



Update on the developments of SDG indicators 5.1.1, 5.5.1 and 5.c.1

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Target 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

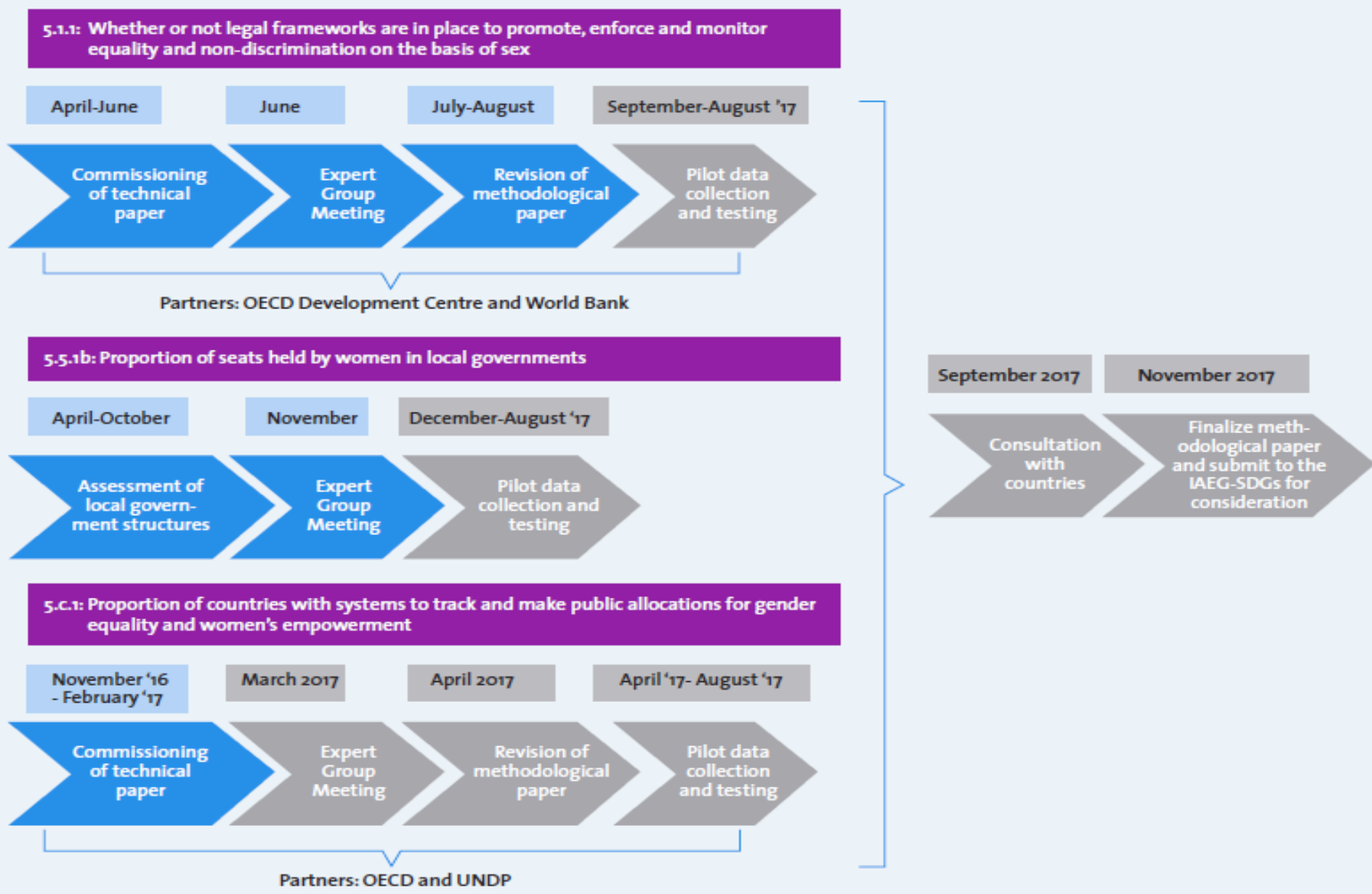
Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments

