

# UNCT-SWAP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1.3

## Virtual Toolkit Resource



### What?

**Monitoring Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges (UN Women 2015)**



### Why?

The position paper offers an overview of suggested indicators for monitoring GEWE in the SDG framework under Goal 5 as well as Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17.

Suggested indicators should support UNCTs to mainstream gender in UNSDCF Results Frameworks in line with the minimum requirements set by Performance Indicator 1.3 (at least 33% of indicators measure GEWE).



### Performance Indicator 1.3 Cooperation Framework Indicators

<b>Approaches Minimum Requirements</b>	Between one fifth and one third (20-32 percent) of Cooperation Framework outcome (and output) indicators measure changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women in line with SDG targets, including SDG 5.
<b>Meets Minimum Requirements</b>	Between one-third and one-half (33-50 percent) of Cooperation Framework outcome (and output) indicators measure changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women in line with SDG targets, including SDG 5.
<b>Exceeds Minimum Requirements</b>	More than half of Cooperation Framework outcome (and output) indicators measure changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women in line with SDG targets, including SDG 5.

POSITION PAPER

MONITORING GENDER EQUALITY  
AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF  
WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE 2030  
AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES  
AND CHALLENGES



On 2 August 2015, the outcome document of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015 was agreed by consensus by Member States. The outcome document will be presented to the Summit for adoption in September 2015. From a gender perspective, the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets address many concerns and therefore represent a significant step forward compared to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a result of a wide-ranging consultation process with United Nations Member States, civil society and international organizations, this position paper sets out UN Women's suggestions for global indicators to effectively monitor how the SDGs are being implemented for women and girls.

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Layout: Dammsavage Inc.  
Printing: Earthcolor

# MONITORING GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES



**UN WOMEN**

New York, September 2015





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# INTRODUCTION

“Data on their own will not change lives, but we will not change lives without them. With the right metrics and illuminating information, we can inform policies, check on progress and hold leaders accountable if they fall behind on their commitments. We need 2030 to be the point when the lives of girls and women have been changed irreversibly, sustainably and substantively for the better.”

— **Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN Women**

On 2 August 2015, United Nations Member States agreed by consensus the draft document *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,<sup>1</sup> which will be presented for adoption to the General Assembly of the United Nations.<sup>2</sup> The Declaration states that “Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress”. The prioritization of gender equality and women’s rights is reflected in a cross-cutting manner throughout every part of the 2030 Agenda, including the declaration; goals, targets and indicators; means of implementation; global partnership; and follow-up and review.

From a gender perspective, the proposed 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 Targets address development in its three dimensions of economic, social and environmental, and therefore represent a significant step forward from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In addition

to the targets in Goal 5 “*Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*”, the targets in the other goals cover a comprehensive set of issues, including the gender dimensions of poverty, hunger, health, education, water and sanitation, employment, safe cities and peace and security. There is a strong realization this time around that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is essential to achieve progress across all the goals and targets.

As stressed by all actors, the choice of indicators to monitor the implementation of the current framework is of critical importance and can to a large extent determine whether policy efforts are channelled adequately and the goals and targets are achieved or missed. Choosing the appropriate indicators and thorough and effective monitoring of progress on gender equality across all goals will be important to ensure that women and men and girls and boys are benefiting from implementation efforts.

Following a wide-ranging consultation process with United Nations Member States, civil society and international organizations, this paper sets out UN Women’s suggestions for indicators to effectively monitor how the SDGs are being implemented for women and girls.<sup>3</sup>

1 Available: [http://www.un.org/pga/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/08/120815\\_outcome-document-of-Summit-for-adoption-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.pdf](http://www.un.org/pga/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/08/120815_outcome-document-of-Summit-for-adoption-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.pdf)

2 After several working sessions beginning in 2013, the Open Working Group (OWG) presented the proposal of 17 SDGs and 169 specific targets for a 2030 Agenda for Global Action. In August, member states approved the draft, which will be submitted for consideration and adoption at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held from 25 to 27 September 2015. Complete document “*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*” is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7891Transforming%20Our%20World.pdf>

3 The paper also draws on the most current list of indicators (as of 11 August 2015) submitted to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

# A SOLID FOUNDATION EXISTS: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN GENDER STATISTICS

At the international level, substantive work on gender statistics can be traced back to the 1980s, following the the first Conference on Women held in Mexico City in 1975 and the proclamation of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976–1985).<sup>4</sup> Since then, there have been important advances in normative and technical standards related to gender statistics. In 1995, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action included a strong call for generating and disseminating ‘gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation’.

More recently– and following calls by the UN General Assembly– the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) adopted in 2013 a core set of nine indicators on violence against women.<sup>5</sup> In addition, the UNSC endorsed a minimum set of gender indicators (referred to herein as the *minimum set*) to serve as a guide for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics.<sup>6</sup> These international agreements provide a broad and strong basis for monitoring gender equality in the 2030 Agenda.

The *minimum set* in particular addresses key policy concerns identified in the Beijing Platform for Action and other more recent international commitments covering national norms and laws on gender equality (the Annex includes the list of indicators of the *minimum set*).

However, it is also important to recognize that the *minimum set* is not a comprehensive list and does not address all areas of gender equality. Given that the choice of indicators for the SDGs is not solely driven by data availability, new and/or improved indicators that go beyond the *minimum set* are suggested for some targets as the optimal choices.

For some indicators, particularly those in the Tier II and III<sup>7</sup> categories, additional efforts will be needed, including the collection and analysis of new and existing data and/or the development of new standards and methodologies. Hence, to be successful, the 2030 Agenda must emphasize the need for enhanced technical capacities and increased investments in

4 <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3647Compendium%20of%20statistical%20notes.pdf>.

5 <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doco9/Report-English.pdf>; <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc13/2013-Report-E.pdf>.

6 <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc13/2013-Report-E.pdf>; at the regional level, various initiatives on gender statistics also exist, including coordination mechanisms such as those under the auspices of regional statistical commissions.

