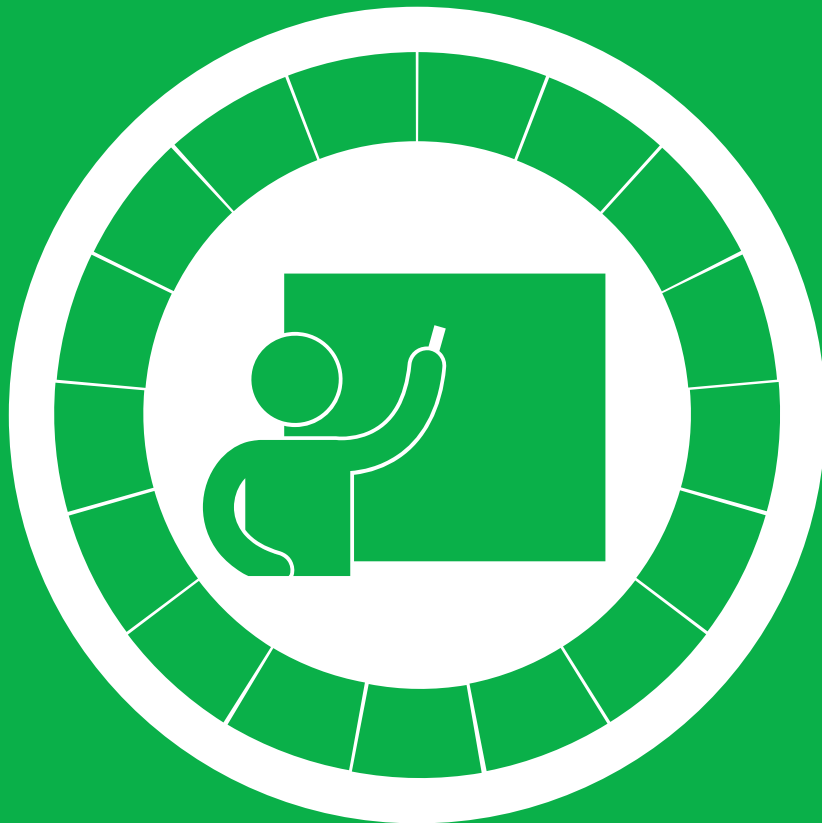





PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

02

REPORTING ON GENDER-RELATED SDG RESULTS



02. Performance Indicator: Reporting on Gender-related SDG results

 Approaches requirements	 Meets requirements	 Exceeds requirements
<p>2ai. Entity RBM system provides guidance on measuring and reporting on gender equality and the empowerment of women results</p> <p>or</p> <p>2aii. Systematic use of sex-disaggregated data in strategic plan reporting</p>	<p>2bi. Reporting to the Governing Body or equivalent on the high-level result on gender equality and the empowerment of women which will contribute to meeting SDG targets, including SDG 5</p> <p>and</p> <p>2bii. Systematic use of sex-disaggregated data in strategic plan reporting</p>	<p>2ci. Reporting to the Governing Body or equivalent on the high-level result on gender equality and the empowerment of women which will contribute to meeting SDG targets, including SDG 5</p> <p>and</p> <p>2cii. Systematic use of sex-disaggregated data in strategic plan reporting</p> <p>and</p> <p>2ciii. Reporting every two years to the Governing Body or equivalent on implementation of the entity's gender equality and empowerment of women policy</p>



What is the Reporting on Gender-related SDG Results indicator?

What is meant by results?

“Results” refer to both normative and development results on gender equality and the empowerment of women, as included in the UN-SWAP framework endorsed by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). In the UN context normative and development results are usually defined as follows:

- Support to Member States and other counterparts, such as civil society, in achieving national, regional and international gender-related priorities, for example as set out in the SDGs. This can be through support to development and implementation of policies (i.e. normative results), capacity development, and technical cooperation. National ownership is paramount in this definition.
- Directly achieving results, in some cases working in partnership with non-state actors such as the ICRC, for example programming during conflict and emergencies, in line with the Humanitarian Principles.

Reporting on gender-related SDG results indicators is pivotal for monitoring and measuring progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



Evidence base

Examples of documents to attach to substantiate the entity self-assessment for this indicator:

- Entity RBM system guidance on measuring and reporting on GEEW
- Report to the Governing Body on the entity strategic plan

Note: Please identify a self-explanatory title for the documents uploaded onto the platform, particularly for those shared to the UN-SWAP Knowledge Hub.



How to approach requirements

To approach requirements for this Performance Indicator the entity's RBM system should provide guidance on measuring gender equality and the empowerment of women results. To achieve this, RBM guidance should provide direction on how to develop gender-sensitive results statements and indicators at the strategic and programmatic levels.

Otherwise, to approach requirements entities are required to demonstrate, with supporting documentation as evidence, the degree of sex-disaggregation in their main strategic planning document reports. Entities should also include in the narrative the ways in which sex-disaggregated data has been used to impact policy and programming. For example, counting the numbers of women and men participants and noting disparities will have limited use unless this data feeds into processes that reduce these disparities. UN-SWAP reporting requires not only systematic disaggregation of data by sex but also demonstrated use of that data.

