



Gender in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Francesca Grum, Chief
Social and Gender Statistics Section
United Nations Statistics Division

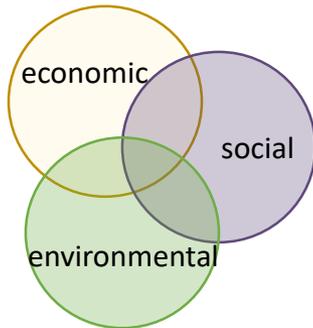
Andres Vikat, Chief
Social and Demographic Statistics Section
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



2015

Adopted by all countries



Takes a holistic approach to addressing the challenges of sustainable development by integrating at its core the economic, social and environmental dimensions



New, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that are ambitious, integrated, indivisible, global in nature

SDG indicators

- **Global Indicators** for “follow up and review” of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - ‘Adopted’ by the Statistical Commission in March 2017
- Identified by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs members=28 Member States)
 - Worked since June 2015; 5 plenary meetings; online consultations with all stakeholders for their comments/contributions;
- => SDGs framework: 17 Goals, 169 Targets, 230 indicators
 - Around 1/3 gender relevant; <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/2017-2-IAEG-SDGs-E.pdf>

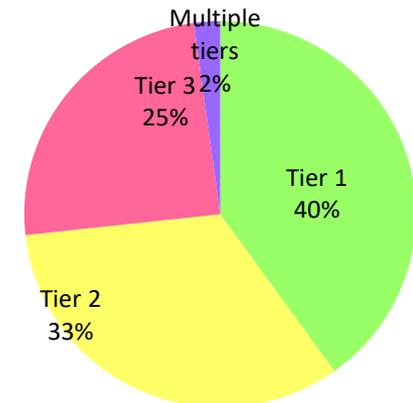
Global SDG indicator list

STATISTICS



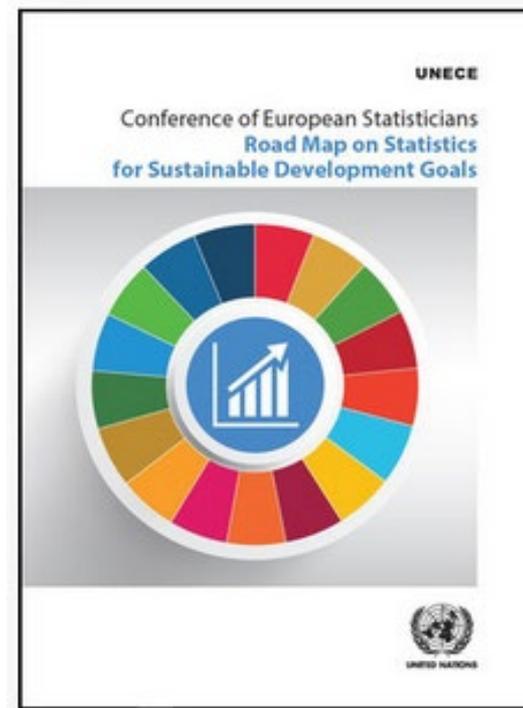
- Tier system to assess availability of the indicators
 - Tier 1 – internationally agreed methods exist, data widely available
 - Tier 2 – agreed methods exist but data are not widely available
 - Tier 3 – no agreed methods, no data
- Custodian agencies for each indicator: ~ 50 agencies

SDG indicator availability



UNECE Road Map on Statistics for SDGs

- Provides guidance to countries how to set up an efficient system of SDG statistics
 - endorsed in 2017 by over 65 NSOs
- Practical tools have been produced
 - [national reporting platforms](#) (34 countries)
 - [testing data](#) transmission (38 countries)
 - assessment of available data (36 countries)
 - national road map or work plan (25 countries)
- Statistical capacity development is supported by
 - annual regional expert meetings
 - workshops and advisory missions



Gender relevant SDGs

12 out of 17 Goals covering gender equality



Out of 230 global SDG indicators:

- 32% gender relevant indicators
- 21% indicators explicitly to be disaggregated by sex

Prioritization of gender equality in the SDGs (I)



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Ensuring access to reproductive health and reproductive rights



Stand-alone goal with nine targets that highlight systematically reproduced outcomes of structural gender inequality

Ending all forms of discrimination

Adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation for promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

Undertaking reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources

Eliminating harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and FGM

Recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work

Eliminating all forms of violence against women in public and private spheres, including trafficking

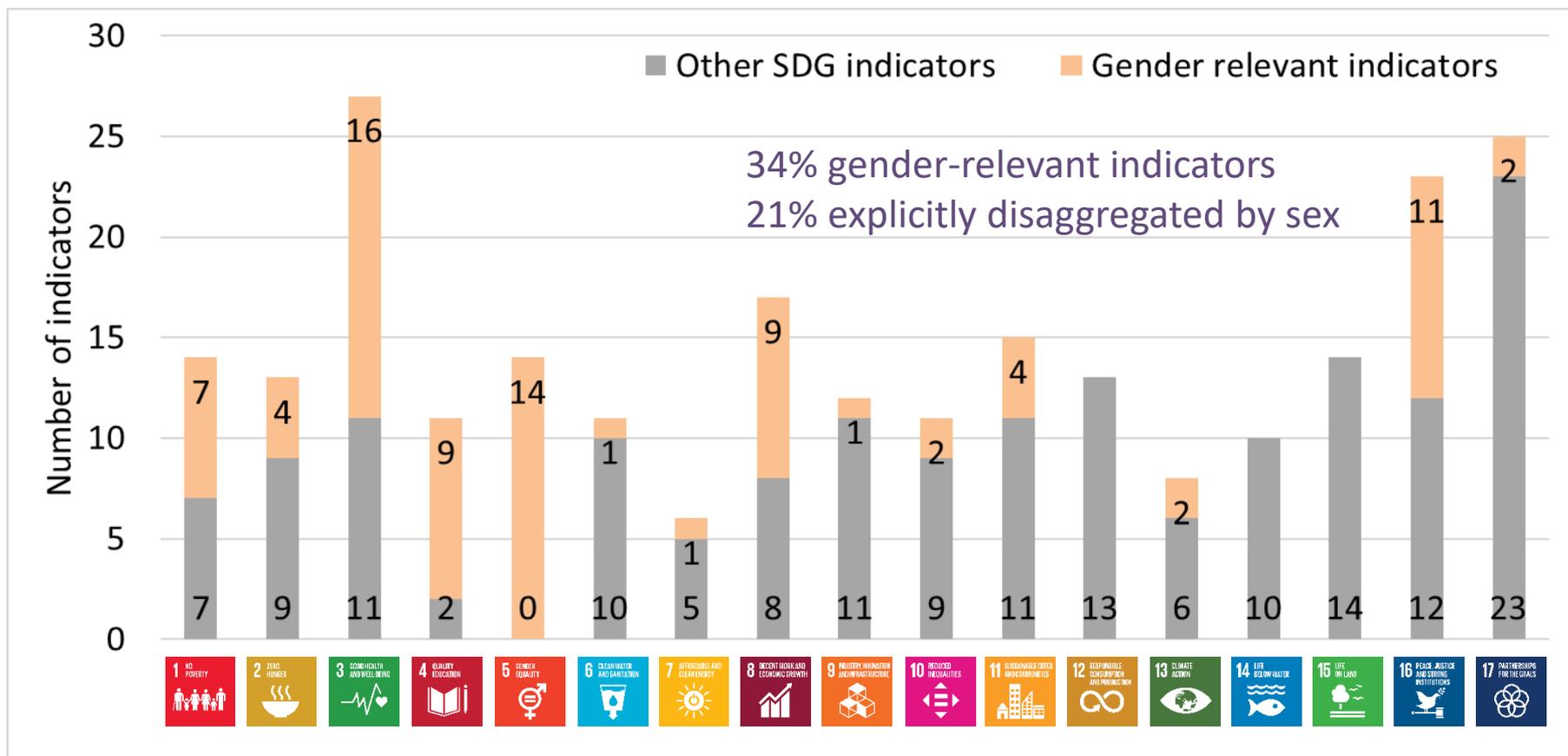
Ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making

