



SUB-COMMITTEE ON GOAL 5 ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOAL 5 THROUGH ICTS

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اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا

Goal 5 and ICTs in the 2030 Agenda: Indicators Issues and Challenges

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- GA Resolution of 6 July 2017 on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- The Resolution calls for substantive technical work to develop international standards, to build statistical capacities and to collect and share data.
- Annex to the Resolution comprises a list of **232 indicators for monitoring progress towards achievement of SDGs.**

SDGs Indicators – TIERS Classification

- Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators is the custodian of methodology for **232 SDG indicators** of the global framework
- IAEG-SDG classified indicators into three tiers

Tier I	Indicators that have an established methodology, and for which data exist in most of the countries.	93 indicators 101 indicators (Feb 19) 104 Indicators (Sep 19)
Tier II	Indicators that have an established methodology, but for which data not available / partly available in most of the countries	66 indicators 84 indicators (Feb 19) 89 Indicators (Sep 19)
Tier III	Indicators for which a methodology is not established yet – these indicators are not measurable at present.	68 indicators 41 indicators (Feb 19) 33 Indicators (Sep 19)
6 indicators that have multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers)		

Goal 5 and its Interlinkages with the related SDGs



Goal 5 and Related SDGs: Gender Specific Indicators



SDG 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

TARGETS

7

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

6



SDG 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

TARGETS

8

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

1



SDG 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

TARGETS

13

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

6



SDG 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

TARGETS

10

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

8



SDG 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

TARGETS

9

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

14



SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGETS

8

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



SDG 7

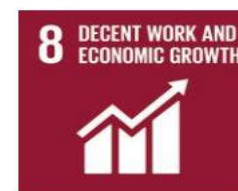
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

TARGETS

5

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



SDG 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

7

21

14

7

Goal 5 and Related SDGs: Gender Specific Indicators



SDG 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

TARGETS

8

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



SDG 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

TARGETS

10

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

1



SDG 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGETS

10

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

3



SDG 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

TARGETS

11

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



SDG 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

TARGETS

5

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

1



SDG 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

TARGETS

10

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



SDG 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



SDG 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

6



SDG 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

TARGETS

19

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

1

12

Total number of gender specific indicators:
54 (40 + Goal 5)

Goal 5 Indicators

- *“Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls”*
- 14 indicators
 - Indicators measuring progress - targets
 - **2 qualitative indicators**
 - **8 quantitative indicators**
 - 4 indicators of means of implementation



Qualitative Indicators

5.1.1	Legal Frameworks	Laws
		Mechanism to “enforce and monitor”
5.6.2	Access to sexual and reproductive health care	Access to SRH services
		No restriction on age and marital status
		Adolescents – information and education

Goal5 Indicators : Quantitative

- 8 quantitative indicators

Quantitative Indicators

5.2.1	Physical, sexual or psychological violence
5.2.2	Sexual violence (other than partner)
5.3.1	Early marriage
5.3.2	Female genital mutilation
5.5.1	Women in national parliaments and local government
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.4.1	Unpaid domestic and care work
5.6.1	Women's own decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

All indicators are in Tier I / Tier II, but there is low availability for the Arab states

Goal 5 Targets - Indicators

Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	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	Tier III	UN Women, World Bank, OECD Development Centre	OHCHR	Tier II	Reviewed at 7th IAEG-SDG meeting (classified as Tier II)
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Tier II	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	UNSD, UNDP	Tier II	
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Tier I	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, DESA Population Division	Tier I	Data availability reviewed in May 2019 (classified as Tier I) IAEG-SDG 3rd meeting: Lack of sufficient data coverage (classified as Tier II)

Goal 5 Targets - Indicators

Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Tier II	UNSD, UN Women		Tier II	
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Tier I/III	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	Tier I (a)/ Tier II (b)	Reviewed at 6th IAEG-SDG meeting (part (b) classified as Tier II)
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Tier III	UNFPA	UN Women	Tier II	IAEG-SDG 3rd meeting: There is an established methodology for the indicator (classified as Tier II)

