WOMEN COUNT

MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS FOR AFRICA

PHASE II REPORT

March 2020

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
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United Nations
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UN WOMEN

MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS FOR AFRICA

Phase II Report

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On behalf of UN Women

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ACRONYMS

AAPA	Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development
AGDN	Africa Gender Data Network
AGGeS	African Group on Gender Statistics
APGS	Africa Programme on Gender Statistics
ASCC	African Symposium on Statistical Development
ASS	African Statistics System
ASSD	African Symposium on Statistical Development
AU	African Union
BPFA	Beijing Platform for Action
CoDGs	Committee of Director-Generals of National Statistics Office
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DG	Director-General
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GGSP	Global Gender Statistics Program
IAEG-GS	Interagency and Expert Group on the Development of Gender Statistics
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MSGIA	Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistics Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
RRSF	Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
StatCom-Africa	Statistical Commission of the African Union
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSC	UN Statistical Commission
UNSD	UN Statistical Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The original quest to improve gender related indicators and frameworks is rooted in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA). This framework, as adopted in 1995, gives very clear guidelines on and emphasizes the importance of the statistical measurement of gender related activities, as well as the need to build policies and strategies based on statistical evidence. The Interagency and Expert Group on the Development of Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) was established by the United Nations (2006). In 2009, at the meeting held in Accra, a subgroup of the IAEG-GS working on the international database was established to develop a Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. The purpose of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators was to develop a common statistical measurement framework that could be used for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics and to track progress across countries and regions. The guidelines and indicator framework (ESA/STAT/AC.242/5), as developed by the designated sub-group of the IAEG-GS, were agreed on by the United Nations Statistical Commission in its 44th Session in 2013 (E/CN.3/2013/33). These were subsequently revised in 2017 to reflect its linkages with the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.

The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA) initiative is embedded in the Africa Programme of Gender Statistics (APGS), as well as the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Gender Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). Not only is it one of the imperatives of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) and follows suit on the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, but it also has the potential to become an important resource when member countries develop their own minimum sets of gender indicators as part of their gender statistics frameworks and plans, as well as the harmonization of current regional and sub-regional initiatives that have indicator sets, such as for example the Africa Gender Barometer and the Africa Gender Index.

The initiative is being executed by UN Women in partnership with ECA and AfDB. UN Women is leading and funding the project, whilst ECA and the AfDB provide technical support. This initiative is executed in four distinct phases:

Phase I: Concept development and preparatory research

Phase II: Africa Gender Data Network (AGDN), workshop and refinement

Phase III: Validation and endorsement at the Regional Gender Statistics Workshop

Phase IV: Validation at the Committee of Director-Generals (DGs) of National Statistics Offices (NSOs), Statistical Commission Africa (StatCom-Africa) and Submission to the African Union (AU).

This report summarises the findings of the second phase of this initiative. The group work at the AGDN in Accra was based on an integrated indicator framework composed of gender relevant indicators from the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, gender indicators from the Africa Agenda 2063, Africa Gender Scorecard and Africa Gender and Development Index published by Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Africa Gender Index compiled by the Africa Development Bank (AfdB), as well as inputs received from national gender focal points, and National Statistics Offices (NSOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and civil society organisations (CSOs).

The deliberations at the Accra workshop resulted in the adoption of six indicator domains. Five of these are the same as the

Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. A domain on the environment and climate change was added as the sixth domain for Africa. This was considered necessary within the context of growing deforestation, other activities related to the non-sustainable extraction of natural resources, pollution of water sources, continued use of solid fuels such as wood and charcoal for heat and cooking and increases in natural disasters on the continent some of which have been linked to climate change. A total of 53 indicators were selected for inclusion in the MSGIA.

The final recommended domains and associated indicators are: Economic structures (16 indicators), participation in productive activities and access to resources, health and related services (8 indicators), education (11 indicators), human rights of women and the girl child (8 indicators), public life and decision making (6 indicators) and environment and climate change (4 indicators).

The MSGIA will not result in a framework on which member states have to report, but rather serve to harmonize the indicator frameworks across the continent and serve as a resource when members states are developing their own national gender indicator frameworks. It is also envisaged that it will guide priority setting by national, regional and international entities in support of the sustainable production and use of gender statistics in the region. The MSGIA provides strategic direction and scope for the actors in the gender data ecosystem to strengthening institutions, improving coordination mechanisms, updating legislation, ensuring adequate budgetary allocations, advancing research and methodological development, and improving staff competencies and data sources.

The recommendations of this report will be shared with UN partners for additional inputs and comments. An abridged version of the report, which basically contains an overview of the process and the final recommended set of 53 indicators will be compiled into the first draft of the Phase III report. This report will then be circulated to Member States in advance of the Regional Gender Statistics Workshop currently planned for the final quarter of 2020. In the Phase III workshop, representatives of Member States will be asked to validate the proposed MSGIA.

