



Second face-to-face meeting of the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: Disaggregated data for regional follow-up of the SDGs Data and statistics program – United Nations Development Account – 10th Tranche

Hotel Hilton Colon, room Las Juntas
Quito, Ecuador
September 3 – 5, 2019

MEETING REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The “**Second face-to-face Meeting of the Statistical Coordination Group of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: Data disaggregated for the regional monitoring of the SDGs**”, was organized by the Statistics Division of ECLAC, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat of the Group, with the support of the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Ecuador (INEC), and had the financial support from the United Nations Development Account. The activity was carried out in accordance with the programmatic contents of the agenda during the days 03, 04 and 05 of September 2019, in the city of Quito, Ecuador.

The meeting was planned as a space for reflection and articulation among the countries, agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations System operating in the region and the United Nations Secretariat, on strategic issues of statistical monitoring of the SDGs in the region. Specific objectives include addressing some technical aspects of the SDG indicators prioritized for the region, addressing methodological aspects related to the disaggregation of the indicators and sharing good practices in this regard, and delineating the work plan of the group for the next meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (SCA-ECLAC) to be held in November of this year.

For the development of this activity, a work agenda was foreseen that included the participation of representatives of the national statistical offices of the member and observers countries of the Statistical Coordination Group of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean (SCG-SDG_LAC), who presented throughout the meeting different experiences of their institutions in the monitoring and reporting of the Sustainable Development Goals. In total, there were delegates from 7 countries, and representatives of the United Nations Statistics Division, UNFPA, UN-Women and UNICEF, these three agencies acting as representatives of the Agency, Funds and Programs Data Group of the United Nations System operating in the region (see annex listing of participants). In total, 22 delegates participated.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTIVITY

During the **OPENING OF THE MEETING** the participants were welcomed, the objectives of the meeting were presented, and all participants introduced themselves. Mr. Roberto Castillo, director of the National Statistics and Census Institute of Ecuador (INEC), Mr. Rolando Ocampo, director of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, Mr. Benjamin Rae, representative of the UN Statistic Division and Mr. Daniel Taccari, coordinator of the Innovation and Statistical Dissemination Unit of the Statistics Division of ECLAC participated in the opening session.

The panelists welcomed the participants and thanked the efforts made by the countries to attend the meeting. Mr. Castillo mentions the importance of hosting this meeting for Ecuador, acknowledges the relevance of the Statistical Coordination Group of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, and its strategic guidelines for the work around the SDGs in the regional statistical field. He identified it as a fundamental space to consolidate common visions to facilitate take proper actions under agreed upon positions in decision-making spaces on the global scale. The Dominican Republic was also welcomed as a country that is integrated into the work of the IEAG-SDGs and the Regional Group in this new period 2019-2021.

Mr. Taccari then presented the objectives of the meeting, which focuses on planning the activities of the group in the region: addressing statistical activities in the SDG-related course at global, regional and national levels; share experiences and good practices in terms of data disaggregation for the SDGs and discuss the strategic guidelines on the way to the SCA-ECLAC 2019.

After the opening of the meeting, **SESSION 1: STATE-OF-THE-ART: SDGs STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS**, which focused on informing about the statistical activities that are being developed and which is expected to be developed in the short and medium term at global, regional and national level around the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals. The presentations were given by the countries representing the region in the different global instances, the United Nations Statistics Division, the ECLAC Statistics team and UNFPA representing the agencies, funds and programs that operate at regional level.

Ms. Karen Chavez, representative of the **National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia**, spoke about the activities being carried out by the **Inter-agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)**¹. In her presentation she referred to the status of the classification of global indicators by Tier, informed of the topics discussed in the various virtual meetings and the contents that will be addressed at the next IAEG-SDGs face to face meeting that will take place from the 21st as of October 24 of this year. He also referred to the 2020 review exercise and reported on the proposed indicators presented by the region to be included in the global consultation. In this regard, she indicated that one of the indicators suggested at regional level: “Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education, by sex” had been considered by the IAEG-SDGs and was part of the consultation currently underway. The presentation also included some aspects related to the working groups currently within the IAEG-SDGs, namely: The Geospatial information group, the SDG Statistics Interconnection group to allow integrated monitoring analyzes, and the SDMX group, and briefly commented on the activities that are underway. Additionally, she informed on the proposal for the creation of an Informal Group to work on a proposal on SDG indicators by Objective that was agreed at a virtual meeting of the Group held in July 2019,

¹ Countries currently representing the region of Latin America and the Caribbean at the IAEG-SDGs: Brazil, Colombia, Grenada, Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago.

and that it intends to advance in the construction of an composed index by objective or in the selection of key indicators by SDG that allow to report the progress in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda in a more friendly and synthetic way. As she commented, Colombia is part of this group and it is intended to discuss a proposal before presenting it to the IAEG-SDGs at the next face-to-face meeting.

Next, Ms. Magaly Paredes, representative of **the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Ecuador (INEC)** referred to the work being carried out by the **High-Level Group on Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building in Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLP-PCCB)**. In addition to referring to the constitution and general objectives of the Group, Ms. Paredes shared the main milestones in the work developed by the group at global level, which culminated in the presentation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data during the Statistical Commission (March 2019) and that have led to the current discussion regarding the financing and efficiency mechanisms of the United Nations Statistical System. It is important to mention the activities in which INEC has actively participated as a member country, such as the review of the Financing Framework, discussions around the existence of statistical authority in the United Nations Global Statistical System, and in the conversations related to the modernization of the United Nations Statistical System. The speaker also addressed the objectives and the six strategic areas of the Global Action Plan for sustainable development data GAP-CT; she reported on the main issues addressed at the last meeting of the group held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, during May of this year; and referred to the next steps of the group's work. In addition, she recalled the importance of building statistical capacity in order to develop standards and guidelines for assuring the quality of data and producing accurate, timely and comparable statistics. Finally, the speaker emphasized the need to work with greater regional coordination, increase communication mechanisms and face global instances with integrated and solid regional positions. Even more, she referred to the fundamentals of generating accountability mechanisms that allow the evaluation of the contributions of countries and representatives.

