



League of Arab States (LAS)
Gender Statistics Workshop

Metadata of SDG Gender Indicators

Dominique Kanobana

Statistics Specialist,

UN Women Regional Office for Arab States

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Presentation Outline

I) Indicator 5.1.1

II) Indicator 5.c.1

I) SDG Indicator 5.1.1

1) Definitions:

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

It measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.

The assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Women's Machinery (NWMs), and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire comprising 42 yes/no questions under four areas of law:

- (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life;
- (ii) violence against women;
- (iii) employment and economic benefits; and
- (iv) marriage and family

The 42 questions in the questionnaire are:

Area 1: Overarching legal frameworks and public life

Promote

- 1.If customary law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or non-discrimination?
- 2.If personal law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or non-discrimination?
- 3.Is there a discrimination law that prohibits both direct and indirect discrimination against women?
- 4.Do women and men enjoy equal rights and access to hold public and political office (legislature, executive, judiciary)?
- 5.Are there quotas for women (reserved seats) in, or quotas for women in candidate lists for, national parliament?
- 6.Do women and men have equal rights to confer citizenship to their spouses and their children?

The 42 questions in the questionnaire (cont....)

Enforce and monitor

7. Does the law establish a specialized independent body tasked with receiving complaints of discrimination based on gender (e.g., national human rights institution, women's commission, ombudsperson)?
8. Is legal aid mandated in criminal matters?
9. Is legal aid mandated in civil/family matters?
10. Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's?
11. Are there laws that explicitly require the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics?
12. Are there sanctions for noncompliance with mandated candidate list quotas, or incentives for political parties to field women candidates in national parliamentary elections?

The 42 questions in the questionnaire (cont....)

Area 2: Violence against women

Promote

14. Is there legislation specifically addressing domestic violence?
15. Have provisions exempting perpetrators from facing charges for rape if the perpetrator marries the victim after the crime been removed, or never existed in legislation?
16. Have provisions reducing penalties in cases of so-called honor crimes been removed, or never existed in legislation?
17. Are laws on rape based on lack of consent, without requiring proof of physical force or penetration?
18. Does legislation explicitly criminalize marital rape or does legislation entitle a woman to file a complaint about rape against her husband or partner?
19. Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?

The 42 questions in the questionnaire (cont....)

Enforce and monitor

20. Are there budgetary commitments provided for by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women by creating an obligation on the government to provide a budget or allocation of funding for the implementation of relevant programs or activities?

21. Are there budgetary commitments provided by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women by allocating a specific budget, funding, and/or incentives to support non-governmental organizations for activities to address violence against women?

22. Is there a national action plan or policy to address violence against women that is overseen by a national mechanism with the mandate to monitor and review implementation?

The 42 questions in the questionnaire (cont....)

Area 3: Employment and economic benefits

Promote

- 22. Does the law mandate non-discrimination based on gender in employment?
- 23. Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?
- 24. Can women work in jobs deemed hazardous, arduous, or morally inappropriate in the same way as men?
- 25. Are women able to work in the same industries as men?
- 26. Are women able to perform the same tasks as men?
- 27. Does the law allow women to work the same night hours as men?
- 28. Does the law provide for maternity or parental leave available to mothers in accordance with the ILO standards?
- 29. Does the law provide for paid paternity or parental leave available to fathers or partners?

Enforce and monitor

- 30. Is there a public entity that can receive complaints on gender discrimination in employment?
- 31. Is childcare publicly provided or subsidized?

The 42 questions in the questionnaire (cont....)

Area 4: Marriage and family

Promote

- 32. Is the minimum age of marriage at least 18, with no legal exceptions, for both women and men?
- 33. Do women and men have equal rights to enter marriage (i.e., consent) and initiate divorce?
- 34. Do women and men have equal rights to be the legal guardian of their children during and after marriage?
- 35. Do women and men have equal rights to be recognized as head of household or head of the family?
- 36. Do women and men have equal rights to choose where to live?
- 37. Do women and men have equal rights to choose a profession?
- 38. Do women and men have equal rights to obtain an identity card?
- 39. Do women and men have equal rights to apply for passports?
- 40. Do women and men have equal rights to own, access, and control marital property including upon divorce?

Enforce and monitor

- 41. Is marriage under the legal age void or voidable?
- 42. Are there dedicated and specialized family courts?