In the Phase IV of the MSGIA initiative, the validated set will be submitted to the Committee of Director-Generals (DGs) of NSOs, Stat Com-Africa and finally the AU.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender statistics are critical for informing policy decisions, advocacy and programme monitoring. Since 1984, the United Nations has compiled and analysed statistics and indicators to capture the situation of women and men across countries. This, as well as the imperatives of the Beijing platform of action led to efforts to develop a minimum set of gender indicators that countries could compile as a basis for assessing the gender gap and monitoring progress towards gender equality.

In 2013 the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in its 44th Session agreed on a global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators,[1] based on work carried out by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS).[2] The global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators was revised and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The most recent revision was completed in April 2019.

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) like other regional commissions of the United Nations, i.e., Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), has made continuous efforts to evolve a region-specific minimum set of gender indicators.

The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA) initiative is being executed by UN-Women, through the Women Count programme[3] and in partnership with ECA, AfDB and the AGGeS in four distinct phases. These phases are:

Phase I: Concept development and preparatory research

Phase II: Africa Gender Data Network (AGDN)[4], workshop and refinement

Phase III: Validation and endorsement at the Regional Gender Statistics Workshop

Phase IV: Validation at Committee of Director-Generals (DGs) of National Statistics Offices (NSOs), Statistical Commission Africa and Submission to the AU.

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1 E/CN.3/2013/33

2 *https://genderstats.un.org/files/Minimum%20Set%20indicators%202018.11.1%20web.pdf*

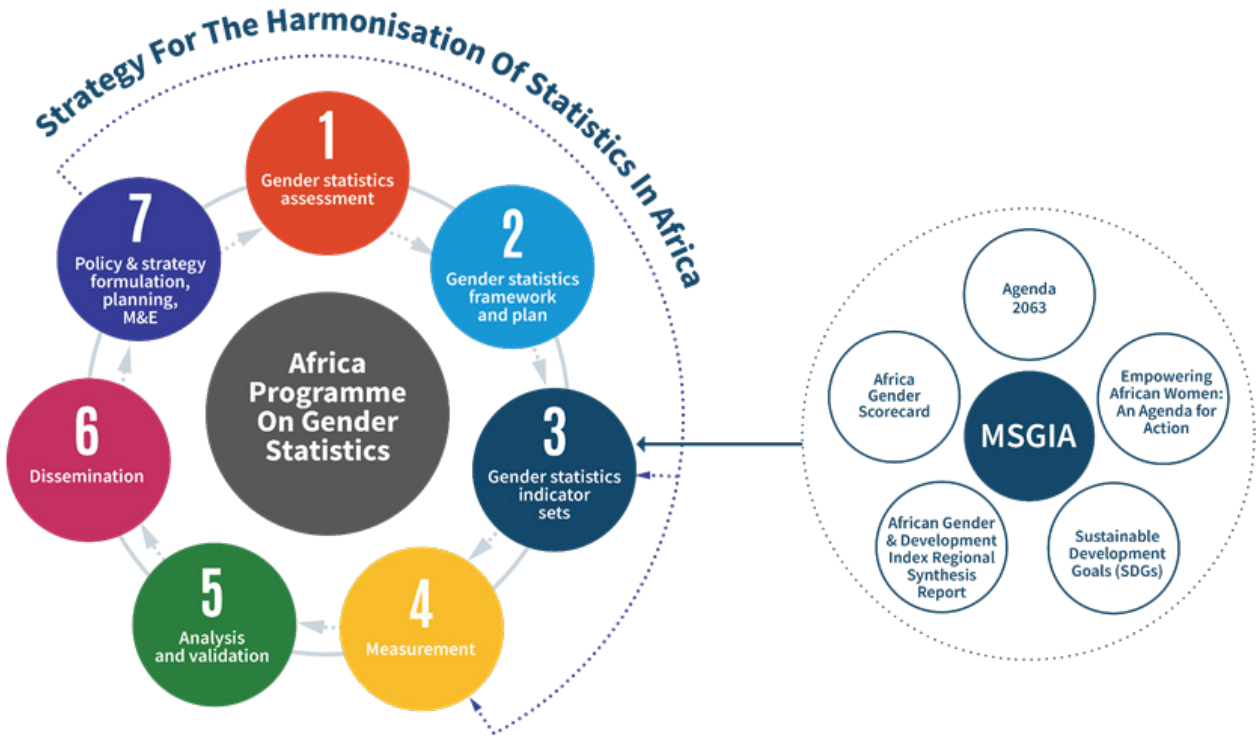
3 Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count) is UN Women's gender data programme, to support countries in their efforts to generate data to inform policies and monitor the implementation of the gender equality-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other national policy priorities.

4 The Africa Gender Data Network (AGDN) is an initiative launched in March 2019 by ECA and Data2X in partnership with Open Data Watch, to raise the profile of gender data production in Africa.

