

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

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator is divided in two sub-indicators.

Sub-indicator (a) is a prevalence measure. It measures the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex.

$$\frac{\text{No. people in agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total agricultural population}} * 100, \text{ by sex}$$

Sub-indicator (b) focusses on the gender parity, measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land.

$$\frac{\text{No. women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land}} * 100$$

Concepts

Definition of all concepts and terms associated with the indicator are reported below:

Agricultural land:

In compliance with the classification proposed by the World Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), land is considered 'agricultural land' according to its use. Moreover, a reference period is usually required in order to characterize the use of a specific area of agricultural land and identify subcategories.

As clearly shown in the figure below, agricultural land is a subset of the total land.

Basic land use classes	Aggregate land use classes			
LU1. Land under temporary crops	LU1-3 Arable land	LU1-4 Cropland	LU1-5 Agricultural land	LU1-6 Land used for agriculture
LU2. Land under temporary meadows and pastures				
LU3. Land temporarily fallow				
LU4. Land under permanent crops				
LU5. Land under permanent meadows and pastures				
LU6. Land under farm buildings and farmyards				
LU7. Forest and other wooded land				
LU8. Area used for aquaculture (including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding)				
LU9. Other area not elsewhere classified				

Classification of land use (WCA 2020)

In particular, following the WCA 2020, **agricultural land** includes:

- land under temporary crops¹
- land under temporary meadows and pastures²
- land temporarily fallow³
- land under permanent crops⁴
- land under permanent meadows and pastures⁵

It excludes:

- land under farm buildings and farmyards
- forest and other wooded land
- area used for aquaculture (including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding)
- other area not elsewhere classified

Since the indicator 5.a.1 focuses on agricultural land, it excludes all the forms of land that are not considered 'agricultural', including land under farm buildings and farmyards.

Agricultural population:

Indicator 5.a.1 uses 'agricultural population' as denominator, instead of the total population, because tenure rights over agricultural land are relevant especially for individuals whose livelihood relies on agriculture. As a consequence, in the context of 5.a.1, the term 'agricultural population' has to be interpreted as equivalent of 'individuals engaged in agriculture'.

Although an official definition of 'agricultural population' does not exist, an operational definition of this term shall be proposed for the scope of indicator 5.a.1.

¹ Defined as: "all land used for crops with a less than one-year growing cycle" (WCA 2020). Temporary crops comprise all the crops that need to be sown or planted after each harvest for new production (e.g. cereals). The full list of crops classified as 'temporary' is provided in the WCA 2020, page 165 (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4913e.pdf>).

² Defined as land that has been cultivated for less than five years with herbaceous or forage crops for mowing or pasture.

³ When arable land is kept at rest for at least one agricultural year because of crop rotation or other reasons, such as the impossibility to plant new crops, this is defined as temporarily fallow. This category does not include the land that it is not cultivated at the time of the survey but will be sowed and planted before the end of the agricultural year.

⁴ Area that is cultivated with long term crops that do not need to be replanted every year, such as fruits and nuts, some types of stimulant crops, etc.

⁵ Land cultivated with herbaceous forage crops or is left as wild prairie or grazing land for more than five years.

Investigating involvement in agriculture is not trivial, because:

- I. Agricultural work is highly irregular and strongly affected by seasonality, therefore if the survey questions adopt a short recall period, we risk excluding individuals engaged in agriculture because they did not practice agriculture at the time of the survey or simply because they were interviewed off-season.
- II. Agricultural work may take a lot of individual's time – so be the main activity – but not necessarily be the main source of income
- III. Agriculture is sometimes practiced only or mainly for self-consumption, without any market orientation (so, with no or little income) and therefore not necessarily perceived an economic activity.
- IV. Finally, the individual's livelihood cannot be completely detached from the livelihood of the other household members, thus the necessity of a household-level perspective.

In view of this, in the context of the indicator 5.a.1, an individual is part of 'adult agricultural population' if the following conditions are met:

- I. is adult
- II. s/he belongs to a household where at least one member is mainly engaged in an agricultural work over the past 12 months, regardless the final purpose (whether for income-generation or self-consumption) and the status in employment.

The adoption of a household perspective is particularly important from the gender perspective, because in many agricultural households, women often consider themselves as 'not involved in agriculture' whereas they provide substantive support to the household's agricultural activities.

Ownership and tenure rights over agricultural land:

It is challenging to define and to operationalize ownership and tenure rights in a way that provides reliable and comparable figures across countries.

Land ownership is a legally recognised right to acquire, to use and to transfer land. In private property systems, this is a right akin to a freehold tenure. However, in systems where land is owned by the State, the term 'land ownership' refers to possession of the rights most akin to ownership in a private property system – for instance, long-term leases, occupancy, tenancy or use rights granted by the State, often for several decades, and that are transferrable. In this context, it is more appropriate to speak of tenure rights.

Nonetheless, as emphasized by the EDGE (Evidence and Data for Gender Equality) project⁶, focusing on legally recognized documents is not sufficient to analyse the complexity of rights related to land, especially in developing countries and from the gender perspective. The main factor limiting the universal applicability of legally recognized documents is the diverse penetration of such legally binding documents.

Considering the above, as well as the need to propose an indicator valid at global level, the indicator 5.a.1 relies on the three conditions (proxies): 1) Presence of legally recognised documents in the name of the individual; 2) right to sell; 3) right to bequeath.

1) Presence of legally recognised documents in the name of the individual

⁶ Source: "UN Methodological Guidelines on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective" Draft Guidelines submitted at the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017

It refers to the existence of any document an individual can use to claim property rights before the law over an asset by virtue of the individual's name being listed as owner or holder on the document.

Given the differences between legal systems across countries it is not possible to clearly define an exhaustive list of documents that could be considered a proof of tenure security. However, depending on the national legal framework the following documents may be considered **as formal titles**:

- Title deed: “a written or printed instrument that effects a legal disposition”⁷
- Certificate of occupancy or land certificate “A land certificate is a certified copy of an entry in a land title system and provides proof of the ownership and of encumbrances on the land at that time”⁸
- Purchase agreement: a contract between a seller and a buyer to dispose of land
- Registered certificate of hereditary acquisition
- Certificate of customary tenure: an official state document indicating the owner or holder of the land because customary law has recognized that particular person as the rightful owner. It can be used as proof of legal right over the land. These certificates include, among others, certificates of customary ownership and customary use.
- Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease: “a contractual agreement between a landlord and a tenant for the tenancy of land. A lease or tenancy agreement is the contractual document used to create a leasehold interest or tenancy”⁹
- Registered short term (less than 3 years) rental contract
- Certificate issued for adverse possession or prescription: is a certificate indicating that the adverse possessor acquires the land after a prescribed statutory period.

In order to overcome the lack of written documentation and to generate a globally valid indicator it becomes crucial to take into account also the alienation rights over land, which can be present even in contexts where tenure rights are not documented.

Alienation is defined as the ability to transfer a given asset during lifetime or after death. The right to sell and to bequeath are considered as objective facts that carry legal force as opposed to a simple self-reported declaration of tenure rights over land. In particular:

2) Right to sell

It refers to the ability of an individual to permanently transfer the asset in question in return for cash or in-kind benefits.

3) Right to bequeath

It refers to the ability of an individual to pass on the asset in question to another person(s) after his or her death, by written will, oral will (if recognized by the country) or when the deceased left no will, through intestate succession.

The decision to rely on the three proxies above (availability of a legal document, right to sell, right to bequeath) is justified by the results of the seven field tests conducted under the framework on the EDGE project. In particular, the tests demonstrated:

The lack of reliability of reported ownership/possession. In fact reported ownership/possession was often neither supported by any kind of documentation nor by the possession of any alienation right.

⁷ Source: “Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure”, FAO 2003

⁸ Source: “Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure”, FAO 2003

⁹ Source: “Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure”, FAO 2003

The need to consider as ‘owners’ or ‘holders of tenure rights’ only the individuals who are linked to the agricultural land by an objective right over it, including both formal legal possession and alienation rights.

The need to combine different proxies, as no single proxy is universally valid.

Rationale and interpretation

Indicator 5.a.1 aims to monitor the gender balance on ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land. Sub-indicator (a) and sub-indicator (b) are based on the same data and they simply monitor ownership / tenure rights from two different angles. Indeed, while sub-indicator (a) uses the total male/female agricultural population as reference population, and it tell us how many male/female own land, sub-indicator (b) focusses on the agricultural population with land ownership/tenure rights, and it tell us how many of them are women.

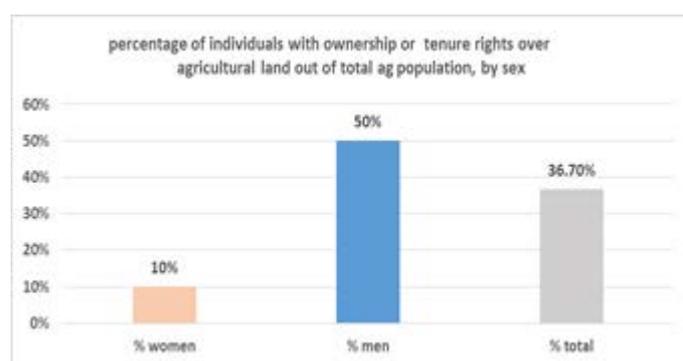
Therefore, it is sufficient to have:

- A. The number of adult individuals in agriculture with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land (by sex), and
- B. The total adult agricultural population

to compute both the sub indicators. The example below show that the same data can be used to construct both part (a) and part (b) of the indicator.

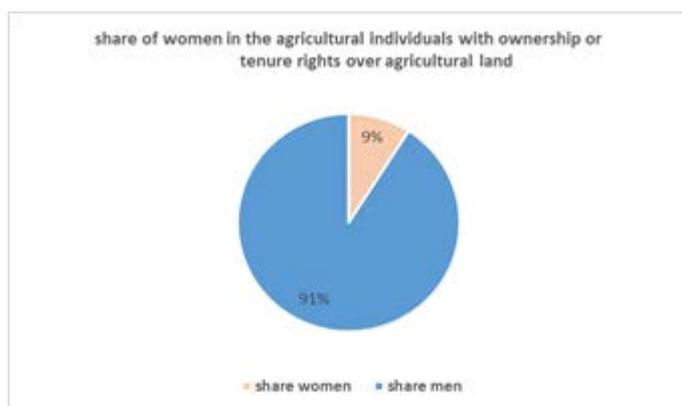
	male	female	total
Adult individuals in agricultural population with ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land	100	10	110
Agricultural population	200	100	300

Sub-indicator (a): incidence



It is crucial that the incidence is disaggregated by sex and that the two measures are compared, in order to appreciate the gap between men and women. In this example, overall, 37 percent of the agricultural population has ownership or tenure rights over ag land. But when the indicator is disaggregated by sex, we clearly appreciate the difference between men and women.

Sub-indicator (b): share



the focus is on the total number of people (in agricultural population) with tenure rights over agricultural land. The purpose of the sub-indicator (b) is to show how many of them are women.

Comments and limitations

If a country adopts the strategy of interviewing one randomly selected person per household, this may result in a small sample size. Countries are recommended to take into consideration the impact on the expected sample size on the precision of the estimates and the tabulation plan. If necessary, countries may consider to interview more than one individual per household, or all individuals. Alternatively, countries may consider to collect information on all household member through a proxy respondent (option 1 above).

It is critical that the list of legally binding documents proposed above is customized in order to consider only documents that are enforceable before the law and that guarantee individual's tenure rights.

Methodology

Computation Method:

How the indicator is calculated:

The indicator 5.a.1 considers as owners or holders of tenure rights all the individuals in the reference population (agricultural population) who:

- Are listed as 'owners' or 'holders' on a certificate that testifies security of tenure over agricultural land
- OR
- Have the right to sell agricultural land
- OR
- Have the right to bequeath agricultural land

The presence of one of the three proxies is sufficient to define a person as 'owner' or 'holder' of tenure rights over agricultural land. The advantage of this approach is its applicability to different countries. Indeed, based on the analysis of the seven EDGE pilot countries, these proxies provide the most robust measure of ownership/tenure rights that is comparable across countries with diverse prevalence of documentation. In fact, individuals may still have the right to sell or bequeath an asset in the absence of legally recognized document, therefore the indicator combines documented ownership / tenure rights with the right to sell or bequeath to render it comparable across countries.

Operationalization of indicator 5.a.1 expressed through mathematical formulas are the following:

Sub-indicator (a)

$$\frac{\text{Total agricultural population with:} \\ \text{Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to} \\ \text{bequeath it}}{\text{Total agricultural population}} * 100, \text{ by sex}$$

Sub-indicator (b)

$$\frac{\text{Number of women in agriculture with:} \\ \text{Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to} \\ \text{bequeath it}}{\text{Number of people in agriculture with:} \\ \text{Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to} \\ \text{bequeath it}} * 100$$

Disaggregation*:

We can distinguish between levels of disaggregation which are ‘mandatory’ for the global monitoring and levels of disaggregation which are recommended especially for the country level analysis, as they provide an in-sight for policy making.

‘mandatory’ levels of disaggregation

- [for sub-indicator (a)] sex of the individuals

‘recommended’ levels of disaggregation

(not exhaustive list)

[for both sub-indicators]

- Income level
- age group
- ethnic group
- geographic location (urban/rural)
- tenure type
- type of legally recognized document

Treatment of missing values:

- At country level

Missing values will be imputed only if a sufficient number of data points from the same region. In such a case, missing values will be imputed through the regional mean value.

- At regional and global levels

Regional and global aggregates will be computed only when a sufficient number of data points is available at regional or global level. Metadata will complement the regional and global level estimates to avoid that users interpret these aggregates as pertaining to all countries in the region.

Sources of discrepancies:

There is currently no known source of difference.

Regional aggregates:

Weighted regional aggregates will be generated by taking into consideration the number of individuals engaged in agriculture and the number of individuals classified as owners or holders of agricultural land.

Weighted regional aggregates will be generated only if a sufficient number of countries in the region report on the indicator.

Data Sources

Description

Recommended data sources:

In the specific case of indicator 5a1, household surveys are the most recommended data source. Examples of household surveys that could be used to generate the indicator 5a1 are:

- Household budget surveys (HBS)
- Living standard measurement surveys (LSMS)
- Living Conditions Surveys
- Labour Force Surveys (LFS)
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Multipurpose Household Surveys

Why are National Household Surveys a recommended data source for indicator 5a1?

1. Generally speaking, surveys are more cost-effective than censuses because they are carried out on a representative sample which is then used to estimate the parameters at the population level.
2. National Household surveys are the most common data source available in both developed and developing countries
3. National Household surveys tend to be very broad in scope and they are normally used to generate social, demographic and economic statistics. Therefore they: i) can accommodate questions needed for the computation of indicator 5a1; ii) allow exploring associations between the individual status on indicator 5a1 and other individual or household characteristics, such as education, health, income level, etc; iii) can include additional data for a more detailed analysis of the indicator (eg., land size).

