



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



**Making Every Woman and Girl Count:
Supporting the monitoring and
implementation of the SDGs through better
production and use of gender statistics**

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SDGs

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



CEDAW

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN



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Strong Normative
Framework for the
SDGs

Achieve substantive
equality



Challenge ahead is twofold:

SDG 5

Across Agenda 2030

230 indicators of which 53 make specific reference to women and girls (23%)

20+ are relevant even without specific reference

110 are disaggregated by sex.

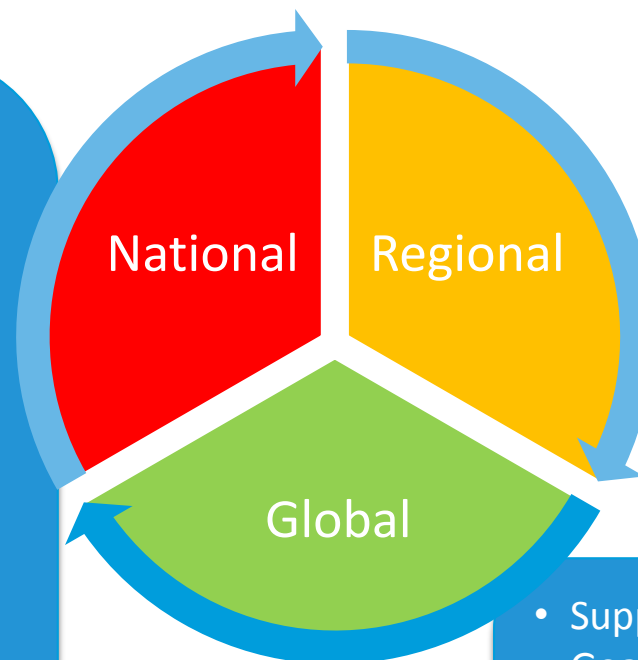


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Implementation of the Gender Statistics FPI at the national, regional and global levels

- Support country level assessments of policies and practices governing the production of gender statistics.
- Provide technical support to and capacity building of national statistical offices to produce gender statistics, including gender-related SDGs indicators.
- Support information Exchange platforms, including user-producer dialogues on gender statistics and the SDGs.

