Statistical Commission
Fifty-third session
1 – 4 March 2022
Item 3(h) of the provisional agenda
Items for discussion and decision: Gender statistics

Background document
Available in English only

Summary of discussion and conclusions of the 15th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)

Virtual 6 to 8 December 2021*

Prepared by UNSD, in consultation with IAEG-GS

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* This document has not been formally edited.

I. Background, objectives and organization of the meeting

1.   The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS),[1] comprising representatives of the gender statistics programmes of international, regional and national institutions, was set up in 2007 to promote collaboration among key stakeholders, discuss and agree on priority areas to strengthen gender statistics and fill in gender data gaps, in a coordinated manner. Through decision 42/102, the Statistical Commission in 2011 recommended an expansion of the work of this Group to include, inter-alia, (a) developing methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics; (b) serving as the coordination mechanism for the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including by convening annual meetings of the Group; and (c) biannually convening the Global Forum on Gender Statistics.

2.   The members of the IAEG-GS virtually convened for the 15th annual meeting on 6, 7 and 8 December 2021. The meeting was organized by the Social and Gender Statistics Section of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Secretariat of the Group. The specific objectives of the meeting were:

   a.   To discuss and agree on the IAEG-GS's contribution to integrating a gender perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission as per decision 51/115 b, to support the Bureau of the Commission, while learning from and building on ongoing practical examples, and related work undertaken in the Statistical Conference of the Americas.
   b.   To facilitate (i) country-country exchange of good practices and lessons learned in producing gender statistics and (ii) country-agency understanding of related data needs and priorities;
   c.   To inform IAEG-GS members and get their feedback on advances in international methods and guidelines to produce statistics on selected areas of gender concerns, namely on femicides/feminicides; on measuring violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic; work and labor force statistics.
   d.   To update IAEG-GS members on ongoing work in using administrative records to close gender data gaps;
   e.   To inform and review ongoing initiatives implemented by regional and international organizations and plans for future work relevant for the Global Gender Statistics Programme to enhance coordination; and
   f.   To agree on the IAEG-GS' annual work plan for 2022.

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

3.   The meeting brought together more than 80 national, regional, and international experts working in the area of gender statistics. Participants included 35 experts from 21 national statistical offices (Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, the Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), 10 experts from five Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA), 29 experts from 16 international organizations (FAO, ILO, ITU, OECD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO-UIS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNPD, UN Women, WHO, and the World Bank), In addition, 10 experts from UNSD, the Secretariat of the IAEG-GS, participated in the meeting. See Annex I for the full list of participants.

4.   The meeting was held virtually and in accordance with the sequence listed on the agenda (see Annex II), and it was facilitated by UNSD and the IAEG-GS' co-chairs, Ms. Orie Hirano from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of the Government of Japan and Ms. Katja Branger from Federal Statistical Office (FSO) Switzerland, who also delivered opening and closing remarks.

II.   Summary of discussion and related action points

Methodological developments and initiatives to improve gender statistics

5.   The Group was informed about progress made in developing a statistical framework to measure gender related killings of women and girls (femicides or feminicides), based on the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) [UNODC, and UN Women]. The challenges of identifying gender-based killings within all cases of intentional homicides of women were highlighted. In this context, information on a set of key variables including the relation between the victim and the perpetrator (intimate partner or family member), previous record of violence, the victim working in the sex industry, among others, is needed to capture the motivation and underlying root causes behind the killing and to properly classify the homicide as femicide/feminicide. A global consultation on the proposed statistical framework was undertaken in 2021 and feedback from 54 countries was received. The final framework will be brought to the attention of the 53rd session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2022, for approval.

6.   The Group was informed about recent efforts by UN Women to measure violence against women (VAW) during the COVID-19 pandemic in 13 countries through rapid gender assessment studies (RGAs), carried out by IPSOS. UN Women stressed that the results of these studies should not be compared with results from traditional VAW surveys, as the former do not provide prevalence estimates of violence, but rather an indication of the intensified risk of violence during the pandemic. UN Women is also producing a guidance on remote VAW data collection based on empirical evidence from the 13-country RGAs. On the inquiry on the relationship or engagement with NSOs in this initiative, UN Women underscored that NSOs and national women's machineries (NWM) have been strongly and closely engaged throughout the process. Specifically, ensuring no-objection letters or clearance from NSOs or NWMs were secured from the get-go (that is, close coordination prior to the conduct of the survey), monthly updates provided to field colleagues for coordination with national partners, and bilateral meetings with NSOs and NWMs for all participating countries have been coordinated prior to the release of the country results/report. The Group requested UN Women to continue this collaboration with and involvement of NSOs and NWMs when planning to and collecting data to inform national policies. Early next year, UN Women will conduct high-level policy dialogues and advocacy towards

