

Assessing progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 5 at national and community levels

This session seeks to demonstrate how progress towards SDG 5 could be assessed at national and community level using statistics and gender-sensitive participatory methods respectively

Background to SDG 5

Gender integration in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an improvement over integration in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in many ways. Apart from a stand-alone SDG (5) 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls', gender equality is integrated into several other of the 17 goals (though not all). Targets of stand-alone goal on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment cover spheres not in MDGs like ending all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful traditional practices against women and girls. Targets also emphasise women's equal access to, and ownership, of productive resources, equal participation in decision making in all realms, valuing unpaid work, promoting shared responsibility promoting universal access to SRHR etc.

Indicators been evolved by the Inter-Agency Expert Group meeting, 2016 related to 169 targets (for 17 goals) which it divides into three tiers

- Tier I: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries
- Tier II: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries
- Tier III: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested

As of March, 2016, eighteen (18) indicators have been evolved related to SDG 5

Monitoring SDG-5

Progressed towards SDG-5 can be assessed from national to community level, and some even household level! At national level progress can be assessed at national (and may be provincial levels) for Tier I. To give an example, proportion of women in Parliament and local governments is a Tier I indicator and progress in this regard can be assessed using national statistics. The frequency with which data on unpaid work of women/girls and men/boys- a Tier II indicator- is gathered may need to be increased. However, assessing Tier III indicators like proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care require sub-indicators developed in national/ethnic/community context and both qualitative and quantitative sub-indicators and data. Taking an example the speaker illustrates how an indicator could be tracked nationally, and brainstorms on developing sub-indicators for Tier III indicators.

At the district level, decentralised monitoring of relevant/prioritised SDG indicators is possible for SDG 5, and was attempted with MDG 3 on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment by UNDP in developing countries. At district and

community levels leaders of women’s groups/CBOs, trade unions, local government and NGOs should prioritize international SDG 5 indicators relevant to their context and add new ones relevant to their context. Apart from government data, participatory gender-sensitive methods could be used for monitoring progress towards SDG 5, illustrated with a few examples

SDG Target	Indicator	Method
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Discrimination matrix, role plays and stories
5.2	End Domestic violence by intimate partner	Violence mapping
5.2	End violence by non-intimate partner	Violence mapping
5.3	Eliminate early marriage	FGDs
5.4	Equal sharing of work	Twenty four hour clock by sex
5.5	Equal decision making by women	Mapping: Representation, attendance, agenda setting influence, decision making by sex
5.6	Universal sexual and reproductive health and rights	Body mapping
5.7	Equal Ownership of resources	Gender-sensitive resource mapping

Using data to evolve plans and policies is important!

HAPPY MONITORING OF SDG 5!