The floor was then given to Mr. Benjamin Rae, representative of the **United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)**, who gave an overview of the activities currently under way about the 2020 extended review of the global indicator framework and urged to the participants to continue being part of this global work. As mentioned, the expanded 2020 review is an opportunity to improve the indicator framework and contribute to the global monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. The review considers the efforts already made at national and international levels and should not hinder the progress already made. Therefore, it is expected that it should not involve additional efforts to national statistical work. There is room for improvement while ensuring that modifications are limited and the number of indicators in the framework remains unchanged. On the other hand, it is also expected that the revision of the framework does not imply losing the main focus, which is the implementation of the framework at national level and the achievement of the goals.

The proposed modifications include replacements, deletions, refinements or adjustments to the indicators, and in particular cases additions of indicators only when: the indicator does not adequately measure the goal or does not allow its monitoring; the methodological development of an indicator that remains at level III is not sufficient to classify it as level II or level I, or an additional indicator is needed to cover a relevant aspect of the goal not contemplated in the set of current indicators. The new indicators should have proven methodologies and available data for at least 30% of the countries, in addition to being suitable for global monitoring.

A final revision of the Tier III indicators was carried out between March and May 2019 to determine whether they can be maintained in the framework or if they would be subject to revision. On the other hand, the

IAEG-SDGs prepared proposals based on previous analysis and diagnoses after consultations with experts and assistance from the Secretariat. After these first steps, between May and June he made an open call to receive proposals to be considered in the expanded analysis. Between June and July, the IAEG-SDGs finalized the review of proposals for open consultation. The consultation was conducted between August and September and will be reviewed at the end of the month by the IAEG-SDGs. The results of this process will be presented and discussed at the next group meeting that will take place between October 21 and 24 of this year and it is expected that at the end of November the final proposal will be prepared and will be sent to the Statistical Commission for its consideration during session 51 in March 2020.

Around 200 proposals were received, from which 50 were submitted for comments by the international statistical community between August 06 and September 08, 2019. These proposals include replacements, additions and deletions of indicators and general comments as input for the IAEG-SDGs decision.

Finally, the **Technical Secretariat of the Group** presented a developing version of the **regional SDG web platform**, which will be formally launched at the next meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development in April 2020. The presentation was made by Mr. Rolando Ocampo who navigated the site showing the most relevant aspects of it. It was explained that the intention of the site is to become a single / common repository for United Nations organisms operating in the region, in order to host different information resources regarding the progress and means of implementation of the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean. With regard to the statistical section, it was pointed out that this is organized by levels: global scale, regional scale and national scale, and the intention is to inform both the activities carried out by the different entities involved at global level, as the progress that the countries have done.

Regarding this last presentation, the participants valued the work developed by the Technical Secretariat and considered that the tool has all the potential to become a meeting and interaction space among the countries of the region.

After a round of questions and comments, the session was continued. Some **lines of work that are being developed by the agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations system at regional level** were presented. This presentation was given by Mr. Pablo Salazar, representative of the **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, who reflected on the need to rethink the purpose of the measurements, the importance of identifying the efforts needed to achieve the goals and what are the factors that accelerate progress. He also referred to the work done to date by the UNSDG data group and its accompaniment to the tasks of the Coordination Group. His presentation highlights the increasingly coordinated work among the different United Nations agencies, such as the MAPS Missions, joint training in Census and MICS surveys and joint projects such as MIUT-SPOTLIGHT, among others. The speaker finished his presentation reflecting on the need to generalize the use of the regional framework of indicators and take advantage of the United Nations reform in order to align the United Nations Framework for Cooperation for Sustainable Development (UNSDCF) with the SDGs, consider the reorganizations of the Offices of the resident coordinator and the new coordination mechanisms at national level and incorporate the ODC (Office of Development Coordination). He also stressed the importance of establishing a regular support process for the validation of SDG indicators between custodial agencies and countries, strengthening the leadership of national statistical systems.

Subsequently, Mr. Daniel Taccari of the **ECLAC Statistics Division** reported on the **work carried out by the group during the current year and the next steps to follow**. He particularly referred to the work of preparing

the methodological aspects of the indicators that were prioritized by the countries of the region. As he commented, this work included the elaboration of the methodological sheets and the analysis of data availability of the proxy and complementary indicators produced and harmonized in ECLAC and those available in the databases of the United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programs responsible for their production. He subsequently reported certain proposed changes to the set of prioritized indicators based on the methodological review of the indicators, which included the proposal to eliminate two proxy indicators and six complementary indicators.

The following table shows the **changes proposed by the Technical Secretariat to the prioritized set of indicators based on their methodological review**:

SDG	TARGET	#	INDICATOR	TYPE	JUSTIFICATION
3	3.7	P-3.7.1	Unsatisfied needs in family planning	P	This proxy indicator was changed by global indicator 3.7.1 in the Montevideo Consensus. Since this indicator is part of the prioritized indicators it is suggested to eliminate P-3.7.1
7	7.1	C-7.1b	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions from the energy sector	C	This complementary indicator has no development, its production is complex and it is not relevant to the goal. Since target 7.1 is already covered by the prioritized global indicator 7.1.1 it is suggested to eliminate C-7.1b
8	8.3	P-8.3.1	Urban employed in sectors of low productivity of the labor market, by sex, age, income quintiles and ethnicity	P	Given the progress of the IAEG-SDGs and ILO recommendation, it is suggested to eliminate this indicator and include the global indicator 8.3.1 instead
13	13.3	C-13.3a	CO ₂ emissions by sector (economic activity)	C	This complementary indicator has no development, its production is complex and it is not relevant to the goal. Since goal 13.3 is already covered by the complementary indicator C-13.3d, it is suggested to eliminate C-13.3a
13	13.3	C-13.3c	Contribution of deforestation and burning fossil fuels to regional CO ₂ emissions	C	This complementary indicator has no development, its production is complex and it is not relevant to the goal. Since goal 13.3 is already covered by the complementary indicator C-13.3d, it is suggested to eliminate C-13.3c
14	14.1	C-14.1	Pollution levels (by coliform bacteria) on recreational beaches	C	This complementary indicator has no development and its production is complex. It is suggested to eliminate it. It will be put under consideration of the Group if the goal remains without a prioritized indicator or if the global indicator 14.1.1 (Tier III) is included instead

