

COUNTRY GENDER EQUALITY PROFILES

GUIDANCE NOTE



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AWP	annual work plan
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSAG	Civil Society Advisory Group
CSO	central statistical office
CGEP	Country Gender Equality Profile
CO	country office
DRF	Development Results Framework
GE	gender equality
GEWE	gender equality and women's empowerment
KP	knowledge product
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MCO	multi-country office
MEWGC	Making Every Woman and Girl Count
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRA	non-resident agency
NSO	national statistical office
NSS	national statistical systems
NWM	national women's machinery
OEEF	Organizational Efficiency and Effectiveness Framework
PFA	Platform for Action
PP	programme presence
RMS	Results Management System
RO	regional office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
VNR	voluntary national review

INTRODUCTION TO UN WOMEN'S COUNTRY GENDER EQUALITY PROFILES

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its accompanying Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires renewed efforts by UN Member States to measure economic, social and environmental progress under the global agenda from a gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) perspective.

As part of the UN System-wide investments in this regard, and leveraging UN Women's three-pronged mandate—supporting strengthened global norms and standards; promoting effective coordination, coherence and commitment across the UN System towards gender equality; and supporting Member States to translate global norms and standards into national policies and action—the Entity's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 commits to increased national-level knowledge and strengthened national systems to monitor international, regional and national commitments to GEWE.

In support of the above, effective 2019, UN Women regional offices (ROs) and country offices (COs) are required to develop Country Gender Equality Profiles (CGEPs).

National contexts will drive the approach, timing and resourcing of the CGEPs. With this in mind, this UN Women Guidance Note for Developing CGEPs provides:

- Criteria for when and how CGEPs should be developed and how these are to be reflected in RO and CO annual work plans (AWPs)
- The minimum standards to be met in the field when developing CGEPs, including data sources and types, periodicity and frequency of collection
- Key considerations when developing CGEPs, as well as some case studies and links to corporate best practices in generating CGEPs
- Quality control measures to take when generating CGEPs

- Guidance on how to produce a Gender Equality Brief (GE Brief) where a CGEP is not possible.

The Guidance Note will be assessed as part of the midterm review of the UN Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021, reviewing corporate lessons learned in supporting implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (PFA), the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, enhanced knowledge management processes, best practices in rolling out the CGEPs, emerging SDG monitoring trends and, in light of ongoing UN System reform processes, ensuring that the Guidance continues to provide helpful and relevant advice to the UN Women field-based presences.

A

Determining when a UN Women field-based presence should support CGEPs

Framed under the international, regional and national commitments to GEWE, the UN Women-supported CGEPs are to be in-depth, national-level analyses of the status of women and men based on both statistical and qualitative data.

All UN Women COs are required to support the production of a CGEP within the duration of the UN Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021.

Multi-country offices (MCOs) may consider producing a Regional Gender Profile or, in partnership with

inter-governmental processes, support regional standard setting for the compilation of national Gender Profiles (see Annex I for a case study on the MCO for the Caribbean, for example) or a CGEP for one or more priority countries. The approach adopted should be discussed with the relevant United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), including in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle and preparations for the Common Country Analysis (CCA).

In the case of countries where UN Women is a non-resident agency (NRA) or has programme presence (PP), ROs—in consultation with relevant UNCTs—will identify in which countries UN Women will lead the development of CGEPs. Regional directors may decide that additional capacity and human resources are required in ROs to support the development and quality control of CGEPs in their regions.

The overall focus, timing and process for CGEP development will be determined by national priorities and needs and the UNDAF cycle, as well as what other international development partners have or will be supporting.

UN Women COs/MCOs are exempt from producing CGEPs if:

- The CO/MCO has already supported a document similar to the CGEP in the 2015-2017 period
- The CO/MCO determines that the national context would not benefit from a UN Women-produced CGEP. This includes:
 - Countries in which the government or a designated national entity already produces reliable and quality Status of Women and Men Reports (or equivalent) and regularly monitors the implementation of international, regional and national commitments from both a quantitative and qualitative perspective
 - Any other determining factor that the CO has identified as prohibiting the effective development and use of a UN Women-supported CGEP within the duration of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021.

The representative of the UN Women CO/MCO would need to submit a request for exemption to the regional director for approval—including justification and rationale for exemption—as part of its annual work plan clearance and approval process. Exemptions would be valid for the duration of the CO's/MCO's strategic note.

COs/MCOs that have received this exemption are required to produce a GE Brief (discussed below) within the duration of the global UN Women Strategic Plan (2018-2021).

The RO's strategic note and AWP should justify the selection of those countries where, as an NRA or PP, it will be leading the development of CGEPs in the region.

B **Planning, financing and reporting on the CGEPs in annual work plans**

ROs will track the progress of development of CGEPs in their region; MCOs and COs will track progress on CGEP development and use in the host country; and CGEPs will be reported on under the UN Women Results Management System (RMS) against the Organizational Efficiency and Effectiveness Framework (OEEF) Output 3.4. Additionally, ROs are required to annually track the production of CGEPs in the RMS during the annual reporting process under the narrative section.

The financing of CGEPs is the responsibility of the CO/MCO, or the RO in instances where UN Women is an NRA or PP. The UN Women presences should ideally mobilize resources for this initiative either as part of a UN inter-agency joint action or as part of a broader area of programming under the CO's/MCO's Development Results Framework (DRF).

PRINCIPLES, PROCESS AND CONTENT OF COUNTRY GENDER EQUALITY PROFILES AND GENDER EQUALITY BRIEFS

Framed under international, regional and national commitments to gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE), the UN Women-supported Country Gender Equality Profiles (CGEPs) are to be in-depth, national-level analyses of the status of women and men based on both statistical and qualitative data.

