



UN Women / Pim Schalkwijk

MONITORING GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



September 2015

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Monitoring gender quality and the empowerment of women and girls in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: opportunities and challenges for Latin America and the Caribbean

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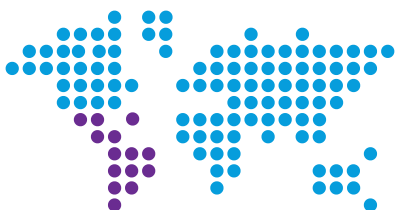
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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

“We urgently needed a transformative sustainable development agenda to enable a better distribution of resources and responsibilities in order to build economies that work equally for women and men. Our regional message regarding the 2030 Development Agenda is an urgent call to fully implement the Beijing Platform for Action, which requires robust and regular statistical information to steer public policies and the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals”

Luiza Carvalho, UN Women Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean

On 2 August 2015, United Nations Member States adopted by consensus the draft document *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,¹ which will be presented for adoption to the General Assembly of the United Nations.² The Declaration of this document stated that “realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across all the goals and targets will make a crucial contribution to progress.” The prioritization of gender equality and the human rights of women and girls is reflected in a cross-cutting manner throughout the 2030 Agenda, including the declaration; targets, goals and indicators; means of implementation; global associations, and monitoring and review. This is specifically highlighted in Goal 5: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”.

From a gender perspective the 17 SDG and their 169 targets represent a significant step forward from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as they address development in its three dimensions –economic, social and environmental– and respond in a more comprehensive manner to the gender dimensions related to poverty and inequality, hunger, health, education, access to water and sanitation, energy, employment and sustainable production, access to justice, safe cities, and peace and security. 2015 constitutes a historic and unprecedented opportunity to unite countries and people around the world to decide and adopt new approaches towards the future. UN Women calls on all actors to accelerate the pace and work in solidarity to support the transformative goals to achieve the joint vision of a world without discrimination, and with equality for women, men, girls and boys by 2030.

1 Available at: http://www.un.org/pga/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/08/120815_outcome-document-of-Summit-for-adoption-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.pdf

2 After several working sessions beginning in 2013, the Open Working Group (OWG) presented the proposal of 17 goals and 169 specific targets for a 2030 Agenda for Global Action. In August, member States approved the draft, which will be submitted for consideration and adoption at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held from 25 to 27 September 2015. Complete document *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* is available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7891Transforming%20Our%20World.pdf>

... the recognition of the vital importance of gender equality as a driver of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) has led to an increasing demand for gender statistics and specialized indicators to formulate, monitor and evaluate public policies.

Currently, thanks to the evidence available and a long process of intergovernmental and parliamentary deliberations, the contribution of civil society, of feminist organizations and mechanisms for the advancement of women, there exists a great consensus about the fact that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are essential for the achievement of progress on all goals and targets and of sustainable development. In this journey the Latin America and Caribbean Region, with the support of UN Women and the United Nations System has played a consistent leadership role in global forums on the importance of equality as a principle, a commitment and, most importantly, a pathway for action for 2030 Agenda to secure results in the next 15 years.

In this context, the selection of indicators for monitoring the implementation of 2030 Agenda is crucial and will, to a great extent, determine if political efforts are being appropriately channelled and if goals and targets are being met or not. The choice of appropriate indicators and the comprehensive monitoring of progress on gender equality in every goal is of great importance to ensure that both men and women, both boys and girls benefit from the implementation efforts.

After an extensive consultation process with United Nations Member States, civil society organizations and international bodies,³ this document sets down a technical recommendation of indicators that should be used in order to monitor gender equality and the empowerment of women within the SDG framework.

3 This document also makes use of the most recent list of indicators (to August 2015) presented to the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN GENDER STATISTICS: A SOLID BASIS

Gender statistics in the global setting

In the international setting, significant work on gender statistics go back to the 1980s, after proclamation of the United Nations Decade for Women, following the first Conference on Women held in Mexico.⁴

Since then there have been significant advances made in normative and technical standards related to gender statistics. In 1995, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action included a call for the generation and dissemination of “gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation”.

Recently, the United Nations Statistical Commission adopted a basic set of nine indicators of violence against women as the result of a request made by the United Nations General Assembly.⁵ In addition, the United Nations Statistical Commission supported the establishment of a minimum set of gender indicators (referred to in this document as the “Minimum Set”), used as a guide for the national production and international collection of gender statistics.⁶ These international agreements provide a solid and broad basis for monitoring gender equality in 2030 Agenda.

In particular, the Minimum Set addresses key policy issues identified in the Beijing Platform for Action and other more recent international agreements that cover national gender equality regulation and legislation (See the Annex for the list of Minimum Set indicators).

Nevertheless, it is also important to be mindful that the Minimum Set does not represent an exhaustive list and does not address every area related to gender equality. Given that the choice of indicators for the SDG is not made exclusively on the basis of the availability of data, for some targets new and/or improved indicators that cover aspects going beyond those included in the Minimum Set are necessary.

For some indicators, in particular those in Tiers II and III,⁷ it will be necessary to make additional efforts, including the collection and analysis of new and existing data and/or the development of new standards and methodologies. To be successful, therefore, 2030 Agenda must emphasize the need for improved technical capacities and greater investments in statistical capacity at national, regional and international levels. Addressing gaps in the production of gender statistics will be crucial for the 2030 Agenda and UN Women will continue to provide countries technical and financial support.

4 <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3647Compendium%20of%20statistical%20notes.pdf>

5 <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc09/Report-English.pdf>; <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc13/2013-Report-E.pdf>

6 <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc13/2013-Report-E.pdf>. In the regional sphere there are also various initiatives related to gender statistics that include coordination mechanisms, such as those sponsored by regional statistics commissions.

7 As defined by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG), Tier I indicators are those for which methods and norms exist to produce internationally comparable indicators and the data are regularly collected by countries. Tier II indicators are those for which methods and norms exist but the data are not regularly collected by countries, and Tier III indicators are those for which international standards still need to be developed.

The effective monitoring of gender equality involves more than identifying the indicators for the SDG 5 targets: *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*. Several of the targets contained in other SDG also address gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. It is, therefore, important to have a holistic vision of gender equality throughout the entire framework and to ensure that matters that are not addressed in the SDG 5 are addressed in other goals. In addition to including gender indicators under the remaining goals, there is also a need to systematically carry out disaggregation by sex of all relevant indicators for every goal and target.

Where relevant, indicators must also be disaggregated by age, since gender inequality is experienced differently throughout women's and girls' lives. In addition, to be able to better capture intersectional inequality throughout, indicators must be disaggregated by other socioeconomic factors such as income/wealth, place of residence, social class, ethnic origin and other relevant factors.

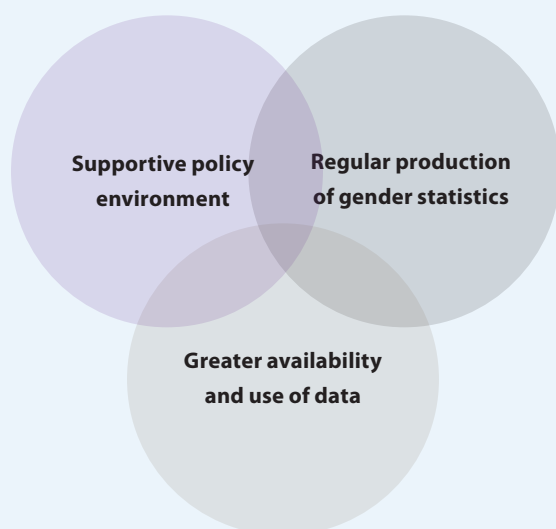
Gender statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean: the road to institutionalization

From the commitments signed by States for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and within the framework of international human rights commitments, the Latin America and Caribbean Region (LAC) has unceasingly worked to position and promote the generation of gender statistics as an essential task for governments for planning, programming, budgeting and evaluating public policies from a gender perspective. In this regard, the work done by UN Women in the region for more than 15 years has focused on strengthening collaboration between National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women (MAWs), with the idea that producers and users of information can transform, using a gender perspective, the way in which statistics have traditionally been produced and analysed, as well as positioning indicators to detail the specificities of the gender inequality and discrimination and violence suffered by women in the LAC region.

Considerable experience has been accumulated in the region through the continual work done by means of a strategic alliance between UN Women and the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES from the Spanish) and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI from the Spanish), both being Mexican institutions, joined in 2006 by the Gender Affairs Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

This alliance has enabled significant advances to be made working towards the incorporation of the gender perspective in the production, processing, analysis, dissemination and use of statistical information, concentrating efforts in two major areas for the development of public policies for gender equality that, in the past, were not covered in the regular output of statistics offices: the time use and unpaid work (TU and UW), and violence against women and girls (VAWG).

GLOBAL TRANSVERSAL STRATEGY FOLLOWED BY UN WOMEN TO PROMOTE THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF GENDER STATISTICS AND THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF SDG



During these years significant efforts have been made to institutionalize the production of statistics for these two areas of concern, seeking to develop adequate technical tools for homologation and comparability between the countries of the region.

One of the most notable advances from this regional alliance and effort was the creation of the Gender Statistics Working Group (GSWG) of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA), a subsidiary body of ECLAC, which enables the exchange of ideas and important deliberations for decision-making in this regard. From its creation in 2007, Mexico has been the coordinating country for the GSWG through INEGI. ECLAC acts as technical secretariat and INMUJERES and UN Women are advisory organizations. Through this mechanism (GSWG), technical assistance has been given to the region's NSOs and MAWs and their capacities strengthened, while promoting horizontal technical cooperation. The GSWG's work programme, which is reviewed every two years, covers countries' needs for cooperation and collaboratively establishes priority areas for joint work. The GSWG comprises Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.⁸

Within the framework of this coordinated work, spaces for reflection have also been consolidated in which shared knowledge and good practice are aimed at the strengthening of institutional capacities to produce and analyze gender statistics for public policies.

One example of this are the International Meetings on Gender Statistics⁹ and the International Meetings for Experts in Surveys on Time Use and Unpaid Work.¹⁰ Both forums have been held annually in Mexico for the last 16 and 13 years respectively.

