facilitated by the IAEG-GS' co-chairs, Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen from Statistics Finland and Mr. Naoki Makita from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of the Government of Japan.

N. Opening remarks and objectives of the meeting

1. Mr. Masato Aida (Vice Chair of the 49th UN Statistical Commission, MIC) and Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen (co-chair of the IAEG-GS, Statistics Finland) opened the meeting and welcomed all participants including the new members of the IAEG-GS, namely Colombia, Morocco, Uganda and Viet Nam.
2. In his opening remarks, Mr. Aida informed participants that the report of the 11th IAEG-GS Meeting was submitted to the 49th UN Statistical Commission, and he recognized several milestones achieved by the group such as the group's contribution to the implementation of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Project and the alignment of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and SDG indicators. Mr. Aida acknowledged the integral role gender statistics played in the successful implementation of all dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and underlined, at the same time, that issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment reached also beyond the remit of the 17 SDGs.
3. Ms. Pietiläinen reminded participants of the IAEG-GS' recent contributions to improve monitoring of the SDG indicator framework such as the technical note submitted to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) on data disaggregation dimensions and categories relevant for gender analysis for indicators under Goal 5. In addition, Ms. Pietiläinen informed participants of Finland's recent publication titled *Gender Equality in Finland 2018* and shared key results from the country's latest Gender Equality Barometer that adopted for the first time the intersectionality approach, which enabled the study to capture the complexity and particularity of inequalities experienced by women.
4. Having explained the objectives of the meeting¹, Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) stated that the IAEG-GS was furthermore tasked with assisting countries in strengthening their capacity to collect, produce, analyze, disseminate, communicate and use gender statistics and invited all participants to brainstorm during the meeting on how to bolster the IAEG-GS' pillar of work on capacity building to ensure countries will be able to measure and monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from a gender lens.

I. Methods: Update on ongoing methodological work to measure/monitor selected SDG indicators and other gender issues not covered at the Global Forum

5. Ms. Ludgarde Coppens (UNEP) shared the results of UNEP's study piloted with IUCN in Mexico, Lao PDR and Kenya to develop a conceptual framework for measuring the nexus between gender and the environment. She stated that the indicators identified to assess this nexus focused on the following four priority areas: (i) right to land, natural resources and biodiversity; (ii) access to food, energy, water and sanitation; (iii) climate change, sustainable consumption and production and health and well-being; and (iv) women in environmental decision-making. Ms. Coppens walked IAEG-GS members through the indicators recommended by the UNEP/IUCN study under each priority area, including several SDG indicators, requiring additional data disaggregation dimensions. She further explained that the fourth priority area, which was not featuring any SDG indicators, had come about following the feedback received from the pilot countries. She informed that these recommendations compiled in the report titled *Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking the information for action and measuring the SDGs* had been peer-reviewed virtually by some IAEG-GS members prior to the

¹ The objectives of the 12th IAEG-GS Meeting are listed in detail in this report's section titled "Background, objectives and organization of the meeting."

12th IAEG-GS Meeting. Furthermore, Ms. Coppens highlighted one indicator from each priority area for consideration for inclusion in the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.

6. Ms. Linda Laura Sabbadini (Italy) requested further clarification on the definition of environmental ministries. She pointed out that though it would be crucial to measure an indicator on percentage of women among environmental ministers, some countries might not have an environmental ministry, having possibly other mechanisms for environmental decision-making. Ms. Coppens responded that an environmental ministry was not necessarily identical to a ministry of environment but could comprise, depending on the country-specific context, ministries of forests, agriculture, mining, energy, industry and/or national resources. She added that the indicator on women in environmental decision-making could complement other SDG indicators such as 5.5.1a or 5.5.2 and that its methodology could be developed by UNEP in collaboration with IPU.
7. Ms. Ionica Berevoescu (UN Women) reported on the methodological progress on SDG indicator 5.5.1b, which was reclassified as Tier-II by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) in November 2017. She elaborated that the study was initiated by a group of policy specialists and statisticians, who conducted a systematic review of national legal frameworks in 80 countries to make cross-country comparisons and identify the data sources used by countries. The challenges included selecting one among many definitions of local government, given that the scope of the indicator covered all tiers of local government, taking into account deliberative bodies and elected positions only. Ms. Berevoescu explained that this decision allowed UN Women to mainly use election results administered by electoral management bodies, decreasing costs associated with data sources and compilation. Informal institutions under a local government unit (e.g. neighborhood associations) were excluded in the measurement and global monitoring of the indicator. Ms. Berevoescu reported that the study would be followed by capacity building activities and informed that future availability and use of data on SDG indicator 5.5.1b would allow policy makers to advance and monitor progress on women's political participation at the local level.
8. Ms. Neda Jafar (ESCWA) lauded the swift progress on SDG indicator 5.5.1b and its transition from Tier-III to Tier-II status, adding that data compilation for this indicator had been initiated in the ESCWA region.
9. Ms. Sarika Dewan (UNODC) presented the methodologies that were being developed to support member states in monitoring indicators in the area of crime, rule of law and justice under Goal 5, Goal 11 and Goal 16. She informed that these indicators were mainly sourced from victimization surveys (VS), violence against women (VAW) surveys and police-recorded data. Ms. Dewan explained that in order to overcome discrepancies in data across countries that could stem from differences in survey design, implementation modalities, definition of concepts, operationalization and computation, UNODC developed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), a tool based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions and principles to measure indicators related to crime or crime-related phenomena, improve quality of data and establish a common framework to compare data across countries and over time.
10. Ms. Dewan explained that from a gender perspective, the ICCS captured the various ways in which a gender bias might affect the crime, by providing its own analysis of gender dimension in crime through use of disaggregated variables and by establishing precise definitions of specific crimes with gender-biased connotations. She noted, however, the ICCS did not provide a definition of femicide, but the tool used two disaggregated variables to measure femicide: the motive and the victim-perpetrator relationship. Ms. Dewan pointed out that femicides very often occurred within the domestic sphere. Furthermore, she informed the Group about the ongoing and future activities of UNODC including:

making UN Crime Trends Survey fully compliant with the ICCS and SDG monitoring needs; providing technical assistance to countries to support crime prevention and criminal justice responses to VAW and gender-related killing of women and girls; launching of a feature booklet on gender-related killing of women and girls in November 2018; publishing guidelines on SDG indicators sourced from VS in early 2019; and finalizing a study on the comparison of VS and VAW surveys in 2019.

11. Ms. Neda Jafar (ESCWA) informed that ESCWA revised the VAW questionnaire previously developed in cooperation with ECE in Arabic for countries in the ESCWA region to reflect the latest methodological developments developed by WHO and partners and including all violence indicators under Goal 5. She stated that lack of a methodology to include the disability dimension was a challenge and welcomed possible feedback and/or information related to existing efforts or experiences covering violence against women with disabilities at the country level. Ms. Pamela Best (Canada) informed that Canada had experience in collecting data on the disability aspect in its VAW surveys and forthcoming VS. She stated that Statistics Canada made use of disability screening questions, which had been also used in the census and were based on both social and medical models of disability.
12. Mr. Mehmet K. Sökeli (UNSD) presented UNSD's ongoing efforts with an established group of experts to modernize Time Use Surveys (TUS) to make time use data collection and use more efficient. He stated that UNSD, as the custodian of SDG indicator 5.4.1, worked towards harmonizing the existing time use data collected by countries and enhancing the capacity at the country level to produce comprehensive time use data in line with international standards including the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016), which was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2017. Mr. Sökeli gave a snapshot of the instruments and modes used globally to collect time use data and drew attention to a trade-off that countries could be facing between national priorities in data granularity and limited resources. He explained that UNSD's methodological work aimed at developing and subsequently testing, with partner countries, a conceptual framework that could provide countries a basket of options and solutions for modernized time use data collection and use that would optimize between various instruments, promote digital data collection and meet international standards, enabling cross-country comparisons. Mr. Sökeli added that UNSD further planned to conduct research on a number of topics including, but not limited to, data collection mode effects, a comparative study of time diaries vs. stylized questions, combination of time diaries with summary questions, implications of having a reference day and utilization of available mobile networks.
13. Ms. Diana Kakonge Byanjeru (Uganda) informed that Uganda was in the process of updating its TUS and requested further discussion with UNSD in producing the survey's results. Mr. Kieran Walsh (ILO) expressed ILO's interest in integrating time use methodologies into other existing surveys to obtain good-quality information in an efficient way.
14. Ms. Eliana Carolina Rubiano Matulevich (WBG) presented the World Bank's collaborative work with UNHCR, an analysis of gender dimensions of poverty in the context of enforced displacement. Using administrative records collected by UNHCR, the study examined how gender inequality affected poverty experienced by Syrian refugees in Jordan as well as the effectiveness of WFP vouchers and assistance provided by UNHCR in reducing gender disadvantages. Ms. Rubiano underlined that the disruption that displacement caused to family structures was found to have gender-specific impacts. She informed that by matching the gender of principal applicants² with eight household types with

² Principal applicants were defined in the study as the persons who receive assistance for the family and are self-selected or selected by the family.

different vulnerability categories, the study found out that female headship was associated with greater vulnerability to poverty in non-traditional family types, and in the presence of children in the household. However, female principle applicant households with the same characteristics as male principle applicant households did equally well to escape poverty when provided the same opportunities. Ms. Rubiano stressed that policy interventions to reduce poverty should present equal opportunities to men and women, remove gender-specific barriers to labor market participation and tackle social norms limiting women's agency, in order to have long-term and sustained effects. Moreover, she emphasized that the World Bank would continue its collaboration with UNHCR to analyze gender dimensions of poverty in the context of forced displacement in other countries such as Ethiopia and South Sudan.

15. Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) suggested that future studies could duplicate this exercise in other settings and with other subgroups of the population to help integrate the gender perspective into poverty analyses in non-refugee contexts. Ms. Bouchra Bouziani (Morocco) inquired whether there existed a framework on measuring poverty indicators at the individual as opposed to household level and requested possible recommendations on collecting data at the individual level, highlighting potential disparities in poverty among household members. Ms. Manal Sweidan (Jordan) inquired whether the World Bank had the chance to compare the results of its study with those of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in Jordan in 2017-2018, which categorized households in five wealth quantiles. Mr. Tapiwa Jhamba (UNFPA) inquired whether the analysis controlled for possible reverse causality bias where poverty could have influenced the explanatory gender inequality variables. Ms. Rubiano explained that developing a framework on measuring poverty at the individual level would be challenging as it would require collection of data on consumption at the individual level, adding that the World Bank's recent report titled *Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle* provided some alternatives. In addition, Ms. Rubiano mentioned that the World Bank received additional funds from DFID and planned to build on its analysis by incorporating DHS results including on VAW.
16. Ms. Fiona Willis-Núñez (ECE) provided background information and updates on ECE's work on measuring intra-household power and decision making³. She informed that following a conference of statisticians in Europe, a task force had been formed in 2017 with the primary objective of making an inventory of available indicators and data sources and providing recommendations to statistical offices on measuring the gendered dimensions of intra-household power and decision making. The task force, consisting of 21 members from countries and organizations in the region, had followed four simultaneous streams of work, namely on current country practices and existing indicators, existing research and methods, indicator development and test analysis. Ms. Willis-Núñez added that the task force came up with seven dimensions of household power and decision-making, and that continued efforts would result in consolidated recommendations in different areas such as on indicators, questions and response categories, survey methodology, data compilation and interpretation.
17. Ms. Willis-Núñez highlighted multiple methodological challenges faced by countries and surrounding the following four issues: (i) sampling units (e.g. cost and feasibility implications of the gold standard of asking the same questions simultaneously to both members of a couple, discordant answers between members of a couple); (ii) response bias (e.g. self-selection bias, social desirability bias, recall bias, mode effects); (iii) internal dynamics (e.g. implementation vs. orchestration power: ability to take a decision about household spending on groceries vs. a new car); and (iv) sensitive and complex topics