The MSGIA initiative takes place within the context of the Africa Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS) and the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). Figure 1 visually demonstrates the relationship among these programmes, the gender statistics programme cycle and the MSGIA. These interactions and high demand on already scarce gender statistics resources in most countries on the continent made it important to root the MSGIA initiative in existing indicator frameworks. The initiative is therefore also considered as one of rationalisation and integration, rather than the creation of another disparate framework adding to the statistical measurement overload.

This report summarises the findings of Phase II of the MSGIA initiative. The findings of Phase I was used as the basis for the work done during phase II. A copy of the report can be obtained on the Women Count Data Hub (data.unwomen.org)[5].

FIGURE 1: MSGIA within the context of the system of gender statistics development (by UN Women)



[5] *https://data.unwomen.org/publications/minimum-set-gender-indicators-africa-phase-1-report*

2. METHODOLOGY

As indicated previously the study is being conducted in four phases: Phase I focused on the concept development and preparatory research; phase II entailed the interrogation of the findings of Phase I at the Africa Gender Data Network (AGDN)[6] workshop; during Phase III the outcomes of the workshop conducted in Phase II will be validated and endorsed (Regional Gender Statistics Workshop) and during the final Phase (IV) it will be validated by the Committee of Director-Generals (DGs) of National Statistics Offices (NSOs), Statistical Commission Africa and Submission to the AU.

In Phase I, a comprehensive overview of existing indicator and reporting frameworks was done at an international and regional level. This was complimented by consultations with the national gender and data focal points in African NSOs and relevant ministries in member countries through a questionnaire survey.

The broad list of indicators, as integrated and analysed during Phase I were sourced from the following frameworks[7], namely:

1) Sustainable Development Agenda 2030[8]
2) Global Minimum Set of Gender indicators adopted by the UN Statistical Commission[9]
3) Africa Agenda 2063[10]
4) Africa Gender Scorecard published by ECA[11]
5) Africa Gender and Development Index published by ECA[12]
6) Africa Gender Index as prepared by AfDB[13]

For the consultations with member states, UN Women drafted a questionnaire, which was also translated into French. The member state questionnaire was further adjusted to solicit inputs from UN partner agencies, CSOs and NSOs[14]. The Women Count Team analysed the data and prepared the Phase I report.

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6 The Africa Gender Data Network (AGDN) is an initiative launched in March 2019 by ECA and Data2X in partnership with Open Data Watch, to raise the profile of gender data production in Africa.

7 Phase I report

8 *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/*

9 *https://genderstats.un.org/files/Minimum%20Set%20indicators%202018.11.1%20web.pdf*

10 *https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/agenda2063-framework.pdf*

11 *https://www.au.int/web/sites/default/files/documents/31260-doc-2015_auc_african_gender_scorecard_en.pdf*

12 *https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/agdi_report_en_fin_1nov.pdf*

13 *https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/African_Gender_Equality_Index_2015-EN.pdf*

14 Refer to the Phase I report for a copy of the questionnaire.

The six indicator frameworks and the inputs received from national gender focal points and NSOs, UN agencies and civil society organisations (CSOs) served as the basis for developing the first very broad MSGIA framework. This first overarching framework was then refined further through a second stage of selection. Indicators that appeared in the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, Africa Agenda 2063 automatically went through to the second stage of selection regardless of whether it was shared by more than one framework/ Member State/UN agency/CSO/PARIS21 proposal. Indicators that did not appear in these three priority frameworks only made it to the second stage of selection if they appeared in two or more frameworks/proposed by national gender focal points/ NSOs/CSOs/UN agencies/PARIS21.

This resulted in the main outcome of Phase I: a consolidated analysis of existing frameworks as well as domains and indicators recommended by National gender focal points/SOs/CSOs/UN agencies/PARIS21 with regards to the domains and indicators which should be contained in the report. The draft gender indicator framework which emanated from this process, formed the basis of deliberations for Phase II. As some indicators were repeated in several of the lists, the final indicator list at the end of Phase I consisted of 126 indicators classified into six domains as summarised in Table 1.

Phase II revolved around a face-to-face consultation and was facilitated by an international consultant contracted by UN-Women. The consultation took place as part of the AGDN[15] meeting, held in Accra during the week 18-23 November 2019. The workshop was attended by delegates from the NSOs of 23 countries on the continent: Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda, Rwanda, Cabo Verde, Lesotho, Ivory Coast, Zimbabwe, Togo, Malawi, Nigeria, Botswana, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe, Tunisia, Djibouti, Sierra Leone, Morocco and Ghana. All members of the African Group on Gender Statistics (AGGeS) as well as Paris 21 were also represented at the meeting.