In this context, UN Women, whose global mandate is to promote gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women, has worked arduously to promote three priority themes for the LAC region, for their inclusion in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the list of indicators for its monitoring: ending violence against women and girls, gender equality in capacities, goods and economic resources, and gender equality in decision-making in public and private institutions.¹¹ A good part of UN Women's work focused on the promotion of indicators to enable the effective monitoring of implementation of the SDG and the transformations observed with regard to substantive equality between women and men in the LAC region.

Thus, after a series of alliances with Member States, civil society organizations and international bodies, the UN Women Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office is working to position and support the generation and use of a set of Force Indicators for LAC region, for monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment within the framework of the SDG implementation. The set of Force Indicators for LAC that this document proposes, is the product of work done over several years by the institutions that comprise the ECLAC-SCA GSWG to promote the regular and harmonized generation of statistics by NSOs. The Indicators currently prioritized are quantitative in nature, with special emphasis on:

1. The economic empowerment of women, by making evident the connection with time use and unpaid housework and caring, and
2. Violence against women and girls.

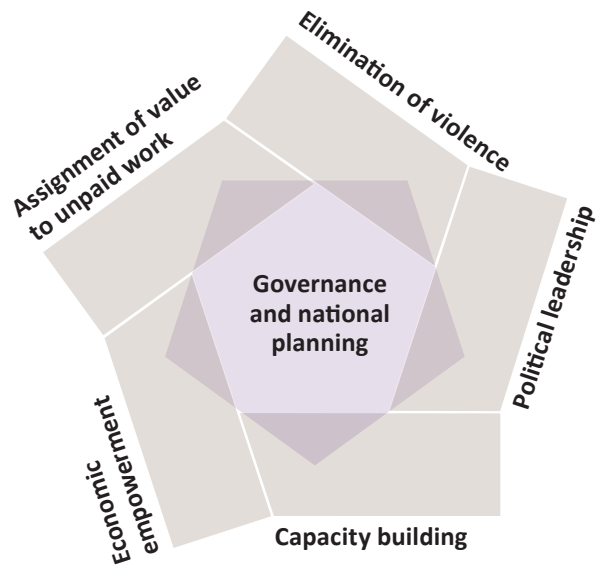
8 See the SCA-ECLAC GSWG activity report at <http://www.cepal.org/deype/ceacepal-estadisticas-genero.htm>

9 This year the XVI International Meeting on Gender Statistics: Statistical Challenges towards Implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda took place from 9 to 11 September. See more at: <http://www.inegi.org.mx/eventos/2015/genero/presentacion.aspx>

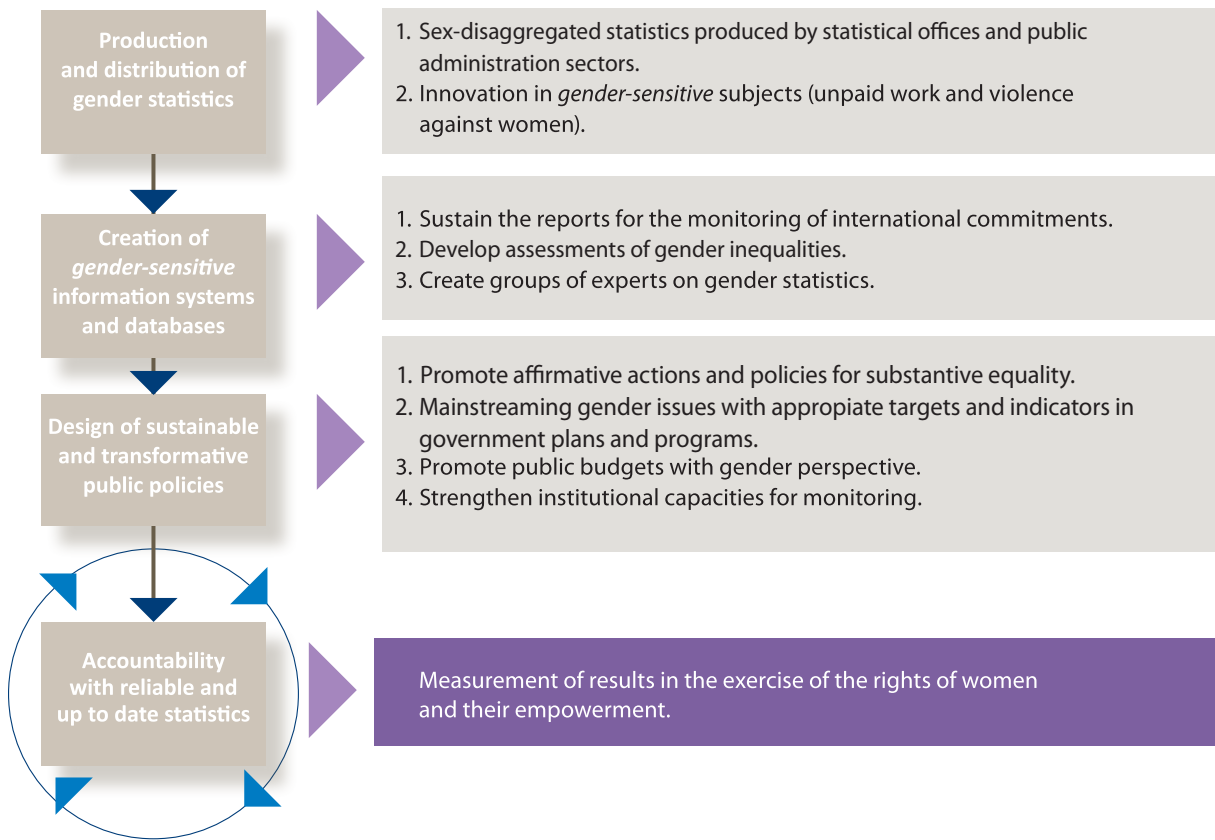
10 The meetings of specialists in time use and unpaid work were created as technical spaces to generate solid knowledge and to respond to the demand from countries on a matter for which they did not have capacity in their NSO. In these meetings, tools and methodologies have been agreed and important steps taken towards their homologation in the countries of the region.

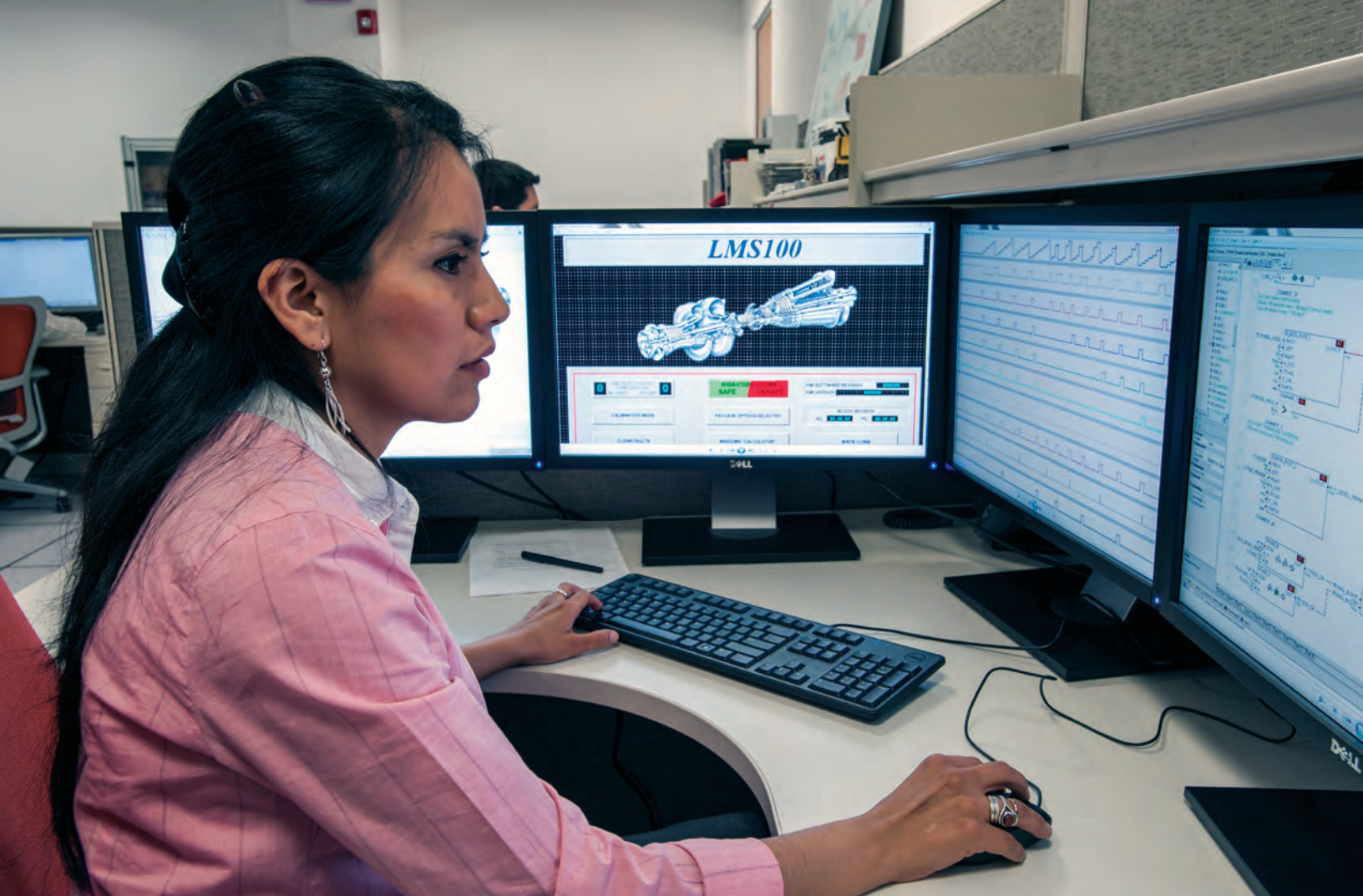
11 UN Women (2013), "A transformative stand-alone goal on achieving gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment: Imperatives and key components" <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2013/7/post-2015-long-paper>

UN Women supports initiatives to produce gender-sensitive information to inform public policies aimed at achieving substantive equality over six lines of work that require strengthening of gender statistics. These lines are inter-related, as they pursue the universal and indivisible exercise of women's and girls' human rights. Each line of work requires gender-sensitive statistics for the design of effective gender policies, their monitoring and evaluation, and appropriate accountability for results.