2. Data source type and data collection method

a) Data Source

The data for the indicator 5.1.1 are derived from an assessment of legal frameworks using primary sources/official government documents, in particular laws, policies and action plans

The assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or National Women's Machinery (NWMs), and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire

b) Data collection method

Countries are asked to designate a focal point to undertake the coordination at the country level necessary for the collection and validation of the data

Most designated focal points are within the NWMs, a number are within the NSOs, and some are within both the NWMs and the NSOs

After verification, the data with relevant laws, policies, and other sources included are sent to the designated focal points/country counterparts to review and validate.

Final answers are arrived at after the process of validation with country counterparts.

c. Data collection calendar

Data is compiled every two years starting in 2018

Data source type and data collection method (cont....)

d. Data release calendar

First quarter, every two years.

e. Data providers

National counterparts, including National Statistical Offices and National Women's Machinery.

f. Data compilers

UN Women, The World Bank Group, the OECD Development Centre

3. Method of computation

Scoring:

The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 42 Yes/No questions under four areas of law drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular, CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action.

The answers to the questions are coded with simple “Yes/No” answers with “1” for “Yes” and “0” for “No”. For questions 1 and 2 only, they may be scored “N/A” in which case they are not included as part of the overall score calculation for the area. For questions 1 and 2, the methodology does not attribute a score (positive or negative) to the existence of customary or personal law but does score whether they are subject to constitutional principles of equality or non-discrimination. Therefore, in countries where customary or personal law does not apply, these questions are scored as “N/A” and are not included as part of the overall score calculation for the area ‘overarching legal frameworks and public life’.

Method of computation (Cont....)

The scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by

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

Where A_i refers the area of law i ;

m_i refers to the total number of questions under the area of law i ;

$q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}$ refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where $q_i = "1"$ if the answer is "Yes" and $q_i = "0"$ if the answer is "No".

If a question is coded as "N/A", it will not be counted in the total number of questions in an area of the law.

Method of computation (Cont....)

Results of the four areas are reported as percentages as a dashboard: $\langle A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 \rangle$. The score for each area (a number between 0 and 100) therefore represents the percentage of achievement of that country in that area, with 100 being best practice met on all questions in the area.

The choice of presenting all four area scores without further aggregation is the result of adopting the posture that high values in one area in a given country need not compensate in any way the country having low values in some other area, and that a comprehensive examination of the value of those four numbers for each country is potentially more informative than trying to summarize all four numbers into a single index.

II) Indicator 5.c.1

1) Definition, concepts, and classifications

Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

It seeks to measure government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality throughout the public finance management cycle and to make these publicly available.

This is an indicator of the characteristics of the fiscal system. It is not an indicator of the quantity or quality of finance allocated for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE).

The indicator measures three criteria. The first focuses on the intent of a government to address GEWE by identifying if it has programs/policies and resource allocations for GEWE. The second assesses if a government has planning and budget tools to track resources for GEWE throughout the public financial management cycle. The third focuses on transparency by identifying if a government has provisions to make allocations for GEWE publicly available.

Definition, concepts, and classifications (Cont.....)

The indicator aims to encourage national governments to develop appropriate budget tracking and monitoring systems and commit to making information about allocations for gender equality readily available to the public. The system should be led by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the sectoral ministries and National Women's Machineries and overseen by an appropriate body such as Parliament or Public Auditors.

Concepts:

To determine if a country has a system to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, the following questionnaire is sent to its Ministry of Finance, or agency in charge of the government budget:

Definition, concepts, and classifications (Cont.....)

Criterion 1. Which of the following aspects of public expenditure are reflected in your government programs and its resource allocations? (In the last completed fiscal year)

Question 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 incorporates action to close gender gaps? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 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? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 1.3. Are there procedures in place to ensure that these resources are executed according to the budget? (Yes=1/No=0)

Definition, concepts, and classifications (Cont.....)

Criterion 2. To what extent does your Public Financial Management system promote gender-related or gender-responsive goals? (In the last completed fiscal year)

Question 2.1. Does the Ministry of Finance/budget office issue call circulars, or other such directives, that provide specific guidance on gender-responsive budget allocations? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 2.2. Are key policies and programs, proposed for inclusion in the budget, subject to an ex-ante gender impact assessment? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 2.3. Are sex-disaggregated statistics and data used across key policies and programs in a way which can inform budget-related policy decisions? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 2.4. Does the government provide, in the context of the budget, a clear statement of gender-related objectives (i.e. gender budget statement or gender responsive budget legislation)? (Yes=1/No=0)

Definition, concepts, and classifications (Cont.....)