In the workshop sessions devoted to the MSGIA, participants were first engaged in a couple of exercises to review the appropriateness, measurability and data availability of the sample indicators. With this

TABLE 1: Distribution of Indicators in the broad set of indicators as identified during Phase I, by Domains

Domain Number	Domains	Number of indicators
1	Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	45
2	Health and related services	18
3	Education	24
4	Human Rights of women and the girl child	22
5	Public life and decision making	13
6	Environment and climate change	4
	Total	126

Source: MSGIA, Phase I report

[15] The first meeting took place in Accra in November 2019 and ECA and its partners will be convening an annual AGDN meeting which brings together representatives from NSOs across the continent to engage about gender statistics achievements and opportunities. This group is constituted by ECA as opposed to the AGGeS which was constituted by StatCom-Africa.

orientation and practice, the participants formed three groups (two English-speaking and one French-speaking) to discuss the proposed indicators following the set criteria. The two main outputs from the groups were: (i) proposed indicators to be dropped, ii) indicators to be added and (iii) selection of a few of the indicators considered critical for the various domains. The selection of indicators that are critical was based on the most important Gender Equality imperatives on the continent as well as the measurability of the indicator and the extent of data availability. The addition of new domains was also briefly covered during small group sessions.

Each of the three groups then had to identify 35 indicators giving consideration to: (a) the priority gender issues and concerns in the region, (b) relevance of the indicator to the issue and in Africa's context, and (c) data availability (including main sources of data, level of disaggregation, and periodicity). Given that the broad indicator framework consisted of 126 indicators, the exercise was aimed at limiting the number of indicators to a reasonable size, hence the selection of 35 indicators per group. Taking the cue from the United Nations list of Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, the aim was to get around 50 indicators. This target of 35 indicators was to be attained by setting a limit of between a quarter and a third of the starting numbers for the first four domains, and half the numbers for the last two domains with the lowest numbers.

An additional activity during Phase II was deliberation on the desired number and kind of indicator domains to be included in the MSGIA as per the outcomes of Phase I on the subject of domains.

After this workshop, the consultant drafted an updated draft indicator framework (Phase II report), whilst UN Women updated the Phase I report to reflect member country questionnaire inputs that were received during or after the workshop. The proposed indicator framework emerging from Phase II of the MSGIA initiative will be shared by UN Women and partners with the relevant UN-Agencies for further inputs and refinement, prior to the Regional Gender Statistics Workshop (Phase III) planned for quarter four of 2020.

3. OUTCOME OF THE INDICATOR PRIORITISATION

During the Phase I consultations, member states recommended the inclusion of a domain on the 'Environment and Climate change' based on the continental context of increasing deforestation, other activities related to the non-sustainable extraction of natural resources, pollution of water sources, continued use of solid fuels such as wood and charcoal for heat and cooking and increases in natural disasters on the continent some of which have been linked to climate change. All these impact in some form or another on women. This recommendation was accepted and the five original domains (based on the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators were increased to six for the purposes of the MSGIA. While each group managed to present the expected total of 35 indicators distributed across the six domains, the union of their submissions resulted in 53 indicators. The list was further reviewed and pared down by the consultant taking into consideration the issues and possible reflection on other indicators, not included amongst the 53 indicators identified through the group work.

The table below summarises the outcomes of the indicator prioritisation activity.

TABLE 2: Number of Indicators Allocated to Domains

Domain number	Domains	Priority list of 35 indicators for each group	Combined list of priority indicators across groups	Final proposed list	Comments on changes from the combined list to the final list
1	Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources	10	16	14	Two of these indicators (EP3 and EP45) were dropped as the former is not comparable between countries and the latter is too complex to measure.
2	Health and related services	7	8	8	None
3	Education	5	11	11	None
4	Human Rights of women and the girl child	5	8	6	One indicator dropped due to it being a globally measured indicator

Domain number	Domains	Priority list of 35 indicators for each group	Combined list of priority indicators across groups	Final proposed list	Comments on changes from the combined list to the final list
5	Public life and decision making	6	6	6	None
6	Environment and climate change	2	4	4	None
	Total	**35**	**53**	**50**	**None**

In addition to the indicators proposed, rural/urban, sex and age were also suggested as the minimum dimensions of disaggregation. Parity ratios were suggested for some of the proposed indicators. In principle, parity ratios can be computed from the sex-specific rates among the indicators for analysis.