Target 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





Rationale

Removing discriminatory laws and putting in place laws that promote gender equality is a prerequisite to ending discrimination against women and girls

Definitions

Legal frameworks: Encompass laws, mechanisms, institutions, policies/plans and measures to ‘promote, enforce and monitor’ gender equality

Promote: Establish women’s equal rights with men and enshrine non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Enforce and monitor: Directed to the realization of equality and non-discrimination and implementation of laws, such as policies/plans, establishment of enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, and allocation of financial resources



38 questions under the following five areas of law, guided by CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action

- overarching legal frameworks;
- political and public life and nationality;
- violence against women;
- employment and economic benefits; and
- marriage and family

Data collection: The World Bank and OECD Development Centre send out their questionnaires on legal frameworks every two years

Data providers: National counterparts, including National Women's Machinery and National Statistics Offices and other national bodies (e.g. Human rights agencies)



Area 1: Overarching			
Promote			
Q1	If customary law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or nondiscrimination? (Y/N/NA)		
Q2	If personal law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or nondiscrimination? (Y/N/NA)		
Q3	Does the definition of discrimination in the law prohibit direct and indirect discrimination against women? (Y/N)		
Q4	Does the law recognize and prohibit multiple/intersectional discrimination? (Y/N)		
Enforce and monitor			
Q5	Does the law establish a specialized independent body tasked with receiving or adjudicating cases of discrimination based on gender (e.g., national human rights institution, women's commission, ombudsperson)? (Y/N)		
Q6	Is legal aid available: <table border="1" data-bbox="1717 1048 2369 1190"> <tr> <td>a. in criminal matters? (Y/N)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. in civil/family matters? (Y/N)</td> </tr> </table>	a. in criminal matters? (Y/N)	b. in civil/family matters? (Y/N)
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b. in civil/family matters? (Y/N)			
Q7	Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's in all types of court cases? (Y/N)		
Q8	Are there laws governing the production of gender statistics (such as statistics laws or regulations, national statistical action plans)? (Y/N)		



3 stages:

Stage 1: Arithmetic mean across each area

Stage 2: Simple aggregation of all areas $L_i = \frac{A_{1i} + \dots + A_{5i}}{5}$

Benefits: simplicity and easy to interpret: An aggregate score of, say, 0.4 means that the country is in a position equivalent to having 40% of where it should be; can also be disaggregated by legal area

Stage 3: Global and regional aggregation (still under discussions)

- Compute the average score across countries or alternatively average each area across countries and then take the average across areas?
- Compute the percentage of countries that achieve certain thresholds (e.g. percentage of countries that score 1)?



Clear **terms and definitions** related to local government and its organization

Decision on which **positions** to consider in the measurement, at what tier(s) of government, to:

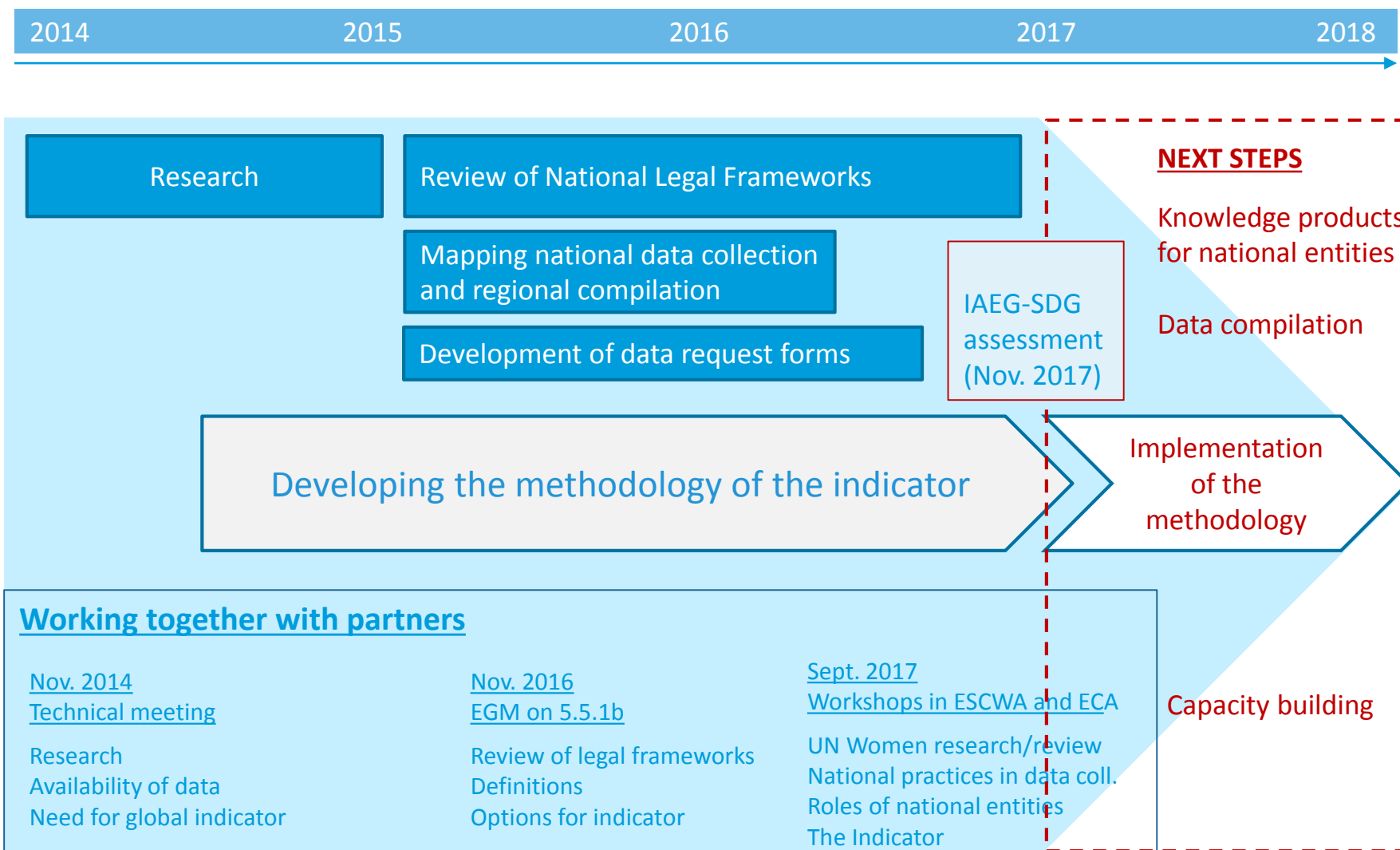
- Reflect the spirit of the target
- Enable most comparability across countries in the world (beyond regions)
- Ensure cost-effectiveness

Recommended data collection methods / **sources of data** generating official statistics

Proposed mechanism for global **monitoring**, including roles of national and regional entities



Developing 5.5.1b: Timeline and activities



Local government definition:

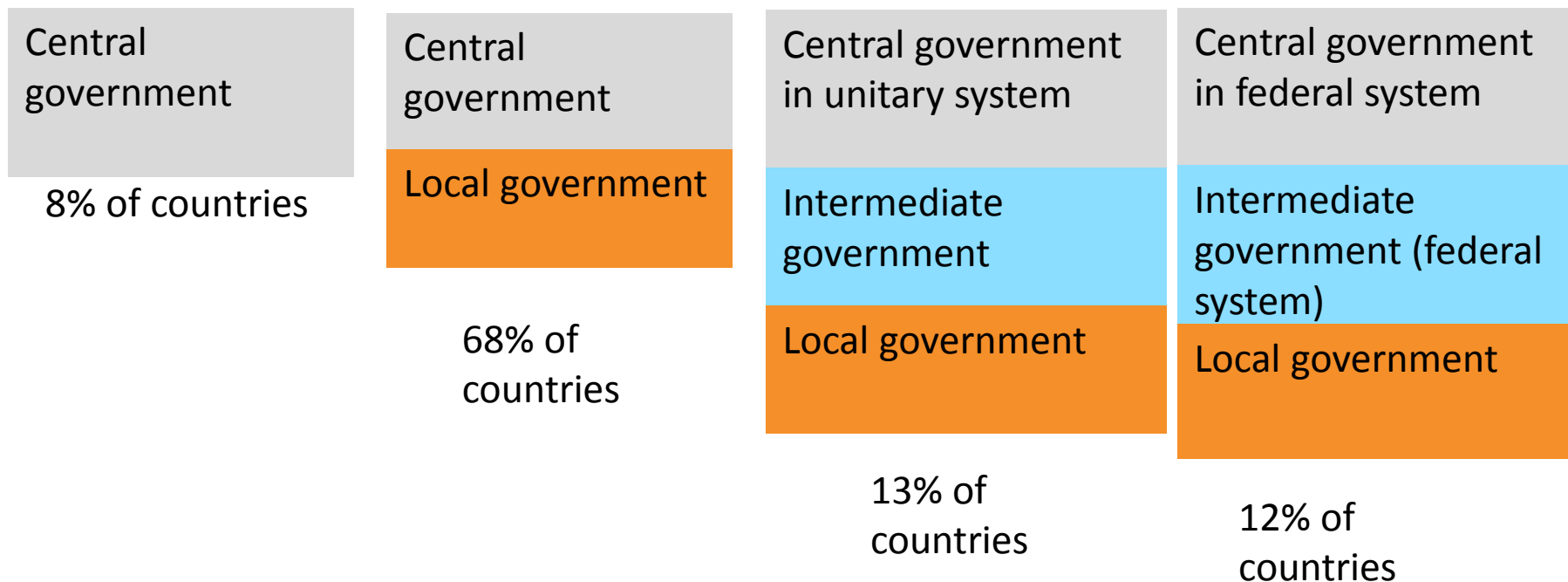
- *In principle:* 2008 SNA distinction between central, state and local government (para 4.129).). Local government consists of local government units, defined by SNA as “institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends over the smallest geographical areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes” (para 4.145)
- *In practice:* identification of local government based on national legal framework.

Secondary terms:

- Local government spheres, local government tiers, local legislative/deliberative bodies; local executive bodies; elected positions; appointed/nominated positions



Indicator 5.5.1b: Distribution of local governments



Source: UN Women Review of Local Government Organization. Based on 120 countries.



- Consistency with national definitions of local government
- +
- Greater variation in terms of numbers of tiers than at national level

Distribution of countries by number of local government tiers

	Number of countries	Percentage distribution
All countries with local government	111	100 %
Countries with 1 tier	53	48 %
Countries with 2 tiers	38	34 %
Countries with 3 tiers	17	15 %
Countries with 4 tiers	3	3 %

- No discernable patterns of distribution of functions across tiers
- 22% countries with asymmetric institutional set-up (i.e. number of tiers varies within a country by urban/rural or regions)



The focus on legislative/deliberative bodies of local government:

- Mirrors existing separate indicators at national level (women in parliament vs. women in ministerial positions);
- Consistent with existing data compilations at regional level;
- Accounts for the vast majority of local government members.

The focus on elected positions:

- Cost-effective (information available from Electoral Management Bodies)
- Consistent with existing data compilations at regional level
- Exemplifies the principle of political participation as seats won through direct elections with accountability to citizens.
- Increases the comparability of data across countries on dimension of political participation.
- 84% of countries with local government have only elected councilors.
- Countries with appointed positions – many transitioning to elected positions



$$\text{Indicator 5.5.1b} = \frac{(\text{Number of seats held by women}) \times 100}{\text{Total number of seats held by women and men}}$$