³ Though there are no SDG indicators linked to this work, Ms. Willis-Núñez highlighted that inequalities associated with decision-making inside the home and outside the home could be reinforcing- i.e. limitations on a woman's ability to express her voice inside a partnership, may hamper her capacity to express her voice outside the home, e.g. in her pursuit of the preferred type of education or work.

(e.g. reproductive decisions, finances). Moreover, Ms. Willis-Núñez reported that a prospective collaboration between ECE and Statistics Canada may result in the field testing of some questions in a survey covering demographic and gender issues to be conducted in Canada in early 2019. ECE was asked by the group to provide a final update at the 13th IAEG-GS Meeting in 2019.

18. Mr. Tapiwa Jhamba (UNFPA) expressed interest in collaborating with ECE and UNFPA's potential involvement in the conversation on recommended questions and response categories as the custodian agency of SDG indicator 5.6.1. He added that UNFPA might have useful data and results obtained from different regions. Ms. Manal Sweidan (Jordan) commented that the results from Jordan's DHS vis-à-vis intra-household power and decision-making suffered from potential methodological biases and depicted a too positive picture, in which decisions on major purchases were reported to be mostly taken jointly by spouses. Ms. Willis-Núñez agreed with Ms. Sweidan, acknowledging that questions on decision-making in DHS turned a very complex concept into a single indicator combining three questions.
19. Ms. Gaëlle Ferrant (OECD) informed that Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) country studies examined how discriminatory social norms perpetuated gender inequalities with a focus on formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that restrict or exclude women and thus curtail their access to right, justice and empowerment opportunities. She added that SIGI country studies tackled data gaps at the global and sub-national levels by looking at the legal frameworks promoting, enforcing and monitoring gender equality across 180 country profiles and by exploring regional disparities within a country. The methodology and conceptual framework of the global SIGI were adapted to the national context in Uganda (2013-2015), Burkina Faso (2015-2018) and Tanzania (2018-). Ms. Ferrant indicated that the results of the SIGI 2019 were expected to reveal that though much progress had been achieved since 2009, an aspect that had been most difficult to change were the social norms within the family. She stressed that working with attitudinal data was challenging due to subjectivity and social desirability bias, which would be overcome with reworded/alternative questions to check accuracy (e.g. in Burkina Faso, 82 percent of the population reported in 2018 that female genital mutilation (FGM) should be abolished, whereas 50 percent of non-married men stated they would prefer marrying an excised woman).

II. Review of country practices: measuring and monitoring SDG gender indicators

20. Three new members of the IAEG-GS, namely Colombia, Morocco and Viet Nam, presented the experience of their national statistical offices in preparing for and/or implementing SDGs from a gender perspective. The overall objective of this session was to shed a light on countries' priorities in measuring/monitoring SDG indicators in general and in tracking gender equality in particular.
21. Ms. Pilar Torres (Colombia) reported that the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), the entity responsible for statistical planning in Colombia, held 15 national workshops with government entities to align the country's national agenda with SDGs. She pointed out that from a gender perspective, the country's national agenda, which consisted of 46 sex-disaggregated indicators, was monitoring several additional indicators such as the monetary value of unpaid domestic and care work carried out by women and men as a percentage of the GDP. Ms. Torres noted that continuing efforts towards increasing the use of administrative records, tackling intersectionality and improving coordination with other actors were being undertaken and that SDG indicator 5.a.1 posed a specific challenge as Colombia did not have information on its agricultural population with ownership over land.

