PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 02

REPORTING AND USE OF DATA ON GENDER-RELATED SDG RESULTS

Approaches requirements	Meets requirements	Exceeds requirements
2a. Guidance on measuring and reporting gender-related SDG results including but not limited to utilizing an intersectional approach and sex-disaggregated data developed and provided by the Entity Strategic Planning Unit or equivalent.	2bi. Guidance on measuring and reporting gender-related SDG results including but not limited to utilizing an intersectional approach and sex-disaggregated data developed and provided by the Entity Strategic Planning Unit or equivalent. **and** 2bii. High-level transformative result(s) on gender equality and the empowerment of women that are directly linked to SDG achievement reported to its Governing Body or equivalent by systematically utilizing sex-disaggregated data in its strategic plan monitoring and reporting.	2ci. Guidance on measuring and reporting gender-related SDG results including but not limited to utilizing an intersectional approach and sex-disaggregated data developed and provided by the Entity Strategic Planning Unit or equivalent. **and** 2cii. High-level transformative result(s) on gender equality and the empowerment of women that are directly linked to SDG achievement reported to its Governing Body or equivalent by systematically utilizing sex-disaggregated data in its strategic plan monitoring and reporting. **and** 2ciii. Gender analysis informs the allocation of adequate resources for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Reporting on and using gender-related SDG Results

As part of the RBM process, entities are expected to establish **monitoring and reporting systems** to track and measure the progress made against planned results. This holds true of gender-related SDG results as well.

Planning and incorporating gender-related results within strategic plans or key programming documents is meaningless if entities are not able to **demonstrate to what extent progress is being made** and when course corrections or changes may be needed. The use of the data to inform entity **decision making on prioritization and allocation of resources** is a crucial lever to accelerate progress when it is lagging expectations. Monitoring and reporting on results is also a key aspect of entity **accountability and transparency** to Governing Bodies or equivalent on their progress in supporting gender-related SDG results.

This indicator is meant to ensure that entities monitoring and reporting systems provide robust and meaningful gender-related results data, as well as systematic sex-disaggregated and intersectional

data is collected across the entity. Finally, it encourages entities to conduct gender analyses of the data collected to support more adequate resource allocations to accelerate progress on GEEW.

Who is the business owner for this indicator?

Strategic Planning Units would act as the business owners for this indicator. For entities that do not have such units or focal points, the UN-SWAP Focal Point should identify the most appropriate business owner within the entity.

What are the requirements for this indicator?

There are **three key requirements** for this indicator that entities are asked to progressively achieve progress on during the UN-SWAP 3.0 period.

Requirement 1: Entities should have g*uidance on how to measure and report gender-related SDG results that includes utilizing an intersectional approach and sex-disaggregated data* developed and provided by the Strategic Planning Unit or equivalent.

Requirement 2: Entities should *report its high-level transformative result(s)* on gender equality and the empowerment of women that are directly linked to SDG achievement to *its Governing Body or equivalent* by systematically utilizing sex-disaggregated data in its strategic plan monitoring and reporting.

Requirement 3: *Gender analysis informs the allocation of adequate resources* for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

A more in-depth explanation of each requirement is provided below, clearly indicating what is required to select each rating. These explanations are accompanied by additional sections containing *useful resources, examples* and a *step-by-step checklist* to support you to determine your entity's rating. The checklist includes information on the *reporting questions for each rating* you will encounter in the UN-SWAP 3.0 reporting platform, as well as suggestions of the *types of documents that can be upload*e**d** to support your rating.

Requirement 1: Guidance on measuring and reporting gender-related results

Approach requirements	**ai, bi** and **ci.** *Guidance on measuring and reporting gender-related SDG results* including but not limited to utilizing an intersectional approach and sex-disaggregated data developed and provided by the Entity Strategic Planning Unit or equivalent.
Meet requirements	
Exceed requirements	

To *approach, meet and exceed requirements* for this indicator, an entity should have *developed and/or updated guidance available on how to measure and report on gender-related SDG results at the strategic plan programmatic level*. This can be incorporated within RBM guidance or developed as a stand-alone guide. Regardless of the format that works best for your entity, the guidance should provide clear information on:

- developing **results statements** that are aligned with the entity's expected contributions to support SDG achievement and/or gender-responsive or transformative.
- developing **quantitative and qualitative indicators** that will effectively measure change on GEEW and gender indicators overall to collect sex-disaggregated and intersectional data systematically.
  - Systematic disaggregation by sex should be carried out along with disaggregation by other key social variables such as disability, age, and ethnic status. Combining sex-disaggregation with other forms of disaggregation provides entities with more complete data from which to make decisions on who to support and how.
- monitoring or other data collection **tools and templates** to capture social change processes (e.g., surveys, etc.)
- use of the **monitoring and reporting platform** to input sex-disaggregated and intersectional data and conduct analysis
- quality assurance of data for reporting.

Finally, the guidance should be **available and easily accessible** to all staff within the organization. Ideally, **training** is also provided on its use.

Requirement 2: Reporting results to Governing Bodies (or equivalent)

Approach requirements	N/A
Meet requirements	**bii.** and **cii. High-level transformative result(s)** on gender equality and the empowerment of women that are directly linked to SDG achievement **reported to its Governing Body or equivalent** by systematically utilizing sex-disaggregated data in its strategic plan monitoring and reporting.
Exceed requirements	

To *meet and exceed requirements* for this indicator, entities should demonstrate that:

- they **systematically collected sex-disaggregated data** through the strategic plan monitoring and reporting process

  and

- that they **used this data to report on the high-level transformative gender-related result(s)** directly linked to SDG achievement to **Governing Bodies or equivalent**.

This implies **quality implementation of the guidance to measure and collect information not only on gender-related results, but also sex-disaggregated data across strategic plan results.** Entities should be able to demonstrate the collection of sex-disaggregated data across their main strategic planning document. Intersectional sex-disaggregated data can also be demonstrated as relevant to the entity mandate. Where sex-disaggregated data is less available, e.g. in some conflict situations or countries with relatively weak statistical systems, this should be acknowledged as a key information gap.

Entities should also include in the narrative the ways in which sex-disaggregated data has been used to impact policy and programming. For example, counting the numbers of women and men participants and noting disparities will have limited use unless this data feeds into processes that reduce these disparities. This requirement (and requirement 3 below) call for not only systematic disaggregation of data by sex but also demonstrated use of that data.

Ideally, the sex-disaggregated and intersectional data is incorporated in reporting to Governing Bodies or equivalent to provide a more complete picture of the results achieved (or not), but particularly in reporting on high-level transformative gender-related results that support SDG achievement. Some additional guidance includes:

- o Results can be reported as *part of overall reporting on strategic plans or organized as a special session or informal session* on gender-related results could be organized to highlight the issue for attention.
- o Reporting may be annual, biannual or another periodicity in line with entity reporting requirements, but to allow for accountability and oversight by Governing Bodies *reporting every two years is recommended*.
- o Reporting should include information available since the last report to Governing Bodies and ideally *specify links and contributions to SDGs*, with particular attention to SDG 5 when relevant.
- o Reporting should highlight *intersectional gender-related results* when possible.

Note: Entities may report with a time lag of one year if their planning cycle requires this (e.g., when a strategic plan report is not available until after UN-SWAP reporting is finalized)**.**

Requirement 3: Using gender analysis of reporting to inform resource allocation

Approach requirements	N/A
Meet requirements	
Exceed requirements	ciii. **Gender analysis** is used to inform the ***allocation of adequate resources*** for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

To *exceed requirements* for this indicator, entities are called on to ***conduct a gender analysis of monitoring and reporting data*** collected at the strategic level and ***use this data to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to GEEW***, e.g., to address the scale of gender inequality that the analysis reveals.

According to the [UN Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results](), gender analysis is a tool to:
- o Identify major areas of gender-based inequality, discrimination, and exclusion and specific challenges and constraints, as well as the actions needed to address them; and
- o Reveal opportunities for building on the knowledge, experience, contributions, and leadership of women, men and gender-diverse persons, and for meeting their self-expressed needs, priorities, and aspirations.