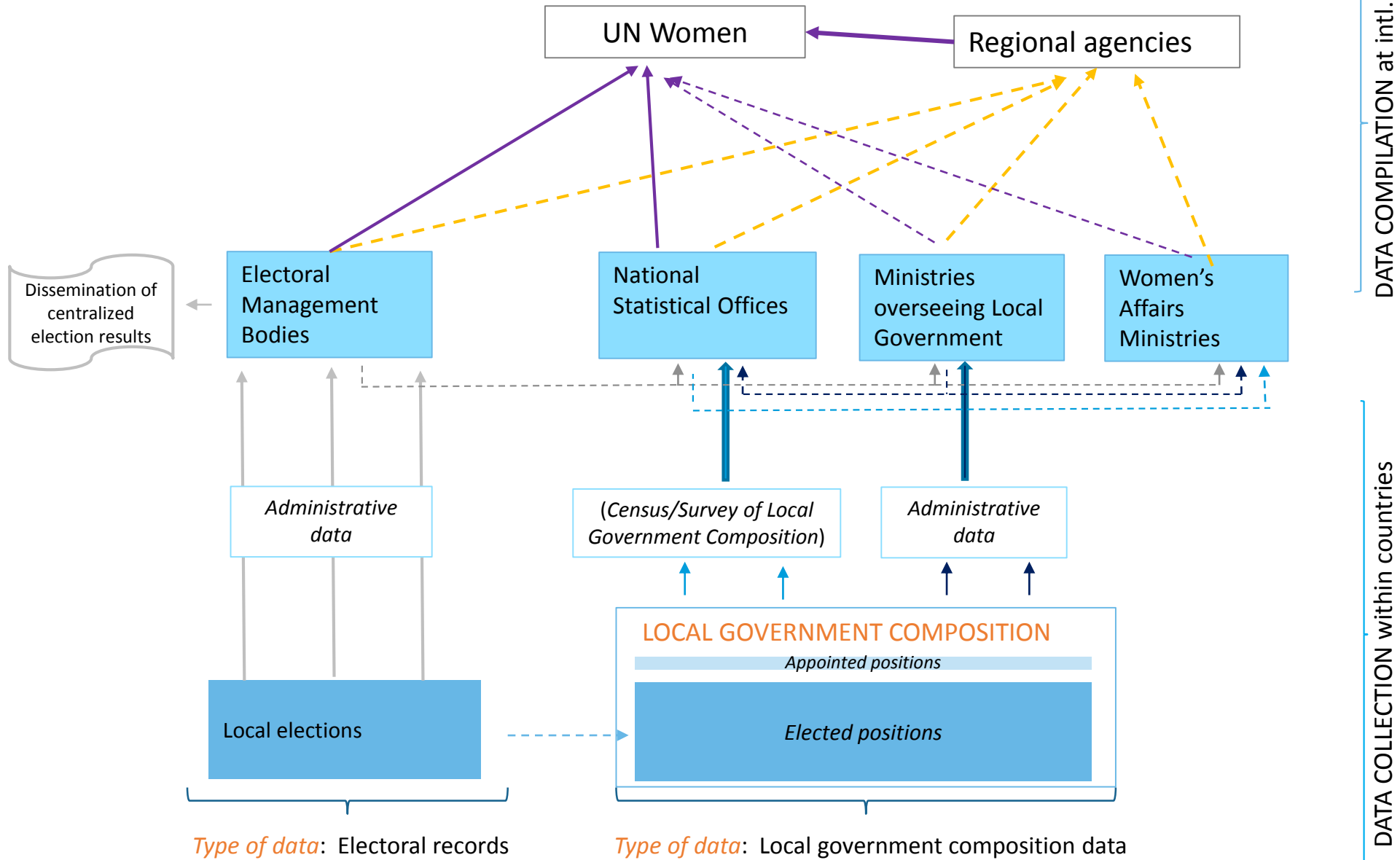
Data on elected positions in legislative bodies of local government have to be disaggregated by sex to enable the calculation of the indicator. No additional disaggregation is required for SDG reporting

Data are currently estimated as available for 89 countries, based on a count of countries covered by regional databases in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and ad-hoc studies in Asia and Pacific

However, lack of comparability with lots of variations across regions and countries; count likely to change as a result



Sources and flow of data for 5.5.1b



EMBs are part of the National Statistical Systems

Already existing administrative data: collection and dissemination of electoral information are essential tasks for EMBs. Low cost source

Same conceptual framework used for both administrative and statistical purposes (and based on national legal frameworks)