22. Ms. Bouchra Bouziani (Morocco) stated that the gender sensitive budgeting obligatory for all national and subnational departments since 2015 elucidated the prominence of monitoring, reporting and accountability of gender equality in the constitutional framework of Morocco, a pilot country for SDG indicator 5.c.1. Ms. Bouziani informed that the High Planning Commission (HCP), the entity in charge of national statistics in Morocco, held consultations with various stakeholders including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the national women's machinery, parliamentarians, civil society and the private sector to develop national SDG priorities and a roadmap. She remarked that the consultative process looked into ways to localize SDGs at the national and subnational levels and identified six national priorities for gender: (i) gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; (ii) employability, decent job opportunities and economic empowerment; (iii) violence against women and girls and women's rights; (iv) women's participation in decision-making; (v) reducing vulnerabilities and inequalities; and (vi) social protection. Ms. Bouziani reported that HCP held workshops to work with metadata and identify relevant data disaggregation variables. In addition, she underlined that Morocco was collecting time use data regularly, planning to conduct a VAW survey with a module on economic violence in January 2019, working towards setting up a new population register with unique IDs to also promote social protection and aiming for a new survey on migration.
23. Ms. Thi Viet Nga Nguyen (Viet Nam) reported that Viet Nam developed a National Action Plan to establish Vietnamese SDGs (VSDGs) with 17 goals and 115 targets in consultation with line ministries, provincial agencies, civil society and development partners. Ms. Nguyen walked the IAEG-GS members through some of the similarities and differences between SDGs and VSDGs, noting that many indicators under Goal 5 had not been yet adapted to the local context. She informed that the process of selecting VSDG indicators was ongoing and that 123 and 53 indicators were deemed "feasible" and "available", respectively. From a gender perspective, Viet Nam's set of national statistical indicators on gender development had been aligned with SDG indicators and the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Ms. Nguyen added that the set of national statistical indicators on gender development was to be reviewed by an editorial board and finalized in December 2018.
24. Ms. Diana Kakonge Byanjeru (Uganda) commented that Uganda, too, implemented gender sensitive budgeting since 2015 and asked for guidance on the relationship between SDG indicator 5.6.1 and gender sensitive budgeting. Ms. Bouziani replied that linking budget allocation and effective outcomes required a tremendous effort and that Morocco produced a framework with a set of recommendations and manuals on SDGs, which were linked to the country's results indicators.
25. Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) stressed that receiving technical assistance from multiple international organizations could be taxing for NSOs unless there is a solid coordination mechanism and coherence to avoid duplication of efforts. Ms. Bouziani admitted that working with an international organization could require NSOs to produce organization-specific outcomes, fueling the burden. Ms. Bouziani underlined that Morocco tried to minimize duplications by making consultations with its key partners and stakeholders and highlighted the vital role played by the IAEG-GS meetings to that end.
26. Ms. Masako Hiraga (WBG) inquired about the efforts put to the use of data in addition to NSOs' focus on the production cycle of data for SDGs. Ms. Nguyen responded that Viet Nam produced an annual book on gender statistics for the use of other entities, which consequently led to revisions in laws on gender equality, labor and domestic violence.
27. Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) announced that the IAEG-GS members would continue to work jointly to identify strategies to bridge the topics covered under sessions I and II of the 12th IAEG-GS Meeting, namely agencies' methodological developments and countries' experiences and priorities/needs. She

added that the countries had been asked for the previous three years to report on the challenges encountered in implementing SDGs and that they would be asked in 2019 and onwards to report also on the feasibility of using, adapting and/or implementing the methods promoted by the agencies and share feedback.

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

28. Ms. Haoyi Chen (UNSD) updated IAEG-GS members on the progress achieved since the 11th IAEG-GS meeting on the agreed disaggregation dimensions and categories for SDG indicators under Goal 5. Previously, the group had reviewed and agreed on the dimensions and categories for SDG indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1 and 5.a.1 in 2017 in Rome. Subsequently in 2018, the IAEG-SDGs had responded that the IAEG-GS' submission of proposed data disaggregation dimensions and categories were encouraged and deemed suitable for monitoring at the national level, and requested, in addition, that the IAEG-GS refine and further aggregate several proposed categories, namely those under SDG indicators 5.2.1 (age group), 5.2.2 (age group, place of occurrence) and 5.a.1 (type of tenure), for monitoring at the global level.
29. Ms. Chen informed the group that the custodian agencies of SDG indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 5.a.1 had been contacted by UNSD for consultation and to collect new proposals for categories for monitoring at the global level. FAO had suggested the following four categories for monitoring SDG indicator 5.a.1 by type of tenure at the global level: customary, freehold, leasehold and other. UNODC had agreed with UNSD's proposal extracted from a previous analysis included in *The World's Women 2015*, featuring the following fewer categories for monitoring SDG indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 by age at the global level: 15-29, 30-44, 45-59, and 60+. Feedback elicited from custodian agencies concerning aggregated categories for monitoring SDG indicator 5.2.2 by place of occurrence at the global level had been inconclusive.
30. Ms. Henrica (Henriette) Jansen (UNFPA) recommended ages 15-24 as one distinct category for the dimension age group, as adolescents and young adults experiencing their first relationships would have different risk patterns and be usually kept as a separate group in many countries. Furthermore, Ms. Jansen pointed out that since data on violence against women collected and reported globally originated mostly from DHS, it would make sense to introduce an age category with a cut-off at age 49 (rather than the proposed 45-59), besides one or more categories for ages 50+. Ms. Linda Laura Sabbadini (Italy) and Ms. Gaëlle Ferrant (OECD) promoted ages 65+ as one category for the dimension age group, highlighting the importance of measuring violence affecting older women as well.
31. Ms. Jansen offered to share with the IAEG-GS members the country practices in Asia and the Pacific in collecting data for SDG indicator 5.2.2 to provide guidance on the categories to be proposed for monitoring SDG indicator 5.2.2 by place of occurrence at the global level.
32. Ms. Josie Perez (Philippines) expressed that monitoring SDG indicator 5.a.1 by type of tenure at the global level could be challenging, as land tenure might be defined heterogeneously in developing regions where farmers would usually have limited access to land (e.g. the parcel approach in the Philippines).
33. The group decided that the custodian agencies virtually hold further discussions throughout 2019 to finalize data disaggregation dimensions and categories for monitoring SDG indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and

5.a.1 at the global level. All IAEG-GS members will be subsequently asked to provide feedback on the applicability of the data disaggregation categories determined by the custodian agencies.