Alternative sources include Population and Housing Censuses, Agricultural Surveys.

In principle, Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) can be considered an alternative data source for indicator 5a1 because, like household surveys, they refer to the whole population living in a given area. Nonetheless, Population and Housing Censuses present some disadvantages:

1. Censuses are usually conducted every 10 years; therefore they do not allow countries to closely monitor the progress on indicator 5.a.1.
2. Population and Housing Censuses are large scale and costly operations focussing on the structure of the population.
3. Population and Housing Censuses heavily rely on proxy respondents, an approach which is in contrast with the respondents' selection procedure recommended for indicator 5.a.1.

If a country does not succeed in appending a module on 5.a.1 to a National Household Survey, it may consider using Agricultural Surveys as an alternative vehicle because they can accommodate questions on agricultural land tenure rights.

However, Agricultural Surveys present the following disadvantage: they may not adequately cover the households where members are engaged in agriculture as wage labourers. Therefore, they miss a part of the reference population.

If, despite this constraint, a country chooses to append a module on 5.a.1 to an Agricultural Survey, then it is crucial to report this choice in the metadata. In such a case, global comparability is compromised, but the country can still be able to monitor its own progress on this indicator over time, provided that the same data source is retained.

Who should respond? How many people?

For indicator 5a1, it is crucial to: i) choose the number of individuals on which information is to be collected, and ii) determine who should report this information. Two options are suggested:

- **Option 1:** Each adult member of the household is interviewed on his/her ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land (self-respondent approach applied to all members)
- **Option 2:** One randomly selected adult household member is interviewed on his/her ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land (self-respondent approach applied to one member)

In practice, due to budget constraints and time limitations, interviewing only one adult member per household will be the most viable option. However, if a country wants to study intra-household dynamics or to increase the precision of the 5a1 estimates, it may decide to collect information about each household member, using self-reported data.

FAO does not recommend the option of using proxy respondents, whereby the most knowledgeable household member is usually interviewed to collect information on all the household members¹⁰. However, if the survey used as a vehicle for the collection of 5.a.1 data cannot adopt the self-respondent approach, then proxy respondents should be used to collect information on all household members.

Minimum Set of Data

A minimum set of data is needed to calculate the indicator. These are:

- ✓ Whether or not at least one household member has been mainly engaged in agriculture in the past 12 months
- ✓ Sex of the selected individual
- ✓ Age of the selected individual
- ✓ Whether or not the selected individual holds any agricultural land
- ✓ Whether or not any of the land held by the respondent has a legally recognized document (or certificate) that allows protecting his/her ownership / tenure rights over the land
- ✓ Whether or not the selected individual is listed as an owner or holder on any of the legally recognized documents, either alone or jointly with someone else
- ✓ Whether or not the selected individual has the right to sell any of the agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else

¹⁰ Findings from the pilot studies reveal that data from proxy respondents yield different estimates than self-reported data, with variations by asset, by type of ownership and by the sex of the owner. In particular, it was found that proxy-reported data decrease both women's and men's reported ownership of agricultural land. Such underestimation is greater for men (-15 percentage points) than for women (-10 percentage points), and is less pronounced when we consider documented ownership (-7 percentage points for men and -2 percentage points for women).

- ✓ Whether or not the selected individual has the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else

Questions to Capture the Agricultural Population

As mentioned above, an individual is part of 'adult agricultural population' if the following conditions are met:

1. is adult
2. belong to a household where at least one member is mainly engaged in an agricultural occupation over the past 12 months, regardless the final purpose (whether for income-generation or self-consumption) and the status in employment.

The recommendations below propose ways for capturing this concept in a survey questionnaire. They are particularly relevant in case the survey does not have a 'labor module' or if the 'labor module' included in the survey questionnaire does not inform on the individuals' involvement in growing crops and/or raising livestock over the past 12 months.

We distinguish 2 main scenarios:

- Scenario A: The survey can include individual level questions of engagement in agriculture
- Scenario B: The survey cannot append individual level questions of engagement in agriculture in the household roster. Therefore questions shall be asked at the household level.

Scenario A

If the survey can include individual level questions of engagement in agriculture, such questions can be easily appended to a household roster (or to a labor module), and the can be asked to the most knowledgeable individual in household. They aim to capture individual involvement in agriculture over the past 12 months.

Individual level questions	function
<p>Q1. In the last 12 months, that is from [MONTH] to [MONTH], did [NAME] do or help with:</p> <p>a. farming land to produce food</p> <p>or</p> <p>b. raising or tending livestock</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – no (end of questions)</p>	<p>Capture whether the respondent grew crops or raised livestock over the past 12 months</p> <p>Screening question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to limit the number of questions.</p>
<p>Q2. Which of the following best describes what [NAME] was mainly doing in the past 12 months, that is from [MONTH] to [MONTH]?</p> <p><i>READ AND TICK THE TWO MAIN ACTIVITIES</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Farming or raising livestock</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – Forestry or fishing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 – Working in a sector other than agriculture or fishing (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 – Studying (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 – Looking for work (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6 – Taking care of household or family (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 – With long-term illness or disability (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8 – Retired or pensioner (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9 – Other (specify): _____ (questions end)</p>	<p>Understand whether growing crops and / or raising livestock were the main activities in terms of time.</p>

<p>Q3. In farming and raising livestock was [NAME]...</p> <p><i>READ AND TICK ALL THAT APPLIES</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. working as own-account worker (without regular employees)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. working as an employer (with regular employees)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. helping in the household / family business</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. helping a family member who works for someone else for a pay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. working for someone else for pay (ie., employee, on paid apprentice / internship)</p>	<p>Status in employment</p> <p>Supplementary question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to 'limit' the number of questions.</p>
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Scenario B

Questions below are asked at the household level, to the most knowledgeable individual in the household. They aim to capture household involvement in agriculture over the past 12 months.

Household level questions	function
<p>Q1. Over the past 12 months, which is from [MONTH] up to [MONTH], did anybody in the household do or help with any of the following activities?</p> <p>a. farming land to produce food</p> <p>or</p> <p>b. raising or tending livestock</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – no (end of questions)</p>	<p>Capture whether somebody in the household grew crops over the past 12 months, regardless the final purpose of the activities</p> <p>Screening question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to limit the number of questions.</p>
<p>Q2. In the past 12 months, that is from [MONTH] up to [MONTH], did any member of this household spend most of his/her time farming, raising or raising/tending livestock?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes, farming or raising livestock were the main activity for at least one member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – yes, farming or raising livestock were the second main activity for at least one member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 – no (questions end)</p>	<p>Understand whether growing crops and / or raising livestock were the main activities in terms of time.</p>
<p>Q3. In these activities were these people...</p> <p><i>READ AND TICK ALL THAT APPLIES</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. working as own-account worker (without regular employees)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. working as an employer (with regular employees)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. helping in the household / family business</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. helping a family member who works for someone else for a pay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. working for someone else for pay (ie., employee, on paid apprentice / internship)</p>	<p>Status in employment</p> <p>Supplementary question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to 'limit' the number of questions.</p>

Based on the minimum set of data outlined above, we present below the set of questions proposed for the calculation of the 5a1 indicator. In particular, we present two scenarios:

- A minimum set of questions collected at the individual-level
- A module where data are collected at the parcel level

Minimum set of questions collected at the individual-level

List of standard questions	Function
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<p>Q1. Do you hold (alternatively 'do you have, use or occupy') any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p>	<p>Reported possession (ie., self-perception of respondent's possession status)</p> <p>This questions refers to whether the respondent, not the respondent's household, holds any agricultural land.</p> <p>It measures reported possession, which captures the respondent's self-perception of his/her possession status, irrespective of whether the respondent has a formal documentation.</p>
<p>Q2. Is there a formal document for <u>any</u> of the agricultural land you hold (alternatively 'you possess, use, occupy) issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency? (allow for more than one type of document to be listed)</p> <p>1 - Title deed 2 - Certificate of customary tenure 3 - Certificate of occupancy 4 - Registered will or registered certificate of hereditary acquisition 5 - Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease 6 - Registered rental contract 7 - Other (specify: _____) 9 - No document (skip to Q4) 98 - Don't known (skip to Q4) 99 - refuses to respond (skip to Q4)</p>	<p>This question identifies whether there is a legally recognized document for any of the agricultural land the respondent reports having, and the type of documentation. Documented ownership / tenure rights refers to the existence of any document an individual can use to claim ownership or tenure rights in law over the land.</p> <p>The list of options is indicative and countries are encouraged to adopt country-specific list.</p> <p>However, it is of utmost importance that the list includes only country relevant documents that are enforceable before the law.</p>
<p>Q3. Is your name is listed as an owner or use right holder on any of the legally recognized documents?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>Because individual names can be listed as witnesses on a document, it is important to ask if the respondent is listed "as an owner" or "holder" on the document. It is recommend that the measure of documented ownership / tenure rights not be conditional on the respondent producing the document for the enumerator to confirm.</p>
<p>Q4. Do you have the right to sell any of the parcel hold (alternatively 'parcel possessed, used or occupied'), alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p>Alienation rights</p> <p>This question obtains information on whether the respondent believes that he/she has the right to sell any of the agricultural land s/he reports possessing. When a respondent has the right to sell the land, it means that he or she has the right to permanently transfer the land to another person or entity for cash or in kind benefits.</p>

<p>Q5. Do you have the right to bequeath any of the parcel hold (alternatively 'parcel possessed, used or occupied'), alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No 98 - Don't know</p> <p>99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p>Alienation rights</p> <p>This question obtains information on whether the respondent believes that he/she has the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land he/she reports possessing.</p> <p>When a respondent has the right to bequeath the land, it means that he/she has the right to give the land by oral or written will to another person(s) upon the death of the respondent.</p>
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A module where data are collected at the parcel level

Countries may opt to collect information at the parcel level for two reasons:

1. First, the country implements a nationally-representative survey that already collects a roster of parcels (e.g. the LSMS-ISA and many agricultural surveys) to which the questions on ownership or tenure rights can be appended.
2. Second, the country wants to go beyond the data strictly needed for the computation of the indicator and collect a broader set of information in order to carry out a comprehensive analysis of women's and men's ownership, rights and control of agricultural land. Collecting such information, including on the characteristics of agricultural land, should be done at the parcel level.¹¹

When a module on the ownership / tenure rights of agricultural land is appended to an existing survey, the total number and sequence of questions in the module will depend on the general objectives and structure of the survey. Yet, for calculation of SDG Indicator 5.a.1, the following rules should be followed:

i) If the main survey questionnaire already captures a roster of parcels belonging to the household, the respondent randomly selected to complete the module on agricultural land ownership / tenure rights should be asked if she/he hold any agricultural land. If yes, the respondent should report which of the roster of parcels generated at the household level he/she possesses. In addition, the respondent should be given the opportunity to report any additional parcels not included in the household parcel roster. The questions in the module will only be asked for the agricultural parcels held by the respondent (see example below).

Parcel-level module on the ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land based on household parcel roster

<p>Q1. Do you hold (alternatively 'do you have, use or occupy') any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>1 – Yes</p> <p>2 – No (end of module)</p>					
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
Parcel ID	<p>Please tell me which agricultural parcels you hold (alternatively 'you have, use or occupy')</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: LIST PARCEL ID CODES FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE THAT</i></p>	<p>Is there a formal document or certificate for this [PARCEL] issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency?</p> <p>(tick all that applies)</p>	<p>Is your name is listed as owner or use right holder on the formal document for this [PARCEL]?</p>	<p>Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p>	<p>Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p>

¹¹ A full list of data items, and their rationale, can be found in the draft "UN Methodological Guidelines on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective" submitted to the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017 and in the technical note submitted to the IAE-SDG for fast-tracking the 5.a.1 indicator to the Tier II category.

	<i>ARE HELD INDIVIDUALLY OR JOINTLY BY RESPONDENT</i>	1 - Title deed 2 - Certificate of customary tenure 3 - Certificate of occupancy 4 - Registered will or registered certificate of hereditary acquisition 5 - Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease 6 - Registered rental contract 7 - Other (specify: _____) 9 - No document (skip to Q4) 98 - Don't known (skip to Q4) 99 - refuses to respond (skip to Q4)			1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2 - No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond	1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2 - No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond	1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2 - No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond
1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ii) If all household members are interviewed, a roster of parcel should be created at the household level and the same procedure described in rule i) should be followed.

iii) If the main survey questionnaire does not capture a roster of parcels at the household level and one randomly-selected adult household member will be administered the module on agricultural land ownership /tenure rights, a respondent roster of parcels can be created in the individual questionnaire by asking the respondent to list all of the parcels that s/he holds (see example below).

Data Availability

Description:

As a new indicator, 5.a.1 is not yet produced by any country as of 2017.

Breakdown of the number of countries covered by region is as follows:

World		
Africa		
Northern Africa		
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Eastern Africa		
Middle Africa		
Southern Africa		
Western Africa		
Americas		
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Caribbean		
Latin America		
Northern America		
Asia		
Central Asia		
Eastern Asia		
Southern Asia		
South-Eastern Asia		
Western Asia		
Europe		
Eastern Europe		
Northern Europe		
Southern Europe		
Western Europe		
Oceania		
Australia and New Zealand		
Melanesia		
Micronesia		
Polynesia		

Calendar

Data collection:

Through its programme of capacity development activities, FAO will encourage countries to include the monitoring of SDG indicator 5.a.1 in the next national household surveys and to identify the most

Last Updated: 19 December 2018

appropriate data vehicle. It is not a standalone data collection exercise administered by FAO at a regular time interval. Thus it is not possible to predict the number of countries that will generate SDG 5.a.1 in the next year.

Data providers

National Statistical Offices. If agricultural surveys are used, the responsible organization will be the Ministry of Agriculture or, more generally, the organization responsible for agricultural surveys at country level.

Data compilers

FAO

References

URL: <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/5.a.1/en/>

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

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Indicator 5.a.2 collects all existing national policy objectives, draft provisions, legal provisions and implementing legislation that reflect good practices in guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

"Land ownership" is defined as a legally recognised right to acquire, to use and to transfer landed property.

"Control over land" is defined as the ability to make decisions over landed property.

The proxies used to monitor Indicator 5.a.2 are widely recognised as good practices in strengthening women's rights to land ownership and/or control.

The indicator captures the following four proxies:

- a) Does the legal framework provide for the establishment of a fund to increase women's access to land and/or access to productive resources and services?
- b) Is joint titling of private property compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives for married or unmarried couples, in accordance with national law?
- c) In recognised customary tenure systems, does the law facilitate the recording of all interests in land (including use rights) of men and women?