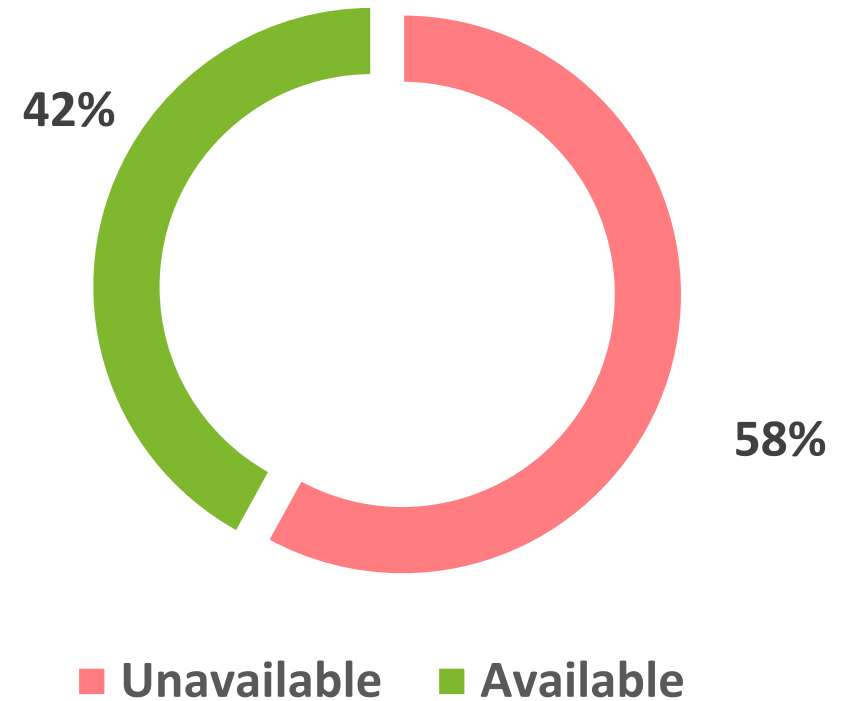
Goal 5: Qualitative indicators - Sources

- Surveys/modules on VAW
- Household surveys
- Time use surveys
- Administrative sources (IPU, local governments)
- Additional sources to explore

Assessment of Goal 5 Data availability: Regional Overview

Gender related indicators

- data are available with more than two-point in time series in over **50% of countries**