transforming the data to informing VAW policy measures and responses. The Group further requested UN Women to clearly communicate that the results produced through RASs do not reflect the prevalence/magnitude of violence against women during the pandemic.

7.   The Group took note of ongoing initiatives at the ILO to integrate a gender perspective into work and labour force statistics. They include a project supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to mainstream a gender perspective into informality statistics. The project includes qualitative and quantitative testing of labour force survey (LFS) methodology in Peru and Uganda to support the new statistical standards for measuring informality. Another project, in partnership with Data2X, is developing evidence and guidelines, and testing alternative questionnaire formats (light time-use diaries and stylized questions) for measuring unpaid domestic and care work through national LFS, consistent with the 19th ICLS. The project's focus is on developing simplified modular tools suitable for uptake in LMICs when an independent time use survey (TUS) is not feasible, or as a means to produce interim statistics between TUS rounds. Qualitative and quantitative field tests are scheduled in India and Laos PDR, with toolkits and guidelines planned for publication in late 2022. The work is aligned with related work undertaken at the global level by UNSD and the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective ways to collect time-use data. The ILO has also begun work on methods for producing data on violence and harassment in the workplace to support Convention 190 and the associated Recommendation 206, which calls for countries to collect and publish statistics on violence and harassment in the world of work. Finally, new sex-disaggregated data and an expanded range of gender indicators will be available on ILOSTAT during 2022.

8.   UNICEF informed the Group about the finalization of a guidance on using administrative records to close gender data gaps, expected by the end of 2021, as well as of related ongoing work undertaken by UNSD to compile concrete national examples and experience in NSOs in the use of non- traditional data sources, including administrative records, citizen-generated data, and Big Data for gender analysis.

9.   The Group also took note of recent initiatives to improve gender statistics in Vietnam, South Africa, and Mexico. Vietnam's set of 78 gender indicators was recognized as an important achievement towards the production of data to inform priority policy concerns to achieve gender equality; the high coverage of vital statistics obtained from the civil registration system in South Africa was reported as a success factor in the availability and quality of gender statistics including on health and population issues. The experience of Mexico in integrating population and housing census data with geographic information to identify vulnerable population groups, including to disasters," and the use of geospatial tools to analyze and visualize data was particularly welcomed as a useful tool for policy makers, including at the lowest administrative level (municipalities).

10.   The Group was informed by ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA, and ECE about regional initiatives to improve countries' capacity to produce and use gender statistics, including quantitative assessments of inequalities with regards to birth and death registration of women and girls in CRVS systems (ESCAP); the development of gender statistics elearning materials covering gender data use, analysis and communication (ESCAP); new publications and guidelines on time use measurement (ECLAC) and data analysis (ESCAP), on producing gender statistics during COVID (ECA, ECE), and on mainstreaming a gender perspective into statistical commissions/systems (ECLAC, ESCAP, ECA) as well as emerging topics such trade (ECE, ECA); the implementation of capacity building activities (ECLAC, ECA); and priority topics for international future work, including climate, violence, unpaid work, gender gaps in income and assets (ECE). In addition, ECE recently launched a networking platform on measuring gender identity, which contains a review of measuring gender identity in NSOs from 34 countries, and is

password protected. The platform will be updated to reflect country experiences as they progress in the area.

Initial proposal on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission, in response to Decision 51/115, b and to support the Bureau of the Commission

11.   At the 51st session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the global statistical community "Requested that a gender perspective be adopted and integrated into all the agenda items of the Commission, as is, for example, the current practice in the Statistical Conference of the Americas" [2] (Decision 51/115, b). [3]

12.   The Group discussed ways to integrate a gender perspective into the agenda items of the Commission and monitor related progress, as well as the general mandate of the Group on mainstreaming a gender perspective in all phases of planning, production and usage of data and statistics, in all statistical areas. The Group discussed at length the unmissable opportunity given by Decision 51/115, b; and highlighted the challenges it carries, particularly when making the case for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all statistical areas, including in economic and environmental pillars. The importance of positioning gender statistics as statistics not only about women but rather as statistics providing evidence to inform policies that benefit everyone was acknowledged.

