



Overview of SDGs indicator selection process

Papa A. Seck
Chief Statistician
UN Women, New York

Outline



- Selection of SDG indicators for global monitoring: Overview
- Process going forward
- Gender content of the 2030 agenda
- Examples of gender indicators in SDGs

Selection of SDG indicators for global monitoring: Overview



- Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) created in March 2015 by statistical commission
- Membership: 28 Member states; & Observers (other MS, Intl org., CSO, private sector etc.)
- Extensive and inclusive consultation process last year
- Three physical meetings since **June 2015** (New York, Bangkok and Mexico City)
- **March 2016:** List of 230 unique indicators adopted by Statistical Commission
- Indicator framework to be submitted to ECOSOC (July) & General Assembly for final endorsement (September)

17 SDGs, 169 targets



1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

17 SDGs, 169 targets



9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
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
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Process going forward



- July 2016: Decision by IAEG-SDGs on indicator Tiers and custodian agencies
- September 2016: Decision on Tier categories submissions of detailed workplans for development of Tier III indicators
- April 2015: subgroup of the IAEG-SDGs on data disaggregation established (open to members only)
- October 2016 onwards: refinement of list of indicators identified for further work by UN Statistical Commission
- 4th meeting of IAEG-SDGs to be held in the fall of 2016 (possibly hosted by UNEP in Nairobi)
- 2017: workplan for the review of the indicator framework presented to the 48th Statistical Commission:
 - 2020: 1st review of proposed refinements
 - 2025: 2nd review of proposed refinements

Tier of indicators (so far)

	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	Other
Goal 1	3	4	4	1
Goal 2	7	2	5	0
Goal 3	15	7	3	1
Goal 4	3	4	2	2
Goal 5	3	4	6	1
Goal 6	6	0	5	0
Goal 7	4	0	2	0
Goal 8	10	6	1	0
Goal 9	8	1	3	0
Goal 10	4	0	5	2
Goal 11	2	7	6	0
Goal 12	1	3	8	1
Goal 13	0	2	4	1
Goal 14	2	0	8	0
Goal 15	6	1	5	2
Goal 16	9	7	6	1
Goal 17	15	2	5	3
Total	98	50	78	15



Strong content on GE & EWG in 2030 agenda



- Declaration: *Realizing GE & EWG will make a crucial contribution to progress*
- Goal 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”: 9 targets, addressing multiple concerns (e.g. 5.1; 5.2, 5.3, 5.a, 5.c)
- A quarter of Targets explicitly or implicitly addressing GE & EWG
- Strong emphasis on disaggregation, including by sex and other relevant characteristics to capture intersecting inequalities (TG 19.18; para 74.g)

Why are gender statistics important for the implementation of SDGs?



- Gender sensitive 2030 Agenda: >50 SDGs indicators are related to gender equality
- Adequate monitoring implementation of SDGs is of critical importance; will determine whether policy efforts are channeled adequately and SDGs are achieved or missed
- Monitoring of gender targets is particularly important the rights of women and girls are achieved, particularly those left behind

Exples of Gender indicators in SDGs (SDG5)



5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical or psychological sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence
5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18
5.3.2	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group
5.4	Percentage of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work by sex, age group and location
5.5.1	Proportion of women in national parliaments and local governments
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a.1	(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
5.a.2	Number (%) of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control
5.b	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c	Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Exples of Gender indicators in SDGs (other goals)



1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex
3.1.1	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate
4.1.1	Proportion of children/young people (i) in Grade 2/3, (ii) at the end of primary and (iii) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least minimum proficiency in math and reading by sex
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, wealth quintile, disability status, indigenous people and conflict-affected)
8.3.1	Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age group and persons with disabilities
11.7.2	Proportion of people victims of physical and sexual harassment by sex, disability and location
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex

Approach to disaggregation and indicator wording



- Immense pressure to disaggregate by everything
- Question for IAEG: Include as overall chapeau or specify as part of indicator? Pros and cons?
- Hybrid decision: ad-hoc, need for additional guidance
- Capturing intersecting inequalities?
- What and how? Challenges for policy and challenges for statistics