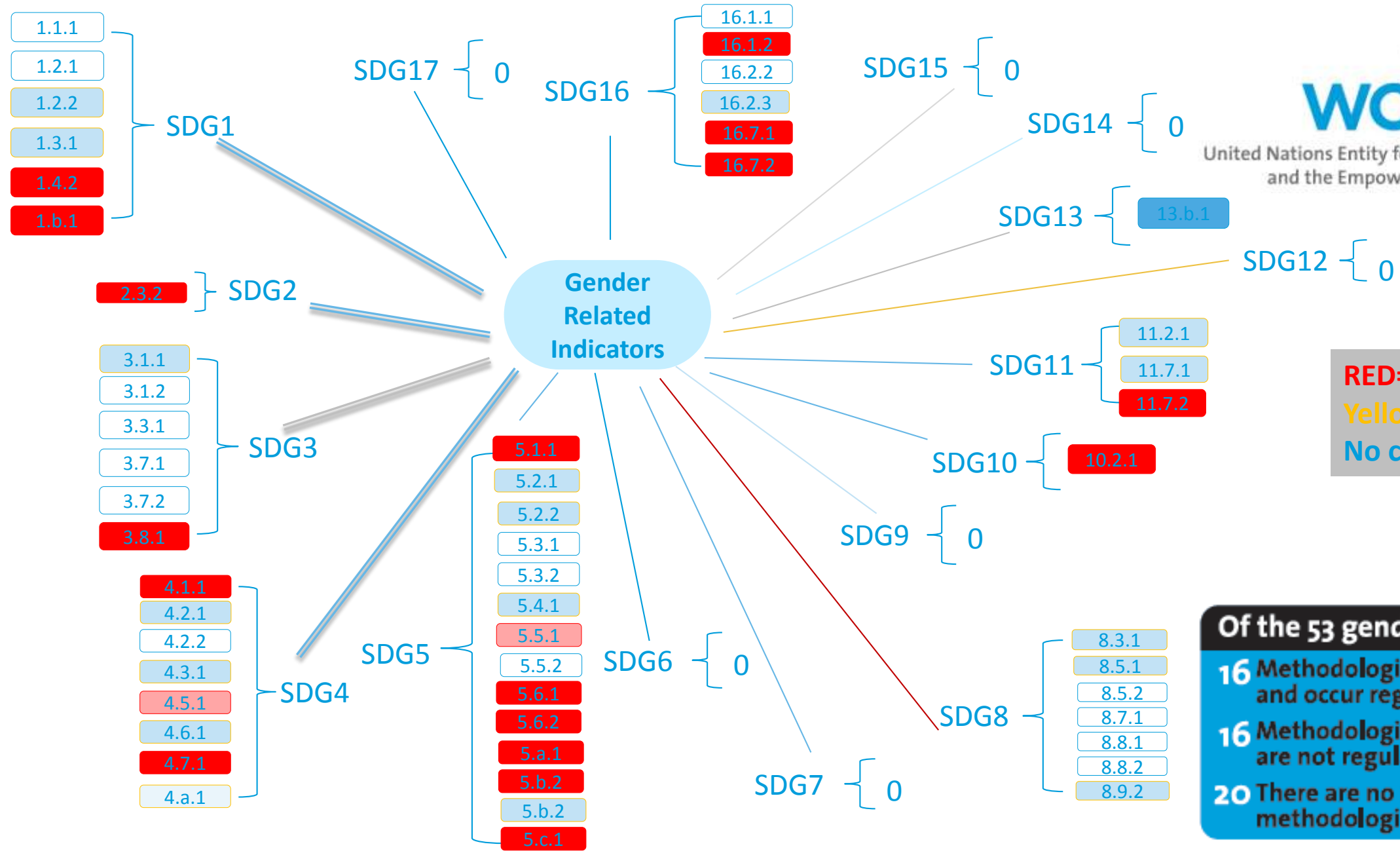


- Promote south-south cooperation and sharing of best practices.
- Facilitate regional partnerships to support work on gender statistics

- Support global monitoring of SDG gender-related Goals and Targets.
- Synthesize and disseminate lessons learned from FPI national and regional activities.
- Improve the quality and comparability of gender statistics, including in areas where global standards do not exist (Tier III indicators)SDGS



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RED=Tier III
Yellow=Tier II
No color=Tier I

Of the 53 gender indicators

- 16** Methodologies exist and occur regularly
- 16** Methodologies exist, but are not regularly produced
- 20** There are no measurement methodologies

UN Women as Custodian

1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15- 49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
16.7.1	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

UN Women as Involved Agency

5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

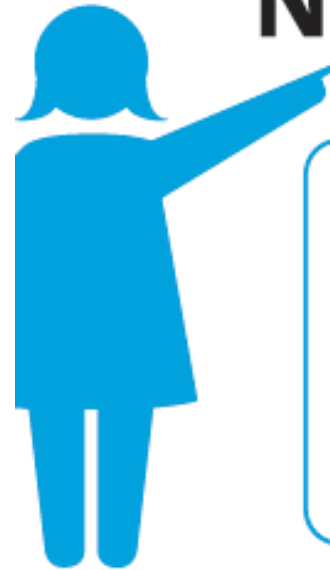
Data Disaggregation



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‘Reaching the furthest behind first’...

- In order to measure progress detailed information is needed about the most vulnerable.
- Profiles of the ‘left behind’... who is being excluded?



NO ONE LEFT BEHIND!

Go beyond the aggregate data

OTHER VARIABLES OF INTEREST

- Marital status
- Mother's education
- Presence of children
- Other disaggregated data

Data is required at the individual level, NOT by household

The household as a single unit – No intra-household measurements

Collecting asset ownership data at the individual level is a critical area on gender gaps and enables a better understanding of poverty traps (EDGE project)

Statistics Capacities for monitoring SDG 5

Preliminary results survey of 12 countries Gender Statistics- revealed the unequal statistical capacity for this purpose:

67% of countries have laws that require disaggregation by sex and / or produce gender statistics

75% of NSOs have technical autonomy

50% of NSOs have a formal or de facto gender unit

100% of the countries have the indicator 5.5.1 (national governments) (T1)

In order to monitor SDG 5 (baseline), Costa Rica has 13 different instruments (surveys, censuses, administrative records), while Jamaica has 2 (surveys)

The main needs of the countries are financial resources and technical assistance

Challenges for comparability of SDG 5 indicators: Periodicity and geographic disaggregation

Figure 10. Percentage of countries by periodicity of produced information by indicator