The purpose of the CGEPs is to strengthen national understanding and data on the advancement of international, regional and national commitments towards GEWE. They will also be a primary source for evidence-driven advocacy and programming for national stakeholders, international development partners and the UN System to advance the gains and overcome bottlenecks at the national, regional and global level.¹

A

Core principles when developing UN Women-supported CGEPs

International norms and standards

The CGEPs, regardless of country context, must be framed against the key intergovernmental norms and standards on GEWE, including the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (PFA) and the outcome documents of its reviews, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), relevant UN

Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (where applicable) and agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) “as well as other significant commitments to gender equality and women’s empowerment made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Quito Declaration on the New Urban Agenda and other recent intergovernmental outcomes”.²

National ownership and national capacities

The CGEPs are to be generated in a manner that strengthens national capacities and systems for implementing and monitoring the advancement of international, national and regional commitments on GEWE. As such, national ownership and/or buy-in is required for the UN Women-supported CGEPs to be produced. This could take the form of:

- UN Women supporting the generation of a government-owned CGEP;
- Co-publication of the CGEP by UN Women and the government and/or a highly regarded national entity;³ or

- A UN Women-owned document shaped through the active engagement and buy-in of governmental and non-governmental counterparts.⁴

Further, it is important that CGEPs become part of and/or support national SDG monitoring processes. In recent years, some UN Women COs/MCOs have used the development of this type of CGEP to also support governments in assessing their data gaps for implementing and monitoring the SDGs (see Annex I for case studies).

Enhanced UN coherence and gender mainstreaming

The quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR)⁵ of the UN System calls on all UN entities to continue to promote women’s empowerment and gender equality by enhancing gender mainstreaming, including through the UNCT performance indicators for GEWE (the ‘scorecard’). There is particular emphasis on UNCT-wide gender-responsive performance management and strategic planning; the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data, reporting and resource tracking; and drawing on available gender expertise in the system at all levels, including in UN Women, to assist in mainstreaming gender equality in the preparation of the UNDAF or equivalent planning framework.

The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) has developed key knowledge and planning/accountability tools to support enhanced gender mainstreaming by UNCTs. These include the new [UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard](#), as well as the updated [Resource Book on Mainstreaming Gender Equality in UN Common Programming at the Country Level](#) and [Resource Guide for UNCT Gender Theme Groups](#).

Regional directors and country representatives will assess and determine whether the CGEP could take the form of a UNCT publication developed under the substantive leadership of UN Women.

B The process of developing CGEPs

The process of developing the CGEP should leverage and strengthen the role and leadership of the national women’s machinery (NWM)/national mechanism for gender equality and the empowerment of women as a

key player in guiding and monitoring implementation of commitments to GEWE. The following should be taken into consideration throughout the process:

- **UN partnership and coordination:** In direct response to the QCPR and UN General Assembly Resolution on the repositioning of the UN development system (A/RES/72/279), UN Women and its partner UN agencies commit to working together for “ensuring greater availability and use of disaggregated data for sustainable development”.⁶ All efforts should be made by UN Women to ensure the CGEPs are developed either in partnership or in close coordination with the UN System on the ground, as well as within the context of the UNDAF and as a key input into the CCA. The CGEP is a key opportunity to ensure that the UNCT meets and possibly exceeds the relevant performance standard agreed on through the new UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard.⁷
- **Inclusion and representation of civil society and those groups at greatest risk of ‘being left behind’:** The CGEPs are to be developed in an inclusive manner, ensuring participation of civil society and gender equality advocates at all levels and, within this, ensuring that non-governmental participation is representative also of marginalized groups most at risk of being left behind when realizing the tenets and commitments of the PFA, the SDGs and CEDAW in particular.
- **Advocacy:** The development of the CGEP is a means to an end, and not the end in itself. CGEPs are developed to strengthen national capacities to monitor implementation of commitments to GEWE and to inform evidence-driven advocacy to effect change for women and girls. All CGEP development should be accompanied by a strategy for how its content, findings and recommendations will be utilized to effect change.
- **Leveraging UN Women partnerships:** The strategic nature and impact of a CGEP is anchored as much on the partnerships established to produce it as it is on its quality and content. With national stakeholders, the CGEP process should focus on strengthening UN Women’s partnership with the national statistical offices (NSOs) and with the ministries responsible for action on and monitoring of the SDGs in key thematic areas (e.g., planning, finance, health, education, defence and justice). With international partners, the development and use of CGEPs can provide excellent opportunities to increase

partnerships with the regional development banks, international financial institutions (IFIs) and contributing UN Member States, all of which have committed to strengthening action on and monitoring of the SDGs.

Given the always present risk of replicating work done in the past—and the fact that UN Women’s national counterparts may not be informed about or aware of other on-going data collection/monitoring processes—it is important that UN Women and its lead national government counterpart in the CGEP begin with internal discussions within government, civil society and the international community to map:

- a) Any analytical reports/reporting processes already out there that may benefit from or overlap with the CGEP
- b) Possible data sources for the CGEP to draw from as well as the data gaps that the CGEP may be able to fill by, for example, working with key ministries and the central statistical office (CSO) to process existing raw data or to make important gender datasets publicly available
- c) Any legislative parameters that may impact the data captured in the CGEP process from being recognized as official national data
- d) The realities of the national SDG implementation and monitoring process and how the development of the CGEP will directly link to and/or bolster the plans within this official process
- e) The interest and support from the United Nations and other international development partners that can be identified/mobilized to support the process of developing the CGEP and implementing its findings and recommendations.

For the government, internal dialogue may require official convening of an inter-ministerial working group/task force on GEWE or perhaps an ad hoc convening of line ministries. In all instances, the CSO and the national agency that serves as custodian for monitoring progress on the SDGs (e.g., the ministry of planning) should be directly engaged, and extensive bilateral dialogue should be carried out with the CSO. The government should be encouraged to engage civil society in this consultative process, including groups most at risk to being left behind.

For UN Women, the internal dialogue would start with discussions within both the UNCT as well as with the UN Gender Theme Group/Human Rights Group or relevant inter-agency group responsible for monitoring the UNDAF’s performance on GEWE. Engagement of UN Women Civil Society Advisory Groups (CSAGs) in this initial consultative process should be considered as well as potentially engaging CSAGs throughout the development of the CGEP.

Additionally, if there is a donor-coordination mechanism covering GEWE issues, then the government and UN Women could co-convene a meeting with this mechanism. If there is no such mechanism, it is important that UN Women—along with its main government counterpart in this process—has bilateral discussions with the multilateral development banks and institutions and key embassies that are supporting national statistical processes and SDG implementation and monitoring.

In all instances, it is critical that the right people are at the meetings: those who are aware of statistical advances in the country and the on-going SDG implementation and monitoring processes.

Links to best practices:

Below are links to UN Women-supported knowledge products that most closely represent the UN Women CGEP model for the future:

Albania: UN Women and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2016. [“Gender Brief: Albania.”](#) Prepared by Monika Kocaqi, Ani Plaku and Dolly Wittberger. UN Women, Albania.