7 As defined by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), Tier I indicators are those for which methods and standards to produce internationally comparable indicators exist and the data are regularly collected by countries. Tier II indicators are those for which methods and standards exist but the data are not regularly collected by countries. Tier III indicators are those for which there are no comparable methods and standards and the data are not regularly collected by countries.



statistical capacity at the national, regional and international levels. **Addressing gaps in the production of gender statistics will be critical.**

Effectively monitoring the targets for women and girls goes beyond identifying indicators for the targets in SDG5: **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.** Several targets in the other SDGs address gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. **Therefore, it is important to take a holistic view of gender equality throughout the entire framework and ensure that concerns that are not addressed in SDG5 are addressed in other goals.**

Besides including **additional gender indicators** for the relevant targets, a **systematic disaggregation by sex** of all relevant indicators across all goals and targets is needed.

Where relevant, indicators should also be disaggregated by age as gender inequality is experienced differently by women and girls across the lifecycle. Further, to better capture intersectional inequalities throughout the framework, indicators should be disaggregated by other salient socio-economic characteristics, including income/wealth, location, class, ethnicity and other relevant characteristics.

## Suggested indicators for monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment in the SDG Framework

Target	Suggested indicator	Data source	Monitoring agency	Tier	Possible disaggregation					Relevance for other targets
					Sex	Age	Location	Income	Other*	
<b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>										
5.1	Number (%) of countries with legal frameworks that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls	CEDAW	CEDAW, UN Women and OHCHR	III						5.c; 10.3
5.2	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and age	DHS + VAW surveys	UN Women, UNICEF and UNSD	II	√	√	√	√		16.1
5.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by age and place of occurrence	DHS + VAW surveys	UN Women, UNICEF and UNSD	II	√	√	√	√		16.1
5.2	Proportion of girls and women (aged 15-19 and 20-24) who were subjected to sexual violence before age 15 by any persons	DHS + VAW surveys	UN Women, UNICEF and UNSD	II		√	√	√		16.1; 16.2
5.2	Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age and form of exploitation	Administrative data from law enforcement institutions/ Field studies	UNODC	II	√	√		√		16.1
5.3	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e., child marriage)	DHS and MICS	UNICEF and UNFPA	I		√	√	√		
5.3	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, disaggregated by age group (for relevant countries only)	DHS and MICS	UNICEF and UNFPA	I		√	√	√	√	
5.4	Average daily (24 hours) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals 5 years and above)**	Time-use surveys	UN Women and UNSD	II	√	√	√	√	√	
5.4	Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location	Household surveys	UN Women and UNICEF	III	√	√	√	√	√	6.1
5.4	Proportion of pre-school children who are in early childhood care and education (ECCE) programmes, by age of the child, location and family income	Household surveys	UNICEF	III	√	√	√	√	√	4.2

Target	Suggested indicator	Data source	Monitoring agency	Tier	Possible disaggregation					Relevance for other targets
					Sex	Age	Location	Income	Other*	
5.5	Proportion of women in leadership positions in political, economic and public life, by level and by type (leadership positions include the executive (Heads of State and Governments, ministers and local governments), legislative (national parliaments), judiciary and law enforcement (judges and police officers), and managers in public and private sector enterprises)	Administrative + household surveys	IPU, UN Women, UNODC, UCLG and ILO	I						16.7
5.5	Share of female researchers, by seniority level	Administrative	UNESCO	I					√	
5.6	Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions	DHS and MICS***	UNFPA	II	√	√	√	√	√	3.7
5.6	Proportion of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education	Country reports	UNFPA	II						3.7; 5.1
5.a	(a) Percentage of people with secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural workers), by sex; and (b) Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure	Agricultural census and surveys	FAO, UNSD and UN Women	III	√	√	√	√	√	1.4; 2.3
5.a	Number (%) of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control	National laws	FAO	II						
5.b	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Household surveys	ITU	II	√	√	√	√	√	17.8
5.c	Expenditure on gender equality policies as a percentage of total government expenditures	Administrative sources	UN Women	III						1.b; 17.1
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>										
1.1	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status (or Proportion of employed people living on less than \$1.25 PPP a day)	Household surveys	World Bank	I	√	√	√		√	1.2
1.2	Proportion of people who have an independent source of income by sex and age	Household surveys	World Bank	I	√	√	√		√	1.1

Target	Suggested indicator	Data source	Monitoring agency	Tier	Possible disaggregation					Relevance for other targets
					Sex	Age	Location	Income	Other*	
1.4	(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	Agricultural census and surveys	FAO, UNSD and UN Women	III	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.a; 2.3
1.a	Share of ODA in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, disaggregated by principal and significant	OECD-DAC	OECD	I						5.c; 17.1
1.b	Share of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups	Administrative	World Bank	III						5.c; 10.1

Indicator proposed for Targets 1.3 and 1.4 should also be disaggregated by sex

### Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1	Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by sex and age	Gallup World Poll/FAO survey	FAO	II	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age, by sex, location and income	Household survey	UNICEF, WHO and World Bank	I	✓		✓	✓	✓	
2.2	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	Household survey	WHO	I		✓	✓	✓	✓	

### Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (MMR)	Administrative, census and other surveys	MMEIG	I						5.6
3.1	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, by location	DHS and MICS	UNICEF and WHO	I			✓			3.7; 3.8
3.7	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	DHS and MICS	UNDESA and UNFPA	I		✓	✓	✓	✓	5.6
3.7	Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	Administrative, census and other surveys	UNDESA	I		✓	✓	✓	✓	5.6
3.9	Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by sex and age	Household surveys	WHO	I	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7.1

Indicator proposed for Targets 3.2, 3.2, 3.4, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.1 should also be disaggregated by sex

Target	Suggested indicator	Data source	Monitoring agency	Tier	Possible disaggregation					Relevance for other targets
					Sex	Age	Location	Income	Other*	
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>										
4.3	Enrolment ratio by level and type of education (including TVET)	Administrative	UNESCO	I	√					4.5
4.3	Distribution of tertiary graduates by sex, location, income and field of study			I						
4.5	Gender Parity Index for targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6		UNESCO	I			√	√	√	
4.7	Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in sustainable development, including environmental science and geoscience, gender equality and human rights	Household surveys	UNESCO	III						
4.a	Percentage of schools with separate sanitary facilities for females and males	Facilities surveys	UNESCO	I			√			6.2
Indicator proposed for targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 should also be disaggregated by sex										
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>										
6.1	Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location	Household surveys	UN Women and UNICEF	III	√	√	√	√	√	5.4
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>										
7.1	Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels, by income/wealth, urban/rural location	Household surveys	UN, World Bank and IEA	I			√	√	√	3.9
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>										
8.5	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupation	Household and establishment surveys	ILO	III	√	√	√	√	√	10.3; 10.4
8.5	Employment to working age population ratio (15 years and above) by sex, age and disability status	Household surveys	ILO	I	√	√	√	√	√	8.6; 10.3
Indicator proposed for targets 8.3, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.10 should also be disaggregated by sex										
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>										
9.2	Manufacturing employment, as a per cent of total employment, by sex	Household and establishment surveys	ILO and UNIDO	I	√	√				8.5