The policy and legal instruments covered include draft policy documents, formally adopted policy documents, draft legislation, primary law, secondary legislation (see terminology section for detailed explanation).

Nota bene: The proxies are intended to capture a range of different regional contexts to reflect the universal scope of the Sustainable Development Goals. As a result, Proxy c) may not be applicable to all countries.

Rationale:

Information under Indicator 5.a.2 is currently being collected through FAO's Legal Assessment Tool (LAT) for gender-equitable land tenure, which maps out the existence (in policy and legal frameworks) of four good practices for guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

Indicator 5.a.2 collects policy objectives, draft provisions, existing legal provisions and implementing legislation reflecting good practices that guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. Information is then computed by stage of incorporation into the policy and legal framework, using a scale from 0 to 4. Each number refers to the stage of incorporation of the indicator into the policy and legal framework, as laid out below:

Stage 0: Absence of all proxies in the legal framework

Stage 1: A draft policy document provides for the adoption of one or more proxy

Stage 1.5: A formally adopted policy document provides for the adoption of one or more proxy

Stage 2: A bill contains one or more proxy

Stage 3: Primary law contains one or more proxy

Stage 4: Secondary legislation contains one or more proxy

These stages will be determined based on the questionnaire results communicated by countries to FAO, for the purpose of reporting under Indicator 5.a.2.

Concepts:

"Land ownership" is defined as a legally recognised right to acquire, to use and to transfer landed property.

"Control over land" is defined as the ability to make decisions over landed property.

Proxy a)

Title: Does the legal framework provide for the establishment of a fund to increase women's access to land and/or access to productive resources and services?

Rationale: In line with Target 5.a., the legal framework should facilitate women's access to productive resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land. Government funds should be earmarked for that purpose and channelled through a specific body (fund).

Monitoring: This proxy aims to identify any policy objectives, draft provisions, existing legal provisions and implementing legislation that commit the government to the creation and maintenance of a fund for women's access to land and/or access to productive resources and services.

Proxy b)

Title: Is joint titling of private property compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives for married or unmarried couples, in accordance with national law?

Rationale: Legal provisions on joint ownership of private property are not always a guarantee of women's equal rights to land ownership or control. Without the inclusion of their names on the land title, deed or certificate, women's property rights remain insecure, particularly if they are divorced, separated or widowed.

Monitoring: This proxy aims to identify any policy objectives, draft provisions, existing legal provisions and implementing legislation that:

- Make joint titling of private property compulsory for married or unmarried couples
- Make joint titling the default option in registration
- Encourage joint titling of private property for married or unmarried couples through economic incentives such as (inter alia):
Waiver of registration fees for joint registration
Reduced registration fees for joint registration
Exemption from paying registration taxes
Credit incentives

Proxy c)

Title: In recognised customary tenure systems, does the law facilitate the recording of all interests in land (including use rights) of men and women?

Rationale: This proxy applies to countries that operate a dual system of land tenure (ie. a statutory system of land tenure and a formally recognised customary system of land tenure).

The terms "all interests in land" are understood as all the rights in or over land. They may include the right to own, use, develop and control the lands that communities possess by way of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have acquired. Where individual rights within a community are registered, provisions should be in place for the rights of both men and women to be registered.

Monitoring: This proxy aims to identify any policy objectives, draft provisions, existing legal provisions and implementing legislation that organise the recording of customary rights to land of men and women.

Nota bene: Policy objectives, draft provisions, existing legal provisions and implementing legislation should facilitate the recording of the rights. Any time limits on applications, or caps on the surface area, would have the effect of restricting the ability to register these rights and should therefore be avoided.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Information under Indicator 5.a.2 is currently being collected through FAO's Legal Assessment Tool (LAT) for gender-equitable land tenure, which maps out the existence (in policy and legal frameworks) of four good practices for guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

Indicator 5.a.2 collects policy objectives, draft provisions, existing legal provisions and implementing legislation reflecting good practices that guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. Information is then computed by stage of incorporation into the policy and legal framework, using a scale from 0 to 4. Each number refers to the stage of incorporation of the indicator into the policy and legal framework, as laid out below:

Stage 0: Absence of all proxies in the legal framework

Stage 1: A draft policy document provides for the adoption of one or more proxy

Stage 1.5: A formally adopted policy document provides for the adoption of one or more proxy

Stage 2: A bill contains one or more proxy

Stage 3: Primary law contains one or more proxy

Stage 4: Secondary legislation contains one or more proxy

These stages will be determined based on the questionnaire results communicated by countries to FAO, for the purpose of reporting under Indicator 5.a.2."

Disaggregation:

Disaggregation by stage: Stage 0: Absence of all proxies in the legal framework

Stage 1: A draft policy document provides for the adoption of one or more proxy

Stage 1.5: A formally adopted policy document provides for the adoption of one or more proxy

Stage 2: A bill contains one or more proxy

Stage 3: Primary law contains one or more proxy

Stage 4: Secondary legislation contains one or more proxy

These stages will be determined based on the questionnaire results communicated by countries to FAO, for the purpose of reporting under Indicator 5.a.2.

Data Sources

Description:

Information under Indicator 5.a.2 is currently being collected through FAO's Legal Assessment Tool (LAT) for gender-equitable land tenure, which maps out the existence (in policy and legal frameworks) of four good practices for guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

Collection process:

As the custodian agency for this indicator, FAO recommends that the following steps be taken by countries for the purpose of standardised reporting under Target 5.a.

Step 1: Identification of a Responsible Entity

Functions

Oversee the collection of information, check and validate the results, and communicate them to FAO.

Possible Entities

As the Ministry responsible for upholding the rule of law, defending and promoting human rights – including gender equality – the Ministry of Justice would be in a privileged position to carry out the functions under Indicator 5.a.2. Other possible entities include Human Rights Commissions, Gender Equality Commissions or any other relevant body.

Step 2: Identification of a national legal expert

Considering the legal nature of Indicator 5.a.2, the Responsible Entity should consider appointing a national legal expert to perform the legal review.

Recommended expert profile:

The national legal expert should be able to demonstrate knowledge and experience in issues related to property rights in his/her country, be able to locate relevant policy and legal material pertaining to land and property rights and be fluent in English.

Step 3: Expert analysis of the policy and legal framework

Nature of the review

For the purpose of reporting under Indicator 5.a.2, FAO recommends that the national legal expert fills out the three forms attached (in Annex).

Form 1 “Checklist of policy and legal instruments”

This form provides a checklist of the relevant policy and legal instruments to be screened for proxies.

Form 2 “List of policy and legal instruments for reporting under Indicator 5.a.2”

This form should be used to facilitate reporting under Indicator 5.a.2.

Form 3 “Questionnaire on Indicator 5.a.2”

This form summarises the results of the screening.

Step 4: Validation of the results by the Responsible Entity

The results of the screening should be checked and validated by the Responsible Entity, prior to communication to FAO.

Step 5: Communication of the results to FAO

After checking and validating the results, the Responsible Entity communicates Forms 1, 2 and 3 to the custodian agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It is highly recommended that at this stage the Responsible Entity also informs the national statistical authority that will have the overall responsibility in coordinating SDG reporting at national level.

Step 6: Validation of final indicator results with countries

FAO will compute the indicator based on the information supplied by countries. It will communicate the result back to the national legal expert and seek final confirmation before reporting the indicator at global level.

Data Availability

27 countries

Calendar

Data collection:

January 2017

Data release:

December 2017

Data providers

FAO

Data compilers

FAO

References

URL:

<http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/legislation-assessment-tool/indicators/en/>

References:

<http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/legislation-assessment-tool/indicators/en/>

Related indicators

5.a.1:

(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

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

Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.

Rationale:

Mobile phone networks have spread rapidly over the last decade and the number of mobile-cellular subscriptions is quasi equal to the number of the people living on earth. However, not every person uses, or owns a mobile-cellular telephone. Mobile phone ownership, in particular, is important to track gender equality since the mobile phone is a personal device that, if owned and not just shared, provides women with a degree of independence and autonomy, including for professional purposes. A number of studies have highlighted the link between mobile phone ownership and empowerment, and productivity growth.

Existing data on the proportion of women owning a mobile phone suggest that less women than men own a mobile phone. This indicator highlights the importance of mobile phone ownership to track and to improve gender equality, and monitoring will help design targeted policies to overcome the gender divide. The collection of this indicator was proposed by the Task Group on Gender of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.

Concepts:

An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included. Individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device are excluded. Individuals who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name are also included. An active SIM card is a SIM card that has been used in the last three months.

A mobile (cellular) telephone refers to a portable telephone subscribing to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. This includes analogue and digital

cellular systems and technologies such as IMT-2000 (3G) and IMT-Advanced. Users of both postpaid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included.

Comments and limitations:

While the data on the ‘proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone’ currently only exist for very few countries, ITU is encouraging all countries to collect data on this indicator through national household surveys and the indicator is expected to be added to the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development’s Core List of Indicators. The number of countries with official data for this indicator is expected to increase in the near future.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Countries can collect data on this indicator through national household surveys. This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals who own a mobile phone by the total number of in-scope individuals.

Disaggregation:

For countries that collect this indicator through a national household survey, and if data allow breakdown and disaggregation, the indicator can be broken down not only by sex but also by region (geographic and/or urban/rural), by age group, by educational level, by labour force status, and by occupation.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

Missing values are not estimated.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

Missing values are not estimated.

Regional aggregates:

ITU has not produced any global estimates but is working on a methodology to produce global estimates for this indicator. This methodology is expected to be published at the end of 2016.

Sources of discrepancies:

None. ITU uses the data provided by countries, including the in-scope population that is used to calculate the percentages.

Data Sources

Description:

This indicator is a newly developed ITU indicator that was approved by the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) 2014. The indicator's definition and methodology were developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. Data for the proportion of individuals owning a mobile phone were first collected in 2015, through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire, through which ITU already collects a number of ICT indicators, ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years' data and other relevant country-level indicators (ICT and economic).

Data are usually not adjusted, but discrepancies in the definition, age scope of individuals, reference period or the break in comparability between years are noted in a data note. For this reason, data are not always strictly comparable.

Collection process:

ITU collects data on this indicator through an annual questionnaire that it sends to the heads of the national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire, through which ITU already collects a number of ICT indicators, ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years' data and other relevant country-level indicators (ICT and economic).

Data Availability

2013 to 2015 (latest) data are available for 23 countries, including some OECD countries.

Calendar

Data collection:

Data are collected through the ITU long household questionnaire that is sent to all NSOs in Q3 each year. Data are released in December of each year.

Data release:

December 2016.

Data providers

National Statistical Offices (NSOs).

Data compilers

ITU

References

URL:

<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx>

References:

Since the definition and methodology of this indicator will only be collected as of 2015, the indicator is not yet included in the ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals 2014. It will be included in the next version of the Manual.

For a discussion on the importance of this indicators, see also the UNCTAD, Measuring ICT and gender: an assessment.

Related indicators

1.4, 2.c, 11.b, 12.8, 13.1, 16.10, 17.8

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

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

[Indicator 5.c.1: Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment](#)

Institutional Information

Custodian Organization(s):

UN Women in collaboration with OECD and UNDP.

Concepts and definitions

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.c.1 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 characteristics of the fiscal system. It is not an indicator of 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 to foster 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.

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.

Rationale:

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve SDG 5 and the gender related targets across the SDG framework. By tracking and making public gender equality allocations, governments promote greater transparency in and hence this could result in better accountability. The indicator encourages governments to put in place a system to track and make public resource allocations which can then inform policy review, better policy formulation and more effective public financial management.

The principle of adequate financing for gender equality is rooted in the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action (para 345 and 346) adopted in 1995. However, the Secretary General's report on the twenty-year review and appraisal of the Platform for Action found that underinvestment in gender equality and women's empowerment has contributed to slow and uneven progress in all 12 critical areas of concern. Inadequate financing hinders the implementation of gender responsive laws and policies. Data shows that financing gaps are sometimes as high as 90% with critical shortfalls in infrastructure, productive and economic sectors.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Agenda commits to a “significant increase in investments to close the gender gap.” Ensuring requisite resources for gender equality is central to implementing and achieving SDG 5 and all gender targets across the framework. Tracking these allocations and making the data publicly available are important steps to assess progress towards meeting these goals. This has been reaffirmed at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, where member states adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda which commits to track gender equality allocations and increase transparency on public spending.¹ Furthermore, the Commission on the Status of Women at its 60th session called upon states to support and institutionalize gender-responsive budgeting and tracking across all sectors of public expenditure to address gaps in resourcing for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

Indicator 5.c.1 will measure the percentage of governments with systems to track and make public resource allocations for gender equality. It builds on Indicator 8 of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation that has been piloted, tested and rolled out in 81 countries. Indicator 8 allowed, for the first time, the systematic collection of data on government efforts to track resource allocations for gender equality across countries. Indicator 5.c.1 is defined in almost identical terms to Indicator 8 of the GPEDC. In addition, Indicator 5.c.1 is 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. The refined methodology for Indicator 5.c.1 is an improvement over the original methodology for Indicator 8. The increased specificity of the criteria provides a greater level of detail and therefore, captures the variability in countries’ gender equality policies and public financial management systems. The application of a tiered scoring approach with specific thresholds increases the indicator’s rigor and gives incentive to countries to improve these systems over time.

Further, it is envisaged that the OECD Survey of Budget Practices and Procedures, conducted regularly among OECD countries, will be modified and updated to align closely with Indicator 5.c.1. This will allow greater global coverage by strengthening the indicator’s relevance to ministries of finance in all countries.

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 will be sent to its Ministry of Finance, or agency in charge of the government budget:

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 incorporate 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)

¹ Addis Ababa Action Agenda paragraphs 30 and 53.

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

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)

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)

Scoring:

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

Each question within each criterion has the same weight. A country would need to satisfy the threshold of “yes” responses per criterion to satisfy a criterion.

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.

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.

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

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

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

Concept Definitions:

For Criterion 1:

- **“Programs or policies of the government, that are designed to address well-identified gender equality goals”** can be defined as:
 - Programs or policies that specifically target only women and/or girls. For example, a government program that provides scholarships for girls only, or a prenatal care program, or a National Action Plan on Gender Equality; or
 - Programs or policies that target both women or girls and men or boys and have gender equality as the primary objective. For example, a national public information campaign against gender violence, or on-the-job training programs on gender equality; or
 - Programs or policies where gender equality is not the primary objective but the program includes action to close gender gaps. These programs could include provision of infrastructure, public services and social protection. For example, an infrastructure program that has a provision for using women labour, or a public transportation program that takes into consideration the mobility needs of women in its design.

