



MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS FOR AFRICA

PHASE IV REPORT

September 2020



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Compiled by UN Women
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ACRONYMS

AGDI	Africa Gender and Development Index
AGI	Africa Gender Index
Ag2063	African Union Agenda 2063
AGS	Africa Gender Scorecard
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
GMSGI	Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG2030	Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA), 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.
2. The Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) was established by the United Nations (2006). A subgroup of the IAEG-GS developed a Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, which was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in its 44th Session in 2013 (E/CN.3/2013/33). These were subsequently revised in 2017 and 2019 to reflect its linkages and updates made necessary because of ongoing work on the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 indicator framework.
3. 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 Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). The MSGIA provides guidance on the prioritization of indicators to be collected in Africa, acts as 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 facilitates the harmonization of current regional and sub-regional indicator initiatives. The MSGIA will furthermore guide priority setting by national, regional, and international entities in support of the sustainable production and use of gender statistics in the region. The initiative 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.
4. The framework as reflected in this report is based on the work executed during Phases 1 and 2 of the MSGIA initiative. The work was premised from the onset on the rationalization of existing indicator sets, rather than the creation of a completely new set. It is grounded in an analysis of gender relevant indicators from the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, gender indicators from the Africa Agenda 2063, the Africa Gender Scorecard and the 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 organizations (CSOs).

5. The framework consists of six indicator domains and 53 indicators. Five of these are the same as the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and the sixth domain that was added for the region is a domain on the environment and climate change. The final recommended domains and associated indicators are: economic structures participation in productive activities and access to resources (17 indicators), health and related services (9 indicators), education (11 indicators), human rights of women and the girl child (6 indicators), public life and decision making (6 indicators) and environment and climate change (4 indicators).
6. National Statistical Systems (NSS) often have different age categories and classifications to suit their national circumstances and policy needs. It is important that countries generate as much as possible for the tables needed to produce these indicators based on the proposed age specifications for comparability with other countries in the region.

INDICATOR TABLES

TABLE 1: Indicator framework

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/ 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	1.3.1 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/

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
EP4	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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 group¹, cooperative or other type of association.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</p>
EP5	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</p>
EP6	5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	SDG 2030	<p>Please refer to USD metadata for a complete summary of concepts and definitions.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf</p>

¹ *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
EP7	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 2030	<p>This indicator is defined as the percentage of total employment that is classified as informal employment.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf</p>
EP8	Gender gap in wages of employees, by occupation and sector, age and persons with disabilities	GMSGI/SDG2030	<p>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 summarize 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).</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_650553.pdf</p>
EP9	Labour force participation rate for persons aged (a) 15-24 and (b) 15+, by sex and rural/urban	GMSGI/ AGS/MS	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_LFPR_EN.pdf</p>
EP10	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	GMSGI	<p>The percentage distribution is calculated by expressing the number of persons in each sector as a percentage of the employed population.</p>

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
EP11	Proportion of employed who are employers, by sex	GMSGI	<p>The indicator is calculated by expressing the number of persons engaged in the labour force as employers as a percentage of the employed population.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/llostat-files/Documents/Description_STE_EN.pdf</p>
#	Indicator	Indicator Source	Indicator definition
EP12	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 2030/ GMSGI/ Ag2063	<p>This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed, disaggregated by sex, age and disability status.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</p>
EP13	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	SDG 2030/ GMSGI	<p>This indicator is defined as individuals who own a mobile telephone expressed as a percentage of the population (of specified age).</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</p>
EP14	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
			<p>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.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</p>
EP15	Percentage of population aged 15+ years who borrowed from a financial institution (Commercial and microcredit), disaggregated, by sex	AGS/ AGDI2016/ MS	<p>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.</p> <p>https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/g20fidata/G20%20Set%20Glossary.pdf</p> <p>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.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-10-02.pdf</p>
EP16	Proportion of the population 15 years or older engaged in production of goods for own final use, by activity, sex, urban/rural place	ILO	<p>The population 15 years and older who produce goods for own consumption, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and older. Production for own final use may account for an important share of the primary and secondary sectors. Please refer to OECD guidance for more details.</p> <p>www.oecd.org/sdd/na/1963116.pdf. Chapter 11</p>
EP17	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	<p>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”.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</p>

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/
H3	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/
H4	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/
H5	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/
H6	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
H7	2.1.2, Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	SDG 2030	Data at the individual or household level is collected by applying an experience-based food security scale questionnaire within a survey. The food security survey module collects answers to questions asking respondents to report the occurrence of several typical experiences and conditions associated with food insecurity. The data is analysed using the Rasch model. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
H8	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/
H9	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

ED1	4.2.4 Percentage of children in pre-school age attending preschool 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
ED2	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
ED3	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.

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
			<p>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</p> <p><i>uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf</i></p>
ED4	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex, Parity ratios	GMSGI/ Ag2063/AGS/ AGDI2016	<p>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.</p> <p><i>uis.unesco.org/En/Glossary-term/Gross-enrolment-ratio</i></p>
ED5	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex, Parity ratios 4.3.2 Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, by sex	GMSGI/ AGS/ AGDI2016	<p>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.</p> <p><i>uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf</i></p>
ED6	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex 4.1.4 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	GMSGI/ AGDI2019	<p>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.</p> <p>Purpose:</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf</i></p>

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
ED7	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	GMSGI	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/effective-transition-rate</p>
ED8	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and older, by sex	GMSGI	<p>The indicator measures for each level of education the percentage of the population who completed at least that level of education.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Educational attainment is a measure of the human capital of individuals and entire nations.</p> <p>uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/metadata-global-thematic-indicators-sdg4-education2030-2017-en_1.pdf</p>
ED9	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/OECD/ UNICEF	<p>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:</p> <p>(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> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</p>

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
ED10	8.6.1 Proportion of youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), by sex	SDG2030/ AGDI2019/ MSUNICEF/ 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/
ED11	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/ SDG Centre	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/
HR2	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/
HR3	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/ SDG Centre	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/

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
HR4	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/
HR5	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/
HR6	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/

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	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

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
			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
PD5	Share of women among police officers	GMSGI	Indicator refers to the proportion of women in total number of police officers.
PD6	Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)	GMSGI	Whether and which types of gender quotas for public elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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 fecal 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/

Indicator #	Indicator	Source	Indicator definition
EC5	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	SDG2030/ EGM	<p>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.</p> <p>“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.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</p>

* Indicator proposed by working group at the workshop.



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