IV. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

Agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (decision 42/102) in 2013 as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics, the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is a collection of 52 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators addressing relevant issues related to gender equality and/or women's empowerment. The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators have been revised to be fully aligned with the SDG indicators as of November 2018.

34. Ms. Manal Sweidan (Jordan), Chair of the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Gender Indicators, provided background information for new IAEG-GS members on the evolution of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators since their identification in 2011. The Advisory Group on Gender Indicators had been established at the 9th IAEG-GS Meeting in Bangkok in 2015 with the primary objective of reviewing the SDG indicator framework and identify potential modifications to the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to take account of the SDG priorities related to gender.
35. Having concluded its assessment to align the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators with the global SDG indicator framework, while maintaining consistency with critical areas of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, the Advisory Group had identified and decided to replace the following three “dormant” indicators of the minimum set having Tier-III status:

- (α) #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);
- (β) #16: Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care (OECD); and
- (γ) #19: Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, internet), by sex of household head (ITU).

Custodian agencies for these indicators, though critically important from a gender lens perspective, lacked future plans for their methodological development and/or data collection.

36. The following three possible indicators had been proposed at the 11th IAEG-GS Meeting in 2017 by the Advisory Group to replace the dormant indicators of the minimum set:

- (α) 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);
- (β) an indicator measuring the nexus between women and the environment (UNEP); and
- (γ) and an indicator on femicide (UNODC).

However, no agreement had been reached on the replacement of the indicators.

37. Ms. Sweidan opened the floor for discussion, and SDG indicator 5.6.1, the only quantitative indicator under Goal 5 that had not been included in the minimum set, was agreed to replace one of the dormant indicators⁴ following a unanimous decision.

⁴ During the 12th IAEG-GS Meeting, the participants did not conclude which dormant indicator (#15, #16 or #19) would be replaced by SDG Indicator 5.6.1 specifically.

38. Ms. Ludgarde Coppens (UNEP) walked the IAEG-GS members through UNEP's proposal that had been submitted to the Advisory Group. The four proposed indicators measuring the nexus between women and the environment for consideration of the IAEG-GS members to introduce to the minimum set were as follows:
- (i) SDG indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure;
 - (ii) SDG indicator 6.1.1 with an additional data disaggregation dimension: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, **by type of household**;
 - (iii) SDG indicator 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 with an additional data disaggregation dimension and a specified disaster category: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to **hydrometeorological** disasters per 100,000 people, **by sex**; and
 - (iv) Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector.
39. Ms. Coppens requested and received confirmation that SDG indicator 5.a.1 had already been aligned with the minimum set and had replaced indicator #12. In addition, she pointed out that reporting of SDG indicator 6.1.1 with the additional data disaggregation dimension (type of household) might require additional work. Ms. Coppens emphasized that UNISDR recently adjusted its reporting platform, which may accommodate reporting of SDG indicator 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 with its modified data disaggregation aspects. Moreover, she informed that the other proposed indicator on women in environmental decision-making, had been tested in three pilot countries.
40. Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) noted that a strongly committed custodian agency was a sine qua non for the selection of proposed indicators, as for submitting data to global portals, the custodian agency would be required to not only take the lead in reporting the data back to UNSD, but also have the resources to assist countries in producing the data, collect the data from countries and harmonize the data to enable cross-country comparisons.
41. Ms. Haoyi Chen (UNSD) informed the IAEG-GS members that owing to the minimum set's alignment with the global SDG indicator framework, no further manual data submissions would be asked from the custodian agencies of the 23 aligned indicators. UNSD had requested notwithstanding that a few indicators be resubmitted to the SDG database as they did not have disaggregation by sex. Ms. Chen stressed that a similar request might therefore apply to prospective SDG indicators to be added to the minimum set.
42. Ms. Maria Isabella Schmidt (South Africa) pointed out that not all countries had environmental ministries. Ms. Iliana Vaca Trigo (ECLAC) suggested that the custodians of SDG indicators 6.1.1 and 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 be consulted again to gauge their availability to accommodate additional data disaggregation requests in reporting. Ms. Sweidan underlined the practicality aspect, highlighting possible uncertainties associated with proposing additional dimensions for indicators having Tier-II and Tier-III statuses, and stated that extra data disaggregation dimensions could bring forth obstacles similar to those ILO had experienced with its LFS micro-data repository for the dormant minimum set indicator #15.
43. The group asked UNEP to present to the Advisory Group/Secretariat the custodian agencies' feedback on their commitment and capability to report on the proposed indicators measuring the nexus between women and the environment.