Transversal strategy followed by UN Women in the LAC region to promote the production and use of gender statistics





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1

TECHNICAL PROPOSAL OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN THE SDG FRAMEWORK*

* Considering the recent discussions in the field, chapters 1 and 2 are edited and updated versions from the original publication in Spanish that are based on the latest definitions of global indicators.

TABLE 1.

Technical proposal of indicators for monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment in the SDG Framework

Target	Suggested Indicator	Data source	Monitoring agency	Tier ¹	Possible disaggregation					Relevance for other targets
					Sex	Age	Location	Income	Other*	
GOAL 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls										
5.1	Number (%) of countries with legal frameworks that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls	CEDAW	CEDAW, UN Women, OHCHR	III						5.c; 10.3
5.2	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and age	DHS + VAW surveys	UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD	II		✓	✓	✓	✓	16.1
5.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by age and place of occurrence	DHS + VAW surveys	UN Women, UNICEF and UNSD	II		✓	✓	✓	✓	16.1
5.2	Proportion of girls and women (aged 15-19 and 20-24) who were subjected to sexual violence before age 15 by any persons	DHS + VAW surveys	UN Women, UNICEF and UNSD	II			✓	✓	✓	16.1; 16.2
5.2	Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Administrative data from law enforcement institutions/Field studies	UNODC	II	✓	✓			✓	16.1
5.3	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e. child marriage)	DHS and MICS	UNICEF and UNFPA	I			✓	✓	✓	
5.3	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, disaggregated by age group, with a particular focus on 15-19 (for relevant countries only)	DHS and MICS	UNICEF and UNFPA	I		✓	✓	✓	✓	
5.4	Average daily time (24 hours) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals 5 years and above)**	Time-use surveys	UN Women and UNSD	II	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5.4	Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location	Household surveys	UN Women and UNICEF	III	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6.1
5.4	Proportion of pre-school children who are in early childhood care and education (ECCE) programmes, by age of the child, location and family income	Household surveys	UNICEF	III	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4.2
5.5	Proportion of women in leadership positions in political, economic and public life, by level and by type [leadership include the executive (Heads of State and Governments, ministers and local governments), legislative (national parliaments), judiciary and law enforcement (judges and police officers), and managers in public and private sector enterprises]	Adminitrative and household surveys	IPU, UN Women, UNODC, UCLG and ILO	I						16.7
5.5	Share of female researchers, by seniority level	Administrative	UNESCO	I					✓	
5.6	Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions	DHS and MICS***	UNFPA	II		✓	✓	✓	✓	
5.6	Proportion of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education	Country reports	UNFPA	II						5.1
5.a	(a) Percentage of people with secure rights over agricultural land (out of total of agricultural workers), by sex and (b) Share of women among owners or right bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure	Agricultural census and surveys	FAO, UNSD, UN Women	III		✓	✓	✓	✓	1.4; 2.3
5.a	Number (%) of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women’s equal rights to land ownership and control	National laws	FAO	II						
5.b	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Household surveys	ITU	II	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	17.8
5.c	Expenditure on gender equality policies as a percentage of total government expenditures	Administrative sources	UN Women	III						1.b; 17.1

GOAL 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status (or Proportion of employed people living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) a day)	Household surveys	World Bank	I	✓	✓	✓		✓	1.2
1.2	Proportion of people who have an independent source of income by sex and age	Household surveys	Work Bank	I	✓	✓	✓		✓	1.1
1.4	(a) Percentage of people with secure rights over agricultural land (out of total of agricultural workers), by sex and (b) Percentage share of women among owners or right bearers of agricultural land by land by type of tenure	Agricultural census and surveys	FAO, UNSD, UN Women	III		✓	✓	✓	✓	5.a; 2.3

Target	Suggested Indicator	Data source	Monitoring agency	Tier*	Possible disaggregation					Relevance for other targets
					Sex	Age	Location	Income	Other*	
1.a	Share of ODA in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, disaggregated by principal and significant	OECD-DAC	OECD	I						5.c; 17.1
1.b	Share of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups	Administrative	World Bank	III						5.c; 10.1

GOAL 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1	Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by sex and age	Gallup World Poll/FAO survey	FAO	II	√	√	√	√	√	
2.2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age, by sex, location and income	Household survey	UNICEF, WHO and World Bank	I	√		√	√	√	
2.3	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	Household survey	WHO	I		√	√	√	√	

GOAL 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (MMR)	CRVS, census and other	MMEIG	I						5.6
3.1	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, by location	DHS and MICS	UNICEF and WHO	I			√			3.7; 3.8
3.7	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	DHS and MICS	UNDESA and UNFPA	I		√	√	√	√	5.6
3.7	Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	Administrative census, and other surveys	UNDESA	I		√	√	√	√	5.6
3.9	Prevalence of lower respiratory infections, by sex and age	Household surveys	WHO	I	√	√	√	√	√	7.1

GOAL 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.3	Enrolment ratio by level and type of education (including TVET)	Administrative	UNESCO	I	√					4.5
4.3	Distribution of tertiary graduates by sex, location, income and field of study			I						
4.5	Gender Parity Index for targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6		UNESCO	I			√	√	√	
4.7	Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in sustainable development, including environmental science and geoscience, gender equality and human rights	Administrative Households surveys	UNESCO UNESCO	II						
4.a	Percentage of schools with separate sanitary facilities for females and males	Facilities surveys	UNESCO	I			√			

The indicators proposed for targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 should also be disaggregated by sex

GOAL 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1	Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location	Household surveys	UN Women and UNICEF	III	√	√	√	√	√	5.4
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GOAL 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1	Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels, by income/wealth, urban/rural location	Household surveys	UNICEF	I			√	√	√	3.9
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GOAL 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.5	Average hourly earnings of employees by sex and by occupation	household and establishment surveys	ILO	III	√	√	√	√	√	10.3; 10.4
8.5	Employment to population ratio (15 years and above) by sex, age and disability status	Household surveys	ILO	I	√	√	√	√	√	8.6; 10.3

The indicators proposed for targets 8.3, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.10 should also be disaggregated by sex

GOAL 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.2	Manufacturing employment, as a percent of total employment, by sex	Household surveys	ILO and UNIDO	I	√	√				8.5
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Target	Suggested Indicator	Data source	Monitoring agency	Tier*	Possible disaggregation					Relevance for other targets
					Sex	Age	Location	Income	Other**	

GOAL 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population (also disaggregated to look at single-mother households within the bottom 40 percent)	Household surveys	World Bank	I						1.2; 1.a
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The indicators proposed for targets 10.2, 10.3 and 10.7 should also be disaggregated by sex

GOAL 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.7	Proportion of women and children subjected to physical or sexual harassment, in the last 12 months, by perpetrator and place of occurrence	Household surveys	UN Women, UNSD, UNICEF	II		√	√	√	√	5.2; 8.8, 16.1
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The indicators proposed for target 11.5 should also be disaggregated by sex

GOAL 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

16.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics of victims, perpetrators and killing mechanisms per 100,000 population by sex and age	Administrative	UNODC	I	√	√			√	5.2
16.2	Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month, by sex	Household surveys	UNICEF	I	√	√	√	√	√	16.1; 5.2; 10.3
16.3	Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who have been subjected to sexual violence by age 18	Household surveys	UN Women, UNSD, UNICEF	II	√		√	√	√	5.2

The indicators proposed for targets 16.7 should also be disaggregated by sex

GOAL 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

17.8	Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex, age and location	Household survey	ITU	II	√	√	√	√	√	5.b
17.19	Financial and other resources made available to strengthen gender statistics in developing countries (as a percentage of total resources to strengthen statistical capacity)	PARIS21 Report	PARIS21	I						

(1) As defined by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG), Tier I indicators are those for which methods and norms exist to produce internationally comparable indicators and the data are regularly collected by countries. Tier II indicators are those for which methods and norms exist but the data are not regularly collected by countries, and Tier III indicators are those for which international standards still need to be developed.

* Other characteristics such as disability, race, caste, ethnicity etc. as relevant.

** As recommended by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, this indicator should be disaggregated by tasks and distinguish between person to person care and other household management-related tasks.

*** Discussions are under way for MICS to add these questions to existing questionnaires.

Source: UN Women, Research and Data Section

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere

Discrimination against women and girls takes many different forms. It can be found in law or in practice; and even where discrimination is explicitly prohibited by law, unequal outcomes between women and men and boys and girls are often the result of discriminatory practices that prevent women from enjoying their human rights.

Achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls (SDG 5) requires ending all these forms of discrimination. However, the overarching and all-encompassing nature of the target makes it difficult to measure. Therefore the proposed indicator is a proxy that measures the **Number and proportion of countries with legal frameworks that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls.**

Some examples of areas of law that will be considered are whether equal pay for work of equal value is guaranteed in law; whether national legislation is in line with International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 183 on maternity protection; whether national laws prohibit discrimination based on a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and whether the national legal framework provides equal rights for women and men with respect to inheritance and property, etc.

The CEDAW Committee, UN Women and the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) have formed a working group to develop a methodology for collecting and monitoring this indicator. It is envisaged that the CEDAW Committee will monitor the indicator in a systematic and comparable manner as part of its country reporting and review process.

This indicator is currently classified as Tier III. In terms of linkages, it can also be used to monitor *Targets 5.c and 10.3*.

Monitoring agencies:

CEDAW Committee, OHCHR and UN Women

Target 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive human rights abuses in the world today and takes place in all countries. In order to eradicate violence against women and girls, it is necessary to measure its prevalence in all its forms. However, it is particularly important to measure the prevalence of intimate partner violence, as this is the most common form of violence experienced by women worldwide.

The first suggested indicator is therefore the *Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and age (Indicator 48a of the minimum set)*. Data availability for violence against women has improved significantly in recent years, and over 100 countries currently have data for this indicator.

For many developing countries, violence against women data are collected through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and are therefore limited to women of reproductive age: 15–49 years. However, even if the levels of violence against women decline with age, available data suggest that it continues to be significant for older women.¹²

From a human rights point of view it is therefore important to ensure that this indicator measures violence for all age groups, including women older than 49 years.¹³ Disaggregation by age, class, rural/urban location, ethnicity, etc. will also help to monitor trends and tailor responses to the most at-risk groups of women and girls.¹⁴

Another suggested indicator to monitor violence against women and girls is the *Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by age and place of occurrence (Indicator 49a of the minimum set)*.