TABLE A2: Proposed Indicators for Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa (MSGIA) with Indicator Definition (indicators to be dropped are marked in red)

Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources			
Indicator #	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Indicator definition**
EP1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	SDG 2030/ AGDI2016	The indicator is defined as the proportion of the population living in households below the international poverty line where the average daily consumption (or income) per person is less than $1.9 a day measured at 2011 international prices adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) . *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
EP2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	SDG 2030/MS/ SDG Centre	The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line). *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
EP3	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	SDG 2030/ SDG Centre	Tier 2 indicator with complex metadata based on the Multi-dimensional poverty measures. Not comparable between countries. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
EP5	1.3.1 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 the vulnerable	SDG 2030	The indicator measures the proportion of persons who are effectively covered by a social protection system. It includes the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for people without a job, benefits for persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
EP10	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (a) legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	SDG 2030/ UNEP	The indicator is composed of two parts: (a) measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population; while (b) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population. Part (a) and part (b) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, needed for measuring the indicator. The indicator covers (a) all types of land use (such as residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, grazing, wetlands based on standard land-use classification) in both rural and urban areas; and (b) all land tenure types as recognized at the country level, such as freehold, leasehold, public land, customary land. An individual can hold land in his/her own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of a household, or collectively as member of group[16], cooperative or other type of association. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
EP11	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	SDG 2030/GMSGI/ Ag2063	Sub-indicator (a) is defined as the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agriculture land; and computed as the number of people among agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land expressed as a percentage of the agricultural population. Sub-indicator (b) is defined as the share of women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land; and computed as the women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land as a percentage of the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*

[16] Group rights include shared or collective rights, and examples include the Ejido in Mexico, indigenous territories in Honduras, perpetual DUAT for rural communities in Mozambique. Collective rights occur in a situation where holders of rights to land and natural resources are clearly defined as a collective group and have the right to exclude third parties from the enjoyment of those rights.

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
EP14	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex	SDG 2030/GMSGI/ SDGs Centre	This indicator is defined as the percentage of non-agricultural employment that is classified as informal employment. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
EP15	Gender gap in wages of employees, by occupation and sector, age and persons with disabilities	GMSGI/SDG2030/ MS	The raw gender pay gap refers simply to the difference in pay between women and men at a specific point in time, and is usually calculated as the margin by which women's pay falls short of men's. For example, if women's pay is 75 per cent of men's, it is said that the gender pay gap is 25 per cent. In this context, the terms "women's pay" and "men's pay" refer to measures summarizing the full range of earnings received by, respectively, all women and all men who are classified as paid employees. The two measures that are almost always used to summarise the information in such a distribution are the mean (the average of all the values covered) and the median (the value located in the middle of the distribution). *https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_650553.pdf*
EP17	Labour force participation rate for persons aged (a) 15-24 and (b) 15+, by sex and **rural/urban**	GMSGI/AGS/MS	The labour force participation rate is the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working (persons employed) or looking for work (persons unemployed). The breakdown of the labour force (formerly known as economically active population) is by sex, rural/urban and age group (a) 15-24 and (b) 15+ gives a profile of the distribution of the labour force within a country. The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. *https://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_LFPR_EN.pdf*
EP18	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	GMSGI/	The percentage distribution is calculated by expressing the number of persons in each sector as a percentage of the employed population.
EP21	Proportion of employed who are employers, by sex	GMSGI	The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of persons engaged in the labour force as employers as a percentage of the employed population. Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self- employment jobs" (i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs", and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. *https://www.ilo.org/Ilostat-files/Documents/Description_STE_EN.pdf*

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
EP25	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 2030/GMSGI/ Ag2063	This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed, disaggregated by sex, age and disability status. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
EP40	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	SDG 2030/GMSGI/	This indicator is defined as individuals who own a mobile telephone expressed as a percentage of the population (of specified age). https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
EP43	8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	GMSGI/AGS	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months. Account at a financial institution includes respondents who report having an account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in their own name. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products into an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; paying utility bills or school fees from an account at a financial institution in the past 12 months; or receiving wages or government transfers into a card in the past 12 months. Mobile money account includes respondents who report personally using GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) services in the past 12 months to pay bills or to send or receive money. In addition, it includes respondents who report receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
EP44	Percentage of population aged 15+ years who borrowed from a financial institution (Commercial and microcredit), disaggregated, by sex .	AGS/AGDI2016MS	Respondents, aged 15+, who report borrowing any money from a bank or another type of financial institution in the past 12 months expressed as a percentage of total respondents of the same age range. https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/g20fidata/G20%20Set%20Glossary.pdf Account at a financial institution includes respondents who report having an account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in their own name. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-10-02.pdf*
EP 45	Asset ownership and access to agricultural inputs and technologies by sex	FAO	An agricultural holder is defined as the person or group of persons who exercise management control over an agricultural holding. The holding may be owned, rented or allocated from common property resources and may be operated on a share-cropped basis. *http://www.fao.org/3/am317e/am317e00.pdf*