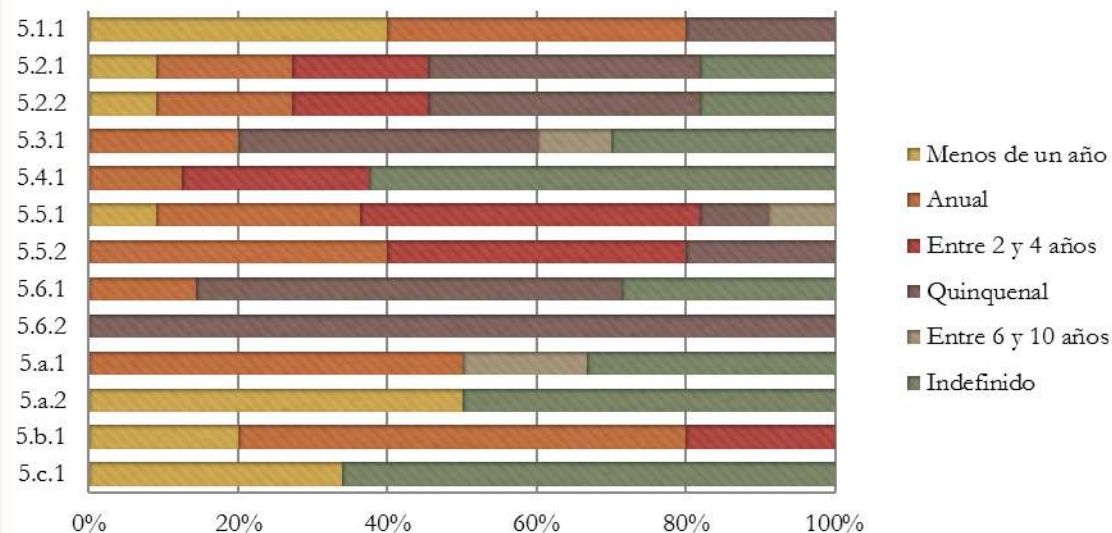
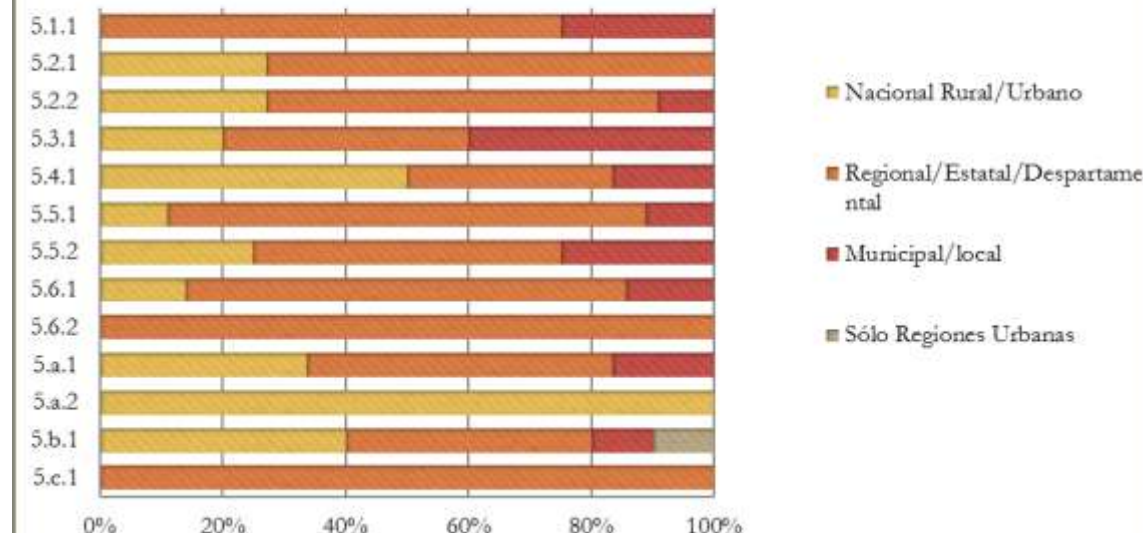


Figure 12. Percentage of countries in accordance with the geographic breakdown of the source by indicator



Regional Initiatives and partnerships



Gender Statistics Group CEA-CEPAL

- (A) Strengthen technical and methodological and analytical capacities in gender statistics of national statistical offices (NSOs)
- (B) Strengthen partnerships between NSOs and national mechanisms for the advancement of women
- (C) Promote horizontal and triangular cooperation, international technical assistance and regional collaboration for the development, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics
- (D) Promote the use of gender statistics for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policies
- (E) To promote the organization of meetings at the national and regional levels, in which the specialized discussion on gender statistics





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Regional Initiatives and partnerships

National processes (Mexico, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti, Colombia, Perú, Brazil)

Voluntary Reports

Sub-regional platforms and support –Caribbean-
Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and Prevalence
Surveys

Regional Initiatives and partnerships



Global Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics

- Developing statistics on key and emerging areas for the SDGs gender equality agenda (e.g. gender and poverty and gender and the environment).
- Developing techniques and using non-traditional data sources for gender analysis (e.g. geospatial data, big data)
- Developing tools to promote more effective use of gender data in policymaking



 **ONU**
MUJERES 

Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad
de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres

Thanks!