Systematic disaggregation of data means disaggregation by sex of any data related to population groups (e.g. poor, migrants, refugees, employees, vulnerable, homeless, affected population, youth, older persons, people with disability, indigenous people) where there are implications related to gender for these population groups. **The default should be to disaggregate by sex.**

When sex-disaggregated data is less available, e.g. in some conflict situations or countries with relatively weak statistical systems, this should be noted.

Systematic disaggregation by sex should be carried out along with disaggregation by other key social variables such as disability, age, and ethnic status. By combining sex-disaggregation with other forms of disaggregation entities will have a better data base from which to make decisions as to how to support those left behind and furthest behind.



How to meet requirements

To meet requirements for this Performance Indicator, entity reporting to its Governing Body or equivalent on the main strategic planning document should include reporting on the main SDG-linked gender equality and empowerment of women results. Results should be presented to the Governing Body or equivalent as part of reporting on the main strategic plan. In most entities reporting on the main strategic plan is on an annual basis.

Governance mechanisms vary across the UN system so entities should determine themselves to which Governing Body reporting should take place; however, to meet requirements the reporting should be to a Governing Body or equivalent.

When rating Performance Indicator 2, all reports on performance since publication of the last central strategic planning document should be used.

In addition, entities should include in their reporting to their Governing Bodies or equivalent their specific contributions to SDG 5 targets. This can include reporting concerning the ways in which the entity has supported the implementation of the SDG 5 targets as set out in UN Women's Transforming our Future series.

Entities may report with a time lag of one year if their planning cycle requires this, for example if the strategic plan report is not available until after their UN-SWAP report. Illustration: the UN-SWAP report for 2023 will be due in January 2024. Reporting on the strategic plan results for 2023 may not take place until June 2024, in which case the entity would report its strategic plan results from 2022.

In addition to meet requirements there should be systematic use of sex-disaggregated data in strategic plan reporting, as defined above.

Please note that if the entity does not have a high-level gender-related result in the strategic plan it is not possible to meet or exceed this indicator.



How to exceed requirements

To exceed requirements for this Performance Indicator, in addition to meeting requirements, a report should be presented to the entity's Governing Body or equivalent at least every two years on progress in implementation of the entity's gender policy/plan or equivalent. Reporting should be against the action plan and indicators included in the entity policy or plan or equivalent.



Example: Meeting Requirements

2bi. Reporting to the Governing Body or equivalent on the high level result on gender equality and the empowerment of women which will contribute to meeting SDG targets, including SDG 5

The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** reports on the high-level result on GEEW through several regular reports. For the past years, UNODC has been reporting on GEEW in the strategic plan reporting of the UN Secretariat – the Annual Programme Plan and Performance report, reviewed by Governing Bodies, comprising the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), and has been providing regular reports to the Governing Bodies on implementation of the UNODC Strategy Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2018-2021, as well as its successor the UNODC Strategy Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2022-2026. Among other things UNODC's contributions towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda were presented during the Session 65 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which was held between 8 and 9 December 2022 and the CCPCJ considered a gender perspective and vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system during its second thematic discussion of the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration from 5 to 7 December 2022.

Furthermore, the UNODC annual results-based report, shared with Member States in UNODC's Governing Bodies, includes gender reporting throughout all thematic areas at the global, regional, and

national level, encouraging projects and programmes to report significant achievements and challenges related to gender and linking these to relevant SDG targets. The reporting template for the Annual Programme and Project Progress Reports also contains a section on cross-cutting issues which includes how projects mainstreamed or promoted gender equality across their interventions.

Also, in 2022 formal and informal briefings sessions for Member States and staff on the gender-related aspects of UNODC's mandate and areas of work were organized. Since 2017, "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the practices, policies and programmes of the UNODC" has been a standing agenda item of the Standing Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Improving the Governance and Financial Situation of the UNODC (FINGOV), which submits its recommendations to the decision-making bodies of the Offices. The Gender Team together with HRMS provides regular updates on the implementation of its Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, at these meetings.

2bii. Systematic use of sex-disaggregated data in strategic plan reporting.

The **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** strives to systematically use sex-disaggregated data in its Strategic Plan 2022-2025. Almost all the outcome indicators are disaggregated by sex and by one or more of the UNFPA 'left furthest behind' factors and characteristics: (a) gender; (b) age; (c) culture, ethnicity, race, language and religion; (d) disability; (e) location; (f) migration, asylum, refuge and displacement status; (g) key populations; (h) socioeconomic status and related factors; and (i) other factors such as HIV and AIDS.



Example: Exceeding Requirements

2ciii. Reporting every two years to the Governing Body or equivalent on implementation of the entity's gender equality and empowerment of women policy.

The **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** reports annually to the Executive Board (Governing Body) on implementation of the SP including UNFPA's contribution to gender equality and empowerment of women, as well as on its SWAP performance. This reporting includes on UNFPA's Gender Equality Strategy entitled Agency, Choice and Access: UNFPA's Strategy to Promote Gender Equality and the Rights of Women and Adolescent Girls.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): The Administrator every year reports to the Executive Board on the implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy. The Administrator presented the annual report on the implementation of the UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy, 2018-2021 in the Report of the annual session of 2022 (see attached) and he will present the first report of UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 in June of the present year.