Girls below the age of 15 are also subject to sexual and/or physical violence. However, for a number of methodological and ethical reasons it is not appropriate to collect these data using the same instrument used for collecting data on violence against women and girls 15 years or older. Therefore, to measure the prevalence of violence against girls, a variant of *Indicator 49a* of the *minimum set* can be used. The suggested indicator for measuring violence against girls is the *Proportion of women (aged 15–19 and 20–24) who were subjected to sexual violence before age 15 by any persons*. In order to better understand the nature of this violence, it is suggested that this indicator be disaggregated by perpetrator (e.g., family member; non-family member).

These indicators are currently classified as Tier II. In terms of linkages, they can also be used to monitor *Target 16.1*.

12 http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-main-results-apr14_en.pdf; http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf?ua=1.

13 Most indicators derived from DHS are limited to women between the ages of 15 and 49. For this reason, it is often suggested that this indicator should be capped at age 49. However, most standalone surveys, including the recent round conducted in developed and developing countries, include broader age ranges. See links to European Union for Fundamental Rights and WHO publications in the previous note.

14 While targets must be set for reducing prevalence rates in the long term, in the short term many contexts may see an increase in prevalence and reporting rates. For instance, prevalence rates may increase because better-administered surveys will be able to capture these more accurately, and reporting rates may increase if women's confidence in security, justice, and health services increases. Such an increase would be a sign of progress. In contrast, both prevalence and reporting rates may also increase in contexts of conflict or crisis and signal the opposite.

Finally, this target also refers to trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation. The suggested indicator here is the *Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000, by sex, age and form of exploitation*. This indicator is currently classified as Tier II. Data for detected cases are available for over 130 countries, and the methodology to estimate undetected cases is currently under development by the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Monitoring agencies:

UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD); and UNODC for trafficking victims

Target 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) are a violation of human rights and have a host of negative consequences for girls. Early marriage, for instance, is associated with reduced chances of being educated and higher numbers of teenage pregnancies, which often result in complications during childbirth, increasing maternal mortality for this age group. In line with the target, we propose indicators to determine the prevalence of child marriage measured as the *Percentage of women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e., child marriage) (Indicator 51 of the minimum set)* and the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting as the *Percentage of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone FGM/C, disaggregated by age group*, with a particular focus on ages 15–19 (*Indicator 50 of the minimum set*). Data for both of these indicators are routinely collected through DHS and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and are routinely compiled and published by UNICEF.¹⁵

These indicators are currently classified as Tier I.

Monitoring agencies:

UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund

Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

The provision of unpaid care and domestic work has a profound implication on our understanding of poverty and well-being. As a result of their socially ascribed roles, women and girls do the bulk of unpaid care and domestic work, which includes household maintenance activities such as cooking and cleaning as well as person-to-person care activities such as child and elder care.¹⁶

The first indicator proposed is the *Average daily time (24 hours) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals aged 5 years and above) (Indicator 1 of the minimum set)*. This indicator is generally derived through time-use surveys or time-use modules in general purpose or labour force surveys. Based on data compiled by UN Women in 2015, 75 countries currently have data related to this indicator.¹⁷

For many developing countries, accessibility of improved water sources is of fundamental significance to reducing women's unpaid domestic and care work burden because it reduces time spent collecting water, a task that is commonly carried out by women and girls. Therefore, another indicator suggested is the *Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location*. Data for this indicator can be collected through time use surveys or by adding questions related to the time it takes and the frequency of water collection in existing surveys.

The first of these indicators is currently classified as Tier II while the second is classified as Tier III. In terms of linkages, the first indicator can be used to monitor excessive levels of domestic household chores, which can affect education and health outcomes for children, particularly girls. The second indicator is also proposed to monitor Target 6.1.

In addition to these two indicators, the *Proportion of pre-school children who are in early childhood care and education (ECCE) programmes*, proposed for Target 4.2, can also be used to monitor this target.

Monitoring agencies:

UN Women and UNSD for the first indicator and UN Women and UNICEF for the second indicator

¹⁵ See <http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/overview>

¹⁶ In developing the minimum set, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) recommends that, where possible, housework and person-to-person care activities should be separated in order to better track the drudgery of women's unpaid work.

¹⁷ <http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/>. Through its advisory group on emerging issues, the IAEG-GS – which is mandated by the UNSC to coordinate the global gender statistics programme – is working to improve its measurement and provide the requisite technical support for countries to produce these indicators more frequently.

Target 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Women's capacity to influence decision-making, whether in public or private institutions, is intimately linked with gender equality and empowerment. Having a voice and participating in the processes and decisions that determine their lives is an essential aspect of women's and girls' freedoms. In the case of women, this could include influencing public priorities and spending patterns to ensure adequate provision of services, as well as economic and social security, and to guarantee their physical integrity and reproductive rights.

Women participate in politics and decision-making at all levels, in different functions and across all spheres of government, including as voters, candidates for local, regional and national elections, members of parliament or local council, Heads of State and Government and ministers, etc.

Capturing an accurate assessment of women's representation across these different forms of political participation is difficult, however.

The indicators proposed to monitor this target can be broadly summarized under the following indicator: ***Proportion of women in leadership positions in political, economic and public life, by level and by type***, where leadership positions are broken down to include the executive (Heads of State and Governments, ministers and local governments), legislative (national parliaments), judiciary and law enforcement (judges and police officers) and managers (in public and private sector enterprises).

Some of these data are already collected while others need further development. For example, UN Women routinely collects data on women Heads of State and Government; the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) regularly collects data on the proportion of women ministers and in parliaments (***indicator 43 and 44***); indicators on women in law enforcement are part of the *minimum set* (***indicators 46 and 47***); and ILO regularly publishes data on women managers (***indicator 45 of the minimum set***). Data on women's political participation at the local level have not been as systematically collected at the global level. Measuring women's participation in local government is important, however, because of the responsibilities of local governments and the significantly higher number of opportunities (that is, seats) available to women candidates at this level.

To measure women's representation in local governments, methodologies and standards are currently being developed by UN Women and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) to enable global comparison of national data and regional and global aggregation. In terms of linkages, this indicator can also monitor *Target 16.7*.

Monitoring agencies:

IPU, UN Women, UCLG, UNODC and ILO

Target 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Women and adolescent girls face particular challenges and risks in relation to their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Lack of adequate sexual and reproductive health and restrictions to the rights of women of reproductive age account for a significant part of the global burden of disease. Every day, maternal mortality claims the lives of 800 women. Complications related to childbirth and pregnancy are also the leading causes of death among girls aged 15–19 years. More than 200 million women in developing countries want –but lack access to– effective contraception.

There are two suggested indicators for this target:

- (1) ***Proportion of women (aged 15–49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions***. This indicator is derived using questions in DHS and MICS (potentially). It aims to measure specific decisions by women (aged 15–49) on their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Women will have to provide a 'yes' answer to three questions in order to count as making their own sexual and reproductive decisions. The first question looks at the woman's ability to say no to sexual intercourse as a critical condition of sexual autonomy; the second measures her decisions concerning using or not using contraception; and the third measures her ability to decide about her own sexual and reproductive health care without interference from others.

(2) **Proportion (%) of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education.** This indicator consists of laws and regulations that explicitly guarantee: (a) Access to SRH services without third party authorization (from the spouse, guardian, parents or others); (b) Access to SRH services without restrictions in terms of age and marital status; and (c) Access by adolescents to SRH information and education. The methodology for measuring this indicator will consist of initial self-reporting by governments through a detailed survey with questions that safeguard the replicability and reliability of state responses. This procedure was used for the ICPD+20 review survey, with support to governments provided by UNFPA's country offices where needed.

Both indicators are currently classified as Tier II. In terms of linkages, these indicators are linked to *Target 3.7*.

Monitoring agency:
UNFPA

Target 5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Economic resources, including land and financial assets, provide individuals and households with the means to generate income and cope with shocks and volatilities, and they can also be used as collateral to enable access to credit (including from the formal banking system). It is vital to ensure women have equal control of economic assets relative to men, especially since, in many parts of the world, land tenure arrangements recognize the male household head as the owner, subsuming women as their 'dependents'.

Control over, and ownership of, assets can provide women with greater protection and stronger fallback positions, enhancing their bargaining power within the household and their capacity for economic independence. Sex-disaggregated measures of land ownership reveal the extent of gender disparities in the control over and ownership of assets.

As a means of implementation target, indicators for this target should also address the legal and policy framework necessary to give women access to land. Therefore, two indicators are proposed: (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 (Indicator 12 of the minimum set).** In addition to officially titled ownership, secure rights over land also include other proxies, such as the right to use, sell or bequeath the land or the right to use it as collateral. This enables the indicator to capture a 'bundle of rights' related to land, rather than land ownership in the strictest sense of the term. By looking at the proportion of agricultural workers with secure rights to land and the share of women among them, this indicator captures both the extent to which people have secure rights as well as any gender differences.

This indicator should capture elements of tenure security and should therefore be disaggregated by **type of tenure** as well as other relevant socio-economic characteristics such as location (urban/ rural), age and income. At the national level, disaggregation could also include vulnerable groups such as indigenous or ethnic minorities.

While data are currently only available for a small number of countries, efforts are underway to develop and agree at the international level on methodologies for collecting and harmonizing these data. As part of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) programme, UN Women and UNSD, in collaboration with the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and others, are working to develop cost-effective methods and standards to measure asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective. Once these standards are developed, the indicator will move from Tier III currently to Tier II and eventually to Tier I as countries start using those standards in their regular data collection.

(2) **Number (%) of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control.** This indicator monitors reforms to guarantee women's equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land through the use of special measures, and allows for monitoring progress towards gender equality through the adoption of gender-specific measures to strengthen women's secure rights to land and other productive resources. The proposed indicator is supported by a number of international instruments. This indicator is classified as Tier II. Data are available for over 80 countries and are currently disseminated by FAO.

In terms of linkages, the first indicator can also monitor *Targets 1.4 and 2.3.*

Monitoring agencies:

FAO, UNSD and UN Women for the first indicator
and FAO for the second

Target 5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

In recent decades, new technologies, in particular information and communication technologies (ICTs), have fundamentally reshaped economies and redefined social interaction, including how information is produced, disseminated and obtained. Increasingly, ICTs are used in a number of areas such as marketing and banking. Cellular phones, in particular, hold great promise for improving access to information and financial services in remote and rural areas.¹⁸ Access to these technologies are important means through which women can be empowered.