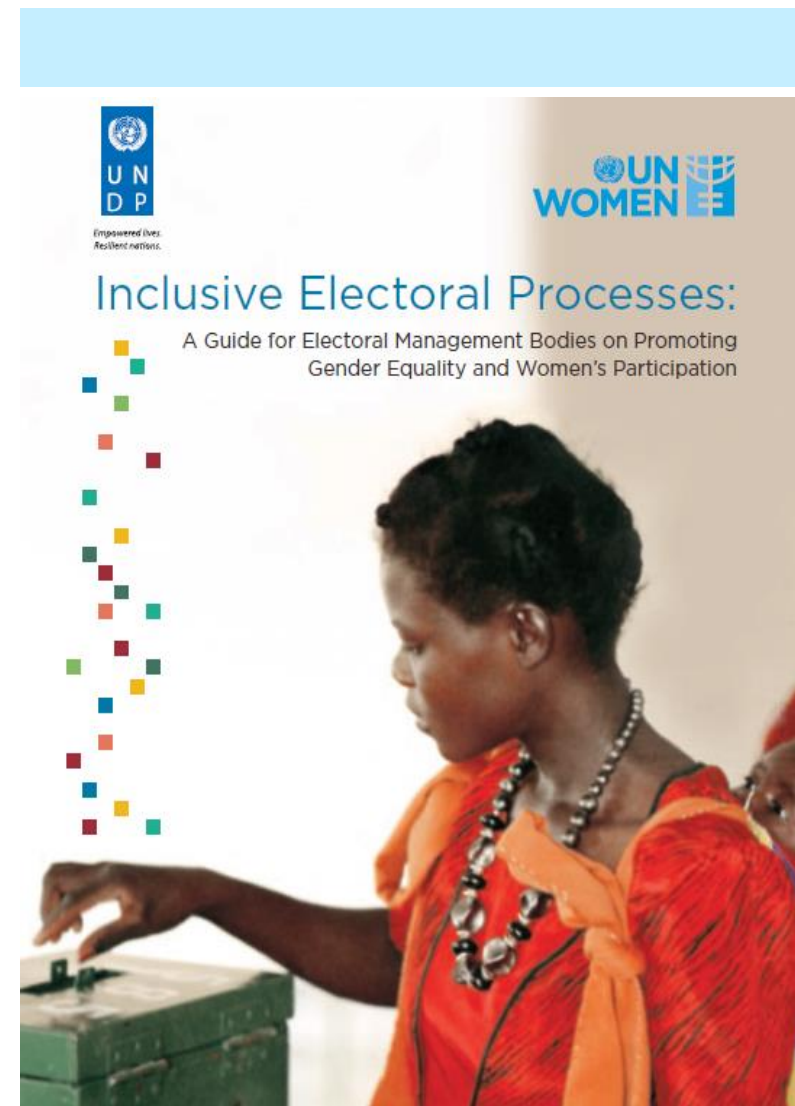
EMBs are well-placed to ensure that the information they collect has integrated the variable “sex” on a wider range of topics:

- Voter registration

- Voter turnout

- Electoral officials

- Candidacies in local elections



-General:

- Legal, policy and organizational frameworks for the statistical use of administrative data by NSOs in some countries may need to be revised.
- Differences in conceptual frameworks (but not for electoral records).
- Managing privacy and sensitivity issues (not for the seats won).

-Specific to EMBs:

- Collection of data disaggregated by sex and/or dissemination not yet institutionalized in all countries.
- Centralization of data difficult in some countries (federal systems in particular).
- Records not maintained electronically.

-Coordination and partnership between EMBs and National Statistical Offices in:

- Integration with other statistics
- Maintaining databases
- Dissemination of a wide-range of data products



Rationale

The only indicator in the SDG monitoring framework that links national budgeting systems with implementation of legislation and policies for gender equality and women's empowerment

Based on the **international standard** set by Indicator 8 of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC).

Definitions

Countries answer a questionnaire (13 binary questions) that measures three criteria:

Criterion 1: On programs and resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Criterion 2: On systems to track allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Criterion 3: On making allocations for gender equality publicly available/transparency.