- **“Programs or policies have adequate resources allocated within the budget, sufficient to meet both their general objectives and their gender equality goals”** can be defined as:
 - The programs or policies that are designed to address well-identified gender equality goals are allocated sufficient resources to cover the costs of meeting those goals from funding that is included in the budget rather than from off-budget sources.

- **“Procedures in place to ensure that these resources are executed according to the budget”** can be defined as:
 - There are procedures established in laws or regulations so that resources for programs or policies that are designed to address well-identified gender equality goals are executed as specified in the budget or if there are deviations in the exercise from the budgeted allocations, government agencies must justify to a supervising entity (e.g. ministries of finance, parliaments, audit bodies, or other relevant authorities) the reason for not executing resources according to budget.

For Criterion 2:

- **“Call circulars”** can be defined as:
 - Call circulars are the official notices that are issued by the Ministry of Finance or Budget Office in a country towards the beginning of each annual budget cycle. The circular instructs government agencies how they must submit their bids or demands for budget allocations for the coming year (in some countries the notice may have another name, such as budget guidelines or Treasury guidelines). It may inform each agency what its budget “ceiling” for the next fiscal year.²

- **“Key programs and policies”** can be defined as:

² Ibid.

- Programs or policies of the government, that are designed to address well-identified gender equality goals (as identified in Criterion 1).
- **“Ex-ante gender impact assessment”** can be defined as:
 - Assessing individual resource allocations, in advance of their inclusion in the budget, specifically for their impact on gender equality.³ For example, before its inclusion in the budget, there is an estimate of how a conditional cash transfer program will impact school attendance of girls.
- **“Sex-disaggregated statistics and data are available in a systematic manner across all key programs and policies”** can be defined as:
 - There is routine availability of gender-specific data sets and statistics that would greatly facilitate the evidential basis for the identification of gender equality gaps, design of policy interventions, and the evaluation of impacts.⁴
- **“Gender budget statements”** can be defined as:
 - A document that, either as part of the budget documentation or separately, provides a clear statement of gender-related goals. It is a document produced by a government agency, usually the Ministry of Finance or Budget Office, to show what its programs and budgets are doing in respect of gender. It is generally prepared after government agencies have completed the process of drawing up the budget and allocating resources to different programs in response to the annual call circular.⁵
- **“Functional classifiers”** can be defined as⁶:
 - Categorization of expenditure according to the purposes and objectives for which they are intended. A functional classifier on gender would identify expenditure that goes to programs or activities that address gender issues.
- **“Ex-post gender impact assessment”** can be defined as:⁷
 - Assessing individual resource allocations, after their implementation, specifically for their impact on gender equality. For example, once the resources are spent and the program executed, how did a conditional cash transfer program affected the school attendance rate of girls as when compared to boys’ attendance rate?
- **“The budget as a whole is subject to independent audit, to assess the extent to which it promotes gender-responsive policies”** can be defined as:

³ “Gender Budgeting in OECD Countries,” OECD, 2016.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ “Budget Call Circulars and Gender Budget Statements in the Asia Pacific: A Review,” UN Women, 2015.

⁶ “Budget Classification,” IMF, 2009.

⁷ Ibid.

- Independent, objective analysis, conducted by a competent authority different from the central budget authority, of the extent to which gender equality is effectively promoted and/or attained through the policies set out in the annual budget.⁸

For Criterion 3:

- **“Published in an accessible manner”** can be defined as:
 - Allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment are published on the Ministry of Finance (or office responsible for budget) website and/or related official bulletins or public notices in a way that is clearly signalled and/or made available in hard copies that are distributed to parliamentarians and NGOs.

- **“Published in a timely manner”** can be defined as:
 - Allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment and/or its exercise are published in the same quarter as when approved/exercised.

Comments and limitations:

The indicator does not measure allocation of resources but the existence of mechanisms to track resource allocations and that make that information available publicly. However, there is an optional question in the questionnaire (not scored) that requests countries to report the percentage of the government budget allocated for gender equality programs.

Another limitation is that the indicator, which is process oriented, does not provide data on the adequacy or quality of resource allocations.

Methodology

Computation Method:

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:

%

Disaggregation:

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

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

⁸ Ibid.

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

(b) Additional disaggregation by region as follows:

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

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

Treatment of missing values:

- **At country level**
Not Imputed
- **At regional and global levels**
Not Imputed

Sources of discrepancies:

Since data is reported by countries via a validated questionnaire, there should be no discrepancies.

Data sources

Description:

An electronic questionnaire with accompanying monitoring guidance will be used to collect data on this indicator.

Collection process:

It is envisaged that data collection will be undertaken as part of the country-level monitoring of effective development cooperation (SDG 17.16.1) 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 government to coordinate data collection and validation across relevant government ministries, departments and agencies.

For this indicator, the national coordinator will liaise with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women and other relevant ministries to complete the questionnaire. UN Women country office focal points will be available for support. With the GPEDC monitoring process generally launched early in the year, national coordinators will have until the end of the year to complete the data collection and validation at country level before submission to the JST for consolidation and analysis.

Data availability

Description:

As identified in the pilot exercise for Indicator 5.c.1, the information that is collected through administering the questionnaire is readily available by Ministries of Finance and/or Budget Offices.

Calendar

Data collection:

First quarter of 2018

Data release:

Fourth quarter of 2018

Data providers

Response to questionnaire completed by 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.

Data compilers

UN Women and the UNDP-OECD joint support team.

References

Information on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Corporation can be found here:

<http://effectivecooperation.org/about/global-monitoring-framework/>

Other useful technical materials on how to incorporate gender equality in to public finance management

systems can be found here: <http://gender-financing.unwomen.org/en>

IMF research on gender responsive budgeting and tracking systems:

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/res/dfidimf/topic7.htm>

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2016/wp16149.pdf>

Gender budgeting and tracking in OECD countries:

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2016/wp16149.pdf>

<https://www.oecd.org/gender/Gender-Budgeting-in-OECD-countries.pdf>

Information on the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Program which provides guidance on assessment of public finance management systems can be found here: <http://www.pefa.org/en>

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

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all 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](#)

Institutional Information

Organization(s):

UN Women, World Bank Group, OECD Development Centre

Concepts and definitions

Definitions:

Indicator 5.1.1 measures Government efforts to put in place legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.

The indicator is based on an assessment of 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 45 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 family¹. The areas of law and questions are drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, and the Beijing Platform for Action. As such, no new internationally agreed standard on equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex was needed. The primary sources of information relevant for indicator 5.1.1 are legislation and policy/action plans.

The 45 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 nondiscrimination?
2. If personal law is a valid source of law under the constitution, is it invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on equality or nondiscrimination?

¹ The areas of law were agreed at the expert workshop, held on 14 and 15 June 2016, to discuss the methodological development of SDG indicator 5.1.1.

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 national parliament?
6. Are there quotas for women in candidate lists for national parliament?
7. Do women and men have equal rights to confer citizenship to their spouses and their children?

Enforce and monitor

1. 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)?
2. Is legal aid mandated in criminal matters?
3. Is legal aid mandated in civil/family matters?
4. Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's?
5. Are there laws that explicitly require the production and/or dissemination of gender statistics?
6. Are there sanctions for noncompliance with mandated quotas for women or incentives to include women on candidate lists for national parliamentary elections?

Area 2: Violence against women

Promote

1. Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes physical violence?
2. Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes sexual violence?
3. Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes psychological/emotional violence?
4. Is there legislation on domestic violence that includes financial/economic violence?
5. 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?

6. Have provisions reducing penalties in cases of so called honour crimes been removed, or never existed in legislation?
7. Are laws on rape based on lack of consent, without requiring proof of physical force or penetration?
8. Does legislation explicitly criminalize marital rape
9. Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?

Enforce and monitor

1. Are there budgetary commitments provided for by government entities for the implementation of legislation addressing violence against women by creating an obligation on government to provide budget or allocation of funding for the implementation of relevant programmes or activities?
2. Are there budgetary commitments provided for 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?
3. Is there is 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?
4. Is there is a national action plan or policy to address violence against women that includes specific targets and benchmarks?

Area 3: Employment and economic benefits

Promote

1. Does the law mandate nondiscrimination on the basis of gender in employment?
2. Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?
3. Does the law allow women to do the same jobs as men?
4. Does the law allow women to work the same night hours as men?
5. Does the law provide for maternity or parental leave available to mothers in accordance with the ILO standards?
6. Does the law provide for paid paternity or parental leave available to fathers or partners?

Enforce and monitor

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

Area 4: Marriage and family

Promote

1. Is 18 the minimum age of marriage, with no legal exceptions, for both women and men?
2. Do women and men have equal rights to enter marriage (i.e. consent) and initiate divorce?
3. Do women and men have equal rights to be legal guardian of their children during and after marriage?
4. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to be recognized as head of household or head of family?
5. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to choose where to live?
6. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to choose a profession?
7. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to obtain an identity card?
8. Do women and men have equal rights to legal capacity, including to apply for passports?
9. Do women and men have equal rights to own, access and control marital property including upon divorce?

Enforce and monitor

1. Is marriage under the legal age void or voidable?
2. Are there dedicated and specialized family courts?

Rationale:

Equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are core principles under the international legal and policy framework, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, and the Beijing Platform for Action. This framework sets out the commitments of States to eliminate discrimination against women and promote gender equality, including in the area of legal frameworks.

In the Beijing Platform for Action, States pledged to revoke any remaining laws that discriminate on the basis of sex. The five-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing + 5) established 2005 as the target date for the repeal of laws that discriminate against women. This deadline has come and gone. While there has been progress in reforming laws to promote gender equality, discrimination against women in the law continues in many countries. Even where legal reforms have taken place, gaps in implementation persist.

Removing discriminatory laws and putting in place legal frameworks that advance gender equality are prerequisites to ending discrimination against women and achieving gender equality (Goal 5, Target 5.1). Indicator 5.1.1 will be crucial in accelerating progress on the implementation of SDG 5 and all other gender-related commitments in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Concepts:

Article 1 of CEDAW provides a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women covering direct and indirect discrimination and article 2 sets out general obligations for States, in particular on required legal frameworks, to eliminate discrimination against women. Article 1 of CEDAW states: "... the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field".

The term "legal frameworks" is defined broadly to encompass laws, mechanisms and policies/plans to 'promote, enforce and monitor' gender equality.

Legal frameworks that "promote" are those that establish women's equal rights with men and enshrine non-discrimination on the basis of sex. Legal frameworks that "enforce and monitor" are 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.

Comments and limitations:

To avoid duplication, the indicator does not cover areas of law that are addressed under indicator 5.a.2, 'Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control', and indicator 5.6.2, 'Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education'. Indicator 5.1.1 complements these other indicators.

Methodology

Scoring:

The indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 45 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.²

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 ;³ $q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}$ 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”.

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.

Disaggregation:

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.

Treatment of missing values:

- At country level: Not imputed.
- At regional and global levels: Not imputed.

Regional aggregates:

² 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 nondiscrimination. 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’.

³ 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.

The regional and global aggregate calculations will be the unweighted average of the scores of each country in that region (or globally), per area of law.

Sources of discrepancies:

There should be no discrepancies. Data is collected through validated surveys.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

- Methodology used by countries for the compilation of the data at the national level: The questionnaires provided to countries include guidance, definitions and instructions.
- International recommendations and guidelines: The areas of law and questions are drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, (<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/CEDAWIndex.aspx>), and the Beijing Platform for Action (<http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/world-conferences-on-women>). The attached Methodological Note sets out the international standards supporting the areas of law and questions and also attaches the background paper for the expert workshop which provides a useful summary of the international legal and policy framework on equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex and the relevance for SDG indicator 5.1.1.

Quality assurance:

The assessment of laws is initially carried out by national counterparts, and legal practitioners and researchers on gender equality. The data is checked and verified by the World Bank Group, OECD Development Centre, and UN Women. The data is then sent to the designated focal points/country counterparts to review and validate. Please refer to the next section on Data sources for more details.

Data sources

Description:

The data for the indicator are derived from an assessment of legal frameworks using primary sources/official government documents, in particular laws, policies/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 comprising 45 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 areas of law and questions are drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, and the Beijing Platform for Action.

Collection process:

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. To date, 38 countries have designated focal points and 27 questionnaires have been completed by national counterparts. 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,⁴ the data with relevant laws, policies and other sources included, is 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.

Data availability

Pilot data collection and validation was carried out for 14 countries.⁵

Calendar

Data collection:

Data will be compiled every two years starting in 2018.

Data release:

First quarter 2019.

Data providers

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

Data compilers

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

References

World Bank Group: <http://wbi.worldbank.org/>.

OECD Development Centre: <http://www.genderindex.org/>.

UN Women: data.unwomen.org.

⁴ Verification includes information (eg national legal sources) compiled under World Bank Group and OECD Development Centre procedures by legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality. The World Bank Group's Women, Business and the Law and the OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index are two well-known global databases on national legal frameworks that promote gender equality which have been collecting data in this area for 10 and 9 years respectively.

⁵ Validation processes are underway in 12 countries where data has been collected. If a decision is reached by the IAEG-SDGs to reclassify Indicator 5.1.1 to Tier II, validation processes will take place for the other 74 countries where data has been collected.

Related Indicators

There are other legal SDGs indicators:

- Indicator 5.a.2, 'Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control'; and
- Indicator 5.6.2, 'Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education'.

To avoid duplication, indicator 5.1.1 does not cover areas of law that are addressed under indicators 5.a.2 and 5.6.2. Indicator 5.1.1 complements these other indicators.

Legal frameworks that advance gender equality generally relate to all of Goal 5 as well as other Goals since gender equality is central to the achievement of all SDGs.

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

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

World Health Organization (WHO)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.

Definition of violence against women and girls and of the forms of violence specified under this indicator are presented in the next section (Concepts).

Rationale:

Violence directed at women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence. In societies that sanction male dominance over women, violence between intimate partners may be perceived as an ordinary component of interpersonal dynamics between the sexes, particularly in the context of marriage or other formal unions. Therefore, it represents one manifestation of gender inequality.

Prevalence data are required to measure the magnitude of the problem; understand the various forms of violence and their consequences; identify groups at high risk; explore the barriers to seeking help; and ensure that the appropriate responses are being provided. These data are the starting point for informing laws, policies, and developing effective responses and programmes, as needed. They also allow countries to monitor change over time and assess the effectiveness of their interventions.

Concepts:

According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), Violence against Women is "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family [...]" See here for full definition: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm>

Intimate partner violence includes any abuse perpetrated by a current or former partner within the context of marriage, cohabitation or any other formal or informal union.