The indicator suggested for this target is the **Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.** This indicator is currently being developed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Data for the proportion of individuals owning a mobile phone will be collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices, starting in 2015.

This indicator is currently classified as Tier II. In terms of linkages, it can also monitor *Target 17.8.*

Monitoring agency:

ITU

Target 5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

The suggested indicator for monitoring this target is the **Expenditure on gender equality policies as a percentage of total government expenditures.** The indicator recognizes that governments play a significant role in the achievement of outcomes by allocating resources to support policies to achieve gender equality, therefore improving accountability systems and the efficient management of public resources.

As part of its work on gender-responsive budgeting UN Women supports member states to track such expenditure. As a Tier III indicator, this indicator will need some methodological work to ensure that it is consistently measured and standardized across countries. This work will be led by UN Women, building on its current work on gender-responsive budgeting. In terms of linkages, this indicator can also monitor *Targets 1.b and 17.1.*

Monitoring agency:

UN Women

¹⁸ <http://www.ifad.org/remittances/pub/mobile.pdf>

Mainstreaming gender in the SDG: Indicators for other goals and targets

Goal 1.

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Poverty curtails women's and men's right to live a life of dignity and puts severe constraints on their ability to make meaningful choices. For women, poverty is largely determined not only by their ability and opportunities to earn a decent income but also by their capacity to retain control over that income.

The regular collection of income data for both women and men in developing countries can be challenging. For instance, in countries where agricultural employment and/or self-employment are the norm, it is difficult to get accurate information on sources of income. Household level consumption data is therefore often used to derive headline poverty rates. However, irrespective of the data used (income or consumption), because they are collected at the household level, attribution to individuals is impossible. As a result, sex-disaggregated measures of poverty are scarce. Despite these limitations, there are some proxies that can be used to capture women's greater vulnerability to poverty. These are proposed below.

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

The suggested indicators for monitoring these two targets are the *Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status (or Proportion of employed people living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) a day)* and the *Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age and employment status*.

Even though this measure does not address women's control over or the intrahousehold distribution of resources –which may disadvantage women– it can shed important light on the demographic composition of poor households and the gender determinants of poverty.

Another proxy of women's poverty is their lack of an independent income. Therefore a suggested indicator for *Target 1.2*, which aims to measure broader manifestations of poverty, is the *Proportion of people who have an independent source of income by sex and age*.¹⁹ This indicator is routinely collected in household surveys, including DHS and household budget and labour force surveys.

In addition, as mentioned in Target 1.2, countries should develop broader measures of poverty that encompass multiple dimensions of poverty, are gender sensitive and nationally appropriate. Indicators such as multidimensional poverty indices often include indicators that can be disaggregated by sex and used to monitor the gender dimensions of poverty.

Monitoring agency:
World Bank

¹⁹ Even if a woman does not have her own income, she may still not be income poor since she can benefit from the earnings of other household members through pooling of resources that are then spent on housing or food. However, women who do not have an independent source of income could also be more vulnerable to poverty (e.g., in case of divorce) and hence in a weaker bargaining position compared to those who do.

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Similar to *Target 5.a*, one of the suggested indicators for measuring this target is the (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 (Indicator 12 of the minimum set)*. (See *Target 5.a* for details.)

Target 1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

One of the suggested indicators to monitor this target is the *Share of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups. In addition, the Share of ODA in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, disaggregated by principal and significant*²⁰ should be used to monitor this target. Data for this indicator are collected by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and it is classified as Tier I.

The current suggested indicator for *Target 1.3* is the *Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems*. It includes indicators that are specific to women (e.g., *Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternity benefits*) and indicators that should be disaggregated by sex (e.g., old-age pensions, disability, unemployment benefits and accidental coverage). In addition, the suggested indicator for *Target 1.5, Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people*, should be disaggregated by sex.

²⁰ Through the Gender Equality Policy Marker (Gender Marker), the OECD Development Co-Operation Directorate routinely tracks the share of ODA that is allocated to gender equality projects. Using the Gender Marker, aid activity reported to the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is screened and marked as either (i) targeting gender equality as a 'principal objective' or (ii) a 'significant objective' or (iii) not targeting the objective. An activity is classified as gender equality focused if it is intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex. In recent years, various international organizations have also begun or are in the process of tracking expenditures using a Gender Marker. These data can be used to broaden the scope for monitoring this target to beyond the national level.

Goal 2.

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The right to food is a basic human right, yet it remains unrealized for millions of people. SDG 2 calls for targeted approaches that reach the poor and those in vulnerable situations, children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Women play critical roles in the food system, in the production, processing, preparation, consumption and distribution of food. Yet they face discrimination and often have limited bargaining power in these roles, and the discrimination is reinforced when gender inequality intersects with other inequalities. Gender relations within the household and wider society determine the distribution of and access to food for consumption. Gender inequality shapes access to land and other resources needed to produce food, as well as the allocation of household incomes to food and other determinants of food security, such as health. Gender relations also shape the consequences of changing market conditions for both food production and distribution. Therefore choosing adequate gender-sensitive indicators will be key to monitoring this goal.

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

UN Women supports the following indicator suggested by FAO: *Prevalence of the population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)*, with disaggregation by sex and age.

This indicator is classified as Tier II. Data are currently collected by FAO in partnership with the Gallup World Poll in 150 countries.

Monitoring agency:
FAO

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

The first suggested indicator for this target measures the *Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age*. This indicator, compiled by UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank, is currently available for 145 countries and should be disaggregated by sex, location and income/wealth quintile.

However, the stunting indicator only monitors the nutritional outcomes of children, which is just one aspect of the target. Inadequate nutrition affects half a billion women of reproductive age worldwide and can have severe consequences for pregnant or lactating women and on child and maternal health. Data are collected globally and available for 93 countries (see WHO Global Database on Anaemia). Therefore another suggested indicator is the *Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49)*. As anaemia is a key proxy of poor nutrition, the indicator measures whether women of reproductive age are consuming a sufficient and adequately nutritious diet.

Both indicators are classified as Tier I.

Monitoring agency:

UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank for the first indicator and WHO for the second

Goal 3.

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

While women and men throughout the world share many health challenges, there are also some gender-specific ones that must be tackled. These arise from both biological differences and gender discriminatory norms and socially ascribed roles that contribute to differential health outcomes. As a result, SDG 3 includes targets that address issues that are specific to women and girls such as those related to their sexual and reproductive health, targets that call for specific gender-sensitive indicators to address, for example, women's socially ascribed roles, and targets that call for indicators that should be disaggregated by sex.

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

The two suggested indicators are (1) *Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (MMR) (Indicator 33 of the minimum set)* and (2) the *Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Indicator 36 of the minimum set)*.

Both indicators are part of the MDGs, and significant progress has been made in measuring and reporting on them. However, in order to better target interventions and to reach vulnerable groups, it is important to disaggregate the maternal mortality indicator by causes of death and the skilled attendance indicator by socio-economic characteristics such as location and income.

Both of these indicators are Tier I. For maternal deaths, the Maternal Mortality Expert Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG) –composed of WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank– regularly publishes MMR estimates for almost all countries, and UNICEF and WHO regularly publish skilled attendance derived from household surveys.

Monitoring agencies:

MMEIG for MMR and UNICEF and WHO for skilled attendance

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Two indicators are suggested for this target: (1) *Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods* and (2) *Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group (Indicator 52 of the minimum set)*. Similar to *Target 3.1*, both indicators are used to monitor the MDGs and therefore are fairly well established.²¹ Disaggregating by income, rural/urban location and other context-specific factors can reveal stark inequalities and can point to the need for specific targeted policies for certain groups.

Both of these indicators are Tier I. In terms of linkages, they are related to *Target 5.6*.

Monitoring agencies:

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and UNFPA for the first indicator and UNDESA for the second

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

In many low-income countries, indoor air pollution mainly from household use of biomass fuels is a significant health hazard. Children are particularly vulnerable and, due to their cooking responsibilities, women are also significantly affected. Research suggests that 36 per cent of lower respiratory infections worldwide are attributable to solid fuel use alone and 1 per cent of all respiratory infections to outdoor air pollution.²² Based on current trends of traditional biomass use, it is estimated that household indoor air pollution will lead to 1.5 million deaths per year by 2030. Therefore the suggested indicator for *Target 3.9* is the *Prevalence of lower respiratory infections by sex and age*. It would serve as a way to monitor the health impact of indoor air pollution on women and children, which is also mentioned as part of the target.

This indicator is classified as Tier I, and WHO compiles data for it as part of its global database on the causes of death.

Monitoring agency:
WHO

The set of indicators proposed for *Targets 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.a* should also be disaggregated by sex where possible.

Goal 4.

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Access to good quality education is a basic human right and a cornerstone of development. Gender gaps in education have negative repercussions throughout women's lives, translating into fewer opportunities in labour markets, less voice in decision-making at all levels, less control over reproductive health and choices, and so on.

Most of the education targets include references to gender equality by highlighting girls and boys (*Targets 4.1 and 4.2*) and women and men (*Targets 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6*).

In addition *Target 4.5* explicitly refers to gender equality and aims to: *by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations*.

In most cases, the indicators suggested by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for global monitoring can be disaggregated by sex. In addition, to monitor *Target 4.5*, the current proposal for global monitoring highlights the Gender Parity Index (GPI) –calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males in a given level of education.

²¹ The indicator used to monitor MDG5b is 'Unmet need for family planning'. However, the proportion of demand satisfied using modern methods can be calculated by dividing current contraceptive use (modern methods) with the total demand for family planning, calculated as the sum of unmet need for family planning and current contraceptive use (any method). For details, see: <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/AS25/AS25%5B12June2012%5D.pdf>.

²² http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/publications/preventingdisease5.pdf.

Reporting the data by sex and calculating the GPI for each indicator where possible will ensure that the levels of achievement on particular indicators are monitored, as well as the performance of girls relative to boys and women relative to men.