Cape Verde: UN Women and Government of Cape Verde. 2018. [“Cabo Verde: Country Gender Profile.”](#)

Timor Leste: Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality, UN Women and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2014. [“Timor Leste Country Gender Assessment.”](#) Mandaluyong City, Philippines, ADB.

Viet Nam: UN Women. 2016. [“Facts and Figures on Women and Men in Viet Nam 2010-2015.”](#) UN Women, Hanoi.

C

Content of UN Women-supported CGEPs

The corporate UN Women CGEP model will follow the format of the status of women and men/facts and figures reports with important modifications:

- The CGEPs are to be produced following the core principles of being based on international norms and standards, of national ownership and of increased UN coherence and gender mainstreaming, as outlined above.
- Previous models of status of women and men/facts and figures reports have tended to be very user friendly in terms of quantitative analysis. However, many are lacking in qualitative analysis about the root causes of bottlenecks to the advancement of GEWE and the inter-related nature of the data. As such, future UN Women-supported CGEPs must go beyond only a quantitative analysis and include qualitative analysis framed around root causes and international norms and standards. The focus and nature of the qualitative analysis is to be driven by national needs and contexts.
- The CGEPs should generate findings and recommendations that target national policy reform, implementation and behaviour change and, where available, should be guided by the Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee, the findings of the PFA national reviews and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations.
- Ideally, and where resources allow, the process of generating the CGEPs—and associated advocacy and outreach—should include a focus on closing some national statistical gaps.
- Nuanced qualitative analysis will be a key aspect of the CGEP, which will set it apart from other reports on the status of women and men that the government may have produced. CGEPs would therefore provide:
 - In-depth analysis of the economic, political and social situation and challenges in the country, which provide the context in which to analyse gender equality issues, framed against international norms and standards and the national/international commitments made

- Prevailing policies at both the macro and sectoral level that impact on GEWE—for example, on labour markets and job creation, social protection and services, rural development and infrastructure, electoral systems or reform, ending violence in the home and public spheres, and so on
- Specific analysis of laws and policies aimed at addressing different aspects of gender inequality, how they are being implemented, any blockages or bottlenecks encountered and how these realities may differ for those groups most at risk to being left behind
- Political analysis of government and other key stakeholders on gender equality in the country and how they are involved in shaping policies, including the NWM, relevant sectoral ministries and key actors in civil society, including women's organizations but also trades unions, academics, the private sector and others.

The qualitative analysis included in the CGEP may draw on existing material produced to report against normative standards, notably reports on CEDAW, the UPR and the PFA. The process of producing the CGEP could align with national level activities related to the upcoming 25-year review of the PFA.

As part of the process of a UN Women RO/CO/MCO developing its strategic note, national consultations with government, civil society and academics as well as with international development partners would ideally have captured what the gaps are in terms of understanding progress, challenges and bottlenecks in the implementation of international, regional and national commitments to GEWE.

D

Content of UN Women Gender Equality Briefs

UN Women MCOs/COs exempted from drafting CGEPs are required to develop Gender Equality Briefs (GE Briefs). The ROs are required to develop GE Briefs for each country in their region in which UN Women is an NRA or PP and that will not be developing a CGEP.

The GE Briefs differ from the CGEPs in terms of content, process of development and target audience:

- The GE Briefs should follow a corporately prescribed template (Annex II – Template for the Gender Equality Briefs) to the extent that availability of national data allows.
- These are UN Women-owned documents, which are developed for use in shaping UN Women programmes and informing its advocacy around GEWE in the country, and to track progress under the UN Women Strategic Plan's Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF).
- The GE Briefs are developed through a desk review, following the template provided.
- The GE Briefs are required to go through a quality control process as outlined in section 5B below.

GE Briefs should be updated every two years or after any significant new statistical process has been completed by the country (e.g., a Living Standards Measurement Study or an agricultural or population census) to ensure the data and analysis are up-to-date.

LINKAGES WITH SDGS

PROCESSES

A

UN Women's global and national level roles in supporting the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs

The majority of UN Women COs are, as part of broader UNCT initiatives, supporting governments in the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and monitoring progress towards the SDGs.

UN Women launched the first global monitoring report on the SDGs, *Turning Promises to Action*, in February 2018. The report includes a wealth of statistics and policy analysis on the SDGs, looking not only at SDG 5 on GEWE but also at gender equality across all the Goals. It identifies the indicators for which data already exist and are regularly collected (Tier I); where data are available but unevenly so across countries (Tier II); and where methodologies for collecting data are yet to be developed (Tier III). It provides information on the potential and pitfalls of new, non-conventional data sources as well as an in-depth analysis of policies in addressing two dimensions of gender inequality (violence against women and unpaid care work). The UN Women global report will be produced every two to three years, and future editions will include case studies to analyse how the SDGs are influencing and shaping policy at the national level.

A new UN Women flagship programme on gender statistics, *Making Every Woman and Girl Count* (MEWGC), has recently been launched and aims to address three inter-related challenges to monitoring the SDGs and beyond: the weak policy space and legal and financial environment to produce gender statistics at the national level; the technical challenges within national statistical systems (NSS) that limit the production of gender statistics; and

the lack of access and limited capacity on the part of users to analyse data to inform policies.

The MEWGC programme will work at three levels:

1. Partnerships at the country level: UN Women will work closely with national statistical offices (NSOs) to provide technical support to countries to improve the regular production and use of gender statistics. Projects in 12 countries include: technical support to develop plans for regular monitoring of the SDGs and to customize gender-related SDG indicators to national contexts; capacity building of NSS to improve gender data production; support for the creation of national coordination mechanisms for gender statistics; and capacity building of users so that they can analyse the data to inform policies, programmes, research and advocacy.
2. Regional technical support projects: At the regional level, there are dual objectives: (i) to provide direct technical support to countries in the region, including both pathfinder and select non-pathfinder countries (based on demand); and (ii) to work closely with regional partners to help promote and support country-led plans to localize and monitor the SDGs. Through regional cooperation, these projects will include advocacy activities for dismantling barriers to the regular production of gender statistics, promoting South-South cooperation and sharing best practices.
3. Global policy support project (GPSP): Work at the international level will focus on selected areas, such as global advocacy with UN and non-UN partners to improve the quality and comparability of data on key areas of the SDGs where UN Women has been designated as one of the responsible monitoring agencies. Through authoritative and periodic global data compilation and monitoring of gender-related SDG targets, the GPSP will significantly

contribute to the overall objective of MEWGC: to ensure that gender statistics are used to inform policymaking and strengthen accountability for delivery on the SDGs.