Target	Suggested indicator	Data source	Monitoring agency	Tier	Possible disaggregation					Relevance for other targets
					Sex	Age	Location	Income	Other*	
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>										
10.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population (also disaggregated to look at single mother households within the bottom 40 percent)	Household surveys	World Bank	I						1.2; 1.a
Indicator proposed for targets 10.2, 10.3 and 10.7 should also be disaggregated by sex										
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>										
11.7	Proportion of women and children subjected to physical or sexual harassment, in the last 12 months, by perpetrator and place of occurrence	Household surveys	UN Women, UNSD and UNICEF	II		√	√	√	√	5.2; 8.8, 16.1
Indicator proposed for targets 11.5 also be disaggregated by sex										
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>										
16.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics of victims, perpetrators and killing mechanisms per 100,000 population by age and sex	Administrative	UNODC	I	√	√			√	5.2; 11.7
16.2	Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month, by sex	Household surveys	UNICEF	I	√	√	√	√	√	16.1; 5.2; 10.3
16.2	Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who have been subjected to sexual violence by age 18	Household surveys	UN Women, UNICEF and UNSD	II	√		√	√	√	5.2
Indicator proposed for targets 16.7 also be disaggregated by sex										
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>										
17.8	Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex, age and location	Household survey	ITU	II	√	√	√	√	√	5.b
17.19	Financial and other resources made available to strengthen gender statistics in developing countries (as a percentage of total resources to strengthen statistical capacity)	PARIS21 Report	PARIS21	I						

\* Other characteristics such as disability, race, caste, ethnicity etc. as relevant

\*\* As recommended by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, this indicator should be disaggregated by tasks and distinguish between person to person care and other household management-related tasks

\*\*\* Discussions are under way for MICS to add these questions to existing questionnaire

## GOAL 5.

# ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

### Target 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere

Discrimination against women and girls takes many different forms. It can be found in law or in practice; and even where discrimination is explicitly prohibited by law, unequal outcomes between women and men and boys and girls are often the result of discriminatory practices that prevent women from enjoying their human rights.

Achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls (SDG 5) requires ending all these forms of discrimination. However, the overarching and all-encompassing nature of the target makes it difficult to measure. Therefore the proposed indicator is a proxy that measures the **Number (%) of countries with legal frameworks that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls.**

Some examples of areas of law that will be considered are whether equal pay for work of equal value is guaranteed in law; whether national legislation is in line with International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 183 on maternity protection; whether national laws prohibit discrimination based on a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and whether the national legal framework provides equal rights for women and men with respect to inheritance and property, etc.

The CEDAW Committee, UN Women and the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) have formed a working group to develop a methodology for collecting and monitoring this indicator. It is envisaged that the CEDAW Committee will monitor the indicator in a systematic and comparable manner as part of its country reporting and review process.

This indicator is currently classified as Tier III. In terms of linkages, it can also be used to monitor **Targets 5.c** and **10.3**.

*Monitoring agencies: CEDAW Committee, OHCHR and UN Women*

### Target 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive human rights abuses in the world today and takes place in all countries. In order to eradicate violence against women and girls, it is necessary to measure its prevalence in all its forms. However, it is particularly important to measure the prevalence of intimate partner violence, as this is the most common form of violence experienced by women worldwide.

The first suggested indicator is therefore the **Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by a current or**

**former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and age (Indicator 48a of the minimum set).** Data availability for violence against women has improved significantly in recent years, and over 100 countries currently have data for this indicator.

For many developing countries, violence against women data are collected through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and are therefore limited to women of reproductive age: 15–49 years. However, even if the levels of violence against women decline with age, available data suggest that it continues to be significant for older women.<sup>8</sup> From a human rights point of view it is therefore important to ensure that this indicator measures violence for all age groups, including women older than 49 years.<sup>9</sup> Disaggregation by age, class, rural/urban location, ethnicity, etc. will also help to monitor trends and tailor responses to the most at-risk groups of women and girls.<sup>10</sup>

Another suggested indicator to monitor violence against women and girls is the **Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by age and place of occurrence (Indicator 49a of the minimum set).**

Girls below the age of 15 are also subject to sexual and/or physical violence. However, for a number of methodological and ethical reasons it is not appropriate to collect these data using the same instrument used for collecting data on violence against women and girls 15 years or older. Therefore, to measure the prevalence of violence against girls, a variant of *Indicator 49a* of the *minimum set* can be used. The suggested indicator for measuring violence against girls is the **Proportion of women (aged 15–19 and 20–24) who were subjected to sexual violence before age 15 by any persons.** In order

to better understand the nature of this violence, it is suggested that this indicator be disaggregated by perpetrator (e.g., family member; non-family member).

These indicators are currently classified as Tier II. In terms of linkages, they can also be used to monitor **Target 16.1** and **16.2**.

Finally, this target also refers to trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation. The suggested indicator here is the **Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000, by sex, age and form of exploitation.** This indicator is currently classified as Tier II. Data for detected cases are available for over 130 countries, and the methodology to estimate undetected cases is currently under development by the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

*Monitoring agencies: UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD); and UNODC for trafficking victims*

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### **Target 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation**

Harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) are a violation of human rights and have a host of negative consequences for girls. Early marriage, for instance, is associated with reduced chances of being educated and higher numbers of teenage pregnancies, which often result in complications during childbirth, increasing maternal mortality for this age group. In line with the target, we propose indicators to determine the prevalence of child marriage measured as the **Percentage of women aged 20–24 who**

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8 [http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-main-results-apr14\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-main-results-apr14_en.pdf); [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf?ua=1).