The different forms of violence included in the indicator are defined as follows:

1. Physical violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or threatening or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife.
2. Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading.
3. Psychological violence includes a range of behaviours that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence by intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves.

For a more detailed definition of physical, sexual and psychological violence against women see *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys* (UN, 2014).

Comments and limitations:

Comparability:

The availability of comparable data remains a challenge in this area as many data collection efforts have relied on different survey methodologies, used different definitions of partner or spousal violence and of the different forms of violence and different survey question formulations, and diverse age groups are often utilized. Willingness to discuss experiences of violence and understanding of relevant concepts may also differ according to the cultural context and this can affect reported prevalence levels.

Regularity of data production:

Since 1995, only some 40 countries have conducted more than one survey on violence against women. Obtaining data on violence against women is a costly and time-consuming exercise, no matter if they are obtained through stand-alone dedicated surveys or through modules inserted in other surveys. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are conducted every 5 years or so and dedicated surveys, if repeated, are conducted with less periodicity than this. Monitoring this indicator with certain periodicity may be a challenge if sustained capacities are not built and financial resources are not available.

Methodology

Computation Method:

This indicator calls for breakdown by form of violence and by age group and yields the following for each form of violence or forms of violence:

1. Physical violence:

Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population multiplied by 100

2. Sexual violence:

Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population multiplied by 100

3. Psychological violence:

Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100

4. Any form of physical and/or sexual violence:

Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100

5. Any form of physical, sexual and/or psychological violence:

Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100

Disaggregation:

In addition to form of violence and age, income/wealth, education, ethnicity (including indigenous status), disability status, geographic location and frequency of violence are suggested as desired variables for disaggregation for this indicator.

Treatment of missing values:

- **At country level**

When data for a country are entirely missing, no country-level estimate is published.

- **At regional and global levels**

No imputations are made in cases where country data are not available. Where regional and global figures are presented, clear notes on data limitations are provided. The number of countries included in the average is clearly indicated.

Regional aggregates:

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. Where data are not available for all countries in a given region, regional aggregates may still be calculated if the minimum threshold for population coverage is met. The number of countries included in the average is clearly indicated.

Sources of discrepancies:

Only figures published by countries are used.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

Data sources:

1. UN Women. 2016. Global Database on Violence against Women. Available at: <http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>
2. UNICEF Data portal: <http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/violence.html>
3. UNSD Portal on the minimum set of gender indicators: <http://genderstats.un.org/beta/index.html#/home>

4. UNSD dedicated portal for data and metadata on violence against women:
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/vaw/>

United Nations, 2014. Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys. Available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/Guidelines_Statistics_VAW.pdf

Quality assurance

This is to be developed in detail. The following criteria were used for the selection of data to be included in the database that guaranteed quality and comparability of the data:

- (1) Nationally representative data;
- (2) Collected through household surveys;
- (3) Comparable definition of physical and sexual intimate partner violence across countries;
- (4) Comparable age range (15-49);
- (5) Reliable data source.

Data were extracted from public published national reports and databases associated with these reports made available by data producers. No estimates or computations were done.

Data Sources

Description:

The main sources of intimate partner violence prevalence data are (1) specialized national surveys dedicated to measuring violence against women and (2) international household surveys that include a module on experiences of violence by women, such as the DHS.

Although administrative data from health, police, courts, justice and social services, among other services used by survivors of violence, can provide information on violence against women and girls, these do not produce prevalence data, but rather incidence data or number of cases received in/reported to these services. We know that many abused women do not report violence and those who do, tend to be only the most serious cases. Therefore, administrative data should not be used as a data source for this indicator.

For more information on recommended practices in production of violence against women statistics see: *UN Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys* (UN, 2014).

List:

NA

Collection process:

An Inter-Agency Group on Violence against Women Data and its Technical Advisory Group is currently being established (jointly by WHO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD and UNFPA) to establish a mechanism for compiling harmonized country level data on this indicator.

Data Availability

Description:

About 100 countries have conducted violence against women national prevalence surveys or have included a module on violence against women in a national household survey on other topic, and most of them

include data on intimate partner violence. However, not all these data are comparable and in many cases they are not collected on a regular basis.

Comparable data are available for a sub-sample of women and girls aged 15-49 for 52 low- and middle-income countries.

Time series:

Time series are available for some countries. Global time series with comparable data not yet available.

Calendar

Data collection:

NA

Data release:

NA

Data providers

Name:

National Statistical Offices (in most cases) or line ministries/other government agencies that have conducted national surveys on violence against women and girls.

Description:

National Statistical Offices (in most cases) or line ministries/other government agencies that have conducted national surveys on violence against women and girls.

Data compilers

Name:

UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD, WHO, UNFPA

Description:

UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD, WHO, UNFPA

Comment:

NA

References

URL:

<http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>
data.unicef.org
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html>

References:

1. United Nations, 2014. Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys.
2. United Nations, 2015. The World's Women 2015, Trends and Statistics.
3. World Health Organization, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South African Medical Research Council, 2013. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence.
4. UN Women. 2016. Global Database on Violence against Women. Available at: <http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>
5. UNICEF Data portal: <http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/violence.html>
6. UNSD Portal on the minimum set of gender indicators: <http://genderstats.un.org/beta/index.html#/home>
7. UNSD dedicated portal for data and metadata on violence against women: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/vaw/>

Related indicators

5.2.2:

Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

11.7.2:

Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and pace of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

16.1.3:

Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.2.3:

Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

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

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

World Health Organization (WHO)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.

Definition of sexual violence against women and girls is presented in the next section (Concepts).

Rationale:

Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive forms of human rights violations in the world. Evidence has shown that globally, an estimated 7% of women have been sexually assaulted by someone other than a partner at some point in their lives (WHO et al., 2013). Having data on this indicator will help understand the extent and nature of this form of violence and develop appropriate policies and programmes.

Concepts:

According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), Violence against Women is “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: [...], Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution [...]”. See here for full definition: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm>

Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. However, in most surveys that collect data on sexual violence against women and girls by non-partners the information collected is limited

to forcing someone into sexual intercourse when she does not want to, as well as attempting to force someone to perform a sexual act against her will or attempting to force her into sexual intercourse.

For a more detailed definition of sexual violence against women see *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys* (UN, 2014).

Comments and limitations:

Comparability:

The availability of comparable data remains a challenge in this area as many data collection efforts have relied on different survey methodologies and used different definitions of sexual violence and different survey question formulation. Diverse age groups are also often utilized. Willingness to discuss experiences of violence and understanding of relevant concepts may also differ according to the cultural context and this can affect reported prevalence levels.

Efforts and investment will be required to develop an internationally-agreed standard and definition of sexual violence by non-partners that will enable comparison across countries.

Regularity of data production:

Since 1995, only some 40 countries have conducted more than one survey on violence against women and girls. Obtaining data on violence against women and girls is a costly and time-consuming exercise, no matter if they are obtained through stand-alone dedicated surveys or through modules inserted in other surveys. Not all VAW surveys, however, collect information on non-intimate partner violence. Monitoring this indicator with certain periodicity may be a challenge if sustained capacities are not built and financial resources are not available.

Methodology

Computation Method:

This indicator calls for disaggregation by age group and place of occurrence. No standard definitions and methods have been globally agreed yet to collect data on the place where the violence occurs, therefore this is not presented at this point in the computation method below.

Number of women and girls aged 15 years and above who experience sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of women and girls aged 15 years and above in the population multiplied by 100.

Disaggregation:

In addition to age and place of occurrence, income/wealth, education, ethnicity (including indigenous status), disability status, geographic location, relationship with the perpetrator (including sex of perpetrator) and frequency and type of sexual violence (as proxy to severity) are suggested as desired variables for disaggregation for this indicator.

Treatment of missing values:

At country level

When data for a country are entirely missing, no country-level estimate is published.

At regional and global levels

No imputations are made in cases where country data are not available. Where regional and global figures are presented, clear notes on data limitations are provided. The number of countries included in the average is clearly indicated.

Regional aggregates:

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. Where data are not available for all countries in a given region, regional aggregates may still be calculated if the minimum threshold for population coverage is met. The number of countries included in the average is clearly indicated.

Sources of discrepancies:

Only figures published by countries are used.

Data Sources

Description:

The main sources of intimate partner violence prevalence data are (1) specialized national surveys dedicated to measuring violence against women and (2) international household surveys that include a module on experiences of violence by women, such as the DHS.

Although administrative data from health, police, courts, justice and social services, among other services used by survivors of violence, can provide information on violence against women and girls, these do not produce prevalence data, but rather incidence data or number of cases received in/reported to these services. We know that many abused women do not report violence and those who do, tend to be only the most serious cases. Therefore, administrative data should not be used as a data source for this indicator.

For more information on recommended practices in production of violence against women statistics see: *UN Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys* (UN, 2014).

List:

NA

Collection process:

An Inter-Agency Group on Violence against Women Data and its Technical Advisory Group is currently being established (jointly by WHO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD and UNFPA) to establish a mechanism for compiling harmonized country level data on this indicator.

Data Availability

Description:

About 100 countries have conducted violence against women national prevalence surveys or have included a module on violence against women in a national household survey on other topic, although not all include data on non-partner sexual violence. Moreover, not all these data are comparable and in many cases they are not collected on a regular basis.

Comparable data are available for a sub-sample of women and girls aged 15-49 for 37 low- and middle-income countries.

Time series:

Time series are available for some countries. Global time series with comparable data not yet available.

Calendar

Data collection:

NA

Data release:

NA

Data providers

Name:

National Statistical Offices (in most cases) or line ministries/other government agencies that have conducted national surveys on violence against women and girls.

Description:

National Statistical Offices (in most cases) or line ministries/other government agencies that have conducted national surveys on violence against women and girls.

Data compilers

Name:

UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD, WHO, UNFPA

Description:

UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD, WHO, UNFPA

Comment:

NA

References

URL:

<http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>

data.unicef.org

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html>

References:

1. United Nations, 2014. Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys.
2. United Nations, 2015. The World's Women 2015, Trends and Statistics.
3. World Health Organization, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South African Medical Research Council, 2013. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence.
4. UN Women. 2016. Global Database on Violence against Women. Available at: <http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>
5. UNICEF Data portal: <http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/violence.html>
6. UNSD Portal on the minimum set of gender indicators: <http://genderstats.un.org/beta/index.html#/home>
7. UNSD dedicated portal for data and metadata on violence against women: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/vaw/>

Related indicators

5.2.1:

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

11.7.2:

Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and pace of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

16.1.3:

Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.2.3:

Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

Comments:

NA

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

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Rationale:

Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement and placing her at increased risk of intimate partner violence. In many cultures, girls reaching puberty are expected to assume gender roles associated with womanhood. These include entering a union and becoming a mother.

The practice of early/child marriage is a direct manifestation of gender inequality.

The issue of child marriage is addressed in a number of international conventions and agreements. Although marriage is not mentioned directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights – such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices.

Concepts:

Both formal (i.e., marriages) and informal unions are covered under this indicator. Informal unions are generally defined as those in which a couple lives together for some time, intends to have a lasting relationship, but for which there has been no formal civil or religious ceremony (i.e., cohabitation).

Comments and limitations:

There are existing tools and mechanisms for data collection that countries have implemented to monitor the situation with regards to this indicator. The modules used to collect information on marital status among women and men of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the DHS and MICS have been fully harmonized.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18) divided by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population multiplied by 100

Disaggregation:

Age, income, place of residence, geographic location, education, ethnicity (for some countries)

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

When data for a country are entirely missing, UNICEF does not publish any country-level estimate

- [At regional and global levels](#)

The regional average is applied to those countries within the region with missing values for the purposes of calculating regional aggregates only but are not published as country-level estimates.

Regional aggregates:

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.

Data Sources

Description:

Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS and DHS have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around the late 1980s. In some countries, such data are also collected through national censuses or other national household surveys.

Collection process:

UNICEF undertakes an annual process to update its global databases, called Country Reporting on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). This exercise is done in close collaboration with UNICEF country offices with the purpose of ensuring that UNICEF global databases contain updated and internationally comparable data. UNICEF Country Offices are invited to submit, through an online system, any updated data for a number of key indicators on the well-being of women and children. Updates sent by the country offices are then reviewed by sector specialists at UNICEF headquarters to check for consistency and overall data quality of the submitted estimates. This review is based on a set of objective criteria to ensure that only the most recent and reliable information is included in the databases. Once reviewed, feedback is made available on whether or not specific data points are accepted, and if not, the reasons

why. New data points that are accepted are then entered into UNICEF's global databases and published in the State of the World's Children statistical tables, as well as in all other data-driven publications/material. The updated databases are also posted online at data.unicef.org.

UNICEF also searches throughout the year for additional sources of data that are vetted by the UNICEF country office before they are included in the global databases.

Data Availability

Comparable data on this indicator are currently available for 124 low- and middle-income countries

Calendar

NA

Data providers

National Statistical Offices (in most cases)

Data compilers

UNICEF

References

URL:

data.unicef.org

References:

<http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/child-marriage.html>

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

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting is currently being measured by the proportion of girls aged **15-19 years** who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting

Rationale:

FGM/C is a violation of girls' and women's human rights. There is a large body of literature documenting the adverse health consequences of FGM/C over both the short and long term. The practice of FGM/C is a direct manifestation of gender inequality

FGM/C is condemned by a number of international treaties and conventions. Since FGM/C is regarded as a traditional practice prejudicial to the health of children and is, in most cases, performed on minors, it violates the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Existing national legislation in many countries also include explicit bans against FGM/C.

Concepts:

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) refers to "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons" (World Health Organization, Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation: An interagency statement, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNECA, UNESCO, UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO, Geneva, 2008, p.4)

Comments and limitations:

There are existing tools and mechanisms for data collection that countries have implemented to monitor the situation with regards to this indicator. The modules used to collect information on the circumcision status of girls aged 0-14 and women aged 15-49 in the DHS and MICS have been fully harmonized.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Number of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C divided by the total number of girls and women aged 15-49 in the population multiplied by 100

Disaggregation:

Age, income, place of residence, geographic location, ethnicity, education

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

When data for a country are entirely missing, UNICEF does not publish any country-level estimate

- [At regional and global levels](#)

NA

Regional aggregates:

Global aggregates are weighted averages of all the countries with nationally representative prevalence data

Data Sources

Description:

Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS and DHS have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1980s. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys.

Collection process:

UNICEF undertakes an annual process to update its global databases, called Country Reporting on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). This exercise is done in close collaboration with UNICEF country offices with the purpose of ensuring that UNICEF global databases contain updated and internationally comparable data. UNICEF Country Offices are invited to submit, through an online system, any updated data for a number of key indicators on the well-being of women and children. Updates sent by the country offices are then reviewed by sector specialists at UNICEF headquarters to check for consistency and overall data quality of the submitted estimates. This review is based on a set of objective criteria to ensure that only the most recent and reliable information is included in the databases. Once reviewed, feedback is made available on whether or not specific data points are accepted, and if not, the reasons

why. New data points that are accepted are then entered into UNICEF's global databases and published in the State of the World's Children statistical tables, as well as in all other data-driven publications/material. The updated databases are also posted online at data.unicef.org.

