


**UN WOMEN**  
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women

**MONITORING THE SDGS FROM  
GENDER PERSPECTIVE:  
OPPORTUNITIES AND  
CHALLENGES**

High Level Stakeholders Meeting for  
Gender Statistics  
31 March 2016, Kampala

- Declaration: *Realizing GE & EWG will make a crucial contribution to progress*
- Goal 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”: 9 targets, addressing multiple concerns (e.g. 5.1; 5.2, 5.3, 5.a, 5.c)
- A quarter of Targets explicitly or implicitly addressing GE & EWG
- Strong emphasis on disaggregation, including by sex and other relevant characteristics to capture intersecting inequalities (TG 17.18; para 74.g)

NOTE: reference to TG 17.18 which is Target 17.18 which states the following:  
“By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts”

 <b>Agreed list of indicators by the UN Statistical Commission</b>			
Goals	# of Targets	# of indicators	# of gender related indicators
1	7	9	6
2	8	14	1
3	13	26	6
4	10	11	8
5	9	14	14
6	8	11	0
7	5	6	0
8	12	17	7
9	8	12	0
10	10	11	1
11	10	15	3
12	11	13	0
13	5	7	1
14	10	10	0
15	12	14	0
16	12	23	6
17	19	25	0
<b>Sum</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>230*</b>	<b>53</b>

NOTE: there are 230 unique indicators in the Agree list, in the table there is a reference to 238 but some of these overall and thus the count of 230 is being used by UNSD, UN WOMEN, etc.

**So to sum, We have 230 unique indicators in the list agreed by the Statistical Commission a few weeks ago.**

Of the 230 indicators agreed, many are ambitions, no data for many countries, IAEG, wanted to go beyond currently available data, to speak to the SDG target.

From the Uganda 82 list, work at global level will be central at building capacity of local level. Need to build capacity at national level, supporting national statistical system. Want Uganda to be aspirational.

Need to identify indicators that matter for Uganda, but need indicators that can be monitored at global monitoring. Key word is: Balance. Not forgetting that Uganda needs to be visible when global monitoring and reporting are taking place. Data is powerful to keep track of progress.

- Gender sensitive 2030 Agenda: >50 SDGs indicators (or 23 per cent of total) are related to gender equality
- Adequate monitoring implementation of SDGs is of critical importance; will determine whether policy efforts are channeled adequately and SDGs are achieved or missed
- Monitoring of gender targets is particularly important to ensure that women and girls are contributing to and benefitting from implementation efforts



### Significant progress at global level on gender statistics

Many new tools to draw from, including:

- Minimum set of 52 gender indicators & its adaptations in most regions @ <http://genderstats.un.org/>
- Core set of 9 Violence Against Women (VAW) indicators
- Technical resources: guidelines on gender statistics (UNECE/World Bank, UNSD); VAW data (UNSD); gender analysis of census (UNFPA, UN Women); Gender data navigator (World Bank); gender and STEM (UNESCO, UN Women) etc.
- Innovative programmes & initiatives (e.g. DATA2X, EDGE, SAGA) etc.
- But significant challenges to monitor the SDGs...

Other initiatives that are happening in parallel with SDGs framework and that aim at providing and building capacity on new areas of gender and statistics.


Another platform Interagency Expert Group on Gender and Statistics: developed list of indicators. Overlap with indicators but not 100% with SDGs. To demonstrate previous work.

Core set of 9 VAW indicators includes eg: economic violence. Physical violence.

STEM (Science Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).

EDGE (Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Joint Programme, launched in Uganda)

Aspirations indicators. Outside of minimum

 <b>Outcomes of IAEG-SDGs – agreed indicators (Goal 5)</b>	
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical or psychological sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence
5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18
5.3.2	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group
5.4	Percentage of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work by sex, age group and location
5.5.1	Proportion of women in national parliaments and local governments
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a.1	(a) Percentage of people with secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural workers), by sex; and (b) Percentage share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land” by type of tenure
5.a.2	Number (%) of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women’s equal rights to land ownership and control
5.b	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c	Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment

2-3 weeks ago the Statistical Commission met and agreed on these indicators. The list were agreed but with many caveats.

