

Sustainable Development Goals indicators – a basis for the new Strategic Plan results framework

**UN-Women Executive Board
Informal Consultation**

Papa A. Seck, UN Women

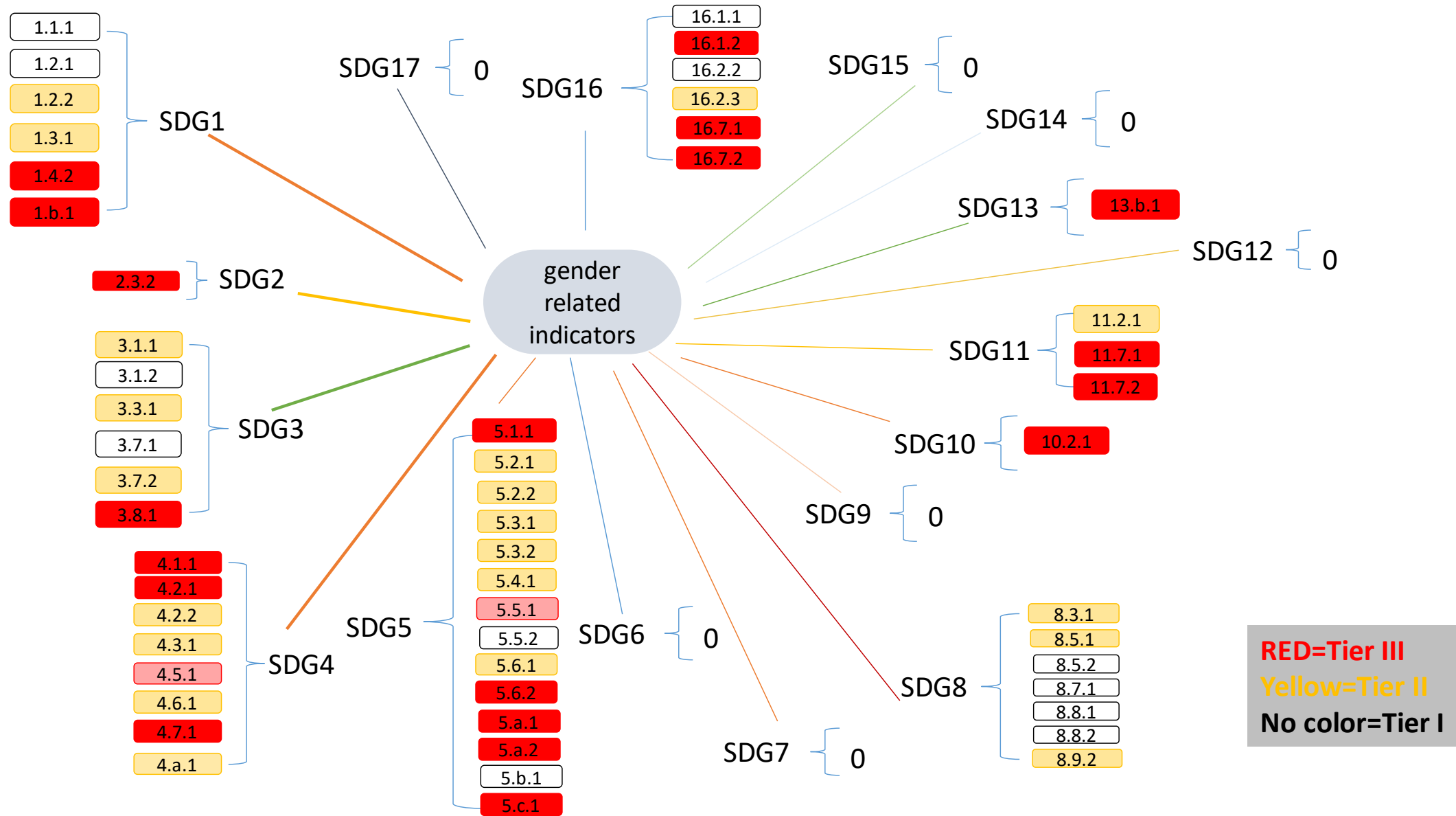
Overview of presentation

- Overview of status of SDG indicators
- Relevance of gender equality indicators for the Strategic Plan
- UN Women monitoring responsibilities and what it means for UN Women's gender data work

Overview of status of SDG indicators

- Inter-governmental process through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) – extensive consultation
- March 2016: 169 targets with 230 global indicators approved by UN Statistical Commission as “a practical starting point”
- At least 53 gender-sensitive indicators in the SDGs

Overview of status of SDG indicators



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

Relevance of SDGs-related gender equality indicators for the Strategic Plan

- UN Women's thematic areas are aligned with various SDGs
- Examples:
 - Leadership and pol participation (Targets 5.5 and 16.7)
 - Economic empowerment (Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 5.4, 5.a, 8.4, 8.5 etc.)
 - EVAW (Targets 5.2, 11.7, 16.1 etc.)
 - Targets related to normative (5.1) national planning (5.c) etc.
- Objective will be to align impact level indicators with global SDGs indicators

Many challenges for gender statistics

But SDGs include many challenges for gender statistics that need to be addressed urgently

- 80% of indicators in SDG5 (11 out of 14) do not have accepted international standards for measurement and/or data collection by most countries is irregular
- Important areas are neglected in SDGs due to lack of standards and measures (e.g. gender dimensions of poverty, gender and the environment, etc.)
- No one left behind: measurement of gender and intersecting inequalities needs to be prioritized