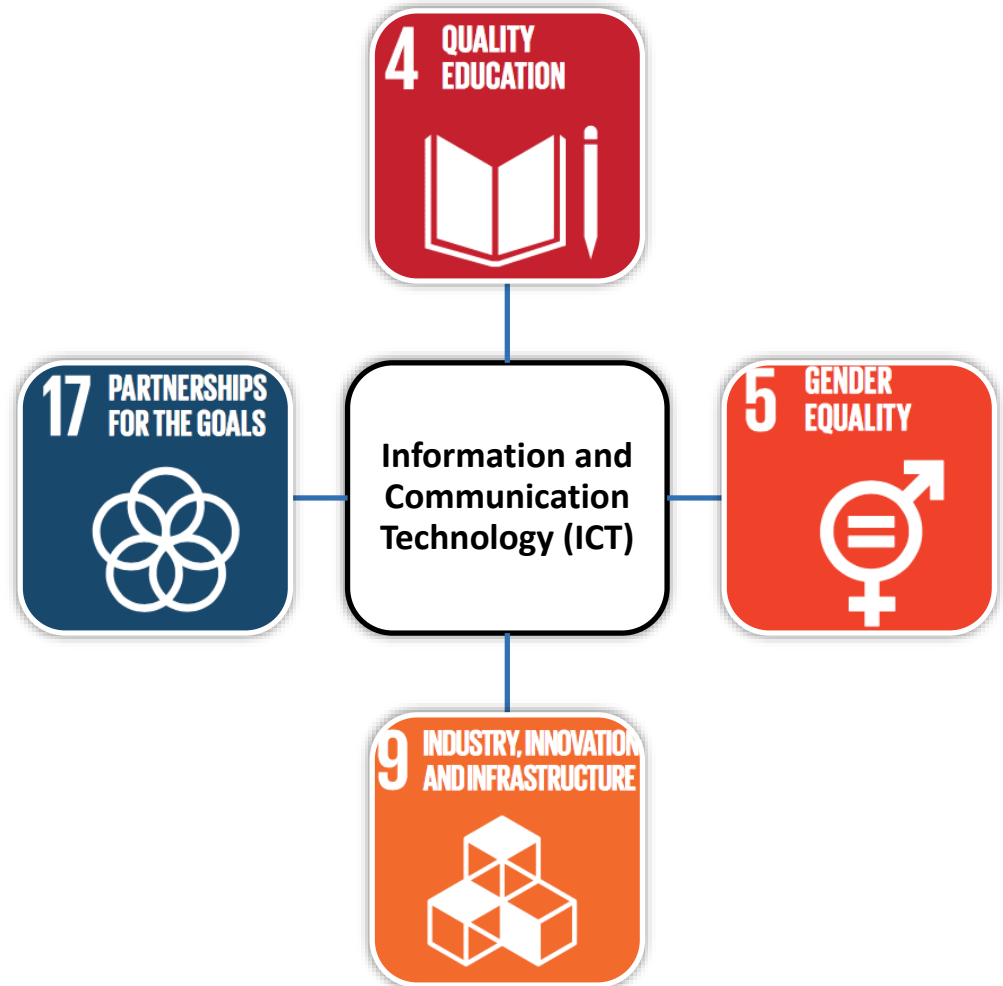


Goal 5 Means of Implementation - Indicators

Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAE-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	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	Tier III	FAO	UN Women, UNSD, UNEP, World Bank, UN-Habitat	Tier II	Fast Track; Reviewed at 5th IAE-SDG meeting (classified as Tier II)
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Tier II	ITU		Tier II	Data availability reviewed in Nov. 2018 (classified as Tier II) IAE-SDG 3rd meeting: There is broad, global data coverage for this indicator (classified as Tier I)
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier III	UN Women, OECD, UNDP		Tier II	Reviewed at 6th IAE-SDG meeting (classified as Tier II)

ICTs and the SDGs

- While none of the SDGs is specifically about ICTs, several targets make references to ICTs and technology
- The [Global SDG Indicator Framework](#) includes **7 ICT indicators** covering **6 targets** under **Goals 4, 5, 9, and 17**.



