

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATOR 5.1.1



WORLD BANK GROUP



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



INDICATOR 5.1.1 WILL TRACK PROGRESS ON TARGET 5.1

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



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

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

BACKGROUND: LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

- Removing discriminatory laws and putting in place legal frameworks that advance gender equality are prerequisites to ending discrimination against women and achieving gender equality
- Indicator 5.1.1 tracks the removal of discriminatory laws and adoption of legal frameworks that **promote, enforce** and **monitor** gender equality
- Indicator 5.1.1 has been classified as Tier III by the IAEG-SDGs due to lack of accepted methodology



DEVELOPED THROUGH A SERIES OF ACTIVITIES

UN Women, World Bank Group and OECD Development Centre implemented a series of activities to develop the methodology:

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| Feb-May 2016 | Commissioned background paper |
| June 2016 | Expert workshop with national and international experts, including IAEG SDGs members |
| July-Dec 2016 | Development of questionnaire |
| Dec 2016-Sept 2017 | Pilot data collection |
| May-Sept 2017 | Development of guidelines (coding, scoring, computation method, etc.) |
| Sept-Nov 2017 | Data from pilot verified and checked |
| Dec 2017-Mar 2018 | Data validation in 14 countries (final check with NWMs/NSOs) |



BASED ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS/CONVENTIONS

- Equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are core principles under the international legal and policy framework, including the **CEDAW Convention (1981)** and **Beijing Platform for Action (1995)**
- Areas of law and questions under indicator 5.1.1 were developed on the basis of the commitments under this framework
- Primary sources of information relevant for indicator 5.1.1 are national **legislation and policy/action plans**