9 Most indicators derived from DHS are limited to women between the ages of 15 and 49. For this reason, it is often suggested that this indicator should be capped at age 49. However, most standalone surveys, including the recent round conducted in developed and developing countries, include broader age ranges. See links to European Union for Fundamental Rights and WHO publications in the previous note.

10 While targets must be set for reducing prevalence rates in the long term, in the short term many contexts may see an increase in prevalence and reporting rates. For instance, prevalence rates may increase because better-administered surveys will be able to capture these more accurately, and reporting rates may increase if women's confidence in security, justice, and health services increases. Such an increase would be a sign of progress. In contrast, both prevalence and reporting rates may also increase in contexts of conflict or crisis and signal the opposite.



were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e., child marriage) (*Indicator 51 of the minimum set*) and the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting as the **Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, disaggregated by age group (for relevant countries only)**, with a particular focus on ages 15-19 (*Indicator 50 of the minimum set*). Data for both of these indicators are routinely collected through DHS and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and are routinely compiled and published by UNICEF.<sup>11</sup>

These indicators are currently classified as Tier I.

*Monitoring agencies: UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)*

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#### **Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate**

The provision of unpaid care and domestic work has a profound implication on our understanding of poverty and well-being. As a result of their socially ascribed roles, women and girls do the bulk of unpaid care and domestic work, which includes household maintenance activities such as cooking and cleaning as well as person-to-person care activities such as child and elder care.<sup>12</sup>

The first indicator proposed is the **Average daily (24 hours) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals aged 5 years and above)** (*Indicator 1 of the minimum set*). This indicator is generally derived through time-use surveys or time-use modules in general purpose or labour force

surveys. Based on data compiled by UN Women in 2015, 75 countries currently have data related to this indicator.<sup>13</sup>

For many developing countries, accessibility of improved water sources is of fundamental significance to reducing women's unpaid domestic and care work burden because it reduces time spent collecting water, a task that is commonly carried out by women and girls. Therefore, another indicator suggested is the **Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location**. Data for this indicator can be collected through time use surveys or by adding questions related to the time it takes and the frequency of water collection in existing surveys.

The first of these indicators is currently classified as Tier II while the second is classified as Tier III. In terms of linkages, the first indicator can be used to monitor excessive levels of domestic household chores, which can affect education and health outcomes for children, particularly girls. The second indicator is also proposed to monitor **Target 6.1**.

In addition to these two indicators, the **Proportion of pre-school children who are in early childhood care and education (ECCE) programmes, by age of the child, location and family income** proposed for **Target 4.2**, can also be used to monitor this target.

*Monitoring agencies: UN Women and UNSD for the first indicator, UN Women and UNICEF for the second indicator and UNICEF for the third indicator*

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#### **Target 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life**

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<sup>11</sup> See <http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/overview>.

<sup>12</sup> In developing the minimum set, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) recommends that, where possible, housework and person-to-person care activities should be separated in order to better track the drudgery of women's unpaid work.

<sup>13</sup> <http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/>. Through its advisory group on emerging issues, the IAEG-GS – which is mandated by the UNSC to coordinate the global gender statistics programme – is working to improve its measurement and provide the requisite technical support for countries to produce these indicators more frequently.

Women's capacity to influence decision-making, whether in public or private institutions, is intimately linked with gender equality and empowerment. Having a voice and participating in the processes and decisions that determine their lives is an essential aspect of women's and girls' freedoms. In the case of women, this could include influencing public priorities and spending patterns to ensure adequate provision of services, as well as economic and social security, and to guarantee their physical integrity and reproductive rights.

Women participate in politics and decision-making at all levels, in different functions and across all spheres of government, including as voters, candidates for local, regional and national elections, members of parliament or local council, Heads of State and Government and ministers, etc.

Capturing an accurate assessment of women's representation across these different forms of political participation is difficult, however.

The indicators proposed to monitor this target can be broadly summarized under the following indicator: **Proportion of women in leadership positions in political, economic and public life, by level and by type**, where leadership positions are broken down to include the executive (Heads of State and Governments, ministers and local governments), legislative (national parliaments), judiciary and law enforcement (judges and police officers) and managers (in public and private sector enterprises).

Some of these data are already collected while others need further development. For example, UN Women routinely collects data on women Heads of State and Government; the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) regularly collects data on the proportion of women ministers and in parliaments (*indicator 43 and 44*); indicators on women in law enforcement are part of the *minimum set (indicators 46 and 47)*; and ILO regularly publishes data on women managers (*indicator 45 of the minimum set*). Data on women's political participation at the local level have not been as systematically collected at the global level. Measuring women's participation in local government is

important, however, because of the responsibilities of local governments and the significantly higher number of opportunities (that is, seats) available to women candidates at this level.

To measure women's representation in local governments, methodologies and standards are currently being developed by UN Women and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) to enable global comparison of national data and regional and global aggregation. In terms of linkages, this indicator can also monitor **Target 16.7**.

In addition to these indicators, **the share of female researchers** is collected by UNESCO. When broken down **by seniority level**, this indicator addresses aspects of leadership and could therefore be used as an additional indicator or for an eventual set of gender equality indicators for thematic monitoring.

*Monitoring agencies: IPU, UN Women, UCLG, UNODC and ILO for the first indicator and UNESCO for the second indicator*

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### **Target 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

Women and adolescent girls face particular challenges and risks in relation to their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Lack of adequate sexual and reproductive health and restrictions to the rights of women of reproductive age account for a significant part of the global burden of disease. Every day, maternal mortality claims the lives of 800 women. Complications related to childbirth and pregnancy are also the leading causes of death among girls aged 15–19 years. More than 200 million women in developing countries want – but lack access to – effective contraception.

There are two suggested indicators for this target: (1) **Proportion of women (aged 15–49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions**. This indicator

is derived using questions in DHS and MICS (potentially). It aims to measure specific decisions by women (aged 15–49) on their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Women will have to provide a ‘yes’ answer to three questions in order to count as making their own sexual and reproductive decisions. The first question looks at the woman’s ability to say no to sexual intercourse as a critical condition of sexual autonomy; the second measures her decisions concerning using or not using contraception; and the third measures her ability to decide about her own sexual and reproductive health care without interference from others.