In addition to the indicators currently suggested, specific gender-related indicators should be used to monitor *Targets 4.2, 4.3, 4.7 and 4.a.*

Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

The indicator proposed for this target is the *Proportion of pre-school children who are in early childhood care and education (ECCE) programmes*. ECCE services are important for a number of reasons, including improving child development and reducing the constraints on women's access to paid work. This indicator is currently mostly available for OECD countries and is classified as Tier III in the minimum set.²³ However, an increasing number of middle-income countries, including many in Latin America, have begun producing it as well.²⁴ UNICEF's MICS already captures the participation rate of children aged 3-5 in early childhood education and could be adapted, along with DHS, to capture data on children under 3 years of age. This indicator would also monitor *Target 5.4*.

Target 4.3: By 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

In addition to monitoring adult participation in formal and non-formal education (the current suggested indicator by UNESCO), it is also important to monitor gender segregation in higher education. The suggested indicator is the *Distribution of tertiary graduates by sex, location, income and field of study*. This indicator is Tier I and is produced by UNESCO.

Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Target 4.7 makes specific reference to the need for knowledge and skills that can promote sustainable development through human rights and gender equality education, among others. However, the current proposed indicators only measure knowledge of environmental science and geoscience. In order to promote gender equality in education, it is important to ensure that students start learning about it at a young age and have access to gender-sensitive curricula at all levels of education. Therefore a suggested additional indicator for monitoring this target is the *Percentage of 15-year-old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in sustainable development, including environmental science and geoscience, gender equality and human rights*.

Target 4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

For effective learning, the design and management of schools should ensure that all children can learn in a safe, healthy, secure, stimulating and protected environment.

The provision of separate toilets provides dignity to pubescent girls and has been found to substantially increase their school attendance rates. Therefore an additional suggested indicator for monitoring this target is the *Percentage of schools with separate sanitary facilities for females and males*. This indicator can also be used to monitor *Target 6.2*.

Monitoring agency:
UNESCO

²³ Indicator 16 of the minimum set refers to the Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care.

²⁴ See CepalStat Database at: http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=i.

Goal 6.

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Access to water and sanitation is necessary for women's empowerment. Improved access to water means that women and girls will spend less time fetching water and result in improvements in other areas, such as reduced incidence of water-borne illnesses (particularly for children). Improved sanitation would produce similar benefits and provide health, dignity and safety to billions of women and men, girls and boys.

In addition to the indicators measuring access at the household level to water, the following indicator should be added: *Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location* (see Target 5.4).

Goal 7.

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

In 2010, 1.2 billion people globally lacked access to electricity and an estimated 2.6 billion people did not have access to clean cooking facilities, with large disparities between urban and rural areas. The suggested indicator for **Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**, in addition to electrification rates, is the *Percentage of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels, by income or wealth and urban/rural location*.

This indicator can monitor some key gender dimensions pertaining to lack of access to energy sources, including the time women and girls spend in the collection of firewood and other fuel sources, as well as the health impacts of indoor household pollution.

This indicator is Tier I and can be derived using DHS and MICS. In terms of linkages, it is linked to Target 3.9.

Monitoring agency:
UNICEF

Goal 8.

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Even as women's presence in the workforce has increased, labour markets continue to be sites of disadvantage for women compared to men. This is exemplified by women's lower rates of employment, their higher rates of unemployment in most regions and their greater propensity to be in vulnerable employment. Gender-based wage gaps also persist in all regions. Women globally earn 24 per cent less than men.²⁵

The suggested indicators for monitoring **Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value** are the *Average hourly earnings of employees by sex and by occupation and the Employment to population ratio (15 years and above) by sex, age and disability status*. The first indicator can be used to calculate the gender pay gap (*Indicator 13 of the minimum set*), with data currently available for nearly 150 countries.²⁶ However, wage data are currently not fully comparable, and because the indicator only covers employees it excludes the majority of workers in most developing regions who are self-employed. As a result, this indicator is currently classified as Tier III. Proposals for methodological work to make data fully comparable could be developed by UN Women in collaboration with UNDESA and others, such as the ILO.

In addition, the proposed indicators for *Targets 8.3, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.10* should be disaggregated by sex.²⁷

An additional indicator of *Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment, by sex*, linked to Target 9.3 of **Goal 9**, can be used to monitor **Goal 8**.

Monitoring agency:

ILO for Goal 8 targets and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for the indicator related to Target 9.3

²⁵ <http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/>.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ The indicators are: Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex; percentage of youth (15–24) not in education, employment or training (NEET); percentage and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour); frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries (and time lost due to occupational injuries by sex and migrant status); and percentage of adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months, respectively.

Goal 10.

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Goal 10 calls for the reduction of inequality within and among countries, which is critical to development and well-being. Inequality in income and wealth has been shown to contribute to economic instability and social strife. Other forms of inequalities –for example, based on sex, race, ethnicity, region or other social status– have equally detrimental impacts on social cohesion and the well-being of everyone, preventing countries from flourishing and reaching their full potential.

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

For this target, the suggested indicator is the *Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population*. In terms of disaggregation, this indicator should also look specifically at the *Growth rates of expenditure or income per capita among single-mother households (within the bottom 40 per cent)*. Research across developed and developing countries alike indicates that single-mother households are particularly vulnerable to poverty and are over-represented among the poor. It is therefore critical that this measure of improvements in economic well-being include a gender dimension. This indicator is currently classified as Tier I and is produced by the World Bank. It also links to *Targets 1.2 and 1.a*.

Monitoring agency:

World Bank

Goal 11.

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Access to safe public spaces is a basic human right. If women and girls are to enjoy a life free from violence, authorities need to ensure that public spaces are free from any form of violence, including sexual violence. Sexual harassment in particular, as well as other forms of sexual violence in public spaces, is an everyday occurrence for women and girls around the world. In urban and rural areas, developed or developing countries, women and girls are constantly subjected to these forms of violence on streets, on public transport and in parks, in and around schools and workplaces, in public sanitation facilities and water and food distribution sites, or in their own neighbourhoods.

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

The suggested indicator for monitoring this target is the *Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment, in the last 12 months*. In order to distinguish between harassment that happens in workplaces or in public spaces such as streets and parks, this indicator should be disaggregated by perpetrator and place of occurrence.²⁸

This indicator is Tier II and, similar to the indicators for *Target 5.2*, these data can be derived from violence against women surveys. In terms of linkages, it can monitor *Targets 5.2, 8.8 and 16.1*. In addition to this indicator, the indicator for *Target 11.5* should be disaggregated by sex.

Monitoring agencies:

UN Women, UNICEF and UNSD

²⁸ It is important to note that for some women, such as street vendors, the street is in fact the workplace. For these women, measuring whether harassment happens in the context of employment or not could present a challenge.

Goal 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

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

According to UNODC's *Global Study on Homicide 2013*, the global male homicide rate is almost four times that of females (9.7 versus 2.7 per 100,000). In order to monitor this target, it is therefore important to disaggregate by sex and other relevant characteristics. The suggested indicator is ***Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics of victims, perpetrators and killing mechanisms per 100,000***. Violence against women, in particular, is considered in *Targets 5.2 and 11.7*, meaning that those indicators can also be used as complementary indicators to monitor this target.

This indicator is classified as Tier I.

Monitoring agency:
UNODC

In addition, the ***Percentage of young women and men aged 18–24 years who have been subjected to sexual violence by age 18*** and the ***Percentage of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month, by sex***, can be used to monitor *Target 16.2*.

The latter indicator is classified as Tier I. Data have been collected through DHS and MICS in many low- and middle-income countries since 2005 and can be disaggregated by sex.

Monitoring agency:
UNICEF

Goal 17.

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

To implement the gender equality objectives of the 2030 Agenda will require unprecedented levels of financing. Domestic, international, public and private sources and instruments of financing, including innovative sources of finance, need to be mobilized. Tracking the use of these resources will be key to their effective use. Therefore the indicators suggested for *Targets 5.c and 1.b* can be used to monitor *Targets 17.1 and 17.2*. In addition, the indicator currently suggested for *Target 17.8*, the ***Proportion of individuals using the Internet***, should be disaggregated by sex, age, location and other relevant characteristics.

Finally, adequate human, financial and technical resources need to be devoted to supporting statistical capacity in developing countries, as highlighted in **Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries**.

In order to generate quality data to monitor the gender-related targets identified in this paper, and to help national statistical offices meet their reporting requirements, support to gender statistics needs to be substantial and consistent. Tracking the resources that are devoted to gender statistics should therefore be an explicit aim when monitoring this target. Along with the current suggested indicator, ***Financial and other resources made available to strengthen the statistical capacity in developing countries, an indicator measuring the Financial and other resources made available to strengthen gender statistics in developing countries (as a percentage of total resources to strengthen statistical capacity)*** is proposed for monitoring.

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) annually publishes a report on the technical and financial support to statistical development worldwide, highlighting the nature and focus of such support.²⁹ This report could be the basis for monitoring this indicator.

Monitoring entity:
PARIS21

²⁹ See <http://www.paris21.org/Press>.



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2

PROPOSED **FORCE INDICATORS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** FOR MONITORING GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN WITHIN THE SDG

The table presented in the pages below contains the list of Force Indicators for the LAC region suggested by the UN Women Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office. In some cases these indicators are the same as those proposed internationally; in other cases, however, there are proposed adjustments and additional indicators that, with the aim of promoting better and more regular generation of gender equality information in Latin American countries, are more relevant. The Force Indicators for LAC are focused on two areas: 1) The economic empowerment of women, based on their connection with time use and unpaid domestic and care work, and 2) Violence against women and girls. Furthermore, it is important to achieve a further disaggregation of several variables, such as race, ethnicity, age and location, among others; and to capture the multidimensionality of poverty and the exclusion which persist in the region. As mentioned in the presentation, steps will be taken to promote this proposal among those responsible for producing information within the ECLAC-SCA CSWG.

1) Statistical information on time use and unpaid domestic and care work in the LAC region

In the LAC region the gathering of information on time use and unpaid work has been promoted. Currently, 19 of the region's countries have conducted independent surveys on time use or have included questions and/or specific modules on this area in their household surveys. Similarly, several countries have in recent years begun the calculation of Unpaid Work Satellite Accounts (UWSA). Progress has also been made in the development of a classification system for time use activities to enable the harmonization of information generated within countries. Thanks to the collection of this information it has been possible to generate studies to measure the excessive burden of women's unpaid domestic work and future needs for caring for children, the sick and the elderly, as well as promoting legislation and policies in this area.