Enhancing the use of enabling technology



Prioritization of gender equality in the SDGs (II)

Gender equality is a **cross-cutting theme** that is mainstreamed into the 2030 Agenda through 80 gender-relevant indicators in 14 out of the 17 SDGs.



Based on 244 indicators including repeated indicators.

The total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework of SDG indicators is 244. However, since nine indicators repeat under few targets, the actual **total number of individual indicators in the list is 232**.



The transition from MDGs to SDGs



Gender equality was addressed with fewer targets pertaining mostly to developing regions

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

1 target: gender disparity in primary and secondary education

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

2 targets: maternal mortality ratio and universal access to reproductive health

Gender equality is embraced with a broader scope

National gov't.'s urged for far more gender-relevant indicators in a consultation process that involved the private sector, civil societies, academia, and the public

No one left behind

Data and Policy Challenges (I): No one left behind



“Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.”

-A/Res/71/313

New gender data requirements are to be fulfilled by the National Statistics Offices (NSOs).

Out of 80 gender-relevant SDG indicators:

- ❖ 43 (54%) have data currently available for global monitoring
- ❖ 22 (28%) have data disaggregated by sex

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) is currently guiding the development of stronger gender statistics programmes at the national, regional and global levels.

IAEG-GS



2006

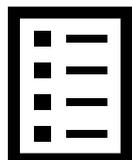
Established to **guide and coordinate** the Global Gender Statistics Programme

Coherent, relevant,
better and accessible
data to inform gender-
related policies



Composed of subject-matter experts from NSOs, regional and international agencies

- Brazil
- Canada
- Colombia
- Finland (chair)
- Georgia
- Ghana
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Mexico
- Moldova
- Morocco
- Philippines
- South Africa
- Uganda
- United States
- Vietnam
- Zimbabwe
- UNSD
- ECE
- ECA
- ESCAP
- ESCWA
- ECLAC
- FAO
- IPU
- ITU
- OECD
- UNPD
- UNDP
- UNEP
- UNESCO-UIS
- UN Women
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNODC
- WHO
- The World Bank