(2) **Proportion (%) of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education.** This indicator consists of laws and regulations that explicitly guarantee: (a) Access to SRH services without third party authorization (from the spouse, guardian, parents or others); (b) Access to SRH services without restrictions in terms of age and marital status; and (c) Access by adolescents to SRH information and education. The methodology for measuring this indicator will consist of initial self-reporting by governments through a detailed survey with questions that safeguard the replicability and reliability of state responses. This procedure was used for the ICPD+20 review survey, with support to governments provided by UNFPA’s country offices where needed.

Both indicators are currently classified as Tier II. In terms of linkages, these indicators are linked to **Targets 3.7** and **5.1**.

*Monitoring agency: UNFPA*

**Target 5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws**

Economic resources, including land and financial assets, provide individuals and households with the means to generate income and cope with shocks and volatilities, and they can also be used as collateral to

enable access to credit (including from the formal banking system). It is vital to ensure women have equal control of economic assets relative to men, especially since, in many parts of the world, land tenure arrangements recognize the male household head as the owner, subsuming women as their ‘dependents’.

Control over, and ownership of, assets can provide women with greater protection and stronger fall-back positions, enhancing their bargaining power within the household and their capacity for economic independence. Sex-disaggregated measures of land ownership reveal the extent of gender disparities in the control over and ownership of assets.

As a means of implementation target, indicators for this target should also address the legal and policy framework necessary to give women access to land. Therefore, two indicators are proposed: (1) **(a) Percentage of people with secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural workers), by sex; and (b) Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (Indicator 12 of the minimum set).** In addition to officially titled ownership, secure rights over land also include other proxies, such as the right to use, sell or bequeath the land or the right to use it as collateral. This enables the indicator to capture a ‘bundle of rights’ related to land, rather than land ownership in the strictest sense of the term. By looking at the proportion of agricultural workers with secure rights to land and the share of women among them, this indicator captures both the extent to which people have secure rights as well as any gender differences.

This indicator should capture elements of tenure security and should therefore be disaggregated by type of tenure as well as other relevant socio-economic characteristics such as location (urban/ rural), age and income. At the national level, disaggregation could also include vulnerable groups such as indigenous or ethnic minorities.

While data are currently only available for a small number of countries, efforts are underway to develop and agree at the international level on methodologies for collecting and harmonizing these data. As part

of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) programme, UN Women and UNSD, in collaboration with the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and others, are working to develop cost-effective methods and standards to measure asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective. Once these standards are developed, the indicator will move from Tier III currently to Tier II and eventually to Tier I as countries start using those standards in their regular data collection.

(2) **Number (%) of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control.** This indicator monitors reforms to guarantee women's equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land through the use of special measures, and allows for monitoring progress towards gender equality through the adoption of gender-specific measures to strengthen women's secure rights to land and other productive resources. The proposed indicator is supported by a number of international instruments. This indicator is classified as Tier II. Data are available for over 80 countries and are currently disseminated by FAO.

In terms of linkages, the first indicator can also monitor [Targets 1.4](#) and [2.3](#).

*Monitoring agencies: FAO, UNSD and UN Women for the first indicator and FAO for the second*

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### **Target 5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women**

In recent decades, new technologies, in particular information and communication technologies (ICTs), have fundamentally reshaped economies and redefined social interaction, including how information is produced, disseminated and obtained. Increasingly, ICTs are used in a number of areas such as marketing and banking. Cellular phones, in particular, hold great

promise for improving access to information and financial services in remote and rural areas.<sup>14</sup> Access to these technologies are important means through which women can be empowered.

The indicator suggested for this target is the **Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex**. This indicator is currently being developed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Data for the proportion of individuals owning a mobile phone will be collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices, starting in 2015.

This indicator is currently classified as Tier II. In terms of linkages, it can also monitor [Target 17.8](#).

*Monitoring agency: ITU*

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### **Target 5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels**

The suggested indicator for monitoring this target is the **Expenditure on gender equality policies as a percentage of total government expenditures**. The indicator recognizes that governments play a significant role in the achievement of outcomes by allocating resources to support policies to achieve gender equality, therefore improving accountability systems and the efficient management of public resources.

As part of its work on gender-responsive budgeting UN Women supports member states to track such expenditure. As a Tier III indicator, this indicator will need some methodological work to ensure that it is consistently measured and standardized across countries. This work will be led by UN Women, building on its current work on gender-responsive budgeting. In terms of linkages, this indicator can also monitor [Targets 1.b](#) and [17.1](#).

*Monitoring agency: UN Women*

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.ifad.org/remittances/pub/mobile.pdf>.

# MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN THE SDGS: INDICATORS FOR OTHER GOALS AND TARGETS

## Goal 1.

### End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty curtails women's and men's right to live a life of dignity and puts severe constraints on their ability to make meaningful choices. For women, poverty is largely determined not only by their ability and opportunities to earn a decent income but also by their capacity to retain control over that income.

The regular collection of income data for both women and men in developing countries can be challenging. For instance, in countries where agricultural employment and/or self-employment are the norm, it is difficult to get accurate information on sources of income. Household level consumption data is therefore often used to derive headline poverty rates. However, irrespective of the data used (income or consumption), because they are collected at the household level, attribution to individuals is impossible. As a result, sex-disaggregated measures of poverty are scarce. Despite these limitations, there are some proxies that can be used to capture women's greater vulnerability to poverty. These are proposed below.

**Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day**

**Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**

The suggested indicators for monitoring these two targets are the **Proportion of the population living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status (or proportion of employed people living on less than \$1.25 PPP per day)** and the **Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age and employment status.**

Even though this measure does not address women's control over or the intrahousehold distribution of resources – which may disadvantage women – it can shed important light on the demographic composition of poor households and the gender determinants of poverty.

Another proxy of women's poverty is their lack of an independent income. Therefore a suggested indicator for **Target 1.2**, which aims to measure broader manifestations of poverty, is the **Proportion of people who have an independent source of income by sex, age.**<sup>15</sup> This indicator is routinely collected in household surveys, including DHS and household budget and labour force surveys.