Many challenges for gender statistics

- Gender statistics are often **not** prioritized because of:
 - Lack of political will e.g. sensitive areas such as violence against women (VAW)
 - Limited awareness of the importance of gender statistics
 - Limited coordination among actors leading to high levels of fragmentation
 - Limited funding leading to small, short duration projects with limited reach
 - Limited technical capacity in critical areas (e.g. Time use; VAW)

Many challenges for gender statistics

Actions should address three inter-related challenges:

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

A key role and area of work for UN Women

Flagship Programme Initiative “Making Every Woman and Girl Count”:

1. Supportive and well-coordinated policy environment in place to ensure gender-responsive localization and effective monitoring of the SDGs
2. Quality, comparable and regular gender statistics are produced to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs, CEDAW and Beijing
3. Gender statistics are accessible to all users and can be analysed to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes, and promote accountability

UN Women's Flagship Programme Initiative

High-level launch event during 71st UNGA



 **UN Women**
@UN_Women

 Follow

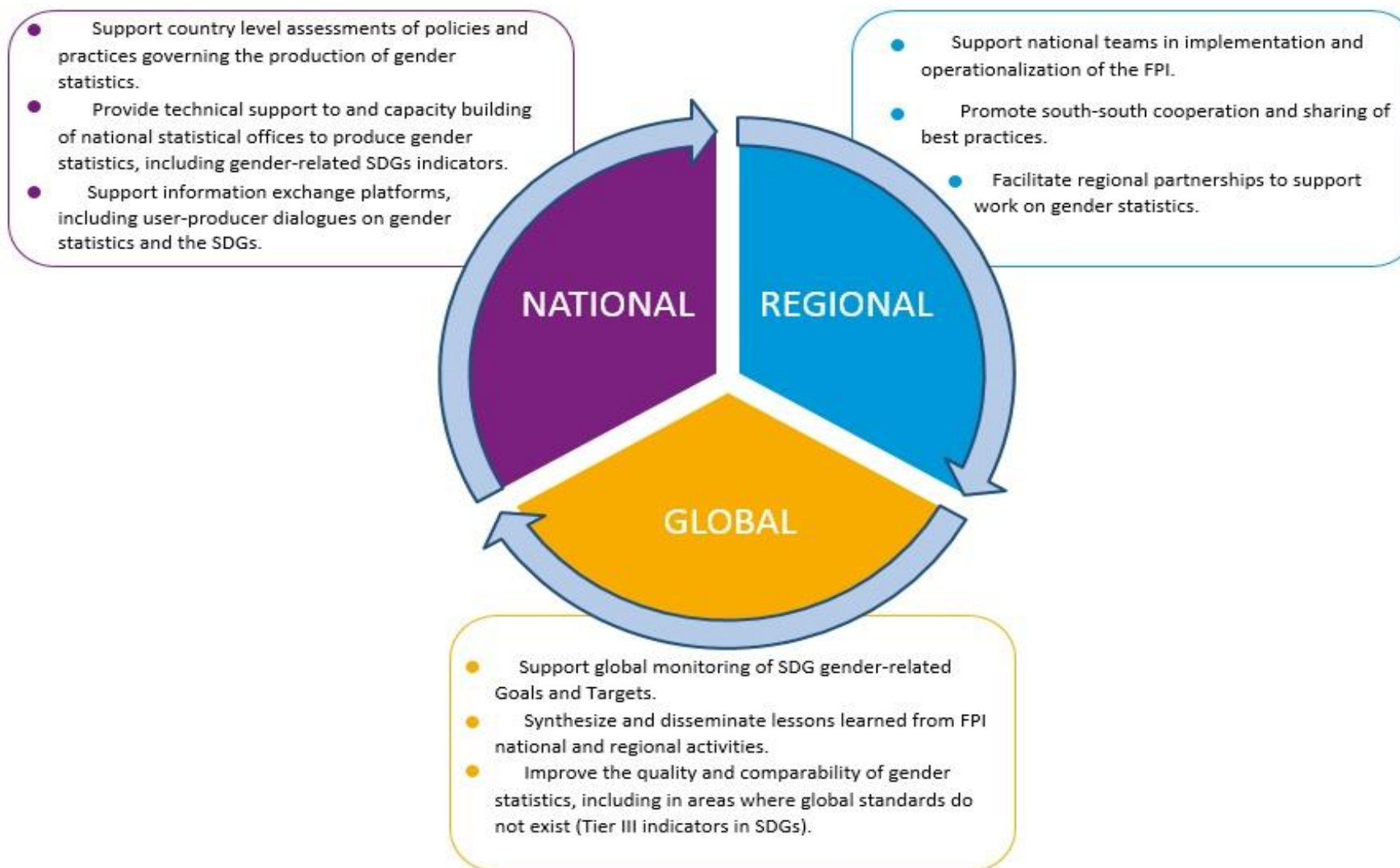
 **UN Women**
@UN_Women

 Follow

“If we don’t collect the data on unpaid [#carework](#) women do, we won’t recognize that hidden inequality”- [@melindagates](#)
[#genderdata](#) [#UNGA](#)

“Poverty is sexist. Government social policies have to support the most vulnerable.”- [@macky_sall](#), President of Senegal
[#genderdata](#) [#UNGA](#)

A key role and area of work for UN Women



Thank you

For more information, contact:
papa.seck@unwomen.org