15	15.8	C-15.8b	Number of endemic species, by type, kingdom and danger of extinction	C	This complementary indicator (endemism) has no development, its production is complex and it is not relevant to the goal (exotic species). It is suggested to eliminate
17	17.19	C-17.19a	Percentage of the public budget that represents a) the NSO, b) the NSS, c) the NGI and d) the NGS	C	This complementary indicator is of complex production (breakdown of budgets for the NSS and for the NGS). Since goal 17.19 is already covered by the prioritized global indicator 17.19.1 it is suggested to eliminate C-17.19.a

After the presentation, the countries agreed to eliminate six of the eight proposed indicators and include 2 indicators from the global framework (8.3.1 and 14.1.1). Of the indicators included, indicator 14.1.1 is subject to reclassification to Tier II pending the submission of the methodology by its custody agency to the IAEG-SDGs as of September 30, 2019. Due to its regional relevance, it was requested to reconsider the elimination of indicator 17.19.a “Percentage of the public budget that represents a) the NSO, b) the NSS, c) the NGI and d) the NGS” and indicator P-3.7.1 “Unsatisfied needs in family planning”. It was decided that countries vote for the inclusion or exclusion of these indicators during the last day of the meeting.

Session I culminated in the afternoon with the completion of a **group exercise** that aimed to promote discussion among country delegates and representatives of the United Nations System regarding how the different aspects included in the Cape Town Action Plan are being addressed. This space served for the Group members to inform and dialogue about the activities that are currently underway both globally, regionally and nationally, to move towards consistent statistical monitoring at all scales.

Having completed the group dynamics, **SESSION 2: DISAGGREGATED DATA FOR THE SDGs: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE** started, which aimed to share and discuss among the different initiatives that are being developed to produce more and better disaggregated data, putting special attention to make visible the most vulnerable and lagging population groups. The presentations were given by the United Nations Statistics Division and the ECLAC Statistics Division.

The first intervention was in charge of Mr. Benjamin Rae, from the **United Nations Statistics Division**, who spoke about the work carried out by the **IAEG-SDGs Disaggregation Group**. As I explain, in 2016, a “working group” on data disaggregation was formed within the IAEG-SDGs. Since then, the group has worked in four lines of action:

- A detailed analysis of the disaggregation dimensions required by the goals, indicators and metadata of each indicator was performed.
- A report containing standards and classifications of disaggregation was written as a guide for future work.
- “Minimum disaggregation” were agreed for each indicator.
- Work was carried out that links the disaggregation requirements with the policy priorities in three areas: inclusive and pro-poor growth, minimum social protection systems and guarantees, and effective governance, including citizen participation and the use of available resources. The document presents recommendations for indicators or disaggregation centered on people in each of the three areas considered.

Finally, the representative of UNSD referred to the conclusions of the international workshop on data disaggregation that took place in January of this year in the Asia Pacific region, among which he highlighted:

- Identify ways to better integrate administrative data to report regarding disaggregation of the SDG indicators,
- Make better use of census and household surveys to obtain better data disaggregation,
- Use other techniques that allow a better disaggregation of the data, such as small areas estimation and the use of big-data,
- The development of a manual that addresses the production of disaggregated data for the SDGs. This manual is expected to serve as work material for National Statistical Systems.

Then, the floor was given to Ms. Alynn Sanchez, representative of the **Statistics Division of ECLAC**, who shared an ongoing work that is being developed by ECLAC that contrasts the **current demand for disaggregated information demanded by the 2030 Agenda**, with the results of the diagnosis of statistical capacities of the countries of the region, identifying areas of opportunity for the region.

Ms. Sanchez referred to the scope of the study and the complexity and magnitude involved in addressing the data disaggregation demanded by the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. As mentioned, 94 global framework indicators should be disaggregated by the eight dimensions stipulated in the agenda, but if all indicators are considered, the disaggregation dimensions reach 188. What the study is trying to understand is the state of the region to be able to respond to these demands, and for this the exhibitor presented some examples where the region is clearly lagging behind, but also showed cases in which the region has comparative advantages over the rest of the world. A critical point that was highlighted was the need to harmonize the different categories of disaggregation in the different dimensions that will finally allow a comparative regional analysis and the production of regional aggregates that account for the most vulnerable populations. The speaker finished her presentation by calling to rethink the diagnosis of capacities that the Technical Secretariat has been carrying out with the countries of the region, and to include in these surveys more detailed information on the dimensions and categories of disaggregation used by the countries.

Having completed the discussion coming from session 2, **SESSION 3: NATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND REGIONAL CHALLENGES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISAGGREGATED DATA** began. This session addressed different aspects of the disaggregation of statistical information that allows the identification of vulnerable population groups and contributes to the formulation of inclusive public policies, sharing good practices based on common challenges. The presentations were given by UNFPA and three countries in the region: Ecuador, Grenada and Mexico.

Mr. Pablo Salazar, representative of UNFPA, made a presentation of territorial disaggregations, exposing the relevance of the topic, presenting as a national experience the lifting of the 2011 Costa Rica Census, which has a range of minimum geographical units (UGM) that allow territorial breakdown. At the same time, he referred to the Population and Housing Censuses as a source of information for the production of the SDG indicators, highlighting the contribution that these represent as a fundamental source since they provide cartographic information, at the community, household and housing level. In turn, it allows links to other sources such as: administrative records, specialized surveys, geospatial information, among others. He also referred to the document "Census of the 2020 round: challenges to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development", a document that presents the recommendations of the countries on the potential of the

censuses of the 2020 round to measure SDG indicators and the Montevideo Consensus (proposal prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)). This document contains a review of the conceptual and operational definitions associated with 50 indicators whose possible source of measurement is censuses. He stressed that based on census information, the region has the possibility of establishing baselines and assessing by 2030 to what extent countries have achieved the goals assumed by both initiatives.

Mr. Andrés Albán of the **National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Ecuador**, presented the **“Plan to strengthen labor statistics 2018-2021”** that is being developed by INEC, and that includes within its strategic lines the generation and integration of sources of information. The representative of Ecuador referred in particular to the actions to improve the quality of information of the National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Under-Employment (ENEMDU), which went from being a quarterly frequency survey to a continuous survey. The accumulated ENEMDU has the same instruments of a monthly survey, but it increases the number of dwellings from which data are obtained, which makes it possible to read a phenomenon throughout the year. That implied the redistribution and accumulation of the sample, allowing a cumulative estimate and a more comprehensive reading of the country's labor market, reducing the sample error, reporting more accurately and providing less uncertainty in the results for decision making. On the other hand, the improvements have allowed the generation of new indicators that complement the short-term figures and the production of indicators with a higher level of disaggregation and therefore a better characterization of the population groups. As discussed, the next steps include the implementation of estimates of minor areas to obtain cantonal data and the linking of information from administrative records.