ICTs Targets - Indicators

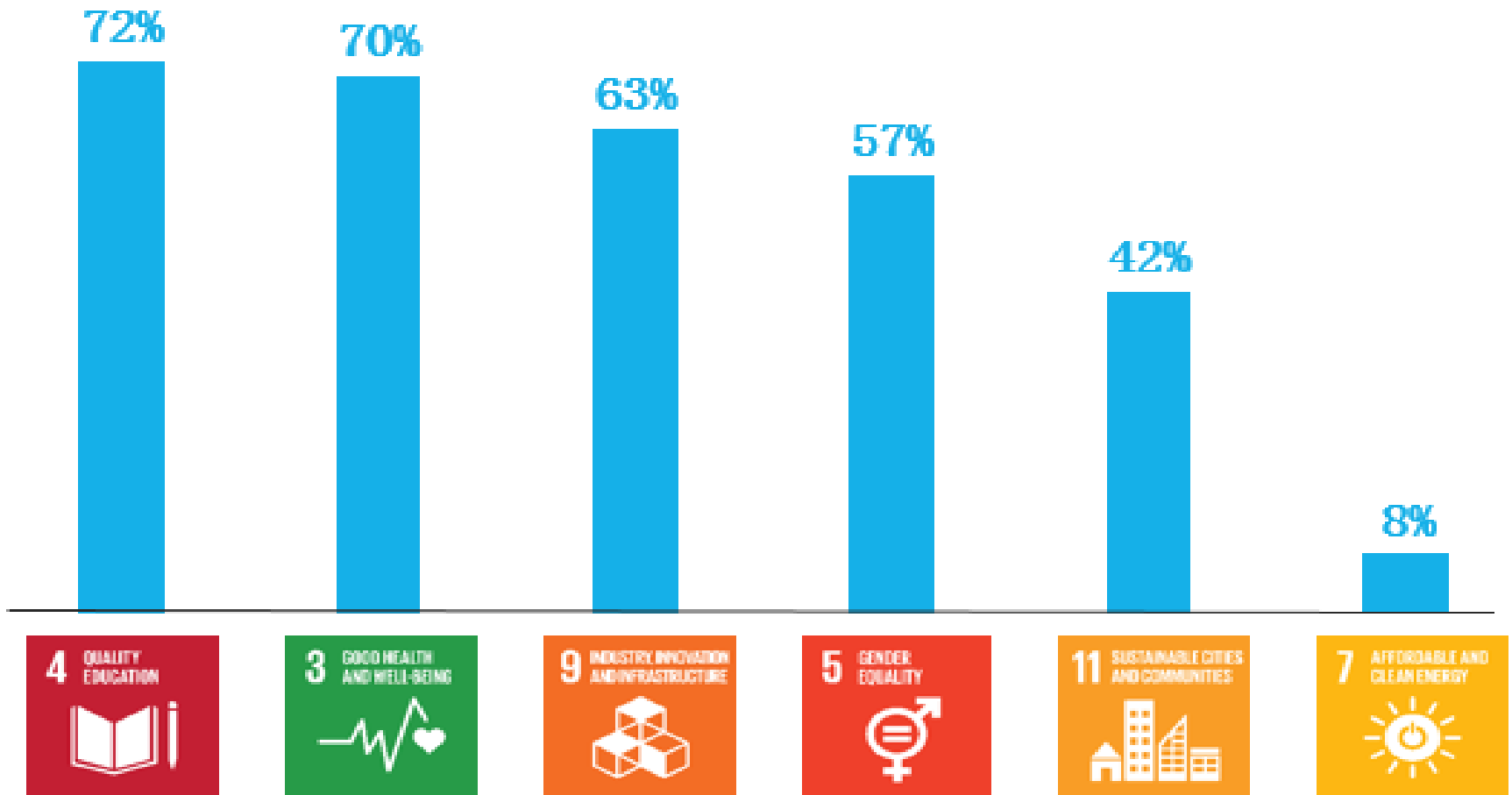
Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Tier II	UNESCO-UIS, ITU	OECD	Tier II	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	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)	Tier I/II	UNESCO-UIS	UNICEF, OECD, UNEP	Tier II	IAEG-SDG 3rd meeting: Lack of sufficient data coverage (classified as Tier II)
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Tier II	ITU		Tier II	Data availability reviewed in Nov. 2018 (classified as Tier II) IAEG-SDG 3rd meeting: There is broad, global data coverage for this indicator (classified as Tier I)

ICTs Targets - Indicators

Target	Indicator	Initial Proposed Tier (by Secretariat)	Possible Custodian Agency(ies)	Partner Agency(ies)	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Notes (including timing of review and explanation for change in Tier)
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Tier I	ITU		Tier I	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation		UNESCO-UIS		Tier III	
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Tier I	ITU		Tier I	

