SIGI country study: filling the data gaps with a social norm lens

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How discriminatory social norms perpetuate gender inequalities:

- **Data collection** to measure gender-based discrimination in formal and informal laws, social norms and practices

- **Data and policy analysis** to identify the underlying drivers of persistent forms of discrimination and opportunities

- **Policy dialogue** to promote transformative policies
Focus on discriminatory social institutions

Formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that restrict or exclude women and consequently curtail their access to right, justice, empowerment opportunities.
Theory of change: enabling environment

Legal frameworks promoting, enforcing and monitoring gender equality

Non-discriminatory practices  Non-discriminatory social norms
Data collection: Global SIGI

- Gender, Institutions and Development Database: http://stats.oecd.org
- 180 country profiles: www.genderindex.org
- Index: Classifying 108 countries
SIGI Country Study: objectives

- Quantify country-specific discriminatory social institutions
- Provide evidence to strengthen national policy making
- Explore sub-national disparities
SIGI Country Study: process

Background paper + National consultations + Technical advisory group = Adapted conceptual framework

Creation of SIGI country

Data collection + SIGI Country questionnaire = Focus group discussions
SIGI Country Study: Methodology

- Partnership with NSO and Ministry of Women’s Affairs
- 1 woman and 1 man interviewed by HH
- Matching sex of fieldworkers & respondents
- Focus on attitudinal data
- Combine FGDs with HH and Ind surveys
"Can she/he be married before 18?"

"Yes" for 44% of the population

"Yes" for 4% of the population

44% of women were married before 18 in Burkina Faso
63% of women in Burkina Faso have undergone genital mutilation. They were on average 6 years old. 18% of Burkinabe think this practice should continue.

To design better policies we need to take social norms into account.

#OECDBetterPolicies #EndFGM
50% of men would prefer being married with a excised woman.

63% of women in Burkina Faso have undergone genital mutilation.

They were on average 6 years old.

18% of Burkinabe think this practice should continue.

To design better policies we need to take social norms into account. #OECDBetterPolicies #EndFGM
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For more information
http://www.oecd.org/dev/development-gender/
www.genderindex.org
www.wikigender.org