Next, Ms. Kenita Paul, from the **Central Statistical Office of Grenada**, shared her country's experience regarding the actions taken to have **disaggregated data from the official sources available**. The emphasis was on sharing the available statistical information with the participants of the meeting according to the traditional disaggregation dimensions and those specific to those necessary for public policies in Grenada. The results of available disaggregated data were presented in statistical tables for demographic, social and economic data. Finally, she highlighted the challenges to identify some of the fundamental disaggregation dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the need to advance on environmental issues and the availability of human and technological resources.

The first day culminated with the presentation of the experience of the **National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico**. The presentation was made by Ms. Andrea Fernández, who referred to the **progress of INEGI in the generation of disaggregated data at territorial level** and the work they are developing with state and local governments to increase the production of harmonized data to subnational scale. The speaker briefly reviewed the legal framework that regulates the generation of official statistical and geographic information in Mexico and the current national planning process that has redefined political priorities and thus the information priorities for development. In this regard, he mentioned that there is currently a process of alignment of the National Development Plan with the 2030 Agenda, which also includes the link with the sector programs and the state development plans and the definition of the relevant data disaggregation. In this regard, and in accordance with the institutional arrangement of Mexico for the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is up to INEGI to lead the work of linking and technical assistance for the alignment of the Sector and State agendas to the Agenda 2030. Thus, INEGI through the state CTE- supports the Monitoring and Instrumentation Bodies (OSI) by federation and local governments in the definition of indicators of utility in the sub-national scope for measuring the indicators of the Agenda 2030, promoting comparability between all states and incorporating particular

indicators of each state. Similarly, INEGI provides specific technical advice on the use of statistical and geographic information produced by INEGI and the system, as well as the specific information available for the SDG indicators and disseminates best international, national and other state practices to measure SDG indicators at the sub-national level.

As the speaker mentioned, there is a wide heterogeneity in the states of Mexico in terms of information needs, technical capabilities of human resources and in terms of the institutional environment to generate reliable indicators. That is why INEGI is taking the lead in defining a set of shared and comparable “basic” indicators in the sub-national sphere, in coordination with the states and in developing methodologies for the generation and updating of sub-national information. For this, INEGI is implementing three strategies:

1. Data cube to take advantage of land observations: data ready for analysis for the development of cross-sectional methodologies that take advantage of Earth's observations for the generation of SDG indicators at the national / sub-national level.
2. National Census and methodologies of small areas: economic (2019) and population and housing (2020), considering in the thematic opening useful elements for the generation of subnational data with methodologies of small areas.
3. Improvement of administrative records in the states, gathering best practices and providing technical assistance to implement them.

During the second day, and following the programmatic contents of the Agenda, SESSION 3 was continued: **NATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES IN THE PRODUCTION OF DISAGGREGATED DATA**. In the first instance, the experiences of UN-Women, Cuba, Colombia and CARICOM were presented. After a break, the experiences of UNICEF, Dominican Republic and Brazil were shared.

The first presentation was given by Mr. Gerald Mora of **UN-Women**, who emphasized the need to make greater efforts to **generate disaggregated data to measure inequalities according to sex**, understanding that gender equality is crucial to achieve 2030 Agenda goals and, if not achieved, the fulfillment of all sustainable development goals will be seriously compromised. As stated, 54 SDG indicators are gender sensitive and six of the SDGs do not have an official indicator to monitor progress between women and girls.

In terms of levels, to date 24% of the gender-specific indicators fall into the Tier I category, 44% in Tier II and 32% in Tier III, which reinforces the need to accelerate efforts to develop methodologies and produce data for gender equality. Moreover, it was mentioned that only 23% of the data available for gender indicators correspond to 2010 or later years, a figure that reaches 26% in the Latin American and Caribbean region. On the other hand, only 16% of gender indicators have two or more observations over time, a figure that increases by two percentage points for the Latin American and Caribbean region. This situation is especially serious in a world where large gender disparities persist and where women continue to experience difficulties accessing the labor market, suffer physical and sexual aggressions and many of them are still illiterate. According to Mr. Mora, women spend an average of three times more hours a day on unpaid care and domestic work than men, which reduces the time they can afford for paid work, education and recreation, and further reinforces socioeconomic disadvantages based on gender. The presentation culminated referring to some progress that has been made to encourage the visibility of gender inequality data, such as the development of a Gender Atlas with several countries in the region and by calling for progress in the production of better disaggregated data by integrating different sources of information, such as surveys, censuses and administrative records.

Then, we had the opportunity to know the work of the **National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) of Cuba**. The exhibition was in charge of Ms. Mercedes González who presented the **Information System of the Government of Cuba (Sigob)** integrated by the National Statistical System (NSS), and the Institutional Information Systems (IS) that interact to meet the information needs of the Government at all levels. She also referred to the national mechanism for the implementation of the SDGs and the role of the National Statistical Office in the follow-up, particularly to the objectives and tasks of the 2030 Agenda working group that was created within the ONEI to serve the growing demand for information from the development agenda.

Regarding the objectives of this group, the following were noted:

- It is responsible for the information pillar and should contribute to the analysis of the proposal of national indicators for compliance reports to international mechanisms.
- Studies and applies the methodologies defined for the indicators in order to provide relevant and comparable data at national and international level.
- Strengthen the country's statistical capabilities to have information available in response to the SDG indicators.
- Supports the country reports that reflect the progress of the SDGs, in coherence with the PNDES until 2030.
- Contributes, with the CGR, to the control of the information for the SDGs within the country, its support with the primary registries and compliance with the principles of the NSS.