Gender analysis often addresses issues of gender roles, time-use and the division of labor and responsibilities; access to and control over resources, both natural and productive; access to essential services, infrastructure, and labor-saving technologies; participation in decision-making and access to information; and time use and the care economy. At the strategic level, it also addresses issues of gender relations (including power relations between women and men, as well as persons from marginalized groups, such as LGBTQI+ and persons living with a disability); underlying causes of gender- and socially based inequality, discrimination, and exclusion/ intersectionality and *potential for transformative change, results, rights, and inclusion in line with Agenda 2030*.

The gender analysis of strategic plan monitoring data that is intersectional and sex-disaggregated can provide useful insights, uncover blind spots and provide needed evidence to support decision-making on resource allocations. Demonstrating the potential for transformative change through gender analysis can support advocacy to enhance strategic planning and i resource allocations to achieve gender-related SDG results.

Evidence base

Examples of documents to attach to substantiate the entity self-assessment for this indicator:

- Guidance on measuring and reporting gender-related SDG results
- Report to the Governing Body on the entity strategic plan using systematic sex-disaggregated data
- Using reporting data to inform resource allocations

Note: Please identify a self-explanatory title for the documents uploaded onto the platform, particularly for those shared to the UN-SWAP Knowledge Hub.

Useful resources

o [Framework to measure and report on gender-related SDG results](#) (UNODC)

o [Gender-Responsive Results Based Management](#) (UNHCR)

o [UNICEF Global Annual Results Report: Gender Equality](#) (UNICEF)

o [Guidance on core indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals](#) **(UNCTAD)**

o [Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results](#) (UN Women)

Examples

Developing guidance for measuring and reporting gender-related results (forthcoming).

Reporting to Governing Bodies

The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** reports on the high-level result on GEEW through several regular reports. For the past years, UNODC has been reporting on GEEW in the strategic plan reporting of the UN Secretariat – the Annual Programme Plan and Performance report, reviewed by Governing Bodies, comprising the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Prime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), and has been providing regular

reports to the Governing Bodies on implementation of the UNODC Strategy Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2018-2021, as well as its successor the UNODC Strategy Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2022-2026. Among other things UNODC's contributions towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda were presented during the Session 65 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which was held between 8 and 9 December 2022 and the CCPCJ considered a gender perspective and vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system during its second thematic discussion of the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration form 5 to 7 December 2022.

Furthermore, the UNODC annual results-based report, shared with Member States in UNODC's Governing Bodies, includes gender reporting throughout all thematic areas at the global, regional, and national level, encouraging projects and programmes to report significant achievements and challenges related to gender and linking these to relevant SDG targets. The reporting template for the Annual Programme and Project Progress Reports also contains a section on cross-cutting issues which includes how projects mainstreamed or promoted gender equality across their interventions.

Also, in 2022 formal and informal briefings sessions for Member States and staff on the gender-related aspects of UNODC's mandate and areas of work were organized. Since 2017, "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the practices, policies and programmes of the UNODC" has been a standing agenda item of the Standing Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Improving the Governance and Financial Situation of the UNODC (FINGOV), which submits its recommendations to the decision-making bodies of the Offices. The Gender Team together with HRMS provides regular updates on the implementation of its Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, at these meetings.

Using reporting data to inform resource allocations

The **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** strives to systematically use sex-disaggregated data in its Strategic Plan 2022-2025. Almost all the outcome indicators are disaggregated by sex and by one or more of the UNFPA 'left furthest behind' factors and characteristics: (a) gender; (b) age; (c) culture, ethnicity, race, language and religion; (d) disability; I location; (f) migration, asylum, refuge and displacement status; (g) key populations; (h) socioeconomic status and related factors; and (i) other factors such as HIV and AIDS.

Reporting every two years to the Governing Body or equivalent on implementation of the entity's gender equality and empowerment of women policy.

The **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** reports annually to the Executive Board (Governing Body) on implementation of the SP including UNFPA's contribution to gender equality and empowerment of women, as well as on its SWAP performance. This reporting includes on UNFPA's Gender Equality Strategy entitled Agency, Choice and Access: UNFPA's Strategy to Promote Gender Equality and the Rights of Women and Adolescent Girls.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): The Administrator every year reports to the Executive Board on the implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy. The Administrator presented the annual report on the implementation of the UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy, 2018-2021 in the Report of the annual session of 2022 (see attached) and he will present the first report of UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 in June of the present year.