SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) – Goal 5 Indicators

Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
Sustainable Development Goals

• In September 2015 United Nations adopted the document titled *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* adopting a new set of global Sustainable Development Goals for the next 15 years.

• 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) containing 169 Targets.

• These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development viz; Economic, Social and Environmental.
Indicator Framework for SDGs

- There will be Three Monitoring Frameworks on SDGs; Global, Regional and National.
- Work is underway for Development of Global and Regional Indicator Frameworks under the leadership of UNSD and UN ESCAP.
- Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG) constituted by UN Statistical Division (UNSD) with the representation of 28 countries as Members and the Regional, International organizations and agencies as observers tasked with developing global indicator framework.
- For Regional Framework for Asia Pacific Region, the first meeting of the countries in the region was held in Sep 2015 at the auspices UN ESCAP.
- The focus of reporting on the SDGs will be at the national level. MoSPI in consultation with the respective implementing Ministries will provide the technical assistance to NITI Aayog in developing the indicator framework.
The principles of adoption of Indicators for SDGs

• Indicators must directly respond to the goals and targets
• Must cover all targets and give equal weight to all targets;
• Must maintain the balance achieved, and should not introduce any new or contentious issues;
• The number of indicators should be limited and may include multi-purpose indicators that address several targets at the same time.
Indicators

• Indicator selection should consider:
  – Relevancy with the target
  – Feasibility in relation with official data and estimation
  – Measurability in terms of statistical measurement
  – Accessibility in terms of easy communication and easy understanding
  – Transparency consultation with stakeholders in developing indicators
Global Indicator Framework

• The 48th Session of UN Statistical Commission adopted a global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

• The global indicator framework includes, inter alia, the initial set of 232 indicators that will be yearly refined and comprehensively reviewed by the UN Statistical Commission at its fifty-first session in 2020 and its fifty-sixth session in 2025. Such set of indicators will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States.
Global Indicators

• Consists of three types of Indicators.
• Tier I: indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant;
• Tier II: indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available but data are not regularly produced by countries;
• Tier III: no internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested for the indicator.
National Indicator Framework

• The focus of reporting on the SDGs will be at the national level- adapting the national requirements, policies and data availability.

• Wherever the Global indicators are acceptable, the same will be included in the national framework also. However additional indicators may be suggested to cover any left out attributes in the target.

• New indicators may be identified wherever global indicators are not suitable.
National Indicator Framework

• Identify data sources.
• Data may be generated through subject specific surveys (Ex: NFHS) or surveys by other agencies of the Government (NSSO, RGI) or from administrative records.
• Data should be necessarily from the official statistical system.
• Some targets need be adapted to national requirements.
How to meet New challenge to statistical system

• Increasing the capacity of statistical systems to respond more effectively and efficiently to the new policy requirements and become more flexible in addressing the challenges confronting their operations for producing statistics.

• Harnessing the innovative and transformational power of information and communications technologies (ICT).

• Tap new data sources

• New Software tools for reducing processing times.

• Continuous investment in enhancing statistical capacity to adapt and respond appropriately to the rapidly evolving demands for high-quality statistics and the fast-changing technological environment.
Disaggregation

• (General Assembly resolution 68/261). “Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics”.

• It is expected that all the Social and Economic Sector Indicators are disaggregated by sex wherever possible.
SDG5 Indicators

- Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal Ministry.
- MWCD after consultation with other implementing Ministries have developed a list of indicators for the targets.
- These indicators are included in the national draft list.
- True national draft indicator list was uploaded in MoSPI website for open consultation.
- We received about inputs from 100 organizations and individuals.
SDG 5 Indicators, Baseline and data sources.

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

Global Indicator: 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.

National Indicator: Same as global indicator.

Type: Tier III Indicator- Indicator being developed by UN Women, World Bank, OECD Development Centre.
SDG 5.2.

• 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

• Global: 5.2.1 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 by age (Tier-II); Global: 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (Tier-II)
Target 5.2

- **Proposed national indicators:**
- 1. Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year. (Source-NCRB)
- 2. Proportion of sexual crimes against women to total crime against women during the calendar year. (Source-NCRB)
- 3. Proportion of cruelty/physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year. (Source-NCRB)
- 4. Proportion on rape of women by persons known to them, inter-alia, live-in partner or separated husband or ex-husband to total rape of women during the calendar year. (Source-NCRB)
- 5. Proportion of sexual crime against girls children to total crime against children during the calendar year. (Source-NCRB)
- 6. Proportion of Trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year. (Source-NCRB)
- 7. Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experience physical and/or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months
- 8. Child Sex Ratio (RGI)
Target 5.3

- **Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
  - Global : 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
  - Global : 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
  
- **National Indicators:**
  - 1. Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women
  - 2. Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) total crime against children.
  - 3. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18
Target 5.4

• 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.

• **Global**: 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (Tier-II)

• **National**: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and location (Data not available now-Data from TUS)
Target 5.5

- 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.
- **Global:** 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments;
  5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

- **National:** Same as global indicators
Target 5.6:

- **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.

- **Global** 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care; 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

- **National Indicators**:
  - Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
  - Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years
  - Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS
Target 5a.

- **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.

- **Global Indicator:** 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure; 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control.
Target 5a.

- **National Indicators:**
  - 1. Operational land holdings - gender wise
  - 2. Proportion of female agricultural labourers
  - 3. Wages of casual labourers (gender wise)
  - 4. Agricultural wages (gender wise)
  - 5. Number of accounts opened under PMJDY
  - 6. Amount of Over Draft (OD) availed from PMJDY accounts by women
Target 5b

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

• Global Indicator: 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

• National Indicator: Number of mobile phone users, by sex.
Target 5C.

• 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

• Global : 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment

• **National Indicators**: Number of Gender Budget Cells in Central and State Ministries
THANK YOU