Health and related services			
Indicator #	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Indicator definition**
H1	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	SDG 2030/ GMSGI/ Ag2063/AGS	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the annual number of maternal deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
H2	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	SDG 2030/ GMSGI/ Ag2063	The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the proportion of total live births that are attended by a skilled birth attendant trained in providing life-saving obstetric care. The indicator is expressed as a percentage. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
H4	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate by sex	SDG 2030/ GMSGI/ Ag2063/AGS/ AGDI	The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year or period dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
H6	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	SDG 2030/ GMSGI/ Ag2063	This indicator is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
H9	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO child growth standard among children under 5 years.	SDG2030/ Ag2063/AGS/ AGDI/MS	This indicator is defined as the percentage of children aged 0–59 months, whose length or height-for-age values are below minus two standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
H9	2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	SDG2030/ Ag2063/AGDI/ MS	The indicator consists of two parts, wasting and overweight: Wasting is the percentage of children aged 0–59 months, whose weight-for-length or height values are below minus two standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median. Overweight is the percentage of children aged 0–59 months, whose weight-for-length or height values are above two standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
H14	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	SDG2030/GMSGI/Ag2063	This indicator is defined as the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
H15	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	SDG2030/GMSGI	This indicator is defined as the annual number of births to females of age groups 10-14 or 15-19 per 1000 females in the respective age group. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*

Education			
Indicator #	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Indicator definition**
ED1	4.2.4 Percentage of children in pre-school age attending pre-school by sex	SDG2030/ Ag2063/ AGDI2016	Indicator is defined as the "total enrolment in (a) pre-primary education [ISCED 02] and (b) early childhood educational development [ISCED 01] regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age for early childhood education [ISCED 0]". *uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf*
ED3	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	GMSGI/ Ag2063/ AGDI2016	The indicator is the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled either in primary education expressed as a percentage of the total population of children of official primary school age. *uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf* *http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/adjusted-net-enrolment-rate*
ED4	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex 4.6.2 Youth/adult literacy rate	GMSGI/AGS/ AGDI	Defined as the youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and older) who have the ability to both read and write, with understanding, a short, simple statement about everyday life, divided by the number of literate persons by the total number of persons in the same age group, excluding persons with unknown literacy status. The literacy rate indicates the proportion of a given population that has a minimum level of reading and writing skills. The literacy rate is calculated by *uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf*

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
ED5	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex, Parity ratios	GMSGI/ Ag2063/AGS/ AGDI2016	Number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. *uis.unesco.org/En/Glossary-term/Gross-enrolment-ratio*
ED6	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex, Parity ratios 4.3.2 Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, by sex	GMSGI/AGS/ AGDI2016	Total enrolment in tertiary education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the population in the 5-year age group immediately following upper secondary education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. *uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf*
ED11	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex 4.1.4 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	GMSGI/ AGDI2019	Percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade. The intended age for the last grade of each level of education is the age at which pupils would enter the grade if they had started school at the official primary entrance age, had studied full-time and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. Purpose: The completion rate indicates how many persons in a given age group have completed the relevant level of education. By choosing an age-group which is slightly older than the theoretical age-group for completing each level of education, the indicator measures how many children and adolescents enter school more or less on time and progress through the education system without excessive delays. *uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf*
ED13	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	GMSGI	Number of new entrants to the first grade of the higher level of education in the following year expressed as a percentage of the students enrolled in the last grade of the given level of education in the given year who do not repeat that grade the following year. Number of new entrants to the first grade of the higher level of education (h+1) for the following year (t+1) is divided by the number of students enrolled in the last grade of primary education in the given year (t) minus the number of repeaters from the last grade of primary education in the following year (t+1) and multiplied by 100. *http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/effective-transition-rate*

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
ED14	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and older, by sex	GMSGI	The indicator measures for each level of education the percentage of the population who completed at least that level of education. Cumulative distribution of the population of a given age group according to the minimum level of education completed. The number of persons in the relevant age group who completed at least a given level of education is expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age, excluding persons with unknown educational attainment. This indicator is usually presented for age groups of at least 25 years and older in order to ensure that the majority of the population has completed their education. Educational attainment is a measure of the human capital of individuals and entire nations. *uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf*
ED15	4.a.1 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 (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	SDG2030/MS/ PARIS21/ UNICEF	The indicator is defined as the percentage of schools by level of education (primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) with access to the following facilities: (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. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
ED16	8.6.1 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), by sex	SDG2030/ AGDI2019/MS/ UNICEF/ SDG Centre	This indicator is defined as the percentage of young persons (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, out of the total youth population. It is also called the 'youth NEET rate'. For the purposes of this indicator, youth is defined as all persons between the ages of 15 and 24 (inclusive). *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
ED22	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	SDG2030/SDG-Centre	This indicator is defined as the ratio of the value of the underlying indicator (e.g. 4.1.1) for one sub-group to that of another. Typically, the value for the likely more disadvantaged group is the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups although, for analytical purposes, values between 0.97 and 1.03 are typically assumed to be at parity. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
Human Rights of women and the girl child			
HR1	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	SDG2030/ SDGCentre	This indicator measures government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. The legal frameworks are assessed using a questionnaire comprising 44 binary questions under four areas: overarching legal frameworks and public life; violence against women; employment and economic benefits; marriage and family. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
HR3	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	SDG2030/ Ag2063	This indicator is defined as the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and above who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the past 12 months. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
HR4	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	SDG2030/ SDGCentre	This indicator is defined as the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and above who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the past 12 months *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
HR10	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	SDG2030/ GMSGI/ Ag2063	This indicator is defined as the percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
HR11	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	SDG2030/ GMSGI/ Ag2063/MS	This indicator is defined as the percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
HR13	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG2030/ Ag2063/MS	This indicator is defined as the number of children (aged 5-17 years) reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually a week prior to the survey). *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
HR14	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on (a) unpaid domestic and (b) care work, (c) volunteer work, by sex, age and location (rural/urban)	SDG2030/ GMSGI	This indicator is defined as the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by men and women. Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities related to the provision of services for own final use by household members, or by family members living in other households. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions "3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members" and "4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members". *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
HR18	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women equal rights to land ownership and/or control	SDG2030/ SDGCentre	The indicator looks at the extent to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. The indicator "measures" the level to which a country's legal framework supports women's land rights, in respect of six proxies drawn from international law and internationally accepted good practices, namely: **Proxy A:** Joint registration of land compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives **Proxy B:** Compulsory spousal consent for land transactions **Proxy C:** Women's and girls' equal inheritance rights **Proxy D:** Allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control over land **Proxy E:** In legal systems that recognise customary land tenure, existence of explicit protection of the land rights of women **Proxy F:** Mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*