Finally, Ms. González addressed future challenges, among which she mentioned: the identification of indicators for the calculation of the National IPM; modernization of economic statistics; georeferencing of statistics; completion of the Population and Housing Census in 2022; improvement of the SIEC; use of mobile devices (ICTs) in sociodemographic surveys; completion of a new Fertility Survey, and; the improvement of the methodology in the questionnaires of the annual surveys (Survey of the Economic Situation of Households -ESEH, National Occupation Survey -ENO and Survey of Self-Employed Workers -TCP).

Subsequently, the experience of the **National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia** was shared. The presentation was made by Ms. Karen Chavez, who focused on the way in which the **differential and intersectional approach in the production and dissemination of NSS statistics in Colombia** is being promoted, so that they can jointly analyze the situations in which different types of discrimination converge: ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, among others. She also referred to the activities that are being developed to improve disaggregation at the subnational level and culminated in presenting some good practices and challenges.

As she explained, the "differential approach" refers to the method of analysis: reading reality to make visible the forms of discrimination against groups considered different by a majority or by a hegemonic group. It also constitutes a guide for action: using this analysis to provide adequate attention and protection of the rights of these populations. For its part, the "intersectional approach" refers to an analysis tool that allows the identification of multiple vectors or population characteristics of oppression or privileges that interact and converge in social systems. As she pointed out, in order to promote these approaches in the production and dissemination of NSS statistics, a Differential and Intersectional Focus Group was formed within the DANE to improve the quality, quantity, financing and availability of disaggregated and inclusive data. The Group seeks to develop capacities to produce and use this data in accordance with international

standards and norms and under the auspices of the United Nations, which stipulate that all populations should be included in the data, those which should be disaggregated, whenever possible, to describe all populations accurately using all available sources. Additionally, the people in charge of data collection and statistics must do so with complete transparency and responsibility, improving the human and technical capacity to collect, analyze and use data, especially through adequate and sustainable financing. It is important to mention that the promotion of this approach in the statistical field has important implications for the statistical authority, in the sense of identifying existing representative information for these population groups and generating operations and indicators to measure their problems; make these population groups visible by presenting more detailed disaggregation in the products of external dissemination; devise alternative methodologies to achieve representativeness and availability of data from population minorities, and standardize concepts to guide the country in the inclusion of these population groups in their statistical operations.

Regarding the activities that are being developed to produce more and better indicators at the sub-national level, the speaker mentioned the strengthening of the statistical capacities of the territory, by carrying out a diagnosis, the development of tools and the elaboration of a road map. Among the tools she highlighted the use of administrative records, the construction of a geoportal, the analysis of new alternative sources of information and the promotion of methods for estimations in subgroups such as Bayesian projections and the use of neural networks.

Finally, regarding good practices, she mentioned some initiatives that are being carried out at the level of government institutions and with the agencies of the United Nations System operating in the country. Among the practices implemented at the government level, it is worth highlighting the joint work carried out with the Presidential Council for Women's Equity (CPEM) for the joint development of research projects and measurement of indicators prioritized by public policy within the framework of the Covenant on Equity for Women of the National Development Plan. Regarding the work with the United Nations agencies, it is worth mentioning the agreement with UNFPA, which addresses the measurement of the global indicators of the SDGs, the territorialization and dissemination of the 2030 Agenda and the production of indicators with a gender perspective, in addition to the agreement with UN-Women, which will allow studies related to care policy, the revision of the ENUT 2020-2021 questionnaire, the conceptual design of the Gender Atlas, the inclusion of the gender perspective in the Economic Census and the Review of the Political Culture Survey questionnaire.

After the presentation of Colombia, the representative of **Grenada** was given the floor, who referred to the **work of CARICOM in the definition of a prioritized list of indicators to follow up on the 2030 Agenda in the Caribbean**. Ms. Paul presented the results of a diagnosis of availability of information carried out with CARICOM member and associated countries (20 countries) in relation to the priority list of indicators for the subregion.

As background, it was noted that the set of prioritized indicators was defined through the Standing Committee of Statisticians of the Caribbean and its main subsidiary group, the CARICOM statistics advisory group, and that its definition responded to different criteria, including its link with the five-year CARICOM strategic plan, as well as the national development plans and the priorities of the member states. It was sought that the indicators also reflect the particular vulnerabilities of the CARICOM member states - such as those of small island developing States - and allow national, regional and international comparability.

According to the results, and the speaker, great challenges for the production of the SDG indicators prevail in the CARICOM countries. As an example, of the eight indicators prioritized by CARICOM to report with respect to SDG 1, only seven countries can produce four or more indicators, with countries that cannot account for any of them. Similarly, of the five prioritized indicators to account for SDG2, three countries cannot produce any. Especially critical is the situation to report the indicators of SDG10, SDG11, SDG15 and SDG16, where the number of countries that cannot account for the objective increases.

After the break, the work on disaggregation of UNICEF, Dominican Republic and Brazil was presented.

UNICEF's presentation was given by Mr. José Sierra, who presented the **disaggregated data to measure the situation of children and adolescents**. In this regard, he said that producing indicators of childhood and adolescence already presents the challenge of producing information disaggregated by age groups, to which other types of disaggregation should be added, such as different age groups within children (0-4, 5-17, 5-14), mothers, sex, territory, urban / rural, income quintile, ethnic group, functional disabilities, and immigration status, among others. As the speaker mentioned, UNICEF works with 50 indicators that have been identified as priorities for children within the global framework of the SDGs, for many of which UNICEF is a custody or co-custody agency. In all these indicators, attempts are made to disaggregate by age, gender, income, ethnicity and disability, in addition to capturing differences by geographic area and immigration status.

According to the diagnosis of capacities raised in the region, only 36% of these 50 indicators have good availability of information to be calculated according to the necessary disaggregation, which forces to continue advancing strongly in this area, integrating and using better way all available sources of information. Regarding household surveys, he pointed out that they have great potential and can be the basis of almost a third of all SDG indicators, 48% of which can be calculated using MICS. The MICS seek to estimate indicators in a disaggregated manner and present results that are useful for public policies. As reported, UNICEF has supported since 2010 the conduct of 34 MICS surveys in the region, concentrated in 19 countries. Additionally, UNICEF has contributed to the survey of six other household surveys in the countries. He also stressed that several countries in Latin America, such as Bolivia, Mexico, Colombia, and Ecuador, have turned the MICS into a regular survey, including its own modules focused on gathering relevant information for each of the nations. Despite the advantages of these surveys, Mr. Sierra finally pointed out that in order to improve disaggregation, it is necessary to consolidate monitoring systems that integrate different sources of information, including censuses, surveys and other non-traditional sources of information, strengthen vital statistics and administrative records and interconnect the different systems of administrative records.