13.   The Group also agreed to learn from and build on the related ongoing work by ECLAC for the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA). In particular, the Group was informed by the Technical Secretariat of the SCA about the availability of a set of overall guidelines for gender mainstreaming[4], and leaned about targeted recommendations for each working group of the regional Conference, which were developed to ensure their work and final products incorporate a gender approach and contribute to gender equality. Even though the structure, architecture and working methods of the Statistical Commission differ from those of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, there are lessons from this regional experience and exercise that may prove valuable at the global level.

<u>Need for a diverse advisory group</u>

14.   At the LAC level, it was determined necessary to have a multidisciplinary and multidomain advisory group who could participate in the process of monitoring the implementation of this agreement. It was highlighted that the advisory group needs to include experts on gender issues as well as experts on other substantive areas or to have resource persons who could be called to support specific issues.

15.   At the global level, the need for a group that advises and guides this work is equivalently valid, and the role of advisory group would naturally fall in the realm of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) whose members have conducted activities in all three pillars of development

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[2] ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) (2020), Report of the tenth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/CEA.10/9), Santiago.

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

[4] ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) (2021), Guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (LC/CEA.11/9), Santiago.

(Social, Economic, Environmental and cross-cutting) since 2007. Members of the IAEG-GS mainly consist of gender statistics experts routinely liaising with experts in other subject areas in their organisations and country. This virtuous long-standing partnership would be an asset while implementing this mandate.

Importance of monitoring all phases of work with emphasis on initial stages

16.   At the LAC level, this will take place in the context of SCA working groups. At the global level, the Statistical Commission oversees work in the areas of methodology, capacity development, data and coordination,[5] not only from groups working under its purview, but also from the Secretariat, and the UN System as a whole.

17.   Thus, the mechanics for monitoring would take a different shape. The IAEG-GS is proposing to play the role of steward or "**reference group**" and be consulted at various stages of the work being conducted or developed. Such a role already exists in the working methods of the Commission, i.e. the *Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications*, which effectively acts as a gatekeeper for any revised or new statistical classification. Groups working on revisions of existing statistical classifications or developing new ones engage with that Expert Group at different stages of development of the classification.[6]

18.   Therefore, a new *Advisory Group on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission* was established, with the task of developing a concrete proposal on the scope and modalities for the IAEG-GS's contribution to the implementation of Decision 51/115, b.[7] It was stressed that the composition of the Advisory Group must benefit not only from gender statisticians, but also statisticians in other subject matters and thematic experts.

19.   Based on presentations delivered by UNCTAD on measuring gender in trade as well as by UNSD on climate change indicators and gender; and based on follow up discussion by the Group, international trade statistics and climate change statistics were identified as initial priority topics, where a gender lens should be integrated. Methodological developments and statistical guidance for countries are still ongoing and the integration of a gender perspective is an emerging issue in both statistical areas, therefore representing an optimal opportunity for the IAEG-GS to timely provide recommendations and influence the ongoing work in the respective areas/agenda items of the Commission.

20.   It was agreed that the Advisory Group will also review the Statistical Commission's multiyear programme to "map out" which thematic areas might be addressed including order of priority, as a way to define a roadmap. This would include also the scope, content/outputs and process to support the ongoing work undertaken by the Bureau of the Commission to integrate a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission. Such priority setting might be defined by a tier system determined, among other things by the existence of ongoing methodological activities, policy data needs and willingness of stakeholders to form partnerships. Concrete steps for pilot work will then be identified by the Advisory Group in collaboration with the relevant groups working under the auspices of the Commission (e.g. those groups working on trade statistics, business registers, and environment

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[5] See E/CN.3/2020/27
[6] See E/CN.3/2020/27
[7] Members of the Advisory Group are: Colombia, Finland, India, Mexico, Switzerland, USA, Vietnam, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WB, and UNSD.

statistics). Results of such pilot work on concrete examples, and lessons learned thereof, will be reported back to the Commission in 2024.