UNICEF also searches throughout the year for additional sources of data that are vetted by the UNICEF country office before they are included in the global databases.

Data Availability

Nationally representative prevalence data are currently available for 30 low- and middle-income countries

Calendar

NA

Data providers

National Statistical Offices (in most cases)

Data compilers

UNICEF

References

URL:

data.unicef.org

References:

<http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/fgmc.html>

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

Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Institutional information

Organization(s):

UN Statistics Division (UNSD)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work refers to the average time women and men spend on household provision of services for own consumption. Domestic and care work includes food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household members, among others.

Concepts:

Concepts and definitions for this indicator are based on the following international standards:

- System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008)
- The Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) at its 19th Session in 2013
- International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)

Relevant specific concepts are presented below:

- An activity is said to be productive or to fall within the “general production boundary” if it satisfies the third-person criterion (the activity can be delegated to another person and yield the same desired results).
- Productive activities can be further classified based on the ILO framework for work statistics (included in the 19th ICLS resolution) into:
 - a. Own-use production work (activities to produce goods and services for own final use; the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use of the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members or by family members living in other households; in the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered)

- b. Employment (activities to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit)
- c. Unpaid trainee work (any unpaid activity to produce goods or provide services for others, in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession)
- d. Volunteer work (any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others)
- e. Other forms of work

The own-use production work can be differentiated based on whether goods or services are produced.

Indicator 5.4.1 only considers the own-use production work of services, or in other words, the activities related to unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services undertaken by households for their own use. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major divisions “3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members” and “4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members”.

An additional concept is the “overall time spent on unpaid work” which is calculated as the time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (indicator 5.4.1) plus the time spent on community and/or volunteer work. Community and/or volunteer work includes volunteer services for organizations, unpaid community work, and informal help to other households, among other activities.

As much as possible, statistics compiled by UNSD are based on the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016), which classifies activities undertaken by persons during the survey period. ICATUS 2016 was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission for use as an international statistical classification at its 48th session, 7-10 March 2017.

Comments and limitations:

Time use statistics have been used for: (a) the measurement and analysis of quality of life or general well-being; (b) a more comprehensive measurement of all forms of work, including unpaid and volunteer work; and (c) for the improvement of estimates on the production of goods and services with particular emphasis on increasing visibility of women’s work through better statistics on their contribution to the economy and the development of satellite accounts.

International comparability of time-use statistics is limited by a number of factors, including:

- a. Diary versus stylized time-use survey. Data on time-use can be collected through a 24-hour diary (light diary) or stylized questionnaire. With diaries, respondents are asked to report on what activity they were performing when they started the day, what activity followed, and the time that activity began and ended, and so forth through the 24 hours of the day. Stylized time-use questions ask respondents to recall the amount of time they allocated to a certain activity over a specified period, such as a day or week. Often, stylized time-use questions are attached as a module to a multipurpose household survey. The 24-hour diary method yields better results than the stylized method but is a more expensive mode of data collection. Data obtained from these two different data collection methods are usually not comparable, and even data collected with different stylized questions might not be comparable given that the level of details asked about activities performed might differ from one instrument to another, thus impacting the total time spent on a given activity.

- b. Time-use activity classification. Regional and national classifications of time-use activities may differ from ICATUS 2016, resulting in data that are not comparable across countries.
- c. Time-use data presented refer to the “main activity” only. Any “secondary activity” performed simultaneously with the main activity is not reflected in the average times shown. For instance, a woman may be cooking and looking after a child simultaneously. For countries reporting cooking as the main activity, time spent caring for children is not accounted for and reflected in the statistics. This may affect international comparability of data on time spent caring for children; it may also underestimate the time women spend on this activity.
- d. Different target age population used by countries and age groups used also make time use data difficult to compare across countries.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Data presented for this indicator are expressed as a proportion of time in a day. Weekly data is averaged over seven days of the week to obtain the daily average time.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is calculated by dividing the daily average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by 24 hours.

Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work derives from time use statistics that is collected through stand-alone time-use surveys or a time-use module in multi-purpose household surveys. Data on time-use may be summarized and presented as either (1) average time spent for participants (in a given activity) only or (2) average time spent for all population of a certain age (total relevant population). In the former type of averages, the total time spent by the individuals who performed an activity is divided by the number of persons who performed it (participants). In the latter type of averages, the total time is divided by the total relevant population (or a sub-group thereof), regardless of whether people performed the activity or not.

SDG indicator 5.4.1 is calculated based on the average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and unpaid care work for the total relevant population. This type of measures can be used to compare groups and assess changes over time. Differences among groups or over time may be due to a difference (or change) in the proportion of those participating in the specific activity or a difference (or change) in the amount of time spent by participants, or both.

Disaggregation:

Available data are currently disaggregated only by sex.

Treatment of missing values:

- **At country level**
UNSD does not produce estimates for missing values at this time
- **At regional and global levels**
No imputation is done

Regional aggregates:

The number of countries conducting such surveys is insufficient to allow the computation of regional aggregates. Furthermore, limited comparability across national data hampers the computation of regional aggregates.

Sources of discrepancies:

Do not apply

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/icatus-2016/>

Guide to Producing Statistics on Time-Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work:

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_93E.pdf

System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008):

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna2008.asp>

The Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization:

http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm

Quality assurance

UNSD has been reviewing in details the survey methodology followed to collect time use data and the classification of activities used by countries, to assess the level of comparability across countries and over time in a given country.

Most of the data are provided by national statistical offices or extracted from national databases and publications. UNSD communicates with countries if there are inconsistencies or possible errors in the data.

Data Sources

Description:

Most data on time use are collected through dedicated time use surveys or from time-use modules integrated in multi-purpose household surveys, conducted at national level.

Data on time-use can be collected through a 24-hour diary (light diary) or stylized questionnaire. With diaries, respondents are asked to report on what activity they were performing when they started the day, what activity followed, and the time that activity began and ended (in most of the cases based on fixed intervals), and so forth through the 24 hours of the day. Stylized time-use questions ask respondents to recall the amount of time they allocated to a certain activity over a specified period, such as a day or a week. Often, stylized time-use questions are attached as a module to a multipurpose household survey. The 24-hour diary method yields better results than the stylized method but is a more expensive mode of data collection.

Collection process:

The official counterparts at the country level are the national statistical offices. Data are compiled and validated. If there are inconsistencies or issues with the data, UNSD consults the focal point in the national statistical office. The data for SDG 5.4.1 are, as much as possible, in line with relevant international standards, or properly footnoted. International standards include:

- Guide to Producing Statistics on Time-Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work
- The International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)
- System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008)
- Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization

Data Availability

Description:

83 countries with data between 2000 and 2016

By Year:

From 2000 – 2004: 42 countries

From 2005 – 2009: 40 countries

From 2010: 51 countries

By Region (2000 – 2016)

Africa: 13 countries

Americas: 17 countries

Asia: 21 countries

Europe: 30 countries

Oceania: 2 countries

Time series:

From 2000 to 2016

Calendar

Data collection:

Once national time use data become available, they are added to the UNSD database.

Data release:

April/May 2018

Data providers

National Statistical Offices

Data compilers

United Nations Statistics Division

References

URL:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html>

References:

- Guide to Producing Statistics on Time-Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_93E.pdf)
- International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/icatus-2016/>)
- Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (<http://genderstats.un.org>)
- Data and metadata portal for time use indicators (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/>)

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

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

Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election.

Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Rationale:

The indicator measures the degree to which women have equal access to parliamentary decision making. Women's participation in parliaments is a key aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life, and is therefore linked to women's empowerment. Equal numbers of women and men in lower chambers would give an indicator value of 50 per cent.

A stronger presence of women in parliament allows new concerns to be highlighted on political agendas, and new priorities to be put into practice through the adoption and implementation of policies and laws. The inclusion of the perspectives and interests of women is a prerequisite for democracy and gender equality, and contributes to good governance. A representative parliament also allows the different experiences of men and women to affect the social, political and economic future of societies.

Changes in the indicator have been tracked over time. Although the international community has supported and promoted women's participation in political decision-making structures for several decades, improvement in women's access to parliament has been slow. This has led to the introduction of special policy measures to increase women's shares of parliamentary seats in several countries. Those countries that have adopted special measures generally have greater representation of women in parliament than countries without special measures.

Concepts:

Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, also known as the number of members of parliament. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election.

Comments and limitations:

- The number of countries covered varies with suspensions or dissolutions of parliaments. As of 1 February 2016, 193 countries are included.
- There can be difficulties in obtaining information on by-election results and replacements due to death or resignation. These changes are ad hoc events which are more difficult to keep track of. By-elections, for instance, are often not announced internationally as general elections are.
- The data excludes the numbers and percentages of women in upper chambers of parliament. The information is available on the IPU website at <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>.
- Parliaments vary considerably in their internal workings and procedures, however, generally legislate, oversee government and represent the electorate. In terms of measuring women's contribution to political decision making, this indicator may not be sufficient because some women may face obstacles in fully and efficiently carrying out their parliamentary mandate.

Methodology

Computation Method:

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.

There is no weighting or normalising of statistics.

Disaggregation:

The indicator can be disaggregated for analysis by geographical region and sub-region, legislature type (single or lower, parliamentary or presidential), the method of filling seats (directly elected, indirectly elected, appointed) and the use of special measures.

Treatment of missing values:

No adjustments are made for missing values.

Sources of discrepancies:

Data are not adjusted for international comparability. Though, for international comparisons, generally only the single or lower house is considered in calculating the indicator.

Data Sources

Description:

The data used are official statistics received from parliaments.

Collection process:

The data are provided by national parliaments and updated after an election or parliamentary renewal. National parliaments also transmit their data to the IPU at least once a year and when the numbers change significantly. IPU member parliaments provide information on changes and updates to the IPU secretariat. After each general election or renewal a questionnaire is dispatched to parliaments to solicit the latest available data. If no response is provided, other methods are used to obtain the information, such as from the electoral management body, parliamentary web sites or Internet searches. Additional information gathered from other sources is regularly crosschecked with parliament.

Data Availability

Description:

Data are available for 193 countries. Information is available in all countries where a national legislature exists and therefore does not include parliaments that have been dissolved or suspended for an indefinite period.

Time series:

According to IPU website the data extraction has changed over time as follows;

2013 - Present	As at 1 February
1999	As at 5 February
2002	As at 4 February
2003, 2005 – 2007, 2009 - 2012	As at 31 January
2001, 2004	As at 30 January
2008	As at 29 January
1998, 2000	As at 25 January
1997	As at 1 January
Prior to 1997	Unknown

Calendar

Data collection:

Data are updated on a monthly basis, up to the last day of the month.

Data release:

Data are updated on a monthly basis, up to the last day of the month.

Data providers

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) member parliaments

Data compilers

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

References

URL:

<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm>

<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

References:

Inter-parliamentary Union (2008). Equality in Politics: A Survey of Women and Men in Parliaments. Geneva. Available from <http://www.ipu.org/english/surveys.htm#equality08>.

Inter-parliamentary Union (2010). Is Parliament Open to Women? Available from <http://www.ipu.org/PDF/publications/wmn09-e.pdf>

Inter-parliamentary Union (2011). Gender-Sensitive Parliaments. A Global Review of Good Practice. Available from <http://www.ipu.org/pdf/publications/gsp11-e.pdf>

United Nations Development Fund For Women (2009). Progress of the World's Women 2008/2009. New York. Available from <http://www.unifem.org/progress/2008>. UN-Women (2011). Progress of the World's

Women 2011-2012. New York. Available from <http://progress.unwomen.org/pdfs/EN-Report-Progress.pdf>

Related indicators

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

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

Indicator 5.5.1(a): Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election.

Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Rationale:

The indicator measures the degree to which women have equal access to parliamentary decision making. Women's participation in parliaments is a key aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life, and is therefore linked to women's empowerment. Equal numbers of women and men in lower chambers would give an indicator value of 50 per cent.

A stronger presence of women in parliament allows new concerns to be highlighted on political agendas, and new priorities to be put into practice through the adoption and implementation of policies and laws. The inclusion of the perspectives and interests of women is a prerequisite for democracy and gender equality, and contributes to good governance. A representative parliament also allows the different experiences of men and women to affect the social, political and economic future of societies.

Changes in the indicator have been tracked over time. Although the international community has supported and promoted women's participation in political decision-making structures for several decades, improvement in women's access to parliament has been slow. This has led to the introduction of special policy measures to increase women's shares of parliamentary seats in several countries. Those countries that have adopted special measures generally have greater representation of women in parliament than countries without special measures.

Concepts:

Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, also known as the number of members of parliament. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election.

Comments and limitations:

- The number of countries covered varies with suspensions or dissolutions of parliaments. As of 1 February 2016, 193 countries are included.
- There can be difficulties in obtaining information on by-election results and replacements due to death or resignation. These changes are ad hoc events which are more difficult to keep track of. By-elections, for instance, are often not announced internationally as general elections are.
- The data excludes the numbers and percentages of women in upper chambers of parliament. The information is available on the IPU website at <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>.
- Parliaments vary considerably in their internal workings and procedures, however, generally legislate, oversee government and represent the electorate. In terms of measuring women's contribution to political decision making, this indicator may not be sufficient because some women may face obstacles in fully and efficiently carrying out their parliamentary mandate.

Methodology

Computation Method:

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.

There is no weighting or normalising of statistics.

Disaggregation:

The indicator can be disaggregated for analysis by geographical region and sub-region, legislature type (single or lower, parliamentary or presidential), the method of filling seats (directly elected, indirectly elected, appointed) and the use of special measures.

Treatment of missing values:

No adjustments are made for missing values.

Sources of discrepancies:

Data are not adjusted for international comparability. Though, for international comparisons, generally only the single or lower house is considered in calculating the indicator.

Data Sources

Description:

The data used are official statistics received from parliaments.

Collection process:

The data are provided by national parliaments and updated after an election or parliamentary renewal. National parliaments also transmit their data to the IPU at least once a year and when the numbers change significantly. IPU member parliaments provide information on changes and updates to the IPU secretariat. After each general election or renewal a questionnaire is dispatched to parliaments to solicit the latest available data. If no response is provided, other methods are used to obtain the information, such as from the electoral management body, parliamentary web sites or Internet searches. Additional information gathered from other sources is regularly crosschecked with parliament.