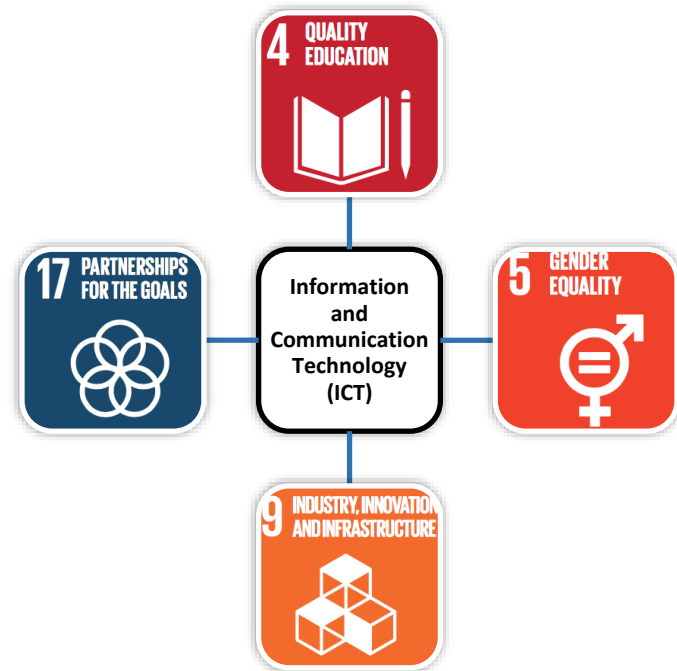
ICTs and SDGs : Correlation

Highest correlations between SDGs and ICT



HIGHEST POTENTIAL

Gender Equality and ICTs Intersecting Indicators



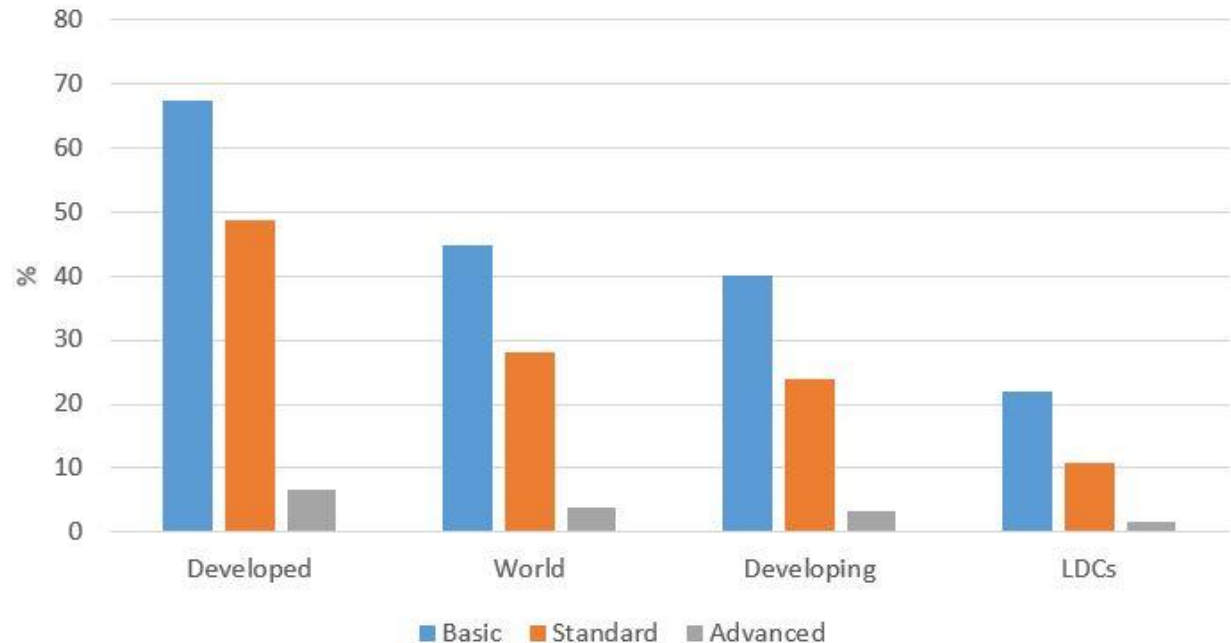
- 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
- 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
- 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Gender Equality and ICTs Intersecting Indicators

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

- Lack of ICT skills is an important impediment for people to access the Internet.*

ICT skills are fundamental for participation in today's information society, and correlate positively with social well-being and economic productivity.