V. **Coordination: ongoing/planned initiatives on gender statistics – who is doing what**

44. Mr. Andres Vikat (ECE) mentioned that many UN activities on data and statistics including the Global Fora on Gender Statistics were linked to the Development Account (DA) funded from the Secretariat's regular budget. He highlighted that the tenth tranche (DA10) was a unique case where DA provided funding for one overarching topic with gender statistics as one of its seven components, joining many agencies including UNSD, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNEP and UNODC and hence providing an excellent example of coordination among agencies. Having a focus on substantive areas such as TUS, VAW and the communication of gender statistics, DA10 was initiated in 2016 and is expected to be concluded in 2020.
45. Mr. Papa Seck (UN Women) provided updates on the Global Flagship Programme "Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count)." Launched in 2016, Women Count is a four-year, \$60 million programme, that provides technical and financial support to countries to improve the production and use of gender data to monitor the implementation of the SDGs and other national policy priorities. In 2018, working with national statistical offices and other national institutions, projects were developed and implemented in six countries and through regional projects, technical and financial support was provided in another 10 countries. The support provided to countries in 2018 included support to strengthen national statistics strategies, improved coordination, data collection and analysis and training and capacity building in gender statistics. In 2018, UN Women also launched its first report on SDGs, Turning Promises into Action. The report provides a comprehensive and authoritative assessment of progress, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the SDGs from a gender perspective. It shows that gender equality is central to the achievement of all 17 SDGs and sets an agenda for strengthening accountability for gender equality commitments, including on the urgent need to close gender data gaps. Mr. Seck added that UN Women and INEGI collaborated to set up a Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics based in Mexico City whose main objective is to foster innovation, collaboration and knowledge sharing in gender statistics.
46. Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli (UNICEF) reported that UNICEF produced guidelines on the collection of data on violence against children with a dedicated section on gender-based violence among adolescent girls. Ongoing methodological work includes the development of a household survey module for inclusion in MICS that will measure the time use of 5-17-year-old children. Ms. Pandolfelli elaborated that the module was tested in Malawi in 2017, and further research on stylized questions vs. light diaries and self-reporting vs. proxy (e.g. parents' underreporting adolescent girls' time spent on household chores) will be considered for testing in a pilot in Belize in 2019. Additional methodological work involves the measurement of adolescent mental health the measurement of adolescent civic participation and gender-and-age sensitive estimation of multidimensional children's poverty. In addition, Ms. Pandolfelli stated that gender analyses were conducted in 2018 on several topics such as child marriage among boys, HIV among adolescent girls and associated behavioral indicators as well as adolescent girls' transition to the labor force (done jointly with ILO). An interactive gender data portal with simultaneous disaggregation to advance intersectional analysis and methodological work on strengthening administrative data sources to close gender data gaps are also being explored for 2019.
47. Ms. Luisa Sánchez Iriarte Mendoza (INEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice) informed that a study on the comparison of VS and VAW surveys was being undertaken by UNODC, in collaboration to UNSD, to assess the respective contribution of these specialized surveys to measure physical, psychological and sexual violence and

to tackle specific challenges and gaps related to available data on crime and justice⁵. Ms. Mendoza explained that the study compared 10 countries across regions that used both instruments over similar years of reference to identify pros and cons of each instrument for monitoring SDGs. The study's report was announced to have the following structure: requirements for monitoring SDGs, background information on VS and VAW surveys and an analysis on the differences in methodology (e.g. sample, target population, mode of interview, questionnaire structure and length, wording of questions, type of violent behaviors, etc.), statistical comparative analysis of VS and VAW surveys (e.g. sex and age of the victim, type of violence measured, type of perpetrator and its relationship to the victim, place of occurrence), benefits and drawbacks of VS and VAW surveys, discrepancies in information to monitor SDG indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 16.1.3 and recommendations on harmonizing the instruments. Ms. Mendoza stated that the report's first draft and final version would be available in February 2019 and April 2019, respectively.

VI. Priorities for the IAEG-GS and conclusions of the 12th IAEG-GS meeting

48. The group decided to undertake the following activities, which were agreed to constitute the annual work plan of the IAEG-GS until the 13th IAEG-GS Meeting in 2019:

- a. To support the IAEG-GS' mandated role linked to the international coordination of the Global Gender Statistics Programme, a new wave of mapping exercise will be conducted by IAEG-GS agencies and countries, focusing, respectively, on who's doing what (methodological work, capacity building and data compilation) at the international level and on best practices (application, operationalization and lessons learned of programmes and pilots) at the country-level. The repository of IAEG-GS international activities and countries' practices will contribute to better coordination among agencies and sharing of lessons learned in measuring and monitoring SDGs from a gender lens in countries. In this context, IAEG-GS member countries should also be active in testing international methodologies developed to fill in gender data gaps, and later report on how the piloting has helped them generate better gender data.
- b. The IAEG-GS acknowledged the need for integrating data sources to better understand the intersectionality behind gender issues and decided to establish, as a first step, an Advisory Group to review and assess countries' use of administrative systems for gender-based analysis. The Advisory Group will be chaired by UNICEF and consist of Brazil, Canada, Ghana, Jordan, Morocco, Uganda, Zimbabwe, ILO, the OECD Development Centre, UNFPA, UNODC, the World Bank, ESCAP, ECLAC and ECA.
- c. Ms. Henrica (Henriette) Jansen (UNFPA) will share examples from country practices in Asia and the Pacific to provide guidance on data disaggregation categories to monitor SDG Indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 at the global level by age and by place of occurrence. Once the custodian agencies of SDG indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 5.a.1 will agree on data disaggregation categories for global monitoring, all IAEG-GS members will be invited to give evidence-based feedback on their applicability before they are submitted to the IAEG-GS.
- d. SDG indicator 5.6.1 will be included among the minimum set of gender indicators, replacing one of the three Tier-III dormant indicators.
- e. One of the four indicators proposed by UNEP for inclusion in the minimum set of gender indicators, namely SDG indicator 5.a.1, is aligned with the minimum set and has replaced indicator #12. UNEP will inform the Advisory Group/Secretariat on the outcomes of the discussion between UNEP and custodian agencies of UNEP's three other proposed gender-

⁵ Countries are using VS and/or VAW surveys to report data on SDG targets 5.2: *Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation* and 16.1: *Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere*.

environment indicators to ensure all parties commit to undertaking all the steps required for data submission to the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, in line with the SDG Indicators Global Database.