As part of the global level work, the following activities are underway or complete:

- As part of broader UN System efforts, UN Women corporately and in partnership with the field-based presences is developing guidelines and methodologies to collect statistics on indicators for which no agreed global standards existed—on women’s representation in local government, on discriminatory laws and on gender-responsive budgeting—and to strategize on how to support national monitoring of the SDGs from a gender perspective.
- A new UN Women data portal is under development that will provide access to global monitoring data for all gender-related SDGs indicators and targets. The portal will enable users to generate statistical factsheets about countries based on the gender-relevant SDGs indicators, using harmonized global data sources. It will be launched by UN Women in the second quarter of 2019.

In addition, UN Women has developed a joint global programme with the World Health Organization (WHO) to improve statistics on violence against women to support the monitoring of SDG target 5.2. The joint programme, to be implemented between 2018 and 2021, will focus on the following outcomes:

- Reviewing and improving selected data collection instruments to produce prevalence data on different forms of violence against women, including for the SDG global monitoring indicators
- Increasing the capacity of national institutions to collect prevalence data on violence against women in line with globally agreed standards
- Increasing advocacy to produce and use data on violence against women for policymaking
- Meeting national, regional and global monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators.

In collaboration with the Government of Mexico, the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) and UN Women have also agreed to establish a Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics. The aim is to pool efforts in the fields of research,

innovation, cooperation and exchange of experiences for the effective adaptation, implementation and monitoring of international commitments on women’s rights and gender equality. The Centre has the following objectives: (i) foster innovations through an innovation lab; (ii) provide technical assistance and training services to NSOs and user communities (particularly in Central America); and (iii) beyond Mexico and Latin America, promote South–South and triangular cooperation through training and learning exchanges.

B

How the CGEPs support and intersect with the SDG monitoring process

UN Member States have agreed to a ‘Follow up and Review Process’ on the 2030 Agenda, in which they committed to ensuring processes are open, inclusive, participatory and transparent, as well as people-centred, gender-sensitive, respectful of human rights and focused on those who are furthest behind.

UN Member States may conduct voluntary national reviews (VNRs) to be presented at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF), which is held annually in July in New York as part of the SDG process. At the regional level, there are annual Regional Forums on Sustainable Development, where Member States also present on their progress towards the SDGs targets. The VNRs and presentations at the Regional Forums have tended to focus mainly on gains achieved rather than reflecting critically on lagging goals, targets or other issues. An emerging challenge for the UN System is the Member States that may be ‘cherry-picking’ which targets and indicators they are tracking, with some omitting cross-cutting priorities, including GEWE, which they may consider to be less of a priority or politically controversial. To date, no coordinated system of ‘shadow reporting’ on the SDGs by civil society has developed, as it has with the monitoring of UN treaties and conventions.

Another important process underway is [Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support \(MAPS\)](#), which was adopted by the UN Development Group (UNDG) in October 2015 as a common approach to UNCT support for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The MAPS approach captures the core

components of the UNDG's upstream support to the SDGs:

- Mainstreaming work to raise public awareness on the 2030 Agenda and ensure that the principles and goals of sustainable development found in the Agenda are fully integrated into national and sub-national policy formulation, planning and budgetary processes
- Analytical work that informs policymakers of the drivers and bottlenecks to sustainable development at the country level and contributes to the design of policy interventions that can accelerate progress towards achieving national SDGs by 2030
- Policy support, in terms of joined-up approaches that will enable the United Nations to deploy its technical expertise and advice to Member States in support of SDG implementation in a coherent and integrated way.

It is envisioned that the UN Women-supported CGEPs will feed into and bolster the above global, regional and national SDG implementation, monitoring and reporting processes. Analysing and strategizing about how to do so should be part of UN Women's processes for planning the profiles.

DATA IN THE COUNTRY

GENDER EQUALITY PROFILES

This section outlines some of the key considerations for determining the quantitative data for inclusion in the Country Gender Equality Profiles (CGEPs) and the Gender Equality Briefs (GE Briefs). A separate guidance note on monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective is also being produced (expected to be ready in late 2018), which will include more detailed information and advice that will be relevant to the production of the CGEPs.

A

CGEP data sources

CGEPs and GE Briefs should give preference to national data sources over global ones. Global sources of data are harmonized to make them comparable among Member States, which may mean they are not the most recent data, are different from data produced by national statistical offices (NSOs) or can be controversial because they are modelled estimates produced by international agencies, making them a less credible source for national level partners.

Official statistical information at the country level draws on three main sources: administrative records, household surveys and censuses.

Administrative records and registries are important sources of data. They are primarily produced by relevant agencies and line ministries and include health data coming from health information systems, education data, business registries, etc. A key administrative data source, for example, is civil registries and vital statistics (CRVS), which provide vital information on citizenship, births and deaths, etc. In many low-income countries, however, the quality of these data and coverage of the population are often low.

Censuses, including of the population or of particular economic sectors such as agriculture, are similarly an essential source of country-level information. Given their universal, nationwide coverage, they can be especially useful for analysing vulnerable and marginalized groups. However, censuses are generally only conducted every 10 years, and in some countries less frequently; thus, the timeliness of data can be an issue.

Household surveys are often the primary source of social statistics, including on poverty, harmful practices, violence against women, sexual and reproductive health, etc. These can be costly and hence their frequency is often dependent on the availability of international aid in support of the process. In most developing countries, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS),⁸ supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), or Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS),⁹ supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), are the main sources of data, along with others such as Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS)¹⁰ and household budget surveys, which are usually supported by the World Bank. Ad-hoc surveys—including on time use and violence against women—are also conducted in many countries and are usually supported by international agencies including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women.

B

Disaggregation of data in the CGEPs

The CGEPs require the following minimum levels of disaggregation:

- As a guiding principle, the United Nations Statistical Commission-created Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) agreed that indicators in the global monitoring framework should be disaggregated, where possible, by “income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics”.

- In addition, where possible, indicators should cover specific groups of the population and address other elements of disaggregation when specified in the target. For example, women and girls should be distinctly captured, especially when these groups are directly referenced in the SDGs and their targets.
- To this end, efforts are required to ensure—to the extent possible—that the CGEPs capture data to measure progress and bottlenecks among groups most at risk of being left behind.

