




**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 Transforming our Future.

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 2022 will be due in January 2023. Reporting on the strategic plan results for 2022 may not take place until June 2023, in which case the entity would report its strategic plan results from 2021.

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

The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** reports on the high-level result on gender equality and the empowerment of women through subsequent annual Programme Plan and Programme Performance documents, which are reviewed by the Office's governing bodies. Furthermore, UNODC has included gender reporting throughout all thematic areas at global, regional, and national levels into its annual results-based reporting, encouraging projects and programmes to report significant achievements and challenges related to gender. UNODC's Results-Based Annual Report includes, under each chapter, a section on progress in mainstreaming gender. The reporting template for Annual Programme Progress Reports contains a section on the SDGs, including SDG 5 and support provided to Member States on voluntary national reviews.

The UNODC Gender team regularly briefs the Governing Bodies on the implementation of the UNODC Gender Strategy and Action Plan. Formal and informal briefings sessions for Member States and staff on the gender-related aspects of UNODC's mandate and areas of work are organized. Since 2017, "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the practices, policies and programmes of the UNODC" has been made a standing item of the "Standing Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Improving the Governance and Financial Situation of the UNODC", which submits its recommendations to the decision-making bodies of the UNODC.

Cascading down from the Strategic Plan, the reports on UNODC Programmes also include sex disaggregated data. Best practice examples in field offices includes sex-disaggregated data that are

collected for statistics/indicators to measure different gender aspects. For instance, UNODC's systematically disaggregates data by age, race, nationality, educational level and class for each sex.

UNODC data collections are regularly assessed and upgraded to make them fully gender sensitive. As a minimum this means that sex-disaggregated data are collected for statistics/indicators referring to persons (e.g. victims or perpetrators of crime, drug prevalence, etc.). This principle applies both to mandated data collections managed by UNODC (e.g. UN-Crime Trends Survey, Annual Report Questionnaire, Trafficking in Persons data collection) and to survey exercises undertaken at country level with UNODC assistance, such as victimisation, corruption, drug use or drug cultivation surveys.

Sex-disaggregated data provided by the Research and Trends Analysis Branch are used by field offices to develop programmatic interventions, and concrete gender indicators ensure that monitoring and reporting promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in programme cycle management. UNODC can therefore demonstrate **actual use** of sex-disaggregated data in order to meet the requirements this Performance Indicator.

In 2017, the UN-Crime Trends Survey was thoroughly reviewed and special attention was devoted to make it fully gender sensitive. Besides ensuring that all data are disaggregated by sex, it also gathers statistics on specific issues or with specific data disaggregation in order to capture information relevant to shed light on gender issues. For example, the scope of intentional homicide data was broadened to collect detailed information on homicide perpetrators. UNODC is the only organisation collecting and producing estimates on such killings at global level, and is now able to regularly produce data on women/girls killed by their current or former partner, an indicator that represents a very important component of gender-based killings or femicides. The on-going review process of the Annual Report Questionnaire has already identified a number of topics (such as drug use prevalence and access to treatment) where to expand the collection of data to make them fully gender-relevant.