- f. UNODC will report on the expected results of its ongoing comparative analysis of VS and VAW surveys and on its development of the operationalization of the "gender-based" motive through the ICCS Implementation Manual.
 - g. UN Women will report on the lessons learned from the implementation of its Global Flagship Programme.
 - h. UNSD will report on latest developments to fill in gender data gaps and analysis, including on a conceptual framework for modernizing time use surveys, which will provide a basket of options with recommended instruments, optimal modes and multiple survey modalities.
 - i. ECE will report on its conclusions and final recommendations on measuring intra-household decision making.
 - j. The World Bank and UN Women will report on the lessons learned in measuring poverty gaps within a household and share recommendations on building on the study in Jordan on forced displacement from a gender lens.
 - k. The implementing agencies of DA10 will report on where they stand and what they have learned from providing countries the technical capacity to improve their gender statistics programmes.
49. The meeting was closed by Mr. Naoki Makita (Japan) and Ms. Francesca Grum (UNSD) who thanked all participants for their active participation and contributions to the discussions held during the one-day meeting.

Annex 1. List of participants

Countries

<p>Brazil</p> <p>Ms. Barbara Cobo Chief of Population and Social Indicators Department Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) Avenida Republica do Chile, 500 – 8º Floor – ZIP CODE: 20031-170 – Centro (Downtown)</p>
<p>Canada</p> <p>Ms. Pamela Best Assistant Director, Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division Statistics Canada R.H. Coats Building, Floor 3A 100 Tunney’s Pasture Driveway Ottawa, ON, K1A 0T6 Canada</p>
<p>Canada</p> <p>Ms. Tamara Hudon Senior Research and Evaluation Advisor Status of Women Canada, Government of Canada</p>
<p>Colombia</p> <p>Ms. Pilar Torres Coordinator of the Gender Statistics Group Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE) Calle 59 #26-60</p>
<p>Finland</p> <p>Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen Senior Researcher Statistics Finland PO Box 4B, Fin-00022 Statistics Finland</p>
<p>Georgia</p> <p>Mr. Tengiz Tsekvava Deputy Executive Director National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat) 30, T. Dadiani street, Tbilisi 0180, Georgia</p>
<p>Ghana</p> <p>Ms. Bernice Serwah Ofosu-Baadu Principal Statistician Ghana Statistical Service P.O. Box GP 1098 Ministries, Accra</p>

India

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Tiwari
Additional Director General
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
West Block-8 Wing-6 R.K. Puram
New Delhi 110066

Italy

Ms. Sara Demofonti
Head of Division
Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT)
Via Cesare Balbo 39
00184 – Rome Italy

Italy

Ms. Linda Laura Sabbadini
Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT)
Via Cesare Balbo 39
00184 – Rome Italy

Japan

Mr. Masato Aida
Vice-chair of the 49th UN Statistical Commission
Senior Advisor
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
19-1, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjyuku-ku,
Tokyo 162-8668

Japan

Ms. Rie Kuroki
Director
Research Division, Gender Equality Bureau
Cabinet Office
1-6-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8914

Japan

Ms. Manami Ikeda
Research Professional
Research Division, Gender Equality Bureau
Cabinet Office
1-6-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8914

Japan

Mr. Naoki Makita
Director for International Statistical Affairs
Office of Director-General for Policy Planning on
Statistical Standards
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
19-1, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjyuku-ku,
Tokyo 162-8668

Japan

Ms. Tomoyo Ebisawa
Official for International Statistical Affairs
Office of Director-General for Policy Planning on
Statistical Standards
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
19-1, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjyuku-ku,
Tokyo 162-8668

Jordan

Ms. Manal Sweidan
Head of Gender Statistics Division
Department of Statistics Jordan
P.O. Box 2015
Zip Code 11181
Amman

Kazakhstan

Ms. Ainur Dossanova
Head of Division of the SDG Statistics
Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan
010000 Astana
Left bank of the Ishim River
Mangilik el str., 8
House of the Ministries, 4th Entrance

Mexico

Ms. Adriana Oropeza Lliteras
Advisor to the Board of Governors
National Statistical and Geographical Institute (INEGI)
Patriotismo #711 Building A 10th Floor
San Juan Mixcoac
ZIP 03730

Moldova

Ms. Ala Negruta
Deputy Director
National Bureau of Statistics
106 Grenoble str. MD-2019
Chisinau

Morocco

Ms. Bouchra Bouziani
Head of Social Statistics
Statistics Directorate- High Commission for Planning
Rue Mohamed Belhassan el Ouazzani, Haut Agdal, BP 178
10001 Rabat

The Philippines

Ms. Josie Perez
Assistant Secretary and Deputy National Statistician
Philippine Statistics Authority
16F, Eton Centris III Bldg., EDSA
Quezon City

South Africa

Ms. Maria Isabella Schmidt
Chief Director, Social Statistics
Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria

Uganda

Ms. Diana Kakonge Byanjeru
Senior Officer, Gender
Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Plot 9, Colville Street P.O. Box 7186
Kampala

United States

Ms. Amy Smith
Special Assistant
U.S. Census Bureau
4600 Silver Hill Road
Washington, DC 20233

United States

Mr. Andrew W Roberts
Chief, Sex and Age Statistics Branch
U.S. Census Bureau
4600 Silver Hill Road
Washington, DC 20233

Viet Nam

Ms. Thi Viet Nga Nguyen
Principal Statistician
General Statistics Office

Zimbabwe

Mr. Tinashe Enock Mwadiwa
Education and Gender Statistics Manager
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat)
20th floor Kaguvi Building, CNR 4th & Central Avenue
Harare