Then the case of the **Dominican Republic** was presented. The presentation was in charge of Mr. Juan Arias who presented the **constitution and work dynamics of the mechanism of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the country**, focusing on the work of the Inter-institutional Committee of indicators headed by the **National Statistics Office**. This committee is also composed of technicians from the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, and at least one of the governing public entities. As mentioned, the functions of this committee are: to prepare a report on the Feasibility Assessment of the Measurement of the Indicators proposed at the national level; generate and keep updated the Single Matrix of Indicators, including its technical file and the institutional registration system that ensures the quality of the information generated; provide the subcommittees with statistical development plans, support sub-commissions in setting national targets and indicators that are not clarified or specified in the global proposal, propose a mapping of SDG Indicators, their baselines and their possible goals for each

Subcommittee; provide the corresponding official data to the Technical Secretariat for the preparation of the different monitoring reports, manage with the support of national coordination and Subcommittees the collection of data from the sources identified as the most appropriate for each institution, and any other required by the Commission and the Subcommittees for the development of their work plans, related to the technical expertise of the members of the Committee.

Among the activities already developed by the Committee, the delegate of the Dominican Republic mentioned the realization of a national diagnosis of sources for the SDG 2018-2019 that included the lifting of territorial disaggregation according to political-administrative levels of each operation. A unique matrix of indicators with source identification was generated. The results showed that there is a large number of statistical operations that are representative at the provincial level, a figure that decreases dramatically when trying to address smaller territorial subdivisions such as municipalities. On the other hand, if the disaggregation dimensions are considered, 47% of the statistical operations allow the disaggregation by sex, but there are still limitations to obtain disaggregation by disability and by age groups. To address these challenges, it has been stipulated within the strategic axes of the Statistical Development Plan to improve the disaggregation of indicators by gender, territory, disability and other socio-demographic variables. Additionally, normative and methodological manuals have been developed, training activities have been promoted in the collection and processing of statistical data.

Subsequently, Mr. Leonardo Athias, on behalf of the **IBGE**, presented the situation in **Brazil**. He referred to the mandate of the IBGE, **the work on disaggregation**, presented the Platform for dissemination of the SDG indicators of Brazil and presented some challenges and prospects for future work.

As he explained, in 2016 the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals was set up in Brazil, responsible for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the country and mandated by the IBGE and the IPEA to form the Permanent Advisory Technical Committee. Under this function, the IBGE carried out a detailed diagnosis of the production capacity of the indicators and their disaggregation, and as of March 2019 the results show that Brazil can produce 66 indicators of the global framework, 37 of them with different levels of disaggregation. 33% of the indicators can be disaggregated by geographic area, while only 2% can be disaggregated by disability or educational level.

For the dissemination of these indicators Brazil implemented in 2018 a system of online information (<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>) that takes advantage of existing technologies, allows data interoperability, integrates metadata and offers access to data. In this portal you can consult and visualize all the indicators available for Brazil, with a description of all the dimensions and categories of disaggregation. It is also possible to access maps that present information according to different territorial subdivisions, also making available a geographical analysis tool.

Finally, Mr. Athias presented the IBGE governance structure project for the 2030 Agenda, which considers one coordinator from IBGE for each of the 17 SDGs, along with member from other official data producers (ministries, agencies, etc.). Inside IBGE there is as well a support team to help data production, platform maintenance, and dissemination efforts. Beyond the governance structure, it was pointed out that various meetings have been organized with the information producers at the national level, in order to discuss the global SDG indicators, design action plans to produce the indicators and nurture the online platform. These meetings have had a high call and have been especially relevant to promote statistical culture and create inter-institutional collaboration agreements.

SESSION 4 had as its original objective the realization of a group dynamic where countries could discuss, together with the agencies, about strategies that allow progress towards obtaining disaggregated data in different aspects. However, it was decided to have a more open discussion about the topics presented so far.

The results obtained in this session are summarized and resumed in the conclusions of this report.

Before the end of the second day of work, and according to the original planning of the meeting, **SESSION 5: STRATEGIC GUIDELINES TOWARDS THE SCA** began. This session aimed to discuss some lines of work for the Coordination Group for the biennium 2020-2021.

In this section, some proposals were presented to outline the Group's next actions related to the 2020-2021 biennium. In this regard, the initial initiatives proposed in the Group Terms of Reference related to the diagnosis of statistical capacities for the 2030 Agenda, the inclusion of the results of the 2020 revision of the global SDG indicators, strategies and horizontal and sector cooperation plans will be resumed, as well synergies with the developments of the IAEG-SDGs and its working groups, and the Cape Town Action Plan of the HLG.

UNFPA (on behalf of the UN agencies) and **ECLAC** presented the results of an **information gathering exercise on cooperation activities within the scope of the 2030 Agenda** developed during 2018 by the agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations system in the region, currently under review. The intervention was in charge of Mr. Pablo Salazar on behalf of UNFPA, and Ms. Pauline Stockins on behalf of the Statistics Division of ECLAC. As stated, the work aimed to facilitate the articulation of the actions carried out by the United Nations agencies, funds and programs with the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), support cooperation processes between the countries of the region for capacity building for the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda, harmonize the technical assistance provided to LAC countries to strengthen the national statistical capabilities required for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, support in the process of building regional capacities for the full disaggregation of the indicators, in accordance with the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and especially of goal 17.18.

As explained above, the following eleven organizations of the United Nations System participated in the initial exercise: UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, UN-Environment, UNESCO, ILO, UNODC, PAHO, FAO, UNDP and ECLAC, but they have already started conversations with other organizations operating at regional level, both within the United Nations System and outside it, to be part of this initiative (Paris21, IDB, UNSDDR).

The exercise was organized around three elements:

1. Lines of action that each agency, fund, program or commission performs on the 232 global SDG indicators and, if applicable, on the 34 complementary or proxy indicators proposed in the first prioritized set of the regional framework.
2. Support that is being provided to national statistical operations or other forms of information gathering and / or data collection. For this section, the support provided to countries in 19 types of statistical operations for two time periods (2017-2019) (2020-2022) was considered.
3. Actions implemented to support capacity building to increase the availability of quality, timely, reliable data, and strengthen statistical institutionalization and coordination of national statistical

systems, including review of legal frameworks and support in the formulation of national statistical plans.