Challenges with data disaggregation

Scarcity of data and limited sample sizes in existing datasets pose significant challenges for identifying and monitoring the status of those furthest behind. Data collection instruments are often designed to assess national outcomes, with sampling methodology that cannot accommodate extensive subgroup analysis.

Disaggregating by two dimensions at a time—such as sex and location or sex and income—is largely possible, but more refined analysis of disadvantaged groups using multilevel disaggregation (e.g., women from ethnic minorities living in poor households and rural areas) is not.

Combining microdata from different sources, better utilizing administrative records and use of purposive sampling in survey design can help increase the availability of disaggregated data among target populations. These techniques are increasingly being used to supplement more traditional forms of analysis.

C Data quality challenges and missing data

As noted above, the preference in both the CGEPs and the GE Briefs is for national-level data sources, which tend to have greater credibility among stakeholders at country level. Nevertheless, there are likely to be several challenges related to data quality and missing data. The most common among these are: data are old (anything more than five years old cannot be considered to be up to date); data are unreliable (incomplete administrative records, surveys that are not nationally representative, etc.); data have not been disaggregated by sex (this is common, for

example, in the case of data on extreme poverty or access to water, which are measured at household level); or data simply do not exist (this is very common in the case of gender-based violence prevalence, time use and informal employment, among others). Qualitative data and research on issues such as implementation of policies are also often hard to come by.

As well as discussing data quality with the NSO and authoritative national researchers, it is important to liaise with other UN agencies at country level that are familiar with particular datasets—for example, UNFPA on maternal mortality, sex ratios and unmet need for contraception; and the International Labour Organization (ILO) on labour force participation and informal employment, etc. They will be able to brief on what data they use, and with what caveats, when they revert to global data sources and any sensitivities around these issues.

In terms of missing data, the process of producing the CGEP can be used to advocate for new data collection—for example, to add survey questions or modules to new rounds of existing surveys fielded by the government or partners such as the World Bank. In Viet Nam, as part of the process of producing a CGEP, UN Women was able to advocate for the collection of new data on gender-based violence, for example. In other instances, there may be survey data that has been collected but not analysed or shared. Part of the engagement with NSOs and other partners should aim to uncover where this might be the case and to strategize on making more data available. Where possible, and if resources allow, UN Women and its partners could also use the process of developing the CGEP to support the inclusion of special modules in surveys (e.g., violence against women modules in DHS or MICS or time-use modules in labour force surveys).

The CGEP should include a section on data quality issues and make recommendations for where and how the quality of quantitative and qualitative data can be improved. This should be done in collaboration with the NSO and other partners, including other UN agencies.

QUALITY CONTROL

A

Country Gender Equality Profiles

As part of the planning process, UN Women needs to ensure that it has secured the necessary technical expertise to ensure strong quality of content in the Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP). Partnerships with highly qualified researchers is recommended and, in the experience of the Research and Data team/Programme and Policy Division at UN Women Headquarters, researchers based in universities tend to produce higher quality work than consultancy firms and are more grounded in the current literature and policy debates. Therefore, when launching a procurement process, it is recommended that researchers at national and regional universities are informed about the request for quotes or proposals.

CGEPs should undergo both external and internal quality control processes.

External quality control

It is recommended that an ad hoc advisory group be established to guide the development, clearance and launch of the CGEP. The group's construct will vary based on national contexts and political realities, but the ideal is for it to be:

- Chaired by the lead government department working on the CGEP, with UN Women either co-chairing or acting as secretariat
- Comprised of the national statistical office (NSO) and relevant government departments and ministries, key academics, representatives of civil society organizations—including those groups most at risk to being left behind—and relevant international development organizations
- Established at the outset to advise on the key aspects and stages of the CGEP's development, including methodology, approving the proposed outline and clearing the final content.

In some instances, the CGEP advisory group, if made up of senior representatives, may want to appoint a readers' group of technical experts to vet the various drafts of the CGEP. UN Women country offices (COs) may wish to engage representatives of their Civil Society Advisory Groups in this ad hoc group for the CGEP, where relevant.

Internal quality control

UN Women COs/multi-country offices (MCOs) supporting the CGEPs are required to ensure that it undergoes a quality control process:

- Once drafts of both an annotated outline and methodology have been prepared, the CO representative should clear the content and submit this to the regional office (RO) for approval and inputs. At this stage, depending on the nature of the CGEP, the RO may also want to engage the Research and Data team/Programme and Policy Division of UN Women HQ for technical feedback.
- When the first full draft of the CGEP is ready for national-level review, it should be submitted to the RO by the CO/MCO representative for inputs. The RO is expected to provide feedback on its conformity with this CGEP Guidance Note; the quality of the qualitative analysis and, in particular, if it is reflective of international norms; and if/how it should be strengthened to ensure it is a useful advocacy tool.
- The initial draft should be the only version of the CGEP that requires the RO's review. However, if it is problematic, the RO may request that the subsequent revised version also be submitted to them. The RO is then required to ensure that the internal review is fast-tracked, keeping in mind: (a) the CGEP may be nationally owned with multiple inputs and factors influencing the drafts; and (b) UN Women internal quality control processes should not result in a delay to the CGEP's production.

- The primary quality control rests with the UN Women CO/MCO. The final version of the CGEP requires the UN Women representative's sign off, ensuring that the content aligns with the UN Women corporate standards on branding, research and quality assurance.
- Once a final draft is formally approved through the national-level external process, the CO will ensure that the RO and Programme and Policy Division are provided with the final version.
- The ROs and COs/MCOs are required to review future annual work plans (AWPs) for indications of how the CGEP is being used in UN Women programming and advocacy.

B

Gender Equality Briefs

In the case where the RO is the owner of the CGEP, the UN Women HQ's Programme and Policy Division is required to review this and provide feedback.

The quality control process for Gender Equality Briefs (GE Briefs) is more straightforward, with only the following steps required:

- The GE Brief should follow the template included in Annex II.
- A draft of the GE Brief should be peer reviewed by one highly regarded external national or regional level expert (e.g., a researcher/academic or policy expert) and one UN Women policy or programme specialist in the relevant RO or in another COs in the region, depending on capacities and guidance from the respective RO.
- Sign-off and responsibility for the quality control of the GE Brief rests with the UN Women CO/MCO representative. In the absence of a country representative, the RO should take over the final clearance and approval of the GE Brief. For ROs, it is recommended that these be vetted by relevant focal points at HQ.