21.   It was agreed that this report, containing the salient aspects of the IAEG-GS discussion at its 15th meeting, including the formation of the new *Advisory Group on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into the Work of the UN Statistical Commission*, and initial related decisions, will be submitted to the Statistical Commission in 2022 as a background document. [8]

Global Review of National Gender Statistics Programmes

22.   The Group discussed the 2022 Global Review of Gender Statistics (last survey conducted in 2012). The objective of the survey is to conduct a review of gender statistics in national statistical systems and obtain information on how gender perspective could be mainstreamed, identify good practices, challenges, integrating gender into the production and use of statistics. A quick overview of the survey was provided by UNSD. The results of the 2012 assessment were presented, where results from 126 countries were received via the regional commissions. It was proposed to use the 2012 questionnaire as the basis for the new survey, with some questions added or revised, and certain areas adjusted as needed, based on feedback from the Group. UNSD noted some of the proposals made regarding the content of the questionnaire, including: (a) ECE's proposal to identify capacity development needs and to collect information on the implementation rate of various commitments that countries have made on international and national level. The need to be careful with the assumption that the presence of a separate gender statistics unit implies progress was also pointed out; and (b) Switzerland's note that the assessment of user needs within countries are also important. UN Women also indicated the value of this survey based on the 2012 experience (e.g., results informed some of the country interventions of UN Women's data programme, Women Count) and thus underscored the importance of making available and accessible country-level data (that is, beyond summary statistics published) to inform targeted country interventions by agencies, among others. The Group discussed the timeline and agreed to the following: UNSD and the regional commissions will review and update the survey questionnaire, circulate it to the full IAEG-GS for feedback and revise accordingly by Q1 of 2022, the regional commissions will administer the survey in Q2, UNSD will compile and the results and share them with the Group in Q3, as well as at the 16th meeting of the IAEG-GS.

III.   **Summary of agreed activities:**

1. UNODC and UN Women to inform the IAEG-GS, through UNSD as secretariat, of the outcome of the 53rd session of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the *statistical framework on gender-related killings of women and girls* and provide updates on operationalization of Statistical Framework for feedback by the IAEG-GS, (by 16th meeting of the Group);

    International agencies to continue to consult with National Statistical Systems, in particular NSOs and National Women Machineries (NWMs) for the planning and implementation of

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[8] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/

rapid assessment surveys (RAS), (ongoing);

2. UNSD to a prepare summary report, containing the salient aspects of the IAEG-GS discussion at its 15th meeting, including the formation of the new Advisory Group on Mainstreaming a gender Perspective into the Work of the UN Statistical Commission, and initial related decisions, to be submitted to the Statistical Commission in 2022 as a background document. IAEG-GS to provide feedback, (by January 2022);

3. Newly established *Advisory Group on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into the Work of the UN Statistical Commission[9]:*
   a. to review and finalize initial note prepared by UNSD, included in above summary report, covering initial proposal to the Commission, (by January 2022);
   b. to define scope, outputs, process of contribution by the Group to the integration of gender in two priority areas: trade (Leads: UNSD and UNCTAD) and climate change (Leads: UNSD and UN Women), (by 16th meeting of the Group in 2022);
   c. to oversee and contribute with concrete examples to the pilot work on mainstreaming a gender perspective in the two priority areas (trade and climate change) as well as to map out and prioritize all other agenda items of the Commission, (by the 55th UNSC in 2024);

4. *Advisory group on strengthening administrative systems to close the gender data gaps* to finalize proposed guidance and widely disseminate it, (by end of 2021);

5. UNSD and UN Regional Commissions to revisit and update the survey questionnaire used in 2012 global review of GS programmes and circulate it for feedback by IAEG-GS, (by Q1 2022); UN Regional Commissions to administer the survey in countries in their regions and compile regional data, (by Q2 2022); UNSD to receive and compile all results and share them with IAEG-GS, (by Q3 2022);

6. UNSD, under the guidance of the co-chairs of the Group, to initiate preparations for the 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics (2023) and the 16th meeting of the IAEG-GS in 2022.

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[9] Members: Colombia, Finland, India, Mexico, Switzerland, USA, Vietnam, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WB, and UNSD. It was stressed that the composition of the Advisory Group must benefit not only from gender statisticians, but also statisticians in other subject matters, and thematic experts.