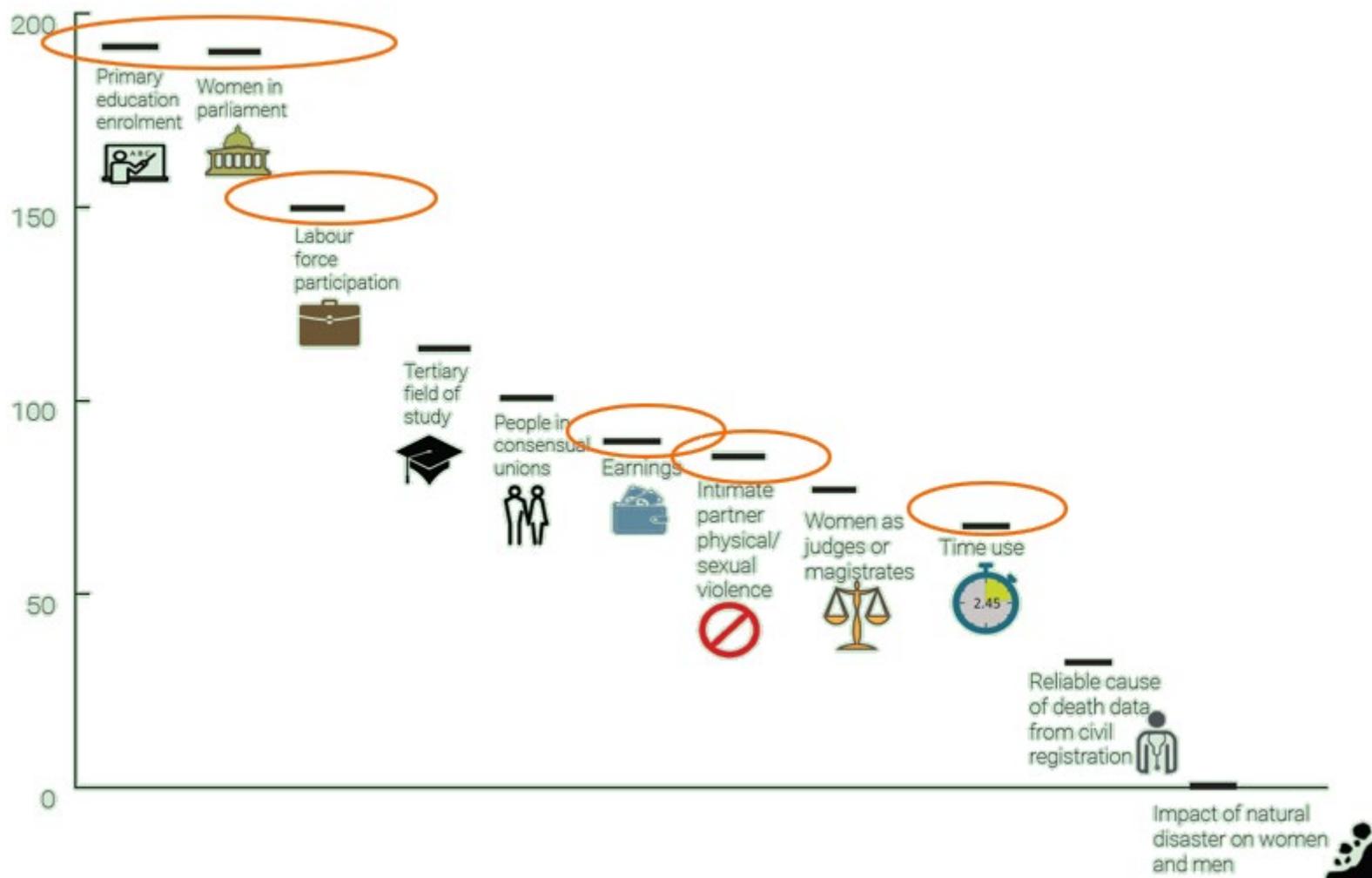
Mandated by the UN Statistical Commission

1. International Coordination
2. Methodological Developments
3. Capacity Building
4. Data Management, Dissemination and Communication



Availability of gender data

Number of countries with data since 2005



Source: United Nations, 2015. The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics. New York: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. Sales No. E.15.XVII.8.



Data and Policy Challenges (II): Lack of International Standards

- No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for some of the SDG indicators, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed and tested.
- In total, 66 SDG indicators out of the 232 (28%) lack of statistical definitions, concepts/standards for new areas of concern
- Among the gender-relevant SDG indicators, 19 (24%) require development of internationally established development of statistical methods

Conclusions

- Gender equality and empowerment of women “at the center” of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Agenda!
- Significant pressure on countries’ statistical capacities to fulfil new SDGs data requirements
- Only 50% gender relevant global inds have data; around 25% are disaggregated by sex;
- Challenge of capturing vulnerable groups and importance of reflecting intersectional discriminations into statistics;
- Importance of using administrative data, supplemented with targeted surveys to fill in missing information; exploring non traditional data sources for gender analysis;
- Ensure proper coordination across multiple government sectors;
- Strong statistical leadership, a permanent data users-producers dialogue, and extensive use of geospatial information



Thank you!

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html>

<http://www.unece.org/stats/gender.html>