Public life and decision making			
Indicator #	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Indicator definition**
PD1	5.5.1 (a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and (b) local governments	SDG2030/GMSGI/AGS/ Ag2063/AGDI	Sub-indicator (a) The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Sub-indicator (b) is defined as the proportion of positions held by women in local government. It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in legislative/ deliberative bodies of local government. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
PD2	Women's share of government ministerial positions	GMSGI/AGS/ AGDI	Indicator is defined as the percentage of (a) ministerial/secretary of state, and (b) deputy minister/secretary of state positions held by women.
PD3	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	SDG2030/ AGDI2019	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they actually do. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
PD4	Share of women among judges	GMSGI/ AGDI2016	The indicator is defined as the proportion of females in the total number of judges. Examples of the occupations classified are chief justice, judge, and magistrate. *https://w3.unece.org/PXWeb/en/Charts?IndicatorCode=32*
PD6	Share of women among police officers	GMSGI	Indicator refers to the proportion of women in total number of police officers.
PD11	Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)	GMSGI	Whether and which types of gender quotas for public elections • Legislated quotas for the Single/Lower House • Legislated quotas for the Upper House • Legislated quotas at the Sub-national level • Voluntary quotas adopted by political parties *https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/gender-quotas/country-overview*

Environment and climate change			
Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
EC1	6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex, type of household	SDG2030/MS/ UNEP	This indicator is defined as the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source which is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
EC2	6.2.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household	SDG2030/MS/ UNEP	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely treated and disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
EC3	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100000 population by sex	SDG2030/MS/ UNEP	This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*
EC5	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	SDG2030/EGM	The number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting use of any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as a percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion. *https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/*

** Indicator proposed by working group at the workshop.*

4. CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

During phase I of the MSGIA initiative, six existing indicator frameworks and suggested indicators from the gender machinery of 27 member states, as well as UN partner agencies, PARIS21 and Civil Society organisations were integrated into one comprehensive framework. This integrated framework then served as the basis for face to face consultation during the Africa Gender Data network meeting which took place in November in Accra, Ghana (Phase II).

The report is a summary of the deliberations of phase II of the project. The group agreed to expand the number of domains included in the Global Set of Gender Indicators from 5 to 6. The inclusion of the 6th domain namely 'Environment and Climate Change' is to draw attention to the importance of the environment and climate change on the continent and to make provision for the inclusion of more indicators related to this domain. A total of 50 indicators are recommended for inclusion in the framework.

The final recommended domains and associated indicators are therefore: Economic structures (14 indicators), participation in productive activities and access to resources; Health and related services (8 indicators); Education (11 indicators); Human rights of women and the girl child (7 indicators); Public life and decision making (6 indicators) and Environment and climate change (4 indicators).

With regards to the next steps of the MSGIA process:

1) The recommendations of this report will be shared with UN partners for additional inputs and comments.
2) A simplified version of the report, which basically contains an overview of the process and the final recommended set of 50 indicators will be compiled into the first draft of the phase III report.
3) The phase III report will be circulated to member states in advance of the Regional Gender Statistics Workshop currently planned for quarter four 2020. During the workshop representatives of member states will be asked to validate proposed MSGIA.
4) During phase IV the validated set will be submitted to the Committee of Director-Generals (DGs) of National Statistics Offices (NSOs), Stat Com-Africa and finally the AU