Annex I: List of Participants - 15th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), 6 - 8 December 2021 (virtual meeting)

Entity	First name	Last name	Title
Brazil	Sofia	Machado Monti	Analist - Social Indicators Division
	Barbara	Soares	Senior Analyst and Researcher
Canada	Karine	Leclerc	Acting Chief
	Isabelle	Marchand	Assistant-Director
	Senka	Omercic	Analyst, Economist
Colombia	Karen Andrea	Garcia Rojas	Advisor - Head of the Differential and Intersectional Statistics Unit
Finland	Marjut	Pietiläinen	Senior Researcher
Georgia	Lia	Charekishvili	Head of Division
Ghana	Dieudonnee	Ankamah	Senior Statistician
India	Ziaul	Haque	Joint Director
	Rakesh Kumar	Maurya	Deputy Director General
	Savithri	R	Additional Director General
	Neha	Singh	Deputy Director
	Deepika	Verma	Deputy Director
Italy	Linda Laura	Sabbadini	Central Director
Japan	Orie	Hirano	Director for International Statistical Affairs
	Ryo	Takase	Official
Jordan	Amani	Judeh	Head of the Gender Statistics Division
Kazakhstan	Ainur	Dossanova	Head of Division on SDGs Statistics
Mexico	Adriana	Oropeza Lliteras	Advisor to the Governing Board
Moldova	Nadejda	Cojocari	Head of Social Services Division
	Aurelia	Spataru	Deputy Director
Morocco	Bouchra	Bouziani	Head of Social Statistics Unit
Philippines	Bernadette	Balamban	Division Chief in Charge of Gender Statistics
	Wilma	Guillen	Assistant National Statistician for Social Statistics
South Africa	Babalwa	Nyangintsimbi	Deputy Director
Switzerland	Katja	Branger	Statistician
Uganda	Pamela	Nabukhonzo	Senior Statistician
United States	Zoe	Caplan	Survey Statistician
	Andrew W.	Roberts	Chief, Sex and Age Statistics Branch
	Amy	Smith	Senior Demographer
Viet Nam	Nga Nguyen	Thi Viet	Advisor - Head of the Differential and Intersectional Statistics Unit
Zimbabwe	Tinashe	Mwadiwa	Education and Gender Statistics Manager
ECA	Gloria	Mathenge	Statistician
	Fatouma	Sissoko	Statistician
ECE	Kristen Mary	Jeffers	Associate Statistician

	Andres	Vikat	Chief of Section - Social and Demographic Statistics
ECLAC	Carolina	Miranda	Team Assistant
	Iliana	Vaca Trigo	Statistician
ESCAP	Petra	Nahmias	Section Chief
	Sharita	Serrao	Statistician
ESCWA	Dana	El Soussi	Research Assistant
	Neda	Jafar	Head Statistical Policies and Coordination Unit
FAO	Yonca	Gurbuzer	Statistician
ILO	Jessica	Gardner	Labour Statistician
ITU	Viviana	Umpierrez	Statistician
OECD	Gaëlle	Ferrant	Economist
	Lauren	Harrison	Policy Analyst and Team Leader in PARIS21
	Liliana	Suchodolska	Policy Analyst PARIS21
World Bank	Sarah	Bunker	Data Fellow
	Heather	Moylan	Survey Specialist
	Divyanshi	Wadhwa	Junior Data Scientist
UN Women	Jessamyn	Encarnacion	Inter-Regional Advisor on Gender Statistics
	Paulina	Grobet-Vallarta	Coordinator of the Global Centre of Excellence in Gender Statistics (CEGS)
	Rea Jean	Tabaco	Statistician
UNCTAD	Katalin	Bokor	Statistician
	Ekaterina	Chernova	Administrative Assistant
	Anu	Peltola	Acting Head of Statistics
	Tengiz	Tsekvava	Consultant
UNDP	Yu-Chieh	Hsu	Statistics Analyst
UNEP	Ekaterina	Poleshchuk	Programme Management Officer
UNESCO-UIS	Olivier	Labé	Statistician
UNFPA	Mengjia	Liang	Technical Specialist, SDG Data and Research
UNHCR	Carolina	Ferrari	Assistant Statistics and Data Analysis Officer
	Aina Helen	Saetre	Statistics and data Analyst
UNICEF	Lauren	Pandolfelli	Statistics Specialist
UNODC	Enrico	Bisogno	Chief, Data Development and Dissemination Statistics Section
	Salomé	Flores Sierra	Coordinator
	Luisa Sanchez	Iriarte Mendoza	Researcher on Crime and Justice
UNPD	Sara	Hertog	Population Affairs Officer
WHO	Claudia	Garcia-Moreno	Unit Head
	LynnMarie	Sardinha	Technical Officer
UNSD	Maria Isabel	Cobos Hernandez	Statistician
	Francesca	Grum	Chief, Social and Gender Statistics Section
	Linda	Hooper	Statistician
	Lingyan	Hu	Statistics Assistant