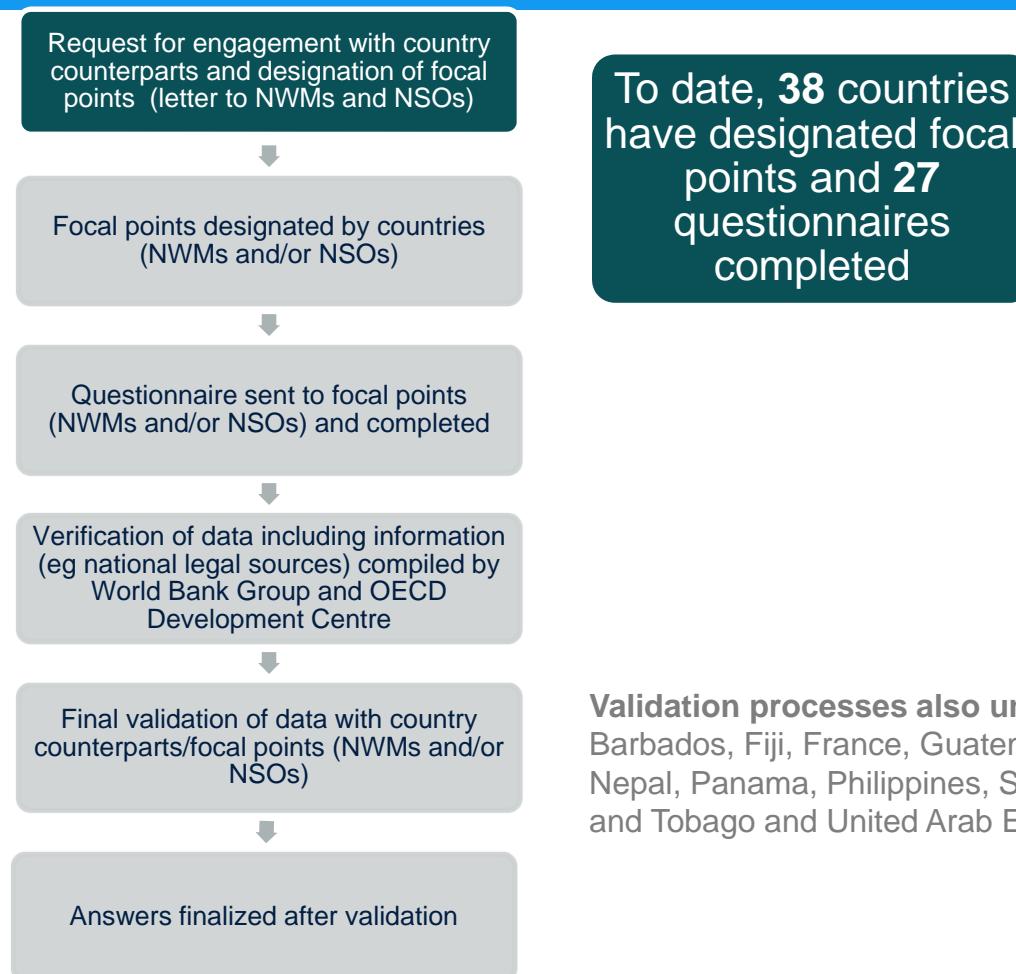


FOUR KEY AREAS (sample questions)

Overarching Legal Frameworks & Public Life	Violence against Women	Employment & Economic Benefits	Marriage & Family
<p>Promote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is customary law invalid if it violates Constitutional provisions on equality?• Are there quotas for women in national parliament? <p>Enforce/Monitor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the law establish a specialized independent body tasked with receiving complaints of gender discrimination?	<p>Promote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment? <p>Enforce/Monitor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there budgetary commitments by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women?	<p>Promote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does the law mandate non-discrimination on the basis of gender in employment?• Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value? <p>Enforce/Monitor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is childcare publicly provided or subsidized?	<p>Promote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do women and men have equal rights to enter marriage and initiate divorce? <p>Enforce/Monitor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is marriage under the legal age void or voidable?

Expert workshop agreed on key areas of law and questions drawn from the international legal and policy framework on equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, in particular the CEDAW Convention and Beijing Platform for Action. Workshop and additional consultations were critical for prioritizing the areas of law and ensuring feasibility of questions and universal relevance and measurability, as well as coherence with other indicators.

PROCESS FOR DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION



ASSESSMENT AND SCORING

- Assessment of legal frameworks by NWMs and/or NSOs, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality
- 45 yes/no questions
 - Yes => 1
 - No => 0
- Scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by:

$$A_i = \frac{q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}}{m_i}$$

A_i : area of law i

m_i : number of questions under area of law i

$q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}$: sum of the coded questions under area of law i

- Results of the four areas reported as percentages per area of law. The score (number between 0 and 100) represents the percentage of achievement in that area, with **100 being best practice met on all questions in the area**



PILOT: COUNTRY RESULTS

Pilot data collection and validation with country focal points carried out in 14 countries

	Overarching legal frameworks and public life	Violence against women	Employment and economic benefits	Marriage and Family
Australia	73%	100%	100%	82%
Costa Rica	73%	77%	50%	100%
Côte d'Ivoire	58%	38%	75%	64%
Denmark	73%	77%	88%	91%
Finland	73%	62%	100%	73%
Germany	64%	69%	100%	91%
Greece	64%	69%	100%	73%
Iraq	17%	38%	50%	36%
Kenya	69%	54%	75%	100%
Lithuania	64%	77%	100%	73%
Mexico	82%	85%	75%	82%
Serbia	82%	54%	100%	73%
Slovenia	82%	85%	88%	82%
Sweden	73%	85%	100%	91%
	Overarching legal frameworks & public life	Violence against women	Employment & economic benefits	Marriage & family
Average	68%	69%	85%	79%

The score (between 0 and 100) represents the **percentage of achievement in that area**, with 100 being best practice met on all questions in the area



CONCLUSION: REQUEST FOR RECLASSIFICATION

Policy relevance for countries:

- ✓ Standards based on **international legal standards**, central to eliminate discrimination against women and achieve gender equality.
- ✓ The data is **valuable in informing** legal and policy review and better formulation in support of effective implementation for the achievement of SDG 5 and other SDGs.
- ✓ Countries have demonstrated a great deal of enthusiasm and some have specifically expressed appreciation for the work in defining the way to measure the indicator.

Measurability:

- ✓ Methodology is **easily implemented** as the data is collected through clear and short questionnaire, cross checked with existing World Bank and OECD data and validated with country counterparts.
- ✓ **Country counterparts** agreed with the methodology, understood the questionnaire and engaged in data collection and dialogue during the validation process.

Consistency and comparability:

- ✓ **45 questions developed through inclusive consultation and piloting**
- ✓ Cover all aspects of the indicator in **four clear groupings** addressing “promote”, “enforce” and “monitor”