The Force Indicators considered are: *Average hours per week spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals 5 years and above), (separate domestic work from care work)* and *Average hours per week spend on unpaid and paid work combined (total workload) by sex*. With the aim of advising public policies more specifically, it is important that the indicator defines the separation between hours dedicated to household activities on one hand, and time spent on care work, on the other. Also highlighted are two further indicators linked with caring workload: *Proportion of girls and boys aged under 6 years enrolled in childcare institutions* and the *Proportion of the population without income of their own, by sex and location* (this indicator is linked to Goal 1: *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*).

In this regard it is important to mention that shared social responsibility in childcare will reduce the work overload for labor women as well as freeing up time to allow them to join the market and earn their own incomes. Obtaining recognition and valuation of their work, both paid and unpaid, is an important step towards achieving equality and empowerment in many other spheres of life. In the LAC region the percentage of women without their own incomes is much higher than that of men. A new indicator is also proposed: *Percentage of women aged under 18 years carrying out domestic and care work and who are not in education or paid work*. This indicator will make it possible to have information to guide policies focused on adolescents and girls for whom carrying out domestic and care work is an obstacle to their progress.

In this way, this set of indicators seeks to give visibility to the consequences of women's and girls' unpaid work on their education work opportunities and participation in decision-making process.

2) Statistical information on violence against women and girls in the LAC region

In the LAC region the improvement of information on VAWG has been promoted. A boost has been given to the consideration in the conceptual frameworks of surveys of both international instruments and national legislation on women's human rights in order for information to be gathered on the different settings for and types of violence suffered by women and for disaggregations to be made for age, ethnicity identification, socioeconomic level and area of residence, among other relevant variables. In some violence surveys the inclusion of questions on the degree of trust women have in the institutions responsible for providing and for securing justice have been proposed.

Other lines of work have been directed towards the creation of a system for the classification of crimes that can be standardized between countries to enable regional comparisons, and towards the incorporation of the gender perspective in victimization surveys. Even so, there is a need to also make progress in the improvement of administrative records (health, enforcement and administration of justice), these being fundamental for guiding the design of public policies to prevent, respond to and sanction violence against women. VAWG is a complex phenomenon that requires integrated national information systems.

The Force Indicators considered are: *Proportion of ever-partnered women aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual, psychological and/or economic violence by current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and age; Proportion of women aged 15+ subjected to sexual and physical violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by form of violence and age; Proportion of women (from 15-19 and 20-24 years) who were subjected to sexual violence by any person before they were 15.*

Additionally, the indicator of: *Proportion of women who were victims of physical or sexual harassment in the last 12 months, by perpetrator and place of occurrence* is also proposed. This indicator is very important to measure the harassment that women suffer in public spaces and to generate policies oriented towards ensuring safe cities for women and girls.

Another force indicator considered is that referring to the *Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e. child marriage)*, this being considered a clear form of sexual abuse and child exploitation. With this indicator it is possible to see States' commitment to provide legal frameworks to protect girls' rights and their access to a life free from violence. If legislative advances have been made in the region to increase the minimum age for marriage and to classify child marriage as a crime, these advances have been recent.

With regard to femicide/feminicide, the following Force Indicator is proposed: *Rate of violent death by sex (homicides, suicides and accidents); Rate of female deaths with presumption of homicide, by age, relationship with perpetrator, place of attack (home or public space), means used, certificate by medical examiner*, and other relevant variables.

TABLE 2.

Proposed Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean for monitoring gender equality and the empowerment of women within in the SDG*

This table contains the proposed Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean, harmonized with the global indicator proposal, highlighting some features that are relevant to the regional context. This initiative is continuing to be developed

Tier ¹	Technical proposal for indicators in the global setting	Target to which the indicator corresponds and other targets (OT) for which it is relevant	Proposed Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Some details of the Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Source of data
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GOAL 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

III	Number (%) of countries with legal frameworks that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls	5.1 (OT 5.c; 103)			CEDAW
II	Proportion of ever-partnered women aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and age	5.2 (OT 16.1)	Adjusted indicator Proportion of ever-partnered women aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual, psychological and/or economic violence by current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and age	The proposed indicator includes all types of violence that women suffer. Additionally, in accordance with the Belém do Pará Convention, economic violence is added	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) + VAW surveys
II	Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by age and place of occurrence	5.2 (OT 16.1)	Adjusted indicator Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual and physical violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15, by type of violence, age and place of occurrence Additional Indicator Proportion of women who have been victim of physical or sexual harassment in the last 12 months, by perpetrator and place of occurrence	In addition to sexual violence, it is also suggested to include physical violence since this is very prevalent in LAC and both of these are covered by many of the criminal codes of the region	DHS + VAW surveys
II	Proportion of women (from 15-19 and 20-24 years) who were subjected to sexual violence by any person before they were 15	5.2 (OT 16.1)	Same indicator Proportion of women (from 15-19 and 20-24 years) who were subjected to sexual violence by any person before they were 15		DHS + VAW surveys
II	Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000, by sex, age and form of exploitation	5.2 (OT 16.1)			Administrative data from law enforcement institutions / field studies
I	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e. child marriage)	5.3	Same indicator Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e. child marriage)		DHS and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
I	Percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C, disaggregated by age group, with a particular focus on 15-19 (for relevant countries only)	5.3			DHS and MICS

Tier ¹	Technical proposal for indicators in the global setting	Target to which the indicator corresponds and other targets (OT) for which it is relevant	Proposed Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Some details of the Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Source of data
II	Average daily time (24 hours) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals 5 years and above)**	5.4	<p>Adjusted indicator Average hours per week spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals 5 years and above) (separate domestic work from care work)</p> <p>Additional indicator Average hours per week spent on unpaid and paid work combined (total workload) by sex</p> <p>Additional indicator Percentage of women aged under 18 years carrying out domestic and care work and who are not in education or paid work</p>	<p>In terms of public policies, it is considered important that the indicator should make clear the separation of hours dedicated to domestic work on one hand from care work on the other.</p> <p>The additional indicator proposed is total workload, which refers to the total time dedicated to paid work and unpaid work</p> <p>This indicator is included in the LAC Gender Equality Observatory (GEO), on the basis of the definition of work contained in the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Paid work refers to work done for the production of goods or services for the market and is calculated as the sum of time dedicated to employment, to seeking employment and changing job. · Unpaid work refers to work done with no payment at all, mostly carried out in the private sphere. It is measured by quantifying the time a person dedicates to work for own use of goods, unpaid household duties and caring duties in their own household or to support other households. <p>Paid work time is calculated as the ratio of the sum of hours dedicated to paid work activities to the number of persons stating to have carried out some kind of work (paid and/or unpaid). Unpaid work is calculated as the ratio of the sum of hours dedicated to unpaid work activities and the number of persons stating to have carried out some kind of work (paid and/or unpaid). It is expressed in hours (per week or day) and tenths.</p> <p>This indicator will make possible to have information to guide policies aimed at adolescents and girls for whom domestic and care work are an obstacle to their educational progress</p>	Time use surveys (TUSs)
III	Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location.	5.4 (OT 6.1)			Household surveys
III	Proportion of pre-school children who are in early childhood care and education (ECCE) programmes	5.4 (OT 4.2)	<p>Adjusted indicator Proportion of girls and boys aged under 6 years enrolled in childcare institutions</p>	It is proposed to adjust the indicator so as to include the age (under 6 years) of girls and boys, since Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programmes may vary from country to country	Household surveys

Tier ¹	Technical proposal for indicators in the global setting	Target to which the indicator corresponds and other targets (OT) for which it is relevant	Proposed Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Some details of the Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Source of data
I	Proportion of women in leadership positions in political, economic and public life, by level and by type [leadership include the executive (Heads of State and Governments, ministers and local governments), legislative (national parliaments), judiciary and law enforcement (judges and police officers), and managers in public and private sector enterprises]	5.5 (OT 16.7)			Administrative
I	Share of female researchers, by seniority level	5.5 (OT 16.7)			Administrative
II	Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions	5.6			DHS and MICS
II	Proportion of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education	5.6 (OT 5.1)			Country reports
III	(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 right bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure	5.a (OT 1.4, 2.3)			Agriculture census and surveys
II	Number (%) of countries where the legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control	5.a			National legislation
II	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	5.b (OT 17.8)			Household surveys
III	Expenditure on gender equality policies as a percentage of total government expenditures	5.c (OT 1.b, 17.1)			Administrative

GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

I	Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status (or Proportion of employed people living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) a day)	1.1 (OT 1.2)			Household surveys
I	Proportion of people who have an independent source of income by sex and age	1.2 (OT 1.1)	Additional indicator Percentage of people without independent source of income, by sex and location (percentage of men and women who do not receive any monetary income and that are not students, as a proportion of total male or female population of 15 years of age or above that are not students)	This indicator obtained through household-based income and expense surveys, as well as national employment surveys. The GEO includes this indicator, and to calculate individual income the sum of the following is taken into consideration: independent workers' salaries, wages and other earnings from the labour market; retirement and pensions; transfers between households and those coming from outside the household; governmental social security; fixed term investments and renting out of property; and other types of income	Household surveys

Tier ¹	Technical proposal for indicators in the global setting	Target to which the indicator corresponds and other targets (OT) for which it is relevant	Proposed Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Some details of the Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Source of data
III	Percentage of people with secure rights over agricultural land (out of total of agricultural workers), by sex and (b) Percentage share of women among owners or right bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure	1.4 (OT 5.a, 2.3)			Agriculture census and surveys
I	Share of ODA in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, disaggregated by principal and significant	1.a (OT 5.c, 17.1)			OECD-DAC
I	Share of government recurrent and capital spending going to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, poor and vulnerable groups	1.b (OT 5.c, 17.1)			Administrative

The indicator proposed for targets 1.3 and 1.4 should also be disaggregated by sex

GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

II	Prevalence of the population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by sex and age	2.1			Gallup World Poll / FAO survey
I	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age, by sex, location and income	2.2			Household surveys
I	Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15-49)	2.2			Household surveys

GOAL 3: Ensure health lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

I	Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (MMR).	3.1 (OT 5.6)			CRVS, Census and other
I	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, by location	3.1 (OT 3.7, 3.8)			DHS and MICS
I	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7 (OT 5.6)			DHS and MICS
I	Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.7 (OT 5.6)			CRVS, Censuses and other surveys
I	Prevalence of lower respiratory tract infections, by sex and age	3.9 (OT 7.1)			Household surveys

The indicators proposed for targets 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.a should also be disaggregated by sex

Tier ¹	Technical proposal for indicators in the global setting	Target to which the indicator corresponds and other targets (OT) for which it is relevant	Proposed Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Some details of the Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Source of data
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GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

I	Enrollment ratio by level and type of education (including TVET).	4.3 (OT 4.5)			Administrative
III	Distribution of tertiary graduates by sex, location, income and field of study	4.5			Administrative
I	Gender Parity Index for targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6	4.5			
II	Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in sustainable development, including environmental science and geoscience, gender equality and human rights	4.7			Household surveys
I	Percentage of schools with separate sanitary facilities for females and males	4.a			Facilities records

The indicator proposed for targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 should also be disaggregated by sex.