	Emil	Ivanov	Statistician
	Zahia	Khalid	Consultant
	Margaret	Mbogoni	Senior Statistician
	Yuki	Mitsuka	Associate Statistician
	Vysaul	Nyirongo	Statistician
	Lubov (Luba)	Zeifman	Statistician

Annex II: Meeting Agenda - 15th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), 6 - 8 December 2021 (virtual meeting)

1. Country practices in measuring and monitoring gender equality (update from selected NSOs):
   Objective: To facilitate (i) country-country exchange of good practices and lessons learned and (ii) country-agency understanding of needs and priorities
   - **Vietnam**:"Innovative implementation in emerging topic areas or methods in data production in gender statistics"
   - **South Africa**: "Success factors of South Africa's experiences in gender statistics"
   - **Mexico**:"The use of the Population Census for a gender and intersectional analysis for disaster risk reduction"

2. Methodological developments and initiatives to strengthen gender statistics (updates from custodian agencies):
   Objective: To inform IAEG-GS members about and improve coherence among existing and/or planned initiatives to improve gender statistics; and to get feedback on advancements in international methods and standards to produce gender statistics.
   - **UNODC & UN Women**:"Statistical framework for the measurement of gender-based killings of women and girls"
   - **UN Women**:"Rapid Gender Assessments on the Impacts of COVID-19 on VAW – UN Women's data response to the "shadow pandemic""
   - **ILO**:"New methods for better data on gender and work"
   - **UNICEF & UNSD**:"Use of Administrative Records for Gender Analyses"

3. Discussion on mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission - Part I: Presentations on existing examples in the integration of the gender perspective in non-traditional areas of gender statistics:
   Objective: To discuss and agree on how to respond to request 51/115(b) of the Statistical Commission E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37 "that a gender perspective be adopted and integrated into all the agenda items of the Commission".
   - **UNSD**: "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the UN Statistical Commission-initial reflection"
   - **ECLAC**: "ECLAC's ongoing work on gender mainstreaming in the working groups of the statistical conferences of the Americas"

   Objective: To take stock of existing examples in the integration of the gender perspective in non-traditional areas of gender statistics.

   - **UNCTAD**: "UNCTAD's Gender Sensitive Trade Statistics Framework"
   - **UNCTAD**: "Early indicators of gender equality in trade in Georgia"
   - **UNSD**: "Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators: Gender and climate change"

   Part II: Discussion on the specific contributions of the IAEG-GS to the Commission's request:

   Objective: To discuss and agree on the specific contributions of the IAEG-GS to request 51/115(b) of the Statistical Commission E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37, given the current mandate of the Group to act as the mechanism to integrate a gender perspective into statistics.

4. Presentation of themes of the 2022 Global Review of Gender Statistics:

Objective of the survey:
- *Conduct a review of gender statistics in national statistical systems*
- *Obtain information on how gender perspectives are being mainstreamed*
- *Identify good practices and challenges in integrating gender into the production and use of statistics*

UNSD: "Global Review of National Gender Statistics Programmes"

World Bank: "Updates on World Bank Gender Data Portal"

5. Regional developments and initiatives in Gender Statistics:
   Objective: To inform IAEG-GS members about regional developments and initiatives on Gender Statistics.
6. 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics (planned for 2023):
   Objective: To brainstorm on the 9th Global Forum on Gender Statistics planned for 2023.
7. Way forward for the IAEG-GS members and conclusions of the 15th IAEG-GS Meeting:
   - Summary of work priorities
   - Concluding remarks