Data Availability

Description:

Data are available for 193 countries. Information is available in all countries where a national legislature exists and therefore does not include parliaments that have been dissolved or suspended for an indefinite period.

Time series:

According to IPU website the data extraction has changed over time as follows;

2013 - Present	As at 1 February
1999	As at 5 February
2002	As at 4 February
2003, 2005 – 2007, 2009 - 2012	As at 31 January
2001, 2004	As at 30 January
2008	As at 29 January
1998, 2000	As at 25 January
1997	As at 1 January
Prior to 1997	Unknown

Calendar

Data collection:

Data are updated on a monthly basis, up to the last day of the month.

Data release:

Data are updated on a monthly basis, up to the last day of the month.

Data providers

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) member parliaments

Data compilers

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

References

URL:

<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm>

<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

References:

Inter-parliamentary Union (2008). Equality in Politics: A Survey of Women and Men in Parliaments. Geneva. Available from <http://www.ipu.org/english/surveys.htm#equality08>.

Inter-parliamentary Union (2010). Is Parliament Open to Women? Available from <http://www.ipu.org/PDF/publications/wmn09-e.pdf>

Inter-parliamentary Union (2011). Gender-Sensitive Parliaments. A Global Review of Good Practice. Available from <http://www.ipu.org/pdf/publications/gsp11-e.pdf>

United Nations Development Fund For Women (2009). Progress of the World's Women 2008/2009. New York. Available from <http://www.unifem.org/progress/2008>. UN-Women (2011). Progress of the World's Women 2011-2012. New York. Available from <http://progress.unwomen.org/pdfs/EN-Report-Progress.pdf>

Related indicators

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

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

[Indicator 5.5.1\(b\): Proportion of seats held by women in local governments](#)

Institutional Information

Custodian Organization:

UN-Women

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Indicator 5.5.1(b) measures the proportion of positions held by women in local government.

It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in legislative/ deliberative bodies of local government.

Rationale:

Women's and men's right to exercise their political rights on an equal basis, and at all levels of decision-making, is recognized in the SDGs and enshrined in many human and political rights declarations, conventions and resolutions agreed to by most countries in the world. Indicator 5.5.1(b) measures the degree to which gender balance has been achieved in, and women have equal access to, political decision-making in local government.

Indicator 5.5.1(b) complements the Indicator 5.5.1(a) on women in national parliaments, and accounts for the representation of women among the millions of members of local governments that influence (or have the potential to influence) the lives of local communities around the world. All tiers of local government are covered by the indicator, consistent with national legal frameworks defining local government.

Concepts:

Local government is one of the sub-national spheres of government and a result of decentralization, a process of transferring political, fiscal, and administrative powers from the central government to sub-national units of government distributed across the territory of a country to regulate and/or run certain government functions or public services on their own.

The definition of local government follows the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) distinction between central, state, and local government (para 4.129). Local government consists of local government units, defined in the 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). What constitutes local government of a given country is defined by that country's national legal framework, including national constitutions and local government acts or equivalent legislation.

Each local government unit typically includes a legislative/ deliberative body and an executive body. Legislative/ deliberative bodies, such as councils or assemblies, are formal entities with a prescribed number of members as per national or state legislation. They are usually elected by universal suffrage and have decision-making power, including the ability to issue by-laws, on a range of local aspects of public affairs.

Executive bodies, consisting of an executive committee or a mayor, may be elected, appointed or nominated and they prepare and execute decisions made by the legislative/ deliberative body.

Elected positions are the most common manner of selection of local government members. They are selected in local elections, based on a system of choosing political office holders in which the voters cast ballots for the person, persons or political party that they desire to see elected. The category of elected positions includes both elected persons who competed on openly contested seats and persons selected during the electoral processes on reserved seats or through a candidate quota.

By comparison, members selected on appointed positions (the least common manner of selection of local government members) are nominated, typically by government officials from higher-ranking tiers of government. Appointed members of local government are more frequent among the leadership positions, such as the heads of the executive body, representatives of specific groups (e.g., women, disadvantaged groups, youth); and, temporary committees/delegations/caretakers appointed by government officials when a council has been dissolved.

Comments and limitations:

Indicator 5.5.1(b) refers to the representation of women among elected positions of legislative/deliberative bodies of local government. This is a strength, because it ensures comparability across countries, at low cost, and mirrors the SDG indicator measuring women's representation at national level, in parliament. This is also a limitation in that the indicator does not consider other positions in local government. Local government officials holding executive positions who are not simultaneously holding a position within the legislative/deliberative body, or who are appointed and not elected, are not considered in this indicator.

It is recommended that women's representation in executive positions, particularly at the level of the head of the executive (such as mayor), is monitored separately at national and global levels, but not as a headline SDG indicator.

Importantly, the indicator refers to representation among members of local government and not the quality of their participation. Countries may therefore consider assessing political participation through national or subnational studies involving qualitative and/or quantitative methods of research. Additional indicators of political participation may also be monitored at national level, such as women's share among voters and candidates in local elections, to monitor the closing of other gaps on women's political participation.

Finally, aspects of local governance beyond the formal institutions of local government, such as public administration staff, are not included in the indicator 5.5.1(b), and may be covered by other indicators in the SDG framework, particularly within the Goal 16 on inclusive societies.

Methodology

Computation Method:

The method of computation is as follows:

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

Unit:

%

Disaggregation:

Data on elected positions in legislative/deliberative 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.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)
Not Imputed
- [At regional and global levels](#)
Not Imputed

Sources of discrepancies:

There are no discrepancies. Data are reported by entities of National Statistical Systems, including Electoral Management Bodies and National Statistical Offices.

Data sources

Description:

Administrative data based on electoral records are the main source of data on elected members of local government, and the recommended data source for Indicator 5.5.1(b). Electoral records are produced and upheld by Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) or equivalent bodies tasked with organizing elections at local level. EMBs are part of the National Statistical System, and often specifically mentioned in the national statistics acts as producers of official statistics.

The use of electoral records to measure women's representation in local government and monitoring of Indicator 5.5.1(b) is cost-effective, straightforward and timely. No adjustments or estimates are necessary to transform the administrative information into statistics for monitoring the indicator. The conceptual framework at the basis of Indicator 5.5.1(b) is consistent with the conceptual framework at the basis of local

elections, as both are provided by national legal framework. The data used to calculate Indicator 5.5.1(b) refer to information on election winners, disaggregated by sex, and the coverage of the reference population (in this case, the elected officials) should be complete. In countries where the electoral records are electronic and centralized, information on numbers of women and men in elected positions can be made available as soon as the official results of elections are released.

Two other types of sources of data may be used in the few instances where electoral records are not electronic or not centralized. One additional type of source is also administrative, and refers to public administration data available to line ministries overseeing local government. However, its use for statistics may be less straightforward compared to centralized electoral records. The scope of public administration records is beyond the elected positions, and information on women and men in elected positions of local government may be mixed with information on public administration employees, which are not covered by this indicator. Therefore, additional data processing and resources may be required to carefully extract the information needed. In some cases, the forms used as the basis for administrative records may need to be modified to ensure recording of the positions as being elected, in legislative/deliberative bodies, as well as the sex of persons in those positions. In other cases, some elected positions may not be covered in the records maintained, for example, if the administrative records are restricted to only those positions that are on the government payroll.

Another type of data source that may provide information on women and men in local government in the absence of centralized electronic election records, refers to existing surveys or censuses using local government units as units of observation. These surveys or censuses may be undertaken by National Statistical Offices and/or line ministries and may take the form of (a) local government censuses or surveys; (b) establishment survey; and (c) municipality surveys. These surveys/census may already include, in the data collection tool dedicated to their main purpose, a few questions on the number of members of local legislative/deliberative and executive bodies by sex and other individual characteristics such as age and education; or may require the integration of such questions. Similar to other censuses and surveys, a low response rate can result in bias of the statistics obtained. Sampling errors may also add to the bias, in ways that cannot be assessed in the absence of a good understanding of distribution of women's and men's representation across different local government units across the territory of a country.

Collection process:

The compilation of data, coordinated by UN Women and undertaken with the support of UN Regional Commissions, uses two mechanisms:

- data request forms sent to EMBs and NSOs directly or through UN Regional Commissions
- on-line dissemination of data by NSS entities who are the primary source of data or in charge with coordination of SDGs, including EMBs and/or NSOs. This process will be done in a transparent manner, based on communication with NSS focal points, so that the NSS has a chance to validate or dismiss a country's compiled data.

Data availability

Description:

Data on women's and men's representation in elected positions of legislative/ deliberative bodies of local government are currently estimated as available for 89 of countries in the world. This estimate is 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, the indicator used vary from one region to another. The count of countries is expected to change after the methodology of the indicator is used consistently across countries and regions.

Calendar

Data collection:

After establishing the global baseline, the data will be compiled every year, in January of each year, and/or after local elections have taken place.

Data release:

Second quarter of the year.

Data providers

Data are provided by Electoral Management Bodies and/or in coordination with National Statistical Offices.

Data compilers

UN Women with the support of UN Regional Commissions.

References

ECLAC, 2016a. CEPALSTAT: Databases and statistical publications.

<http://interwp.cepal.org/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=11&idioma=e> (accessed January-April 2016)

European Commission, 2016a. Database on women and men in decision-making (WMID).

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/index_en.htm (accessed January-April 2016)

European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations and the World Bank, 2009. *The 2008 System of National Accounts*.

UNECE, 2016a. Public life and decision-making database.

http://w3.unece.org/PXWeb2015/pxweb/en/STAT/STAT_30-GE_05-PublicAnddecision (accessed January-April 2016).

UNDP, 2014. Gender Equality: Women's participation and leadership in governments at the local level. Asia and the Pacific 2013. Bangkok, UNDP.

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UNPAN (United Nations Public Administration Network), 2016. UN Public Administration Glossary. <http://www.unpan.org/Directories/Glossary/tabid/1398/language/en-US/Default.aspx> (March 2016)

UN Women, 2017. Review of National Constitutions and Local Government Acts. Unpublished.

UN Women and UNDP, 2015. Inclusive Electoral Processes: A guide for Electoral Management Bodies on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Participation.

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

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

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. If statistics are not disaggregated at the sub-major level, then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 could be used as a proxy.

Rationale:

The indicator provides information on the proportion of women who are employed in decision-making and management roles in government, large enterprises and institutions, thus providing some insight into women's power in decision making and in the economy (especially compared to men's power in those areas).

Concepts:

The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) organizes jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. The first version of ISCO was published in 1958 and since then, ISCO has been revised in 1968, 1988 and 2008. Employed persons are all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). For more detailed information, please refer to the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, adopted by the Nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 2013):

http://ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm

Comments and limitations:

This indicator's main limitation is that it does not reflect differences in the levels of responsibility of women in these high and middle level positions or the importance of the enterprises and organizations in which they are employed.

Its quality is also heavily dependent on the reliability of the employment statistics by occupation at the two-digit level of the ISCO.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Proportion of women in managerial positions = (Women employed in ISCO-08 category 1 - Women employed in ISCO-08 category 14) / (All persons employed in ISCO-08 category 1 - all persons employed in ISCO-08 category 14) * 100

or

Proportion of women in managerial positions = (Women employed in ISCO-88 category 1 - Women employed in ISCO-88 category 13) / (All persons employed in ISCO-88 category 1 - all persons employed in ISCO-88 category 13) * 100

Disaggregation:

This indicator requires no disaggregation per se, although employment statistics both by sex and by occupation are needed to calculate it.

If statistics are available and the sample size permits, it may be of interest to cross-tabulate this indicator by economic activity (ISIC) or disaggregate further to observe the share of women across more detailed occupational groups.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

In order to calculate this indicator, data on employment by sex and occupation is needed, using at least the 2-digit level of the International Standard Classification of Occupations. This data is collected at the national level mainly through labour force surveys (or other types of household surveys with an employment module). For the methodology of each national household survey, one must refer to the most comprehensive survey report or to the methodological publications of the national statistical office in question.

- ILO Manual – Decent Work Indicators, Concepts and Definitions – Chapter 8, Equal opportunity and treatment in employment
http://www.ilo.org/integration/resources/pubs/WCMS_229374/lang--en/index.htm (first version, page 129)
- Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization
http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--

en/index.htm o International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/>

Quality assurance:

Data consistency and quality checks regularly conducted for validation of the data before dissemination in the ILOSTAT database.

In many cases, data reported to the ILO Department of Statistics through its annual questionnaire on labour statistics, by national statistical offices or other relevant national agencies. Data also received in other cases through agreements between the ILO Department of Statistics and regional or national statistical agencies.

Data Sources

The recommended source for this indicator is a labour force survey or, if not available, other similar types of household surveys, including a module on employment. In the absence of any labour-related household survey, establishment surveys or administrative records may be used to gather information on the female share of employment by the required ISCO groups. In cases where establishment surveys or administrative records are used, the coverage is likely to be limited to formal enterprises or enterprises of a certain size. Information on the enterprises covered should be provided with the figures. When comparing figures across years, any changes in the versions of ISCO that are used should be taken into account.

Data Availability

NA

Calendar

Data collection:

The ILO Department of Statistics sends out its annual questionnaire on labour statistics every year, usually in the 2nd quarter, with a view to receiving the requested statistics by the 3rd quarter or the end of the year at most. Indicator 5.5.2 is calculated from statistics submitted to the ILO Department of Statistics via this questionnaire.

Data release:

The ILO Department of Statistics' online database ILOSTAT is continuously updated to reflect statistics compiled and processed every week. In general, statistics for EUROSTAT and OECD countries are available around the 2nd or 3rd quarter of the year following the year of reference, whereas they are usually

available around the 3rd or 4th quarter of the year following the year of reference for the other countries.

Data providers

National Statistical Offices

Data compilers

ILO

References

URL:

www.ilo.org/ilostat

References:

ILOSTAT database: www.ilo.org/ilostat

Decent work indicators - ILO Manual: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_223121.pdf

ISCO-08: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/>

Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, adopted by the 19th ICLS: http://ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm

Related indicators

8.5

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

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want; decide on use of contraception; and decide on their own health care. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who “make her own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive”.

Whilst the aspiration of the indicator is to measure, among the three components, women’s decision – making on reproductive health care, current data provides information on women’s decision- making on health care in general. Expert group consultations recommended a specific, scenario-based question that speaks directly to decision-making about reproductive health care as follows:

“Who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care, for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating?”

-Mainly respondent

-Mainly husband/ partner

-Joint decision

-Other (specify)

Efforts are under way to pilot and refine the question for inclusion in future national surveys including in DHS and MICS. Whilst the process to collect data on women’s decision on reproductive health care are under way, data on Indicator 5.6.1 will be based on available information on women’s decision-making on “health care”.