<sup>15</sup> Even if a woman does not have her own income, she may still not be income poor since she can benefit from the earnings of other household members through pooling of resources that are then spent on housing or food. However, women who do not have an independent source of income could also be more vulnerable to poverty (e.g., in case of divorce) and hence in a weaker bargaining position compared to those who do.

In addition, as mentioned in Target 1.2, countries should develop broader measures of poverty that encompass multiple dimensions of poverty, are gender sensitive and nationally appropriate. Indicators such as multidimensional poverty indices often include indicators that can be disaggregated by sex and used to monitor the gender dimensions of poverty.

*Monitoring agency: World Bank*

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**Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance**

Similar to Target 5.a, one of the suggested indicators for measuring this target is the (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 (Indicator 12 of the minimum set).** (See [Target 5.a](#) for details.)

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**Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions**

The suggested indicator for this target is the **Share of ODA in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, disaggregated by principal and significant.**<sup>16</sup> Data for this indicator are collected by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and it is classified as Tier I. In terms of linkages, this indicator can monitor [Targets 5.c](#) and [17.1](#).

*Monitoring agency: OECD*

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**Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions**

One of the suggested indicators to monitor this target is the **Share of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups.** This indicator is classified as Tier III.

In terms of linkages, this indicator can monitor [Targets 5.c](#) and [10.1](#).

*Monitoring agency: World Bank*

The current suggested indicator for [Target 1.3](#) is the **Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems.** It includes indicators that are specific to women (e.g., **Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternity benefits**) and indicators that should be disaggregated by sex (e.g., old-age pensions, disability, unemployment benefits and accidental coverage). In addition, the suggested indicator for [Target 1.5](#), **Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people,** should be disaggregated by sex.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Through the Gender Equality Policy Marker (Gender Marker), the OECD Development Co-Operation Directorate routinely tracks the share of ODA that is allocated to gender equality projects. Using the Gender Marker, aid activity reported to the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is screened and marked as either (i) targeting gender equality as a 'principal objective' or (ii) a 'significant objective' or (iii) not targeting the objective. An activity is classified as gender equality focused if it is intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex. In recent years, various international organizations have also begun or are in the process of tracking expenditures using a Gender Marker. These data can be used to broaden the scope for monitoring this target to beyond the national level.

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## Goal 2.

# End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The right to food is a basic human right, yet it remains unrealized for millions of people. SDG2 calls for targeted approaches that reach the poor and those in vulnerable situations, children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Women play critical roles in the food system, in the production, processing, preparation, consumption and distribution of food. Yet they face discrimination and often have limited bargaining power in these roles, and the discrimination is reinforced when gender inequality intersects with other inequalities. Gender relations within the household and wider society determine the distribution of and access to food for consumption. Gender inequality shapes access to land and other resources needed to produce food, as well as the allocation of household incomes to food and other determinants of food security, such as health. Gender relations also shape the consequences of changing market conditions for both food production and distribution. Therefore choosing adequate gender-sensitive indicators will be key to monitoring this goal.

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### Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

UN Women supports the following indicator suggested by FAO: **Prevalence of the population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), with disaggregation by sex and age.**

This indicator is classified as Tier II. Data are currently collected by FAO in partnership with the Gallup World Poll in 150 countries.

*Monitoring agency: FAO*

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### Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

The first suggested indicator for this target measures the **Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age.** This indicator, compiled by UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank, is currently available for 145 countries and should be disaggregated by sex, location and income/wealth quintile.

However, the stunting indicator only monitors the nutritional outcomes of children, which is just one aspect of the target. Inadequate nutrition affects half a billion women of reproductive age worldwide and can have severe consequences for pregnant or lactating women and on child and maternal health. Data are collected globally and available for 93 countries (see WHO Global Database on Anaemia). Therefore another suggested indicator is the **Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age.** As anaemia is a key proxy of poor nutrition, the indicator measures whether women of reproductive age are consuming a sufficient and adequately nutritious diet.

Both indicators are classified as Tier I.

*Monitoring agencies: UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank for the first indicator and WHO for the second*

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## Goal 3.

### Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

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While women and men throughout the world share many health challenges, there are also some gender-specific ones that must be tackled. These arise from both biological differences and gender discriminatory norms and socially ascribed roles that contribute to differential health outcomes. As a result, SDG3 includes targets that address issues that are specific to women and girls such as those related to their sexual and reproductive health, targets that call for specific gender-sensitive indicators to address, for example, women's socially ascribed roles, and targets that call for indicators that should be disaggregated by sex.

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#### Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

The two suggested indicators are (1) **Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (MMR) (Indicator 33 of the minimum set)** and (2) the **Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Indicator 36 of the minimum set)**. Both indicators are part of the MDGs, and significant progress has been made in measuring and reporting on them. However, in order to better target interventions and to reach vulnerable groups, it is important to disaggregate the maternal mortality indicator by causes of death and the skilled attendance indicator by socio-economic characteristics such as location and income.

Both of these indicators are Tier I. For maternal deaths, the Maternal Mortality Expert Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG) – composed of WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank – regularly publishes MMR estimates for almost all countries, and UNICEF and WHO regularly publish skilled attendance derived from household surveys.

In terms of linkages, the first indicator can be used to monitor **Target 5.6** and the second indicator can be used to monitor **Targets 3.7** and **3.8**.

*Monitoring agencies: MMEIG for MMR and UNICEF and WHO for skilled attendance*

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#### Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Two indicators are suggested for this target: (1) **Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods** and (2) **Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group (Indicator 52 of the minimum set)**. Similar to **Target 3.1**, both indicators are used to monitor the MDGs and therefore are fairly well established.<sup>17</sup> Disaggregating by age, income, rural/urban location and other context-specific factors can reveal stark inequalities and can point to the need for specific targeted policies for certain groups.

Both of these indicators are Tier I. In terms of linkages, they are related to **Target 5.6**.