6

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRY GENDER EQUALITY PROFILES

There is no set roadmap for how the UN Women-supported Country Gender Equality Profiles (CGEPs) should be developed as the process will be determined by national contexts and partners. The above sections lay out the minimum standards that should be followed when developing a CGEP.

Based on a review of those recent UN Women-supported knowledge products that are similar in scope to the proposed corporate CGEP, Annex III illustrates key stages of the CGEP development process. Regardless of the process ultimately adopted by UN Women and its partners, the CGEPs are to be developed in adherence with the core principles outlined above and the minimum standards of content for a UN Women-supported CGEP, also outlined above. See Annex I for the case studies.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Outcome 1 of the UN Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021 includes supporting Member States' capacity to "to assess progress in implementation of CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other global normative and policy frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment; (and) Facilitate evidence-based dialogue amongst governments, and with civil society and other relevant actors, including young women, in the context of intergovernmental processes." United Nations. 2017. "[United Nations Entity for Gender Empowerment and the Advancement of Women \(UN-Women\): Strategic Plan 2018-2021](#)." UNW/2017/6/Rev.1, para 43.
- 2 Ibid., paras 13 and 14.
- 3 Such national entities could include national observatories, universities or think tanks, as examples.
- 4 In this latter case, national buy-in could be articulated through the outputs/indicators of an approved UNDAF or equivalent, under broader UN Women-government MOUs or through an exchange of letters between UN Women and its main national government counterpart, and ideally reflected through the active engagement of relevant government bodies in the process of developing the CGEP. Forwards/introductions to the CGEP by government should be encouraged, where appropriate.
- 5 UN General Assembly. 2017. "[Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System](#)." A/RES/71/343/.
- 6 "Working together to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda Common chapter to the Strategic Plans of UNDP [United Nations Development Programme], UNICEF [United Nations Children's Fund], UNFPA [United Nations Population Fund] and UN-Women." United Nations, op. cit., p.4. <https://undocs.org/en/UNW/2017/6/Rev.1>
- 7 United Nations Development Group (UNDG). 2018. "UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard," pp. 23-25. <https://undg.org/document/unct-swap-gender-equality-scorecard/>. Accessed 29 October 2018.).
- 8 ICF. 2018. "The DHS Program." <https://www.dhsprogram.com/>. Accessed 29 October 2018.
- 9 United Nations Children's Fund. 2018. "Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys." <http://mics.unicef.org/>. Accessed 29 October 2018.
- 10 World Bank Group. 2018. "Survey Unit." <http://surveys.worldbank.org/>. Accessed 29 October 2018.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: CASE STUDIES – LEVERAGING KNOWLEDGE, LEVERAGING CHANGE

Globally, regionally and nationally, UN Women has supported or produced a large number of knowledge products (KPs) in recent years that seek to close national data gaps and to improve the capture of quantitative and qualitative analysis of the status of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE).

Below is a summary of recent UN Women-supported KPs that align with a number of key aspects of the Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP) core principles outlined in this Guidance Note, particularly in reflecting strong strategic partnerships negotiated by UN Women country offices (COs) in support of the KPs that ultimately benefit GEWE. The majority of examples are also robust in terms of providing user-friendly data and, in those cases where findings/recommendations are provided, drafted keeping specific target audiences in mind.

As a result, in the cases below, the country has seen increased strategic partnerships among development actors—particularly with the regional development banks—for both UN Women and the national women's machineries (NWMs); the successful strengthening of capacities and positioning of NWMs as leaders in monitoring international, regional and national GEWE commitments; and the bolstering and enhancement of emerging national SDG monitoring processes.

Viet Nam

As part of a broader One UN Programme in the country, UN Women Viet Nam Country Office (CO) and the Gender Equality Department of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs jointly developed the country's first "[Facts and Figures on Women and Men in Viet Nam 2010-2015](#)". The publication draws on existing data, bringing together results from a number of national sources as well as recent surveys supported by Action Aid, the World Bank and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and, in so

doing, provides the country's first comprehensive analysis of the status of GEWE in one publication. As part of UN Women's programme of work with the Government of Viet Nam, Facts and Figures was issued in consultation with national and provincial level authorities, statisticians and gender equality focal points. The process of developing it leveraged and highlighted the Ministry's capacity to analyse data generated by other government departments, thus strengthening its coordination and monitoring role. With UN Women support, the Ministry used the production of the report to jump-start Viet Nam's monitoring of the gender equality indicators in the SDGs. The report's annex provides the Government with an excellent analysis of the availability of Tier 1, Tier II and Tier III statistics to monitor all GE indicators in the SDGs.

Timor-Leste

UN Women Timor-Leste CO partnered with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support the NWM—the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality (SEPI)—to develop its second "[Country Gender Assessment 2014](#)". UN Women's approach ensured strong national ownership in a process heavily focused on strengthening SEPI's capacity to monitor GEWE. UN Women and ADB-supported international and national experts were placed within the SEPI team to conduct the assessment under the leadership of SEPI staff. The Country Gender Assessment is strong both in qualitative and quantitative analysis and is written with government officials as the target audience, with a view to strengthening the mainstreaming of GEWE commitments. The partnership between the Government, UN Women and the ADB has helped to mobilize and is now complementing an on-going process to strengthen Timor-Leste's monitoring of the SDGs. With UN Women/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/World Bank and European Union (EU) support, SEPI is now developing a Brief on Gender and

the SDGs in Timor-Leste, which will contribute to the Government's ability to monitor the SDGs, including through the identification and classification of sources of data to monitor the GEWE-related indicators.

Albania

The UN Women Albania CO has invested for over a decade in building the national legal frameworks and Government capacities to systematically capture sex-disaggregated data and improve the monitoring of GEWE. UN Women's partnerships have focused on building the relationship between the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (the NWM) and the central statistical office (INSTAT); strengthening the legislative requirement for monitoring sex-disaggregated data (GE Law 2008); establishing the framework for the monitoring of GEWE with the government-adopted National Harmonized Indicators on Gender Equality; and building the capacity of both INSTAT and the Ministry to coordinate the monitoring of international and national gender equality commitments. This work has resulted in the Government of Albania publishing comprehensive "[Status of Women and Men in Albania](#)" reports. The UNCT, under UN Women's leadership, has mobilized financial support to not only finance the increased capture of GEWE data and statistics under EU norms and standards but also to advise the international aid community on how/where to invest. Complementing the Status of Women and Men reports, a recent UNCT/UN Member State partnership resulted in the publication of the UN Women/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) "[Gender Brief Albania](#)" in 2016. With the international development community as its target audience, in particular EU policymakers, the Brief is a powerful advocacy tool. Qualitatively and quantitatively looking at the status of GEWE in seven key areas—those prioritised by the EU and subsequently the international and national stakeholders for the pre-accession process—the KP is an evidence-based advocacy tool to influence EU policymakers investing in Albania as well as the national Government. The publication provides an interesting annex that highlights how addressing the priority areas would result in achieving aspects of the SDGs, meeting EU requirements and national development priorities and responding to the CEDAW Committee's Concluding Observations.