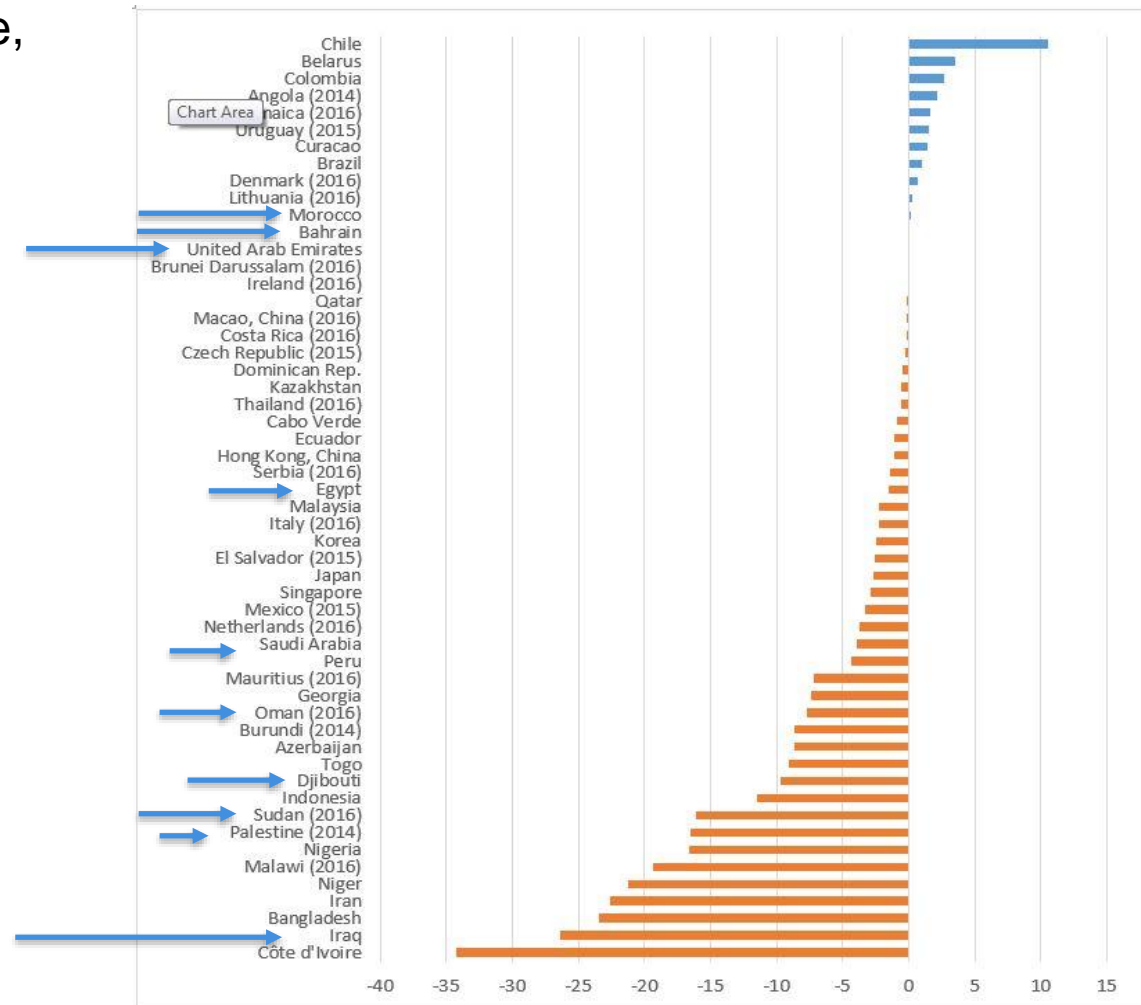
Source: ITU.

Gender Equality and ICTs Intersecting Indicators

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

- *Men are more likely than women to own a mobile phone.*
- Ownership of mobile phones is an important tool to reduce gender inequality. Empowering more women with mobile phones has been shown to accelerate social and economic development.

Mobile phone ownership gender gap, 2017 (%)



Note: For each country, the gap is calculated as the percentage of females owning a mobile phone minus the percentage of males owning a mobile phone
Source: ITU.

Gender Equality and ICTs Intersecting Indicators

5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (%)					
Bahrain	2016		BOTHSEX	100	PERCENT	C
Egypt	2016		BOTHSEX	87.5	PERCENT	C
Morocco	2016		BOTHSEX	89	PERCENT	C
Oman	2013		BOTHSEX	77.1	PERCENT	C
Qatar	2015		BOTHSEX	100	PERCENT	C
Saudi Arabia	2016		BOTHSEX	77.3	PERCENT	C
State of Palestine	2014		BOTHSEX	73.7	PERCENT	C
Sudan	2016		BOTHSEX	62.8	PERCENT	C
United Arab Emirates	2016		BOTHSEX	99.2	PERCENT	C
Bahrain	2016		FEMALE	100	PERCENT	C
Egypt	2016		FEMALE	84.2	PERCENT	C
Morocco	2016		FEMALE	87.1	PERCENT	C
Oman	2013		FEMALE	72.8	PERCENT	C
Qatar	2015		FEMALE	100	PERCENT	C
Saudi Arabia	2016		FEMALE	64.9	PERCENT	C
State of Palestine	2014		FEMALE	65.3	PERCENT	C
Sudan	2016		FEMALE	54.2	PERCENT	C
United Arab Emirates	2016		FEMALE	99.3	PERCENT	C
Bahrain	2016		MALE	100	PERCENT	C
Egypt	2016		MALE	90.7	PERCENT	C
Morocco	2016		MALE	91	PERCENT	C
Oman	2013		MALE	80.2	PERCENT	C
Qatar	2015		MALE	99.9	PERCENT	C
Saudi Arabia	2016		MALE	86	PERCENT	C
State of Palestine	2014		MALE	81.8	PERCENT	C
Sudan	2016		MALE	70.3	PERCENT	C
United Arab Emirates	2016		MALE	99.2	PERCENT	C