Women’s autonomy in decision-making and exercise of their reproductive rights is assessed from responses to the following three questions:

1. Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?
 - YES 1
 - NO2
 - DEPENDS/NOT SURE8
2. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/ partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?

- MAINLY RESPONDENT 1
- MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2
- JOINT DECISION 3
- OTHER SPECIFY

3. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself?

- YOU,
- YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER),
- YOU AND YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) JOINTLY,
- SOMEONE ELSE?

A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they (1) can say “NO’ to sex with their husband/partner if they do not want to, (2) decide on use/ non-use of contraception and (3) decide on health care for themselves.

Rationale:

Women’s and girls’ autonomy in decision making over consensual sexual relations, contraceptive use and access to sexual and reproductive health services is key to their empowerment and the full exercise of their reproductive rights.

A woman’s ability to say “no” to her husband/partner if she does not want to have sexual intercourse is well aligned with the concept of sexual autonomy and women’s empowerment.

Regarding decision-making on use of contraception, the expert views as well as the initial data charts for several countries indicated that a clearer understanding of women empowerment is obtained by looking at the indicator from the perspective of decisions being made “mainly by the partner”, as opposed to decision being made “by the woman alone” or “by the woman jointly with the partner”. Depending in the type of contraceptive method being used, a decision by the woman “alone” or “jointly with the partner” does not always entail that the woman is empowered or has bargaining skills. Conversely, it is safe to assume that a woman that does not participate, at all, in making contraceptive choices is disempowered as far as sexual and reproductive decisions are concerned.

Women who make their own decision regarding seeking healthcare for themselves are considered empowered to exercise their reproductive rights.

Concepts:

A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a married like relationship.

Comments and limitations:

A key limitation is that current estimates of the indicator are based on currently married or in union women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are using any type of contraception. In the current DHS, the question on decision-making on use of contraception is only asked to women who are currently using contraception. Because the questions on decision- making on sexual relations and health care are restricted to women (15-49) currently married or in union, the denominator for Indicator 5.6.1 is women 15-49, who are currently married or in union and currently using contraception.

However, agreement has been reached with Macro/ICF for upcoming DHS surveys to ask the question on decision on use of contraception to all married/ in union women aged 15-49 years, whether they are currently using any contraception or not. The DHS model questionnaire for Phase 7 already includes the question on decision-making for women who are not currently using any contraception (DHS7 Woman’s Questionnaire, 17 May 2016 version, Q820.)

In many national contexts, household surveys, which are the main data source for this indicator, exclude the homeless and are likely to under-enumerate linguistic or religious minority groups.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Numerator: Number of married or in union women aged 15-49 years old:

- who can say “no” to sex; **and**
- for whom the decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/partner; **and**
- for whom decision on health care for themselves is not usually made by the husband/partner or someone else

Only women who satisfy all three empowerment criteria are included in the numerator.

Denominator: Total number women aged 15-49 years old), who are married or in union.

Proportion = Numerator X 100/Denominator

Disaggregation:

Based on available DHS data, disaggregation is possible by age, geographic location, place of residence, education, and wealth quintile.

Treatment of missing values:

- At country level

No attempt from UNFPA to provide and publish estimates for individual countries or areas when country or area data are not available.

- At regional and global levels

Regional aggregates are based on countries where data are available within the region. They should not be treated as country-level estimates for countries with missing values within the region.

Regional aggregates:

Global and regional aggregates are computed as weighted averages of country level data. The weighting is based on the estimated population of married women aged 15-49, who are using any type of contraception. The estimates of number of women married/ in union and contraceptive prevalence rate are obtained from UN Population Division¹.

Sources of discrepancies:

Not applicable.

¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). Estimates and Projections of the Number of Women Aged 15-49 Who Are Married or in a Union: 2016 Revision. New York: United Nations.
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). Model-based Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2016. New York: United Nations.

Data Sources

Description:

Current data on the indicator are derived from nationally representative demographic and surveys (DHS). Plans are underway to broaden the data sources to include MICs and other country specific surveys.

Collection process:

Data is collected in line with the methodology used for the relevant national survey.

Data Availability

Description:

The Indicator is measured from demographic and health surveys (DHS) covering selected of low and middle income countries. Currently data for Indicator 5.6.1 is available as follows:

- Data on Question 1 *“Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?”* exists in Demographic and Health Surveys for 45 countries, and is asked to women 15-49, who are married or in union.
- For Question 2 *“Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/ partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?”* This question has been included in DHS in 66 countries conducted since 2005. However, currently the question has been restricted to married or in union women (15-49 years) who are using contraception. For the DHS7 and later rounds, the question will be extended to all married or in union women, whether they are using family planning or not.
- Currently there is no DHS that includes the question on decision-making for reproductive health care: *“Who usually makes decisions about reproductive health care for yourself/ in line with the aspiration of the indicator 5.6.1.* However, DHS in 63 countries include the question *“Who usually makes decisions about HEALTH care for yourself?”* which is asked to women who are married or in union.

Currently, a total of 45 countries have at least one survey with data on all the 3 questions above which are necessary for calculating Indicator 5.6.1. The 45 countries with data are distributed as follows:

- Central Asia and Southern Asia (3)
- Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia (1)
- Northern America and Europe (2)
- Western Asia and Northern Africa (2)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (4)
- Sub-Saharan Africa (33)

Several other countries have only one or two of the three questions needed to calculate Indicator 5.6.1. UNFPA will engage with MICS, other organizations and agencies to incorporate the relevant questions in other national surveys with a view to covering all countries on a global scale.

Time series:

Currently data comes from the DHS which have three to five- year cycles.

Calendar

Data collection:

As per DHS, MICS and national survey cycles

Data release:

On-going as new data becomes available

Data providers

Agencies responsible for the DHS at national level.

Data compilers

UNFPA

References

URL:

Not available.

References:

Not available.

Related indicators

Indicator 5.6.2

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

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.6.2 seeks to measure the extent to which countries have national laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

The indicator is a percentage (%) score from 0 to 100 (national laws and regulations exist to guarantee full and equal access), indicating a country's status and progress in the existence of such national laws and regulations. Indicator 5.6.2 measures only the *existence* of laws and regulations; it does not measure their *implementation*.

Rationale:

Indicator 5.6.2 seeks to provide the first comprehensive global assessment of legal and regulatory frameworks in line with the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action¹, the Beijing Platform for Action², and international human rights standards³. The indicator measures the legal and regulatory environment across four thematic sections, defined as the

¹ United Nations (1994) International Conference on Population and Development: Programme of Action. Cairo, Egypt.

² United Nations (1995) Fourth World Conference on Women: Programme of Action. Beijing, China.

³ CEDAW General Recommendation no. 24. Accessed online 24 May 2018:

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/453882a73.html>; CEDAW General Comment no. 35 (2017). Accessed online 23 May 2018:

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/CEDAW_C_GC_35_8267_E.pdf; CESCR General Comment no. 14. Accessed online 23 May 2018:

<http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4538838d0.pdf>; CESCR General Comment no. 20. Accessed 24 May 2018:

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4a60961f2.html>; CESCR General Comment no. 22. Accessed online 23 May 2018:

<https://www.escri-net.org/resources/general-comment-no-22-2016-right-sexual-and-reproductive-health>; CRC General Comment No. 15. Accessed 24 May 2018:

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/51ef9e134.html>; CRPD Articles 23 and 25. Accessed online 24 May 2018:

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

key parameters of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education according to these international consensus documents and human rights standards:

Maternity care services
Contraception and family planning
Comprehensive sexuality education and information
Sexual health and well-being

Each of the four thematic areas (sections) is represented by individual components, which have been elucidated through consultations with global experts to reflect topics that are: i) critical from a substantive perspective, ii) span a broad spectrum of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, and iii) the subject of national legal and regulatory frameworks. In total, Indicator 5.6.2 measures 13 components, categorized as follows:

SECTION I: MATERNITY CARE SERVICES
1. Maternity care
2. Life-saving commodities
3. Abortion
4. Post-abortion care
SECTION II: CONTRACEPTION AND FAMILY PLANNING
5. Contraception
6. Consent for contraceptive services
7. Emergency contraception
SECTION III: COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION AND INFORMATION
8. CSE law
9. CSE curriculum
SECTION IV: SEXUAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
10. HIV testing and counselling
11. HIV treatment and care
12. Confidentiality of health status for men and women living with HIV
13. HPV vaccine

For each of the 13 components, information is collected on the existence of i) specific legal *enablers* (positive laws and regulations) and ii) specific legal *barriers*⁴. Such barriers encompass *restrictions* to positive laws and regulations (e.g. by age, sex, marital status and requirement for third party authorization), as well as *plural legal systems that contradict* co-existing positive laws and regulations. For each component, the specific enablers and barriers on which data are collected are defined as the principle enablers and barriers for that component. Even where positive laws are in place, legal barriers can undermine *full and equal* access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education; the methodology is designed to capture this.

The percentage score reflects a country's status and progress in the existence of national laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information, and education. By reflecting the "extent to which" countries guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, this indicator allows across country comparison and within-country progress over time to be captured.

⁴ Legal barriers are not deemed applicable for the two operational components: C2: life-saving commodities and C9: CSE curriculum.

Concepts:

Laws: laws and statutes are official rules of conduct or action prescribed, or formally recognized as binding, or enforced by a controlling authority that governs the behavior of actors (including people, corporations, associations, government agencies). They are adopted or ratified by the legislative branch of government and may be formally recognized in the Constitution or interpreted by courts. Laws governing sexual and reproductive health are not necessarily contained in one law.

Regulations: are considered to be executive, ministerial or other administrative orders or decrees. At the municipal level, regulations are sometimes called ordinances. Regulations and ordinances issued by governmental entities have the force of law, although circumscribed by the level of the issuing authority. Under this methodology, only regulations with national-level application are considered.

Restrictions: many laws and regulations contain restrictions in the scope of their applicability. Such restrictions, which include, though are not limited to, those by age, sex, marital status, and requirement for third party authorization, represent barriers to *full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education*.

Plural legal systems: are defined as legal systems in which multiple sources of law co-exist. Such legal systems have typically developed over a period of time as a consequence of colonial inheritance, religion and other socio-cultural factors. Examples of sources of law that might co-exist under a plural legal system include: English common law, French civil or other law, statutory law, and customary and religious law. The co-existence of multiple sources of law can create fundamental contradictions in the legal system, which result in barriers to *full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education*.

“Guarantee” (access): for the purpose of this methodology, “guarantee” is understood in relation to a law or regulation that assures a particular outcome or condition. The methodology recognizes that laws can only guarantee “in principle”; for the outcomes to be fully realized in practice, additional steps, including policy and budgetary measures will need to be in place.

Comments and limitations:

Indicator 5.6.2 measures exclusively the *existence* of laws and regulations and their barriers. It does not measure the *implementation* of such laws/regulations. In addition, the 13 components are intended to be indicative of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, instead of a complete or exhaustive list of the care, information and education. These components were selected because they were identified as key parameters according to international consensus documents and human rights standards.

Methodology

Computation Method:

The indicator measures specific legal enablers and barriers for 13 components across four thematic areas. The calculation of the indicator requires data for all 13 components, then computation of the total score from those values.

The 13 components are placed on the same scale, with 0% being the lowest value and 100% being the most optimal value. Each component is scored independently and weighted equally. The score for a given component is calculated as:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Number of enablers that exist}}{\text{Total number of enablers}} - \frac{\text{Number of barriers that exist}}{\text{Total number of barriers}} \right) * 100$$

The details of the scoring approach as it relates to each individual component can be assessed [here](#).

The total score for Indicator 5.6.2 is calculated as *the arithmetic mean of the 13 component scores*. Similarly, the score for each thematic section is calculated as the arithmetic mean of its constituent component scores.

The scoring will be evaluated for any subtleties in the relative weight of enablers to barriers once data have been collected and scored for at least 50 countries.

Disaggregation:

Data will be disaggregated by thematic section. This will enable countries to identify the particular areas of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education in which progress is required.

Treatment of missing values:

- At country level:

No imputation will be made for a country with missing data.

- At regional and global levels:

No imputation will be made at regional and global levels.

Regional aggregates:

Regional and global aggregates are computed as unweighted averages of country-specific scores for constituent countries.

Sources of discrepancies:

Not applicable, as indicator 5.6.2 relies on official data provided by national governments, and no estimation is produced at the international level.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

An [electronic survey with instructions in an accompanying technical note](#) is used to collect national level data.

Quality assurance

Information provided by country governments in a self-reporting survey is triangulated with input from key stakeholders, including UN Country teams and UN agencies such as WHO, UNFPA and UN Women which also compile country specific information on legal and regulatory developments on issues pertaining to their respective mandates. The concluding observations and recommendations from UN

human rights mechanisms, (treaty bodies, special procedures, and universal periodic review) also provide valuable information on gaps and contradictory laws and regulations.

For each country, a national validation committee reviews and validates all input from the self-reported survey. The validation committee comprises representatives from:

- a) UN country teams including agencies such as WHO, UNFPA and UN Women. These agencies also compile country specific information on legal and regulatory developments on issues pertaining to their respective mandates
- b) Civil society groups, who are best placed to have access to information about the legal frameworks guaranteeing women and men's access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and services and the hierarchy of relevant laws and regulations
- c) National Statistics Offices
- d) Other government partners

Data Sources

Data are collected through an electronically administered, self-reported national survey tool, which has been developed to measure the legal and regulatory environment across a wide range of parameters of sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, including all parameters related to Indicator 5.6.2. The survey tool has been designed to pre-code responses where applicable, and to allow space for open-ended responses to add descriptions and explanations. It has been designed with skip patterns to avoid redundancy.

Collection process:

It is envisaged that UNFPA will appoint a focal point from the UNFPA Country Office (or Regional Office in the case of countries without a Country Office) to coordinate completion of the survey by liaising with the relevant government ministries, departments and agencies. Following completion of the survey, the UNFPA focal point will coordinate a national validation meeting, in which representatives from UN Country teams including agencies such as WHO, UNFPA and UN Women, civil society groups, National Statistics Offices, and government partners will review and validate the survey responses. UNFPA is also exploring possibilities for further collaboration with the UN Population Division (DESA) to administer the survey tool as part of the *UN Inquiry Among Governments on Population and Development*.

Data Availability

Indicator 5.6.2 is a new indicator. The initial administration of the 5.6.2 survey tool will be used to establish baseline data.

Time series:

Not applicable

Calendar

Data collection:

Baseline data collection is planned for 2019. Data collection will be scheduled every 2-3 years.

Data release:

2019

Data providers

Data will be provided by relevant government ministries, departments and agencies.

Data compilers

UNFPA, with inputs from partner international agencies.

References

[Survey tool and technical note](#)

[Survey scoring sheet](#)

Related indicators

Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.