*Monitoring agencies: the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and UNFPA for the first indicator and UNDESA for the second*

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#### Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

In many low-income countries, indoor air pollution mainly from household use of biomass fuels is a significant health hazard. Children are particularly vulnerable and, due to their cooking responsibilities, women are also significantly affected. Research suggests that 36

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<sup>17</sup> The indicator used to monitor MDG5b is 'Unmet need for family planning'. However, the proportion of demand satisfied using modern methods can be calculated by dividing current contraceptive use (modern methods) with the total demand for family planning, calculated as the sum of unmet need for family planning and current contraceptive use (any method). For details, see: <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/AS25/AS25%5B12June2012%5D.pdf>.



per cent of lower respiratory infections worldwide are attributable to solid fuel use alone and 1 per cent of all respiratory infections to outdoor air pollution.<sup>18</sup> Based on current trends of traditional biomass use, it is estimated that household indoor air pollution will lead to 1.5 million deaths per year by 2030. Therefore the suggested indicator for **Target 3.9** is the **Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by sex and age**. It would serve as a way to monitor the health impact of indoor air pollution on women and children, which is also mentioned as part of the target.

This indicator is classified as Tier I, and WHO compiles data for it as part of its global database on the causes of death.

In terms of linkages, this indicator is related to **Target 7.1**.

The set of indicators proposed for **Targets 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.8, 3.9** and **3.a** should also be disaggregated by sex where possible.

*Monitoring agency: WHO*

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## Goal 4.

### Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Access to good quality education is a basic human right and a cornerstone of development. Gender gaps in education have negative repercussions throughout women's lives, translating into fewer opportunities in labour markets, less voice in decision-making at all levels, less control over reproductive health and choices, and so on.

Most of the education targets include references to gender equality by highlighting girls and boys (**Targets 4.1** and **4.2**) and women and men (**Targets 4.3, 4.4** and **4.6**). In addition **Target 4.5** explicitly refers to gender equality and aims to: **by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.**

In most cases, the indicators suggested by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for global monitoring can be disaggregated by sex. In addition, to monitor **Target 4.5**, the current proposal for global monitoring highlights the Gender Parity Index (GPI) – calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males in a given level of education. Reporting the

data by sex and calculating the GPI for each indicator where possible will ensure that the levels of achievement on particular indicators are monitored, as well as the performance of girls relative to boys and women relative to men.

In addition to the indicators currently suggested, specific gender-related indicators should be used to monitor **Targets 4.2, 4.3, 4.7** and **4.a**.

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#### **Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education**

The indicator proposed for this target is the **Proportion of pre-school children who are in early childhood care and education (ECCE) programmes by age of the child, location and family income**. ECCE services are important for a number of reasons, including improving child development and reducing the constraints on women's access to paid work. This indicator is currently mostly available for OECD countries and is classified as Tier III in the *minimum set*.<sup>19</sup> However, an increasing number of middle-income countries, including many

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<sup>18</sup> [http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/publications/preventingdiseases.pdf](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/publications/preventingdiseases.pdf).

<sup>19</sup> Indicator 16 of the *minimum set* refers to the Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care.

in Latin America, have begun producing it as well.<sup>20</sup> UNICEF's MICS already captures the participation rate of children aged 3-5 in early childhood education and could be adapted, along with DHS, to capture data on children under 3 years of age. This indicator would also monitor **Target 5.4**.

*Monitoring agency: UNICEF*

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**Target 4.3: By 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university**

In addition to monitoring adult participation in formal and non-formal education (the current suggested indicator by UNESCO), it is also important to monitor gender segregation in higher education. The suggested indicator is the **Distribution of tertiary graduates, by sex and field of study**. This indicator is Tier I and is produced by UNESCO.

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**Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development**

**Target 4.7** makes specific reference to the need for knowledge and skills that can promote sustainable development through human rights and gender

equality education, among others. However, the current proposed indicators only measure knowledge of environmental science and geoscience. In order to promote gender equality in education, it is important to ensure that students start learning about it at a young age and have access to gender-sensitive curricula at all levels of education. Therefore a suggested additional indicator for monitoring this target is the **Percentage of 15-year-old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in sustainable development, including environmental science and geoscience, gender equality and human rights**.

This indicator is classified as Tier III.

*Monitoring agency: UNESCO*

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**Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**

For effective learning, the design and management of schools should ensure that all children can learn in a safe, healthy, secure, stimulating and protected environment. The provision of separate toilets provides dignity to pubescent girls and has been found to substantially increase their school attendance rates. Therefore an additional suggested indicator for monitoring this target is the **Percentage of schools with separate sanitary facilities for females and males**. This indicator can also be used to monitor **Target 6.2**.

*Monitoring agency: UNESCO*

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<sup>20</sup> See CepalStat Database at: [http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB\\_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=i](http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=i).

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## Goal 6.

### Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Access to water and sanitation is necessary for women's empowerment. Improved access to water means that women and girls will spend less time fetching water and result in improvements in other areas, such as reduced incidence of water-borne illnesses (particularly for children). Improved sanitation would produce similar benefits and provide health, dignity and safety to billions of women and men, girls and boys.

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#### Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

In addition to the indicators measuring access at the household level to water, the following indicator should be added: **Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location** (see [Target 5.4](#)).

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## Goal 7.

### Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

In 2010, 1.2 billion people globally lacked access to electricity and an estimated 2.6 billion people did not have access to clean cooking facilities, with large disparities between urban and rural areas.

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#### Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

The suggested indicator, in addition to electrification rates, is the **Percentage of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels, by income/ wealth and urban/**

**rural location.** This indicator can monitor some key gender dimensions pertaining to lack of access to energy sources, including the time women and girls spend in the collection of firewood and other fuel sources, as well as the health impacts of indoor household pollution.

This indicator is Tier I and can be derived using DHS and MICS. In terms of linkages, it is linked to [Target 3.9](#).

*Monitoring agencies: United Nations, World Bank and International Energy Agency*

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## Goal 8.

### Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Even as women's presence in the workforce has increased, labour markets continue to be sites of disadvantage for women compared to men. This is exemplified by women's lower rates of employment, their higher rates of unemployment in most regions and their greater propensity to be in vulnerable employment. Gender-based wage gaps also persist in all regions. Women globally earn 24 per cent less than men.<sup>21</sup>

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#### Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for equal work of equal value

The suggested indicators for monitoring [Target 8.5](#) are: **Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupation and the Employment to working age population ratio (15 years and above) by**

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<sup>21</sup> <http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/>.

sex, age and disability status. The first indicator can be used to calculate the gender pay gap (*Indicator 13 of the minimum set*), with data currently available for nearly 150 countries.<sup>22</sup> However, wage data are currently not fully comparable, and because the indicator only covers employees it excludes the majority of workers in most developing regions who are self-employed. As a result, this indicator is currently classified as Tier III. Proposals for methodological work to make data fully comparable could be developed by UN Women in collaboration with UNDESA and others, such as the ILO.