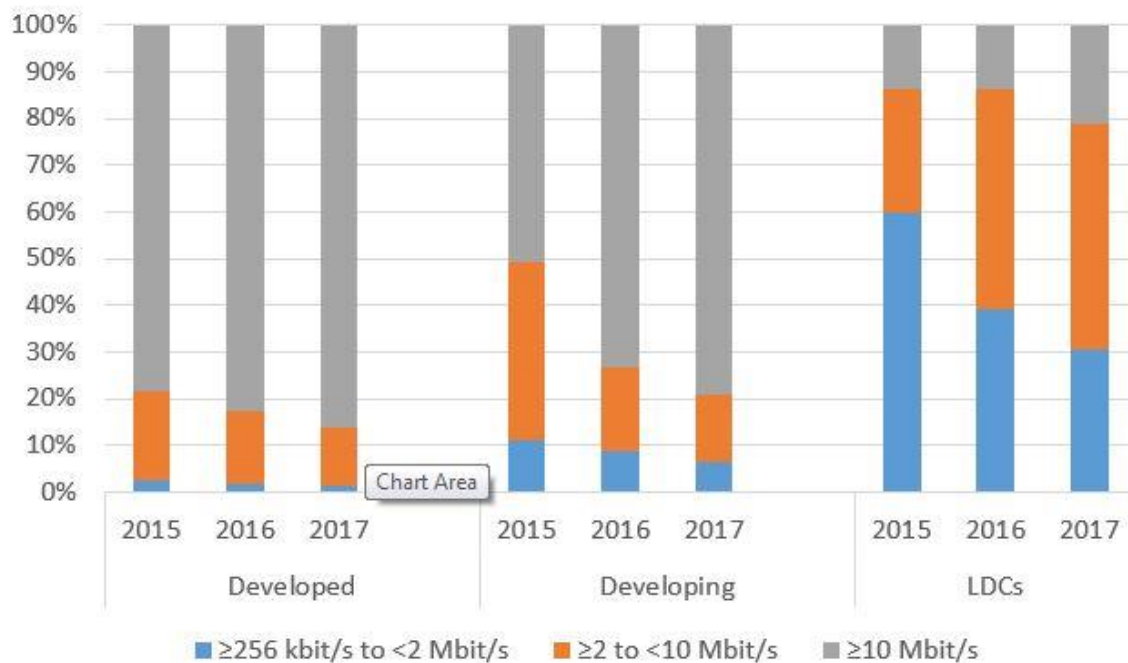
Source: UNSD

Gender Equality and ICTs Intersecting Indicators

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

- *Broadband access continues to demonstrate sustained growth.*
- Fixed-broadband has a significant impact on the world economy. An increase of 1 per cent in fixed-broadband penetration has been found to be associated with an increase in 0.08 per cent in gross domestic product (GDP), on average.

Fixed-broadband subscriptions by speed, by level of development, 2015–2017



Source: ITU.

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

- *More than half of the world's population is online.*
- An important threshold towards a more inclusive global information society has been reached, with more than half of the world population using the Internet at the end of 2018.
- In developing countries, growth has been much more sustained. From 7.7 per cent in 2005, the penetration rate moved up to 45.3 per cent in 2018. The expectation is that this growth will continue strongly in the foreseeable future. This holds even stronger for the subset of LDCs, where the penetration rate grew from 0.8 per cent in 2005 to 19.5 per cent in 2018.