Cape Verde

The "[Cabo Verde Gender Profile](#)" was the result of a request by the Ministry of Finance to both UN Women Cape Verde CO and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The Gender Profile summarizes issues, needs and recommendations for advancing GEWE commitments, with specific recommendations for international development actors on how to invest their resources in support of the Government. In addition, it reflects the shared commitment of UN Women and the AfDB to jointly advance GEWE and has formed a foundation for future partnership. Key gender issues raised by the Gender Profile and aligned with the Government's National Plan for Gender Equality will be used as a reference for operations (projects and programme design) by both UN Women and the AfDB. Since its launch in March 2018, the Gender Profile has been used by UN Women to inform discussions with other development partners such as the EU and to inform key national reports, including the Cabo Verde Voluntary National Review of the SDGs. The Gender Profile provides qualitative analysis and does not focus strongly on quantitative data. This is because the Government produces its own "Women and Men – Facts and Figures" report. The Gender Profile therefore focuses on providing a deeper qualitative analysis of the root causes behind the data captured in the Facts and Figures report.

The Caribbean

While it is not anticipated that UN Women multi-country offices (MCOs) will be required to produce CGEPs, there are best practices that could be considered to advance a comprehensive capture of GEWE from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives. For example, UN Women MCO-Caribbean supported CARICOM's Regional Statistical Programme in the adoption of a CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators (GEI) Model, which is framed under the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to identify, assess, measure and track persistent gender equality concerns and disparities across the CARICOM region in alignment with the SDGs. Rather than supporting national level CGEPs, the MCO instead supported the development of a model that agrees to a set of indicators, a methodology and data sources

for national governments to follow. To develop these regional standards, UN Women supported an extensive country consultation process with four pilot countries deliberating on the relevance, usefulness and feasibility of implementing the GEI Model. To ensure comprehensive support by the international community to countries in CARICOM in using the Model, UN Women held detailed consultations with UN Member States actively supporting data collection, the Caribbean Development Bank and the UNCTs in the Caribbean. Given the limited resources available to national and regional stakeholders, as well as the challenge of significant data gaps in monitoring GEWE in the region, the CARICOM GEI Model is to be implemented nationally by Member States through a two-phase process: Phase 1 is focused on the top priority indicators, which are also assessed to have national data available, if a gender lens is applied to broader data collection processes; and Phase 2 includes additional indicators as well as methodology for capturing data to the extent possible at the national level. To complement the national level monitoring and to address one of the largest data gaps under the GEI Model, the MCO has also taken the lead within CARICOM in supporting a regional model for monitoring the prevalence of gender-based violence at the national level—based on the World Health Organization (WHO) prevalence survey model—and is rolling this out at the national level in four countries in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, UNDP and the US State Department.

ANNEX II: TEMPLATE FOR GENDER EQUALITY BRIEFS

A template for the CGEPs is not provided, as these follow national contexts and priorities. However, the UN Women Gender Equality Briefs (GE Briefs) should aim to follow the template below.

Preference should be given to national data sources; however, if data are not available from national sources, global data from the [Global SDGs Indicators Database](#) may be used. As part of UN Women’s Global Programme, Making Every Woman and Girl Count, the Entity is developing a gender data portal that will provide easy access to global data sources for all SDGs gender indicators. This will be available from the second quarter of 2019.

The GE Brief template is divided into two sections: (a) General indicators and human rights data (to set the context); and (b) SDG gender indicators (by Goal)—these include the SDG 5 indicators, plus all the other indicators that can be considered gender indicators—and additional quantitative and qualitative information on policies, laws and implementation that should be included if possible.

Where possible, indicators should be disaggregated not only by sex but also by other relevant forms of inequality, such as rural/urban location, wealth/income, race/ethnicity/caste, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity, etc. As noted above, obtaining access to disaggregated data is often very challenging.

Note that this table does not include indicators for all the SDGs because there are several Goals where there are no gender indicators. This is the case for all the Goals that focus on environmental sustainability. The lack of availability or consensus on gender-sensitive indicators on environmental issues is a huge gap that is yet to be addressed by the UN and broader global community.

a) General indicators and human rights data.

Topic/theme	SDG indicators	Other quantitative/qualitative indicators (if available)	Sources/notes
<p>Global indices and rankings</p> <p>These provide a snapshot of how the country ranks vis-à-vis other countries and may be useful to capture progress/ regress over time and/or compare similar countries’ progress on gender equality in the same region or sub-region.</p>		<p>Human Development Index value and ranking</p> <p>National Multi-dimensional Poverty Index</p> <p>Gender Inequality Index ranking</p> <p>Social Institutions and Gender Index ranking</p>	<p>Human Development Index: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data</p> <p>Multi-dimensional Poverty Index: http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/MPI</p> <p>Gender Inequality Index: http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GDI</p> <p>Social Institutions and Gender Index: https://www.genderindex.org/ranking/</p>