In addition, the proposed indicators for **Targets 8.3, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.10** should be disaggregated by sex.<sup>23</sup>

An additional indicator of **Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment, by sex**, linked to **Target 9.2 of Goal 9**, can be used to monitor **Target 8.5**.

In terms of linkages, the first indicator is linked to **Targets 10.3 and 10.4** and the second indicator is linked to **Targets 8.6 and 10.3**.

*Monitoring agency: ILO for Goal 8 targets and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for the indicator related to Target 9.2*

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## Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 calls for the reduction of inequality within and among countries, which is critical to development and well-being. Inequality in income and wealth has been shown to contribute to economic instability and social strife. Other forms of inequalities, – for example, based on sex, race, ethnicity, region or other social status – have equally detrimental impacts on social cohesion and the well-being of everyone, preventing countries from flourishing and reaching their full potential.

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**Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average**

For this target, the suggested indicator is the **Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita**

**among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.** In terms of disaggregation, this indicator should also look specifically at the **Growth rates of expenditure or income per capita among single-mother households (within the bottom 40 per cent).** Research across developed and developing countries alike indicates that single-mother households are particularly vulnerable to poverty and are over-represented among the poor. It is therefore critical that this measure of improvements in economic well-being include a gender dimension.

This indicator is currently classified as Tier I and is produced by the World Bank. It also links to **Targets 1.2 and 1.a**.

In addition, the proposed indicators for **Targets 10.2, 10.3 and 10.7** should be disaggregated by sex.

*Monitoring agency: World Bank*

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> The indicators are: Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex; percentage of youth (15–24) not in education, employment or training (NEET); percentage and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour); frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries (and time lost due to occupational injuries by sex and migrant status); and percentage of adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months, respectively.

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## Goal 11.

### Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Access to safe public spaces is a basic human right. If women and girls are to enjoy a life free from violence, authorities need to ensure that public spaces are free from any form of violence, including sexual violence. Sexual harassment in particular, as well as other forms of sexual violence in public spaces, is an everyday occurrence for women and girls around the world. In urban and rural areas, developed or developing countries, women and girls are constantly subjected to these forms of violence on streets, on public transport and in parks, in and around schools and workplaces, in public sanitation facilities and water and food distribution sites, or in their own neighbourhoods.

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**Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities**

The suggested indicator for monitoring this target is the **Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment, in the last 12 months**. In order to distinguish between harassment that happens in workplaces or in public spaces such as streets and parks, this indicator should be disaggregated by perpetrator and place of occurrence.<sup>24</sup>

This indicator is Tier II and, similar to the indicators for **Target 5.2**, these data can be derived from violence against women surveys. In terms of linkages, it can monitor **Targets 5.2, 8.8** and **16.1**. In addition to this indicator, the indicator for **Target 11.5** should be disaggregated by sex.

*Monitoring agencies: UN Women, UNICEF and UNSD*

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## Goal 16.

### Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

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**Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

According to UNODC's *Global Study on Homicide 2013*, the global male homicide rate is almost four times that of females (9.7 versus 2.7 per 100,000). In order to monitor this target, it is therefore important to disaggregate by sex and other relevant characteristics. The suggested indicator is **Number of victims of intentional homicide disaggregated by characteristics of victims, perpetrators and killing mechanisms per 100,000 population by age and sex**. Violence against women, in particular, is considered in **Targets 5.2** and **11.7**, meaning that those indicators can also be used as complementary indicators to monitor this target.

This indicator is classified as Tier I.

*Monitoring agency: UNODC*

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**Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children**

In addition, the **Percentage of young women and men aged 18–24 years who have been subjected to sexual violence by age 18** and the **Percentage of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month, by sex**, can be used to monitor **Target 5.2** for the first indicator and **Targets 16.1, 5.2** and **10.3** for the second indicator.

The first indicator is classified as Tier II and the latter indicator is classified as Tier I. Data have been

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<sup>24</sup> It is important to note that for some women, such as street vendors, the street is in fact the workplace. For these women, measuring whether harassment happens in the context of employment or not could present a challenge.

collected through DHS and MICS in many low- and middle-income countries since 2005 and can be disaggregated by sex.

In addition, **Target 16.7** should be disaggregated by sex.

*Monitoring agencies: UNICEF, UN Women and UNSD for the first indicator and UNICEF for the second*

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## Goal 17.

### Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

To implement the gender equality objectives of the 2030 Agenda will require unprecedented levels of financing. Domestic, international, public and private sources and instruments of financing, including innovative sources of finance, need to be mobilized. Tracking the use of these resources will be key to their effective use. Therefore the indicators suggested for **Targets 5.c** and **1.b** can be used to monitor **Targets 17.1** and **17.2**. In addition, the indicator currently suggested for **Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity**, the **Proportion of individuals using the Internet**, should be disaggregated by sex, age, location and other relevant characteristics.

This indicator is classified as Tier II and can be used to monitor **Target 5.b**.

*Monitoring agency: ITU*

Finally, adequate human, financial and technical resources need to be devoted to supporting statistical capacity in developing countries, as highlighted in **Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries**.

In order to generate quality data to monitor the gender-related targets identified in this paper, and to help national statistical offices meet their reporting requirements, support to gender statistics needs to be substantial and consistent. Tracking the resources that are devoted to gender statistics should therefore be an explicit aim when monitoring this target. Along with the current suggested indicator, **Financial and other resources made available to strengthen the statistical capacity in developing countries**, an indicator measuring the **Financial and other resources made available to strengthen gender statistics in developing countries (as a percentage of total resources to strengthen statistical capacity)** is proposed for monitoring.

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) annually publishes a report on the technical and financial support to statistical development worldwide, highlighting the nature and focus of such support.<sup>25</sup> This report could be the basis for monitoring this indicator and is therefore classified as Tier I.

*Monitoring entity: PARIS21*

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<sup>25</sup> See <http://www.paris21.org/Press>.







**UN WOMEN IS THE UN ORGANISATION  
DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY  
AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN. A  
GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND  
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TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON  
MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.**

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



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