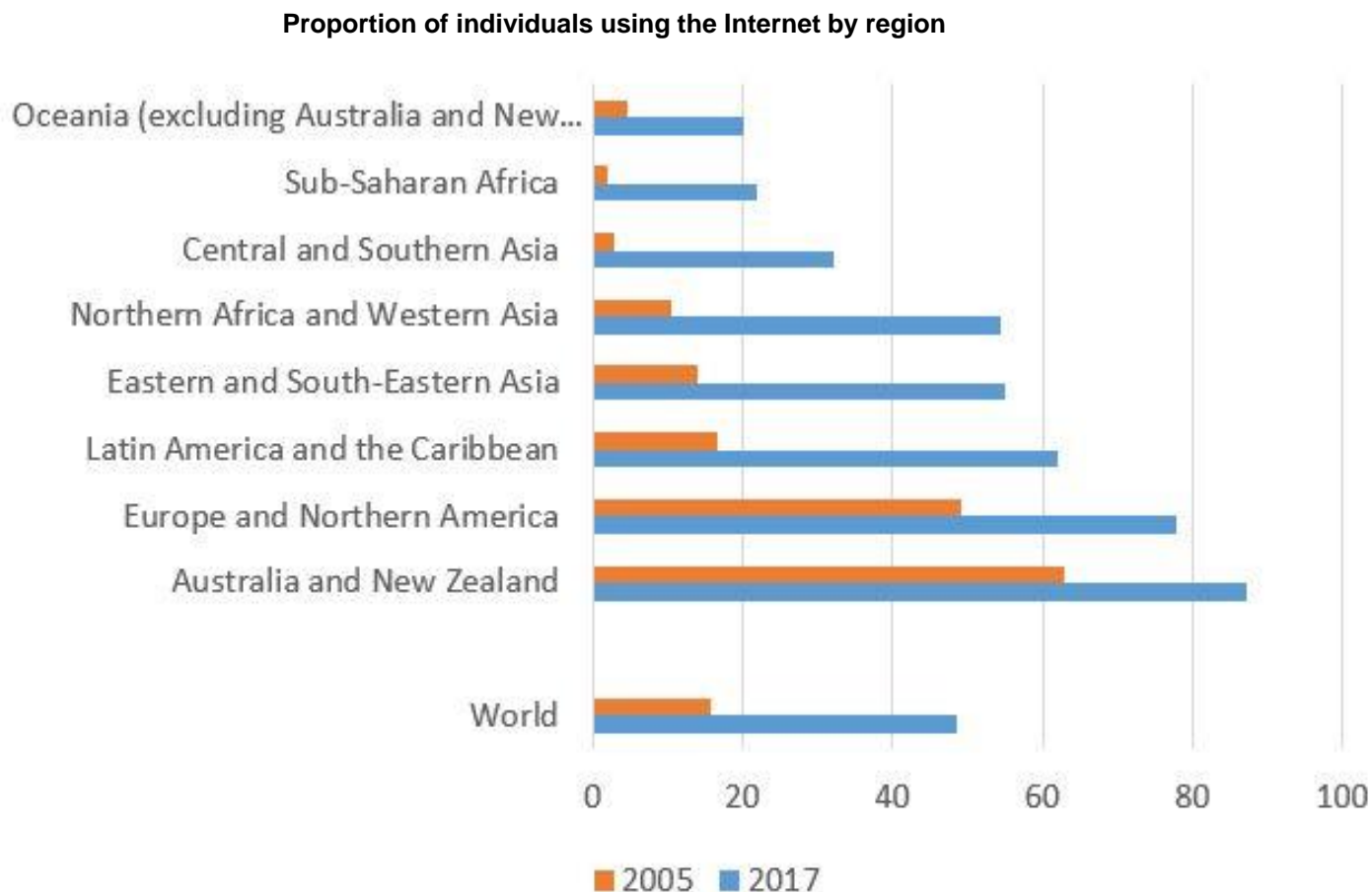
PERCENTAGE OF INTERNET USERS



Source: ITU.

Gender Equality and ICTs Intersecting Indicators

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet



Source: ITU.

Assessment of Data Availability (ICTs): Regional Overview

Indicator	Total Availability	Data are available with more than two-point in time series
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	10 countries Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, UAE, Tunisia	5 countries Bahrain, Egypt, Morocco, Qatar, UAE
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	12 countries Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, UAE, Tunisia, Egypt	8 Countries Bahrain, Iraq, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Tunisia, Egypt
17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	Not available	Not available
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Not available	Not available

Gender Equality and ICTs Indicators – ITU Hashtag

ICTs for a Sustainable World #ICT4SDG

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Thank You

اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا

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