Question 2.5. Are budgetary allocations subject to “tagging” including by functional classifiers, to identify their linkage to gender-equality objectives? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 2.6. Are key policies and programs subject to ex-post gender impact assessment? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 2.7. Is the budget as a whole subject to independent audit to assess the extent to which it promotes gender-responsive policies? (Yes=1/No=0)

Criterion 3. Are allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment made public? (In the last completed fiscal year)

Question 3.1. Is the data on gender equality allocations published? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 3.2. If published, has this data been published in an accessible manner on the Ministry of Finance (or office responsible for budget) website and/or related official bulletins or public notices? (Yes=1/No=0)

Question 3.3. If so, has the data on gender equality allocations been published in a timely manner? (Yes=1/No=0)

2. Data source type and data collection method

a) Data sources

An electronic questionnaire composed of thirteen binary questions with accompanying monitoring guidance will be used to collect data on this indicator.

b) Data collection method

Data collection is undertaken as part of the country-level monitoring of effective development cooperation where the Global Partnership monitoring framework provides a useful platform and mechanism

The Global Partnership monitoring is led by national coordinators appointed by their respective governments to coordinate data collection and validation across relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies

For this indicator, the national coordinator/focal point will liaise with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Women, and other relevant ministries to complete the questionnaire. UN Women's Country Office focal points will be available for support.

c.) Data collection calendar

Data collected every 3 years

d) Data release calendar

Data release calendar is First quarter, every 3 years

Data source type and data collection method (cont...)

e) Data providers

Response to questionnaire completed by the Ministries of Finance—as part of national statistical systems—or Budget Office in coordination with National Statistical Offices and relevant sectoral ministries and national women's machineries.

f) Data compilers

UN Women, with UNDP and the OECD.

3. Method of computation

Data is collected via a questionnaire comprising 13 binary (Yes/No) questions to assess whether a country has a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Scoring:

Each criterion is weighted equally. A country would need to satisfy the threshold of “yes” responses per criterion. A country will be considered to satisfy each criterion as follows:

| | 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 |

Method of computation (cont....)

Countries then will be classified as 'fully meets requirements', 'approaches requirements', and 'does not meet requirements' per the following matrices (There are 8 possible combinations of criteria being satisfied, Cases A-G below):

| Fully meets requirements | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Criterion 1 | Criterion 2 | Criterion 3 |
| Case A | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

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

Method of computation (cont....)

| Approaches requirements | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Criterion 1 | Criterion 2 | Criterion 3 |
| Case B | ✓ | | |
| Case C | | ✓ | |
| Case D | | | ✓ |
| Case E | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Case F | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Case G | | ✓ | ✓ |

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

Method of computation (cont....)

| Does not meet requirements | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Criterion 1 | Criterion 2 | Criterion 3 |
| Case H | | | |

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

Method of computation (cont....)

Because the three criteria are equally important, a country would need to satisfy the three to fully meet requirements.

The method of computation is as follows:

$$\text{Indicator 5.c.1} = \frac{(\text{Number of countries that *fully* meet requirements}) \times 100}{\text{Total number of countries}}$$

Unit:

Percent (%)

Method of computation (cont....)

a) In addition to reporting Indicator 5.c.1 as described above; the following two country classification global proportions will also be reported:

$$\frac{(\text{Number of countries that } \textbf{do not meet} \text{ requirements}) \times 100}{\text{Total number of countries}}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Number of countries that } \textbf{approach} \text{ approach requirements}) \times 100}{\text{Total number countries}}$$

Method of computation (cont....)

b) Additional disaggregation by region as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{Number of countries in } \textit{region } x \text{ with country classification } y) \times 100}{\text{Total number of countries in } \textit{region } x}$$

Where ***X*** refers to the region of analysis and ***y*** refers to the country classification based on the questionnaire.

c. Validation

Guidance and instructions for reporting on the indicator recommend coordination between the Ministry of Finance, national women's machineries and/or national statistical institution.

The validation process is led by country governments, in-line with existing standards and mechanisms.

UN Women, as lead custodian, supports validation through review of questionnaire submissions and direct follow-up with government focal points. Further, qualitative data is requested to support the validation of 'yes' responses by a country.

d. Regional aggregations

Global aggregates are weighted averages of all the sub-regions that make up the world.

Regional aggregates are weighted averages of all the countries within the region.

Country-level data are updated on a periodic basis. Where data are not updated, the last reported year may be used for the global and/or regional aggregates.

Thank You