Indicators where there new areas to develop methodology is the focus of this week’s global meeting: the next steps, IAEG is working on Tier 3 indicators. (Tier III: Are indicators for which international standards need still to be developed and not regularly produced by countries).

Its important to note, that there is likely to be a few tweaks to this final list, during the Statistical Commission meeting in Mexico this week, particularly around the Tier 3 indicators.

There is a Provisional proposal for all the Tiers and custodian agency(ies) for all 230 unique indicators. This document is being discussed now at 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of IAEG-SDGs in Mexico. For instance, from the above list, UN Women has been tagged as sole or joint lead (custodian agency) for the following 8 indicators: 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.4.1; 5.5.1; 5.a.1; 5.a.2; 5.c.1. We will be involved and supporting a greater number of indicators, but for those above we’ll have direct responsibility.

UN Women in HQ has begun developing metadata for 8 indicators among the 14 listed above. We have a draft document that presents the metadata proposal for the Tier III indicators under SDG5, specifically, for indicators 5.1.1; 5.5.1; and 5.c.1. Future versions of this document will have metadata for all SDG5 indicators. For now, this document focuses on the process we have plan to support the technical development of SDG5 Tier III indicators for which UN Women has a leading role.

### Tier I indicators (for most countries can be monitored now)

- 5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18
- 5.3.2: Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group
- 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

### Tier II indicators (capacity to monitor lacking in large number of countries)

- 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical or psychological sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group
- 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence
- 5.4.1: Percentage of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work by sex, age group and location
- 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
- 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

**This slides show that while we have 14 indicators under SDG5, (including areas not prioritized before, i.e. in the MDGs), in reality only 3 of these are ready to go. Our ability to truly monitor progress in achieving SDG5 is compromised unless we prioritize improvements in the production and use of gender statistics.**

The reality. Not much baselines. Data limitations are significant. Advocate for aspirational. How to make it happen, this is the debate that is taking place in many countries. Buidlign capacities

**Tier I. Indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition and regularly produced by countries.**

**Tier II. Indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition, but not yet regularly produced by countries.**



**Tier III indicators (require methodological development)**

- 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- 5.5.1: Proportion of women in national parliaments and local governments
- 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
- 5.a.1: (a) Percentage of people with secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural workers), by sex; and (b) Percentage share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land” by type of tenure
- 5.a.2: Number (%) of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women’s equal rights to land ownership and control
- 5.c.1: Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment

**Tier III. Indicators for which international standards need still to be developed and not regularly produced by countries.**

**Our ability to truly monitor progress in achieving SDG5 is compromised unless we prioritize improvements in the production and use of gender statistics.**

1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex
3.1.1	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate
4.1.1	Proportion of children/young people (i) in Grade 2/3, (ii) at the end of primary and (iii) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least minimum proficiency in math and reading by sex
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, wealth quintile, disability status, indigenous people and conflict-affected)
8.3.1	Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age group and persons with disabilities
11.7.2	Proportion of people victims of physical and sexual harassment by sex, disability and location
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex

**Tier I indicators (for most countries can be monitored now)**

- > 3.1.1: Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
- > 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate

**Tier II indicators (capacity to monitor lacking in large number of countries)**

- > 4.1.1: Proportion of children/young people (i) in Grade 2/3, (ii) at the end of primary and (iii) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least minimum proficiency in math and reading by sex
- > 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, wealth quintile, disability status, indigenous people and conflict-affected)
- > 8.3.1: Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
- > 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age group and persons with disabilities
- > 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex

***Background info on the meaning of the tiers:***

**Tier I. Indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition and regularly produced by countries.**

**Tier II. Indicators conceptually clear, with an agreed international definition, but not yet regularly produced by countries.**

**Tier III. Indicators for which international standards need still to be developed and not regularly produced by countries.**

**Tier III indicators (require methodological development)**

- 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex
- 11.7.2: Proportion of people victims of physical and sexual harassment by sex, disability and location

The reality with respect to gaps in gender statistics is evident and problematic for effectively monitoring SDG5 but across other goals/targets....