GOAL 6. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

III	Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex, age and location	6.1 (OT 5.4)			Household surveys
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GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

I	Percentage of the population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels, by income/wealth, urban/rural location	7.1 (OT 3.9)			Household surveys
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GOAL 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

III	Average hourly earnings of employees by sex and by occupation	8.5 (OT 10.3, 10.4)			Household and establishment surveys
I	Employment to population ratio (15 years and above) by sex, age and disability status	8.5 (OT 8.6, 10.3)			Household surveys

The indicator proposed for targets 8.3, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.10 should also be disaggregated by sex.

GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

I	Manufacturing employment, as a percent of total employment, by sex	9.2 (OT 8.5)			Household surveys
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GOAL 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

I	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population (also disaggregated to look at single-mother households within the bottom 40 percent	10.1 (OT 1.2, 1.a)			Household surveys
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The indicators proposed for targets 10.2 and 10.3 should also be disaggregated by sex.

Tier ¹	Technical proposal for indicators in the global setting	Target to which the indicator corresponds and other targets (OT) for which it is relevant	Proposed Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Some details of the Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean ²	Source of data
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Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

II	Proportion of women and children subjected to physical or sexual harassment, in the last 12 months, by perpetrator and place of occurrence	11.7 (OT 5.2; 8.8; 16.1)	Same Indicator Proportion of women and girls subjected to physical or sexual harassment, in the last 12 months, by perpetrator and place of occurrence	By including the place of occurrence, this indicator will allow the sketching of targeted policies such as those relative to public transport, and identify zones that are dangerous for women	Household surveys
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GOAL 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, facilitate access to justice for all and create effective, responsible and inclusive institutions at every level

I	Number of victims of intentional homicide by age, sex, mechanism and where possible type of perpetrator per 100,000 population	16.1 (OT 5.2)	Additional indicators Rate of violent deaths, by sex (homicides, suicides and accidents) Rate of female deaths with presumption of homicide, by age, relationship with perpetrator, place of attack (home or public space), means used, certificate by medical examiner	In many countries of the region, the proposed additional indicator arises from death certificates, in which intentionality (intentional or negligent) is not recorded, it is information not deriving from prior enquiry or law enforcement investigation. Nonetheless, the interdependency between statistics derived from death certificate and statistics generated in the process of law enforcement and the administration of justice, allows for informative comparison and contrasting. Having this kind of information provided by this indicator is of great importance, since some of the violent deaths of women go unpunished because they are not investigated and due diligence is not exercised. It should be mentioned that the <i>Latin American model protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women</i> recommends that all violent deaths should be investigated from the outset as feminicides**	Administrative
I	Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment from their caregivers in the last month, by sex	16.2, (OT 16.1, 5.2, 10.3)			Household surveys
II	Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who have been subjected to sexual violence, by age 18	16.3 (OT 5.2)	Same indicator Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who have been subjected to sexual violence, by age 18		Household surveys

The indicator proposed for target 16.7 should also be disaggregated by sex.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

II	Proportion of persons using the internet, by sex, age and location	17.8 (OT 5.b)			Household surveys
I	Financial and other resources made available to strengthen gender statistics in developing countries (as a percentage of total resources to strengthen statistical capacity)	17.9			PARIS21 report

* UN Women, Research and Data Section; LAC and Mexico Offices.

** UNHCHR and UN Women, Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women (femicide/feminicide). See more at: <http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/pdf/>

Note¹: The United Nations Statistical Commission commissioned the work done in 2012 by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Inter-agency and Expert Group in Gender Statistics to comply with decision 42/102 and supported the measures proposed within the World Program on Gender Statistics that include the work on the minimum set of gender indicators as a guide for the national development and international compilation of gender statistics. The 52 indicators forming this set are grouped into three categories or tiers: Tier I are indicators that are conceptually clear with an internationally agreed definition and regularly produced by countries; Tier II are conceptually clear indicators with an internationally agreed definition but not yet regularly produced by countries; Tier III are indicators for which international standards need still to be developed and not regularly produced by countries. Source: <http://genderstats.org/>.

Note²: The Force Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean have been proposed by the UN Women Americas and Caribbean Regional Office to contribute to the discussion for the inclusion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the SDG.

ANNEX

ANNEX

TABLE 3

Minimum set of gender indicators^a

Indicator Indicator number	References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millenium Development Goals and Targets	Tier	Leading agencies
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources			
1 Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex (note: separate housework and child care, if possible)	C.2, F.1, H.3	2	ILO
2 Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined (total work burden), by sex	F.1, H.3	2	ILO
3 Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	F.1, H.3	1	ILO
4 Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	F.2, Goal 1, target B	1	ILO
5 Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	H.3, Goal 1, target B	1	ILO
6 Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	F.1	1	ILO
7 Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	F.1, F.2	3	ILO
8 Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	F.5, H.3	1	ILO
9 Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	F.2, H.3	2	ILO
10 Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24, by sex	F.1	1	ILO
11 Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex	F.1, F.2	3	WB/FAO/OECD
12 Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	A.1, A.2	3	WB/FAO/OECD
13 Gender gap in wages	F.1, F.5	3	ILO
14 Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	F.5	2	ILO
15 Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	F.6	3	ILO
16 Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	F.6	3	OECD
17 Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	F.3, Goal 8, target F	1	ITU
18 Proportion of individuals using a mobile-cellular telephone, by sex	F.3, Goal 8, target F	1	ITU
19 Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, television, Internet), by sex of household head	F.3	3	ITU
II. Education			
20 Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	B.2, L.4, Goal 2	1	UIS
21 Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	B.1, L.4, Goal 2	1	UIS
22 Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	B.1, Goal 3	1	UIS
23 Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
24 Gender parity index of the enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education	B.1, L.4, Goal 3	1	UIS
25 Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	B.3, B.4, L.4	1	UIS
26 Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	B.4, L.4	1	UIS
27 Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
28 Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	B.1	1	UIS
29 Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	B.1	1	UIS
30 Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	B.1	1	UIS
31 Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	B.1	1	UIS

^a This Minimum Set of gender indicators differs from the list presented at past sessions of the Statistical Commission. It has been updated to reflect the agreements made at the 8th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics and of its Advisory Group on Emerging Issues.

Indicator Indicator number	References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millenium Development Goals and Targets	Tier	Leading agencies
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III. Health and related services

32	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	C.1, C.2, Goal 5, target B	1	UNPD
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	C.1, Goal 4	1	UNICEF/UNPD/ WHO
34	Maternal mortality ratio	C.1, Goal 5, target A UNFPA	1	WHO/UNICEF/
35	Antenatal care coverage	C.1, Goal 5, target B	1	UNICEF
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	C.1, Goal 5, target A	1	UNICEF
37	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex	C.2	1	WHO
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	C.1, C.2	1	WHO
39	Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS	C.3, Goal 6, target A	1	UNAIDS
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex Goal 8, target E	C.3, Goal 6, target B,	1	WHO
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	C.1, C.2	1	UNPD
42	Adult mortality by cause and age groups	C.1, C.2	1	WHO

IV. Public life and decision-making

43	Women's share of government ministerial positions	G.1	1	IPU
44	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	G.1, Goal 3	1	IPU
45	Women's share of managerial positions	F.1, F.5, G.1	1	ILO
46	Percentage of female police officers	I.2	2	UNODC
47	Percentage of female judges	I.2	2	UNODC

V. Human rights of women and girl children

48	Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	D.1, D.2	2	WHO/UNSD
49	Proportion of women (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15	D.1, D.2	2	WHO/UNSD
50	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries only)	I.2	1	UNICEF
51	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18	L.1, L.2	1	UNICEF
52	Adolescent birth rate	L.1, L.2, Goal 5, target B	1	UNPD

Abbreviations:

FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO, International Labour Organization
IPU, Inter-Parliamentary Union
ITU, International Telecommunication Union
OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UIS, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics
UNAIDS, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund;
UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPD, Population Division;
WB, World Bank
WHO, World Health Organization.

TABLE 4
List of gender indicators related to national norms, by domain

Indicator Indicator number	References to the strategic objectives in the Beijing Platform for Action	Tier	Leading agencies
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources			
1 Extent of country commitment to gender equality in employment	F.1, F.5	1	ILO
1a Whether or not ratified ILO convention 100 on equal remuneration for women and men	F.1		
1b Whether or not ratified ILO convention 111 on discrimination in employment and occupation	F.1, F.5		
2 Extent of country commitment to support reconciliation of work and family life	F.1, F.5, F.6	1	ILO
2a Whether or not ratified ILO convention 156 on workers with family responsibilities	F.6		
2b Whether or not ratified ILO convention 175 on part-time work	F.5		
2c Whether or not ratified ILO convention 177 on home work	F.5		
2d Whether or not ratified ILO convention 183 on maternity protection	F.1, F.6		
3 Length of maternity leave	F.1, F.6	1	ILO/UNSD
4 Percentage of wages paid during maternity leave	F.1, F.6	1	ILO/UNSD
IV. Public life and decision-making			
5 Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)	G.1	1	IPU
6 Presence of a gender quota for parliament (voluntary party quotas)	G.1	1	IPU
7 Existence of law on gender statistics		2	UNSD
V. Human rights of women and girl children			
8 Whether or not reservation to article 16 of CEDAW	I.1	1	UN Women
9 Existence of laws on domestic violence D.1 1 UN Women			
10 Whether or not inheritance rights discriminate against women and girls	F.1, L.1	2	UN Women
11 Legal minimum age at marriage, by sex	L.1	1	UNSD

Abbreviations:

ILO, International Labour Organization

IPU, Inter-Parliamentary Union

UNSD, United Nations Statistics Division

UN Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

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