Topic/theme	SDG indicators	Other quantitative/qualitative indicators (if available)	Sources/notes
<p>Global normative framework</p>		<p>HRs conventions and treaties</p> <p>CEDAW ratified/signed – date</p> <p>List any reservations</p> <p>State reporting to the CEDAW Committee – list those submitted to date</p> <p>Signatory to CEDAW’s Optional Protocol</p> <p>[If relevant] ILO conventions (8) – for example, has the country ratified the domestic workers convention?</p>	<p>CEDAW:</p> <p>https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/CEDAWIndex.aspx</p> <p>(Use box in top right-hand corner for country-specific information on ratification, reporting, etc.)</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>Domestic workers convention:</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11300:0::NO::P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:2551460</p> <p>Other ILO conventions, ratifications by country:</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001::NO::</p>
<p>General demographic indicators</p> <p>It is important to include these to set the context for analysis of gender equality issues. For example, the age profile of the population may impact on women’s unpaid care work; demographic dividend and gender; the extent of urbanization or concentration of the population in rural areas will impact on women’s labour force participation, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Rural vs urban population • Age demographics • Fertility rate • Share of female migrants 		<p>National sources: censuses; NSO demographic factsheets</p> <p>Global sources: The UN Population Division’s ‘2017 Revision of World Population Prospects’ provides all basic globally harmonized demographic statistics. They are available in various forms at: https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/</p> <p>The UN Population Division’s ‘2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects’ provides the latest global data on urbanization: https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/</p>

b) SDG gender indicators

This table draws on Annex 1 of UN Women's SDG's monitoring report, *Turning Promises to Action*. It includes only Tier I and some Tier II indicators. Tier I indicators have an established methodology, and data are regularly collected; Tier II have an established methodology, but data are not collected regularly so these have been excluded. However, if there are indicators in the SDGs framework that you think are really critical for your context and are available nationally, then you can include them. Tier III indicators, those with no established methodology or data, are not included.

Here the indicators are compiled Goal by Goal, but you may decide that it is more coherent to cluster them in your GE Brief by theme—for example, to cluster all the indicators related to women's economic empowerment (which come under SDGs 1, 5 and 8) under one heading or to cluster the SDG 16 indicators with the SDG 5 indicators on violence against women.

The location of the relevant national source for each SDG indicator will depend on the country's statistical system: it could be the NSO, another lead agency responsible for monitoring the SDGs or a line ministry. The column on sources in the table below includes source for indicators that are not in the SDGs framework.

Topic/theme	SDG indicators	Other quantitative/qualitative indicators (if available)	Sources/notes
Poverty	<p>SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location - Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and vulnerable 	<p>Population without own income, by age and sex</p> <p>Population without own income, by sex and income quintile</p>	<p>Personal income indicators only collected for the Latin American and Caribbean region by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/WEB_CEPALSTAT/estadisticasIndicadores.asp?idioma=i (Click gender/gender and poverty/population without own income)</p> <p>It may be possible to analyse households headed by women and by men and the poverty rate of households by male/female household head. UN Women's preference is to move away from these measures because the meaning of the term is ambiguous (for some, a female head is only possible when the male partner is missing from the household, while others may equate headship with being the main income earner or main decision-maker) and enumerators and respondents understand it to mean different things. Disaggregation by 'headship' is thus neither precise nor very revealing and may reinforce stereotypes about female-headed households being the poorest of the poor. For more information on this, see https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29426/WPS8360.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y</p>
Hunger	<p>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by sex (*) 	<p>Population without own income, by age and sex</p> <p>Population without own income, by sex and income quintile</p>	<p>The FIES methodology has been developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and is implemented in countries through the Gallop World Poll. Some countries have developed their own food insecurity measures, which are similar. For more information see: http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/background/en/</p>

Topic/theme	SDG indicators	Other quantitative/qualitative indicators (if available)	Sources/notes
Health	<p>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternal mortality ratio - Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel - Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations - Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods - Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group 	<p>Universal health-care coverage</p> <p>Where legal, availability of abortion services and health care</p>	<p>Data on abortion services and health care available from International Planned Parenthood Federation members/associates; ministry of health, if reproductive health surveys have been completed in the last 10 years.</p>
Education	<p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex - Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex - Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex <p>In each case, these indicators should be disaggregated to create parity indices (f/m, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, disability status, membership of indigenous group, conflict affected, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of population in given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex - Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes, (c) computers for pedagogical purposes, (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, (e) basic drinking water, (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities and (g) basic handwashing facilities. 	<p>Existence and implementation of policies on comprehensive sexuality education</p> <p>Early childhood education and care services (ECEC) (age 2+)</p>	<p>The FLES methodology has been developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and is implemented in countries through the Gallop World Poll. Some countries have developed their own food insecurity measures, which are similar. For more information see: http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/background/en/</p>

Topic/theme	SDG indicators	Other quantitative/qualitative indicators (if available)	Sources/notes
<p>Women's empowerment</p>	<p>SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex - Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age - Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years or older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence - Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 - Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age - Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location - Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments - Proportion of women in managerial positions - Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care - Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex - Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for GEWE 	<p>On time use, time spent in unpaid care and domestic work by income and presence of children (as well as age and location) is useful, if available</p> <p>On women's representation and participation, the following could be added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of State/Government, by sex - Cabinet, by sex (analysis of representation in social sectors vs trade/finance/foreign affairs/defence) - Judiciary/police/defence forces/diplomatic core, by sex - Density/strength of women's organizations <p>On social norms and attitudes, acceptability of domestic violence</p> <p>On financing, going beyond the existence of systems to track and make public allocations for GEWE, it would be useful to also include what those allocations are for different sectors, over time, if available. The budget of the NWM may also be of interest.</p>	<p>The indicator on discriminatory laws is a Tier III indicator, but the methodology for collecting this data (developed by UN Women and the World Bank) has recently been agreed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators. It may not be possible to include this indicator in the first edition of the GE Brief, but data may become available in later years.</p> <p>The Women, Business and the Law Database also has information on the existence of gender discriminatory laws on a range of relevant topics, including family laws, economic rights and violence against women. The data are based on qualitative reviews of national laws and are considered robust.</p> <p>Other indicators: representation in cabinet (International Parliamentary Union); judiciary/police, etc. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime); attitudes about the acceptability of domestic violence (DHS); more extensive data on allocations for gender equality (ministry of finance/ UN Women)</p>

Topic/theme	SDG indicators	Other quantitative/qualitative indicators (if available)	Sources/notes
Employment	<p>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, by sex - Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities - Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities - Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (by sex) (*) - Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age - Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 	Female labour force participation, by age, wealth, geographic location and marital status	
Urban housing	<p>SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, by sex (*) 	Data on quality of all housing (rural/urban) could be included using DHS data, household poverty surveys and Living Standards Measurement Surveys.	
Access to justice	<p>SDG 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age - Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation - Proportion of young women and men aged 18-20 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 		Ministry of justice/prevalence surveys on violence against women

(*) indicates indicators that are not specified as sex disaggregated in the official SDGs indicator list, but could feasibly be disaggregated and hence considered a gender indicator.

**UN WOMEN IS THE UNITED NATIONS
ENTITY DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY
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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 ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



Planet 50-50 by 2030
Step It Up for Gender Equality

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