The main results of this first survey were presented in the document to the Forum in April 2019, and the survey instrument is currently under review to extend it to more regional organizations.

The presentation culminated by calling on countries to give their opinions on other topics of interest that could be integrated, including missing agencies, periodicity of updating information and validation forms in the countries between the Agencies and the National Office of Statistics.

During the last day of the meeting, **SESSION 5** was continued. There was an initial presentation by the Technical Secretariat of the Group that gave rise to the discussion about the short- and medium-term vision regarding the activities of the SCG for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The presentation was made by Mr. Daniel Taccari of the **ECLAC Statistics Division**, who summarized the activities carried out by the group in the recent period and then focused on possible approaches to address the work of the group over the next two years, taking into account the discussions held during the previous two days. Among the possible lines of work, the following were highlighted:

1. Review and update of the diagnosis of national capacities for the production of the SDG indicators;
2. Implementation of a mechanism to improve communication and interaction between representatives and representatives in the IAEG-SDGs and HLG-PCCB groups;
3. Joint review of proposals to be considered in the 2020 revision;
4. Development of a cooperation and technical assistance strategy to address prioritized indicators that are not produced at national level;
5. Review of the contents of the SDG Statistical portal developed by the Technical Secretariat;
6. Development of comparable harmonized metrics to measure the progress of countries and the region in achieving the goals.

The conversation revolved around recommendations for joint activities and the delineation of the Group's Work Program for the next biennium. After the presentation, the dialogue between the countries was opened to agree on future joint activities, to outline the Group's Work Program for the next biennium. Regarding the possible lines of work, the countries agreed on the following:

1. The **review and update of the diagnosis of national capacities for the production of the SDG indicators** should be carried out thoroughly once the extended 2020 review is completed and the indicators that will constitute the global indicator framework have been defined. It was requested that the instrument to be applied follow the line of the diagnosis made by ECLAC in 2016 and already adopted by several countries in the region, and that the survey consider the dimensions and categories of disaggregation that were worked on globally. The Secretariat also agreed that while the extended 2020 review is being carried out again, the idea is to maintain the update at the Objective level to inform the LAC Countries Forum on Sustainable Development on an annual basis.
2. The need to develop protocols that strengthen communication between representatives and represented countries in the IAEG-SDGs and HLG-PCCB groups was highlighted and affirmed, and that the agreements agreed upon at the global level be informed to the regional level. **ECLAC was requested to support the communication and governance of the work and progress between the representatives of the IAEG-SDGs and HLG-PCCB and the countries of the region in its role as**

technical Secretariat. It was further agreed to increase the frequency with which the group meets through quarterly virtual meetings or ad-hoc meetings to specific demands arising from the work of the IAEG-SDGs or the HLG-PCCB on a global scale.

3. To improve communication and due to the high turnover of NSOs, ECLAC was also requested to keep an **updated list of SDG focal points in the countries**. It was suggested that the regional SDG portal could be an adequate tool to access this list.
4. The countries agreed on the importance of acting as a block in the global instances. While the representative of Ecuador raised on the other hand the concern of how to **link the prioritization of regional work issues, with the activities and decisions that are being taken in global groups**, for example, in addressing the issues of cooperation and financing that the HLG-PCCB is working, to make regional discussions a contribution to the global dialogue. The representative of Colombia reaffirmed that the representatives of the IAEG-SDGs and HLG-PCCB must commit themselves and strive to generate a two-way communication, channel the positions of the countries, and transmit it in global spaces. In this sense, the SCG must integrate and communicate effectively the discussions and advances of both groups.
5. Regarding the list of prioritized indicators for the region, the group agreed to maintain indicator C-17.19.a “Percentage of the public budget that represents a) the NSO, b) the NSS, c) the NGI and d) the NGS” and indicator P-3.7.1 “Unsatisfied needs in family planning”. The INEC of Ecuador will be in charge of proposing the methodology for the calculation of indicator C-17.19a and UNFPA will be responsible for developing the metadata for indicator C-3.7.1. The secretariat mentioned that for now this set of prioritized indicators will be used by the Secretariat to build regional profiles by target that will be publicly available on the SDG regional portal. A review on of the consolidated list is also foreseen after the completion of the expanded 2020 global exam, a process that should be worked with all the countries of the group. It was mentioned again that this list was not binding, although there are already countries that have included these indicators in their national monitoring frameworks for the 2030 Agenda.
6. The members of the SCG offered to carry out a **review of the contents of the regional SDG statistical portal** in the contents referred to the national card of the statistical institutional of the 2030 Agenda and the national profiles based on the national indicators. The review of the country files contained in the portal will contribute to the verification that national advances are included in it.
7. There was consensus among the countries that the **exercise of lifting cooperation activities** developed by the UN agencies and ECLAC is a tool that would allow to define cooperation and technical assistance strategies in a coordinated manner at national level. They suggested that this information has to be available on the regional SDG portal and that it has a permanent update.
8. Regarding the dissemination of information, the members of the Coordination Group agreed in the importance of establishing a classification of users, differentiating potential, general and specialized users, and suggested incorporating information visualization elements that are friendly to less advanced users, as a way to also include other actors such as civil society and the general public. The importance of generating interactive spaces where communities in practice can be implemented was also mentioned. Along these lines, the Technical Secretariat recalled the availability of these resources in the SCA Knowledge Transmission Network.
9. The representative of UNFPA invited the group to reflect on **how the group's activities could be linked strategically with the other activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (SCA/ ECLAC)**, considering the current restructuring of the working groups of the SCA. As

an example, he suggested to work on two strategic lines that were led by the group, but whose work was extensive to other countries in the region. He also raised the possibility of addressing some issues through communities of practice, such as, for example, the means of implementation. In this regard, the SDG portal could be useful to support this type of work, but spaces that allow higher levels of interaction between users would be required. Subsequently, the Secretariat suggested that in order to improve the relationship with SCA, it would be desirable that a country member of the SCG serve as a bridge between it and the SCA Executive Committee to raise this concern. Given the current constitution of the Committee, Mexico would be a country that could assume that role.