APPENDIX A: DETAILED ANALYSIS OF GROUP WORK

Table A1: Detailed analysis of group work

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Observations/ Remarks
Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources			
EP1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	SDG 2030/AGDI2016	Tier I indicator
EP2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	SDG 2030/MS/SDG Centre	This indicator is usually computed with 1.1.1 and should be retained for national relevance.
EP3	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	SDG 2030/SDG Centre	Could be dropped in favour of 1.2.1
EP5	1.3.1 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 the vulnerable	SDG 2030	Classified as Tier II
EP10	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (a) legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	SDG 2030/UNEP	Classified as Tier II
EP11	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	SDG 2030/GMSGI/Ag2063	Classified as Tier II

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Observations/ Remarks
EP14	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex	SDG 2030/GMSGI/SDGs Centre	Classified as Tier II
EP15	Gender gap in wages of employees, by occupation and sector, age and persons with disabilities, rural/urban	GMSGI/SDG2030/MS	Agree on selected occupations
EP17	Labour force participation rate for persons aged (a) 15-24 and (b) 15+, by sex and rural/urban	GMSGI/AGS/MS	
EP18	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector (Agriculture; Industry; Services) for each sex, by rural/urban	GMSGI/	
EP21	Proportion of employed who are (a) employers and (b) own-account workers, by sex	GMSGI	
EP25	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities; ALSO unemployment rate of graduates by sex	SDG 2030/GMSGI/Ag2063/ MS	
EP40	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	SDG 2030/GMSGI/	
EP43	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	GMSGI/AGS	
EP44	Percentage of population aged 15+ years who borrowed from a financial institution (commercial and micro-credit), by sex	AGS/AGDI2016MS	In a given period
EP 45	Asset ownership and access to agricultural inputs and technologies by sex	FAO	Requires methodological work to harmonise the definition of assets
Health and related services			
H1	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	SDG 2030/GMSGI/Ag2063/ AGS	
H2	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	SDG 2030/GMSGI/Ag2063	
H4	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate by sex	SDG 2030/GMSGI/Ag2063/ AGS/AGDI	
H6	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	SDG 2030/GMSGI/Ag2063	

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Observations/ Remarks
H9	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO child growth standard among children under 5 years.	SDG2030/Ag2063/AGS/ AGDI/MS	
	2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	SDG2030/Ag2063/AGDI/MS	
H14	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	SDG2030/GMSGI/Ag2063	
H15	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	SDG2030/GMSGI	
Education			
ED1	Percentage of children in pre-school age attending preschool by sex	Ag2063/AGDI2016	
ED3	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	GMSGI/Ag2063/AGDI2016	
ED4	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	GMSGI/AGS/AGDI	
ED5	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex, Parity ratios	GMSGI/Ag2063/AGS/ AGDI2016	
ED6	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex, Parity ratios	GMSGI/AGS/AGDI2016	
ED11	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	GMSGI/AGDI2019	
ED13	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	GMSGI	
ED14	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and older, by sex	GMSGI	
ED15	4.a.1 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 (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	SDG2030/MS/PARIS21/ UNICEF	

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Observations/ Remarks
ED16	8.6.1 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), by sex	SDG2030/AGDI2019/MS/ UNICEF/SDG Centre	
ED22	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	SDG2030/SDGCentre	Gender parity indices (female/ male), by rural/ urban, bottom and top wealth quintile; disability status, for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
Human Rights of women and the girl child			
HR1	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	SDG2030/SDGCentre	
HR3	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	SDG2030/Ag2063	
HR4	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	SDG2030/SDGCentre	
HR10	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	SDG2030/GMSGI/Ag2063	
HR11	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	SDG2030/GMSGI/Ag2063/ MS	
HR13	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG2030/Ag2063/MS	
HR14	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on (a) unpaid domestic (b) care work, and (c) volunteer work, by sex, age and location (rural/urban)	SDG2030/GMSGI	

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Observations/ Remarks
HR18	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women equal rights to land ownership and/ or control	SDG2030/SDGCentre	Effectiveness of law may be deduced by 1.4.2, and 5.a.1
Public life and decision making			
PD1	5.5.1 (a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and (b) local governments	SDG2030/GMSGI/AGS/ Ag2063/AGDI	
PD2	Women's share of government ministerial positions	GMSGI/AGS/AGDI	
PD3	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	SDG2030/AGDI2019	
PD4	Percentage of female judges	GMSGI/AGDI2016	Share of women among judges
PD6	Percentage of female police officers	GMSGI	Share of women among police officers
PD11	Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)	GMSGI	
Environment and climate change			
EC1	6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex, type of household	SDG2030/MS/UNEP	
EC2	6.2.1 Proportion of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household	SDG2030/MS/UNEP	
EC3	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100000 population by sex	SDG2030/MS/UNEP	
EC5*	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	EGM	

**Source for SDG indicators: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Goal+6*

Notes:

Tier Classification Criteria/Definitions:

Tier 1: 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 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

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