- Important areas are excluded in SDGs due to lack of standards and measures (e.g. norms and stereotypes, collective action, gender and the environment, etc.)
- Measurement of gender and intersecting inequalities needs to be prioritized but questions about how


- 40% of countries regularly produce data on violence against women data and time use
- 37% produce data on women in informal employment
- **New areas where standards need to be developed (e.g. Target 5.1 (eliminating all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex))**

**Three inter-related Global challenges:**

1. Lack of **coordination**, weak policy space and legal and financial environment at national level
2. **Technical** challenges within National Statistical Systems that limit production of gender statistics
3. Lack of access to data and limited capacity on the part of policymakers and other users to analyse data to inform policies

1. Build supportive and **well-coordinated** policy environment to ensure gender-responsive monitoring of the SDGs
2. Produce **quality, comparable and regular** gender statistics to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments
3. Make gender statistics **accessible** to all users so that they can be analysed to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes, and promote accountability

UN Women response to the challenges and opportunities mentioned above.

 **Planned activities to support SDGs monitoring**

- **Promote supportive policy environment** for gender statistics (e.g. needs analysis conducted; high level dialogues with key government agencies, CSOs and government Ministries; supporting localization of SDGs)
- **Improve production** of gender statistics (e.g. produce Tier I, II and III indicators in the minimum set and SDGs; gender analysis of surveys, census etc.)
- **Linking data to policy** (e.g. enhancing partner capacity to disseminate and use data to inform policy and programmes)

**Presented a concept note for DFID on support to UBOS to advance the data revolution in line with the Sustainable Development Goals**

Regular gender statistics

- o strengthen Technical capacity of UBOS to collect, compile, produce Tier I, II and III indicators in the minimum set and SDGs;
  - o Gender analysis of sex disaggregated information within the national surveys; 2014 National Housing and Population census data
  - o High Level consultation with UBOS to map GE statistical needs and technical capacities
    - o a. Gender Advisory Committee
    - o c. Gender Statistics Sub-committee:
    - o d. High Level Meeting for Heads of PSs, Departments, Accounting officers
  - o Design a plan of action for producing the gender monograph on population and housing mainstreaming gender in NSDS, SIGI
  - o Produce and publish gender monographs and statistical abstracts
- Supportive policy environment for gender responsive statistics
- o Conducting a National Gender statistics assessment for gender sensitive indicators
  - o high level dialogues on gender-related SDG targets and indicators with key government agencies, CSOs and government Ministries



o Supporting the localization of the SDG gender targets and indicators in national monitoring mechanisms and statistical systems

Support for evidence based planning, programming and policy implementation for policy: Linking data to policy

Enhancing partner capacity to collect, analyze disseminate and utilize gender disaggregated data to inform policy, planning, design and monitoring.

Strengthening capacity of government, CSOs and other actors to use, analyse and demand gender statistics to inform decision-making strengthened.

Building technical capacity to collect and analyse gender statistics while ensuring alignment with SDGs

- **March 29-1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016: 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the IAEG-SDGs** taking place now in Mexico City (a large portion of the discussion will be on development of Tier III indicators)
- **May 25-26, 2016: 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the High-Level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** (this group will be responsible for developing a plan to address existing capacity gaps within national statistical systems)
- **A joint subgroup of IAEG-SDG and HLG members** has been established. The group is tasked with drafting a note on immediate statistical capacity-building priorities for the implementation of global SDG indicator.

### Some suggested talking points:

With the global indicators framework agreed, the challenge now is to ensure that there is a process in place to: **develop methodologies where none currently exist (Tier III indicators); build capacity at the national level where data collection is limited (Tier II and in some cases Tier I indicators) and establish bridges between the statistical community and the end users such that the data produced is used to inform policies and programmes.**

At the global level work is underway through the creation of the various entities listed above: e.g. the IAEG-SDGs, HLG for partnership, coordination and capacity building, etc – national actors need to be ready to engage with these processes, localize the global indicators framework through identification of new areas/indicators that are priorities in the national context but don't shy away from the challenge of developing strategies and capacity for monitoring the Tier II and Tier III indicators in the global monitoring framework.

Gender statistics are rarely prioritized in data collection and the resources devoted to

them, both at the national and international level, remain grossly inadequate. Adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs offers an opportunity to shift this reality – catalyzing on the demand for more and better production of gender statistics and delivering as never before by prioritizing production of gender statistics at all levels.

Finally background on the HLG see here: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/BG-2016-3-update-high-level-group-for-partnership-E.pdf>