



Gender equality and women's empowerment in SDG implementation and reporting at national, regional, global and thematic levels

# Background

- 2030 Agenda: “quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind” ( [A/Res/70/1](#) p. 48)
- Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be “...informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts” ([A/Res/70/1](#), p. 74)
- SDGs are interrelated and interdependent and require action at all levels to attain the development outcomes

# Disaggregated data

## WMG:

- Disaggregation does not capture efforts to address structural drivers of inequality, but shows some impact of structural inequality at the interpersonal level
- Disaggregation is not our endpoint: structural change is

# Data for gender equality and women's empowerment

- Data should be captured and disaggregated throughout the life cycle
- Further disaggregation will be required to include:
  - indigenous women, including indigenous black women of African slave descent and Afro-descendants
  - aged and senior women
  - widows, wives of the disappeared
  - women in conflict and security fragile areas
  - women and girls in child, early and forced marriages, victims of female genital mutilation & other harmful traditional practices
  - women and girls with disabilities

# Statistical and data-related updates for the VNRs in 2018

- Statistical and data-related updates important in countries submitting VNRs to HLPF 2018
- Disaggregated data required for evidence-based national development strategic plans that fully include women and girls
- Gender equality and women's empowerment, addressed in SDG 5, but also tied into other SDGs insofar as they all have gendered implications

# Examples of best practice from 2017 VNRs

Some countries in the Latin America recognize that provision or lack of disaggregated data is a challenge

- **Uruguay** annex with statistical information on ODS official indicators. Supplementary and complementary indicators also presented. Report participatory involving public, international, private and civil society organization and academics
- In **GCC countries**, governments moving towards availability of fully disaggregated and timely produced data, with the GCC STAT recognizing importance of surveys and censuses for thematic disaggregated data

# Examples of best practice from 2017 VNRs

- **India** assessed draft indicators for SDG monitoring based on regularity of data generation and availability of disaggregated data through technical workshops. CSOs and other stakeholders provided significant inputs towards the development of the measurement framework
- **OECD countries** should consider elaborating on mechanisms undertaken for data and tools related to data authenticity verification and evaluation of relevant adopted mechanisms

*Note: More attention should also be paid to finance capacity development to implement gender-responsive monitoring systems, simple and accessible tools to collect and process disaggregated data.*

# Role of CSOs and WMG

- **CSOs** through Major Groups and other Stakeholders involved in implementation of SDGs and reporting of progress through VNRs, eg in the HLPF in 2016 & 2017 sessions of the High-level Political Forum (HLPF)



# Role of CSOs and WMG

- **Women's Major Group (WMG):**
  - takes lead in ensuring that gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment fully addressed, as well as thematically based on SDG 5 and related targets
  - represented in key meetings and followed closely process for the development of the global indicator framework
  - experienced in working on gender issues across SDGs
  - focus on 'leave no one behind' and addressing needs of those furthest behind first

Thank you!