JOINT EFFORTS IN THE PROCESS OF MONITORING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS THAT PROMOTE NON-DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX (SDG INDICATOR 5.1.1)
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”
Removing discriminatory laws and putting in place legal frameworks that advance gender equality are **prerequisites** to ending discrimination against women and achieving gender equality.
METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED THROUGH A SERIES OF ACTIVITIES

- **February - May 2016**: Background paper commissioned
- **June 2016**: Expert workshop held
- **July – December 2016**: Questionnaire developed
- **December 2016**: Pilot data collected
- **May – September 2017**: Coding guidelines developed
- **May – September 2018**: Data verified & validated with NWM/NSO
- **September 2017 - March 2018**: Presentation to the IAEG-SDGs & reclassification to Tier II
- **April 2018**

**Timeline**
- **First reporting- 2019**: 53 countries
- **Second reporting- 2021**: 95 countries
• Equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are core principles under the international legal and policy framework, including the CEDAW Convention and Beijing Platform for Action.

• 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 legislation and policy/action plans.
42 QUESTIONS UNDER 4 KEY AREAS

Overarching Legal Frameworks & Public Life

**Promote**
- Is customary law invalid if it violates Constitutional provisions on equality?
- Are there quotas for women in national parliament?

**Enforce/Monitor**
- Does the law establish a specialized independent body tasked with receiving complaints of gender discrimination?

Violence against Women

**Promote**
- Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?

**Enforce/Monitor**
- Are there budgetary commitments by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women?

Employment & Economic Benefits

**Promote**
- Does the law mandate non-discrimination on the basis of gender in employment?
- Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?

**Enforce/Monitor**
- Is childcare publicly provided or subsidized?

Marriage & Family

**Promote**
- Do women and men have equal rights to enter marriage and initiate divorce?

**Enforce/Monitor**
- Is marriage under the legal age void or voidable?
PROCESS FOR DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

1. Country engagement
2. Appointment of focal points
3. Data collection and validation with country counterparts
4. Data finalization
RESULTS

• 42 Yes/No questions
  • Yes => 1
  • No => 0
  • Two possible questions N/A

• Results of the four areas reported as percentages of “Yes” answers per area. 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.
2021 SECOND REPORTING - AVERAGE SCORES ACROSS FOUR KEY AREAS (95 COUNTRIES)

- Overarching framework and public life: 29% average achievement, 71% remaining gap
- Violence against women: 22% average achievement, 78% remaining gap
- Employment and economic benefits: 23% average achievement, 77% remaining gap
- Marriage and family: 21% average achievement, 79% remaining gap
### EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Example of a good practice</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there legislation specifically addressing domestic violence?</td>
<td>Lebanon’s Protection of Women and Family Members from Domestic Violence law covers all four forms of violence (physical, sexual, emotional and economic), as well as provides for the availability of protection orders and establishes specialized police domestic violence units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?</td>
<td>Iraq’s Labour Law mandates equality between the wages of men and women for work of equal value, defining wages as “any amount or benefit due to the worker in return for any work performed, including all allowances and wages due for overtime.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do women and men have equal rights to choose a profession?</td>
<td>Morocco’s Labor Code states that women have the right to conclude an employment contract, while the Commercial Code states that a married woman can engage in trade without permission from her husband and that any contrary agreement is deemed void.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ONGOING DATA COLLECTION

- Data collection and validation processes continuing with country counterparts

- Tools developed, including SDG indicator 5.1.1 questionnaire, coding guidelines for questions, good practices of countries, see UN Women data hub

- Data in the global database maintained by UNSD and relevant knowledge products, including the UN Secretary-General’s annual SDGs report and statistical annexes
THANK YOU!

www.genderindex.org  www.unwomen.org  wbl.worldbank.org