Which of the following aspects of public expenditure are reflected in your government programs and its resource allocations? (In the last completed fiscal year)

- 1.1 Are there policies and/or programs of the government designed to address well-identified gender equality goals, including those where gender equality is not the primary objective (such as public services, social protection and infrastructure) but incorporate action to close gender gaps?
- 1.2 Do these policies and/or programs have adequate resources allocated within the budget, sufficient to meet both their general objectives and their gender equality goals?
- 1.3 Are there procedures in place to ensure that these resources are executed according to the budget?



A country will be considered to satisfy each criterion per the following:

	Requirements per criterion
A country will satisfy Criterion 1	if it answers “Yes” to 2 out of 3 questions in Criterion 1
A country will satisfy Criterion 2	if it answers “Yes” to 4 out of 7 questions in Criterion 2
A country will satisfy Criterion 3	if it answers “Yes” to 2 out of 3 questions in Criterion 3

A country would need to satisfy the threshold of “yes” responses per criterion to satisfy a criterion.

Each question within each criterion has the same weight.



Countries then will be classified as fully meets requirements, approaches requirements, and does not meet requirements per the following:

Fully meets requirements			
	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3
Case A	✓	✓	✓
Approaches requirements			
	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3
Case B	✓		
Case C		✓	
Case D			✓
Case E	✓	✓	
Case F	✓		✓
Case G		✓	✓
Does not approach requirements			
	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3
Case H			

Note: “Checked” boxes represent satisfied criteria; “unchecked” boxes represent unsatisfied criteria.



The method of computation for global aggregation of the indicator 5.c.1 is defined as follows:

Indicator 5.c.1

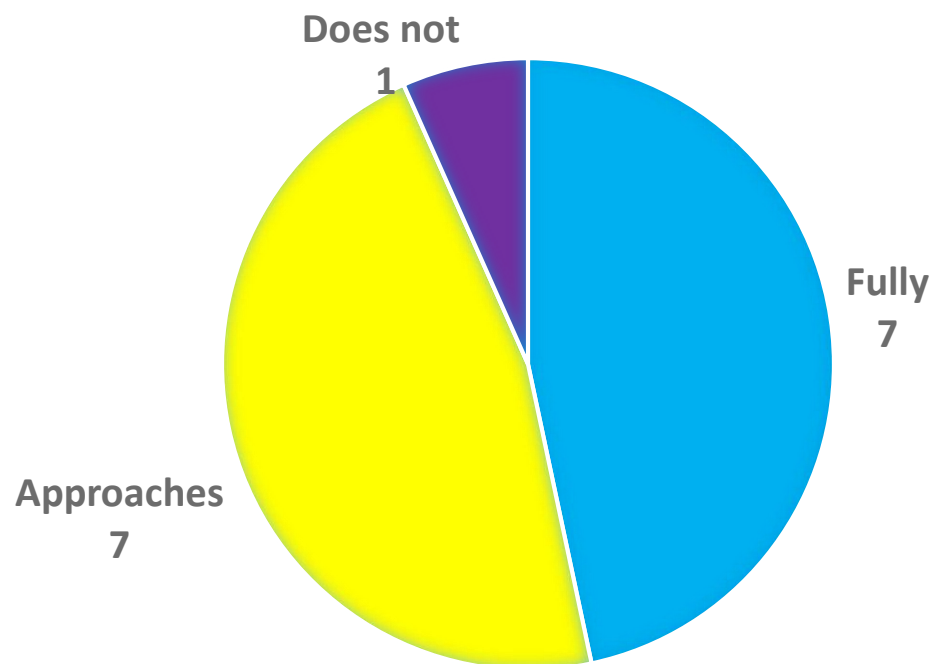
$$= \frac{\text{(Number of countries that **fully** meet requirements)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of countries}}$$

Percentage of countries that approach and do not meet the requirement will also be reported

Reporting by Ministries of Finance (MoF) in consultation with Ministries of Women/Gender, with data validated by NSOs



1 country did not **approached** the indicator requirements, 7 countries **adequately** satisfied the requirements, and 7 countries **fully** satisfied the requirements.



Indicator 5.c.1 for the pilot sample is equal to 47 percent.





Thank you

For more information, contact:
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