Agencies**International Labour Organization (ILO)**

Mr. Kieran Walsh
Senior Statistician
International Labour Organization (ILO)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Ms. Gaëlle Ferrant
Economist, Gender Project Coordinator
OECD Development Centre

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Ms. Emilia Rossi
Policy Analyst – Gender Statistics
OECD/Paris 21

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Mr. Papa Seck
Chief Statistician
UN Women
220 East 42nd Street
Suite 17-104
New York, NY 10017, USA

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Ms. Sara Duerto Valero
Statistics Specialist
UN Women

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Ms. Julie Ballington
Political Participation Advisor
UN Women

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Ms. Ionica Berevoescu
Policy Specialist
UN Women

The World Bank

Ms. Masako Hiraga
Senior Statistician
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

The World Bank

Ms. Eliana Carolina Rubiano Matulevich
Economist
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

The World Bank

Ms. Malarvizhi (Malar) Veerappan
Senior Data Scientist
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli
Gender Statistics Specialist
UNICEF
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Mr. Tapiwa Jhamba
Technical Adviser: Population, Data and Research Population and Development Branch, Technical Division
United Nations Population Fund
605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10158

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Ms. Henrica A.F.M. (Henriette) Jansen
Technical Advisor, Violence Against Women
Research and Data
UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Ms. Anu Peltola
Statistician
UNCTAD

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Ms. Ludgarde Coppens
Head SDG Data and Information Unit
UN Environment
PO Box 30552, 00100, Nairobi

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Ms. Sarika Dewan
Consultant
UNODC
Vienna

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Ms. Luisa Sánchez Iriarte Mendoza
Jr. Researcher on Crime and Justice
UNODC

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Ms. Fatouma Sissoko
Gender statistics expert
UNECA
ECA, PO. Box 3001 Addis Ababa

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Mr. Andres Vikat
Chief of Section
UNECE
Palais des Nations
Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Ms. Fiona Willis-Núñez
Statistician
UNECE
Palais des Nations
Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)

Ms. Iliana Vaca Trigo
Social Affairs Officer
UNECLAC
Av. Dag Hammarsjöld 3477, Vitacura
Santiago Zip code 763041

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Ms. Sharita Violet Serrao
Statistician
UNESCAP Statistics Division
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)

Ms. Neda Jafar
Head Statistical Policies and Coordination Unit
UNESCWA
UN House, UNESCWA, Riad el Solh
Beirut

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita
Professor
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
3-11-1, Asahi-cho, Fuchu-shi
Tokyo 183-8534, Japan

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Ms. Francesca Grum
Chief, Social and Gender Statistics Section
United Nations Statistics Division
2 United Nations Plaza, 323 E 44th St.
New York, New York 10017

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Ms. Haoyi Chen
Statistician
United Nations Statistics Division
2 United Nations Plaza, 323 E 44th St.
New York, New York 10017

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Ms. Yumiko Kamiya
Statistician
United Nations Statistics Division
2 United Nations Plaza, 323 E 44th St.
New York, New York 10017

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Mr. Mehmet Kemal Sökeli
Associate Statistician
United Nations Statistics Division
2 United Nations Plaza, 323 E 44th St.
New York, New York 10017

Annex 2. Agenda

IAEG-GS co-chairs:

Mr. Naoki Makita, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan

Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen, Statistics Finland

Time	Session
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:30	Opening remarks and objectives of the meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Masato Aida, Vice chair of the 49th UN Statistical Commission, Senior Advisor at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications • Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen, Statistics Finland • Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief, Social and Gender Statistics Section, UNSD
09:30 – 09:45	1. Methods: Update on ongoing methodological work to measure/monitor selected SDG indicators, and other gender issues not covered at the Global Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. UNEP – Development of indicators to measure the link between gender and environment b. UN Women – Women’s representation in government, SDG 5.5.1b c. UNODC – SDGs as comprehensive framework to measure gender-based violence: progress and further actions d. UNSD – On-going methodological work to modernize TUS
09:45 – 10:00	
10:00 – 10:15	
10:15 – 10:30	
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break
10:45 – 11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. WBG – Gender dimensions of poverty in forced displacement f. ECE – Measurement of intra-household power and decision-making g. OECD Development Centre – SIGI country studies to fill gender gaps <p>Discussion and Q&A</p>
11:00 – 11:15	
11:15 – 11:30	
11:30 – 12:30	
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 14:45	2. Review of country practices: measuring and monitoring SDGs gender indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: Colombia, Morocco and Viet Nam) b. Discussion
14:45 – 15:00	

15:00 – 15:20	<p>3. IAEG-GS contribution to the IAEG-SDG work stream on data disaggregation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduction (UNSD) b. Discussion
15:20 – 15:45	<p>4. Minimum set of gender indicators:</p> <p>Advisory Group on Gender Indicators will present the results of the discussion on the indicators 15, 16 and 19 and report to the group on their proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduction (Advisory Group on Gender Statistics Chair – Jordan) b. Discussion
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 16:10	<p>5. Coordination: Ongoing/planned initiatives on Gender Statistics: who is doing what</p> <p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. UN Women – Global Flagship Programme: Making Every Women and Girl Count b. UNICEF – Girls Count: A review of gender data gaps on children and adolescents c. UNODC – Comparison of VAW and victimization surveys <p>Discussion</p>
16:10 – 16:20	
16:20 – 16:30	
16:30 – 16:40	
16:40 – 16:50	<p>6. Priorities for IAEG-GS and conclusions of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agreed next steps and IAEG-GS work programme b. Conclusions: Japan – Mr. Naoki Makita and UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum
16:50 – 17:00	