10. The representative of Colombia reaffirms that part of the objectives of the Statistical Coordination Group should be to support cross-cutting tasks to enhance the work that is being done from the SDGs and that it is seen for the NSOs as an information overload if not highlight that efforts, inter-institutional, regional coordination are actions that can produce economies of scale for other actions of statistical operations.
11. Regarding issues relevant to the region, the UNFPA representative reinforces the importance of proposing from the SCG to the SCA line of relevant SDG issues at the regional level, mentioning territorial disaggregation as a cross-cutting issue; in turn, the representative of Mexico highlights the importance of generating communities of practice of cross-cutting issues where decisions are made on issues relevant to the agenda at the regional level, putting on the table cross-cutting issues such as: methodologies for estimating small areas and using remote perception to obtain disaggregated data.
12. Regarding the **strategy of cooperation and technical assistance**, the Secretariat mentioned that it would be feasible to address this issue from the exercise of cooperation actions in which the agencies are working together with ECLAC, and emphasizing the work to be done on the weaknesses to calculate the prioritized set of indicators for the region in conjunction with the agencies at regional and global level.
13. The SCG requests ECLAC as the Technical Secretariat to communicate the new SCA working groups once they have been defined for the 2020-2021 biennium, in order to identify possible synergies and gaps that could be addressed within the framework of the SCA. The emphasis of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in leaving no one behind and particularly addressing the most vulnerable presents both challenges and opportunities for the statistical community. The disaggregation of data is essential to understand whether the fruits of development are benefiting the full spectrum of society, including the most vulnerable. However, achieving a production of data sufficiently disaggregated by various characteristics of the population and by various geographical scales represents a challenge for national statistical systems. On the other hand, it is also an impulse to apply innovative statistical methodologies and to advance on the use of existing data sources, and thus to respond to the enormous challenges of increasing demand for detailed information.
14. The delegate of Brazil proposed to address within the lines of work, measuring progress towards the goals, reviewing the work done by ESCAP regarding this issue. The UNSD representative subsequently stated that UNSD is working on measuring the goals and expects that it will be approached promptly by the IAEG-SDGs. The representative of ECLAC also commented that before working on this issue it would be necessary first to review the currently existing proposals,

and as far as possible to move forward together as a United Nations System so as not to deliver conflicting messages in relation to the progress in the achievement of the goals.

The workshop culminated in **SESSION 6: CONCLUSIONS AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING** in which it was agreed that the technical Secretariat will send the meeting report to the participants and prepare the report of the Coordination Group to be presented to the SCA. The countries also requested the Technical Secretariat to present the respective report and the proposed activities for the next biennium during the X meeting of the Conference in November 2019.

ANEX

Meeting agenda

Tuesday, September 3

8:30 – 09:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants registration
09:00 – 09:30 OPENING OF THE MEETING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening and welcome words/ ECLAC/ INEC/ UN (10 min) Meeting objectives / ECLAC (10 min) Participants presentation round (10 min)
09:30 – 11:00 SESSION 1 SDG STATISTICS IN PROGRESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advances and activities carried out by the IAEG/ Colombia (20 min) Advances and activities carried out by the HLG-PCCB/ Ecuador (20 min) Advances and activities carried out by UNSD related to 2020 Review (20 min) Advances and activities carried out by ECLAC (20 min)
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 13:00 SESSION 1 (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advances and activities carried out by UN System in the region/ UNFPA (20 min) Results of the review of the methodological sheets for the prioritized SDG indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean (20 min) Discussion
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 15:30 SESSION 1 (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing activities in the countries (space to report on the ongoing activities in relation to the statistical monitoring of the SDGs – 60 min) Discussion
15:30 – 16:00 SESSION 2 DISAGGREGATED DATA FOR THE SDGS: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SCALE INITIATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global SDG indicators framework and data disaggregation / UNSD (30 min) Diagnosis of national statistical capacities for the production of disaggregated SDG indicators at national level / ECLAC (30 min) Discussion
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break

<p>16:30 – 17:30 SESSION 3 DATA DISAGGREGATED FOR THE SDGs: NATIONAL / SUB- NATIONAL / LEVEL INITIATIVES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data disaggregated at territorial level / UNFPA (20 min) ▪ National case: Ecuador (20 min) ▪ National case: Grenada (20 min) ▪ National case: Mexico (20 min) ▪ Discussion
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Wednesday, September 4

<p>09:30 – 11:00 SESSION 3 (cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated data to measure gender inequalities / UN-Women (20 min) ▪ National case: Cuba (20 min) ▪ National case: Colombia (20 min) ▪ Activities carried out by CARICOM regarding the disaggregation of data for the SDGs / Caribbean country (20 min) ▪ Discussion
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11:00 – 11:30	Coffee break
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<p>11:30 – 13:00 SESSION 3 (cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated data to measure the situation of children and adolescents / UNICEF (20 min) ▪ National case: Dominican Republic (20 min) ▪ National case: Brazil (20 min) ▪ Discussion and presentation of group dynamics for the next session
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13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
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<p>14:30 – 16:00 SESSION 4 GROUP WORK: HOW TO ADVANCE TO BETTER DISAGGREGATED DATA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participants will be divided into three groups to discuss with the agencies about strategies that allow progress towards obtaining disaggregated data in different aspects (1 hour of discussion) ▪ Presentation of the results of the group work and discussion (30 min)
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16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break
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<p>16:30 – 17:30 SESSION 5 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES TOWARDS SCA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation activities: collecting information exercise / UNFPA-ECLAC (30 min) ▪ Discussion
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Thursday, September 5

09:30 – 11:00 SESSION 5 (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short- and medium-term vision regarding the activities of the SCG for the 2030 Agenda in LAC / ECLAC (20 min) ▪ Recommendations for future activities / All participants (30 min) ▪ Preliminary definition of the Work Program for the next biennium / Plenary (30 min)
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 13:00 SESSION 6 CONCLUSIONS AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conclusions of the previous session ▪ Strategy for submitting the proposal to the SCA ▪ Closing words / ECLAC/ INEC/ UN

List of participants

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Second face-to-face meeting of the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean:
Disaggregated data for regional follow-up of the SDGs

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