



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

# PLANS FOR METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TIER III INDICATORS: 5.1.1, 5.5.1 AND 5.C.1

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1. Definitions of indicators
2. Current work taking place
3. Plans for future work
4. Timeframe

- **Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex**
  - Normative basis: International Human Rights Framework (e.g. CEDAW, ICESCR, ICERD, ICCPR, CRPD, CRC; etc.)
  - Measures whether or not: 1) national laws exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls and 2) there exist mechanisms to ‘enforce and monitor’ implementation
  - Possible areas of law (in line with HR obligations) – still to be defined

- ❑ **Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments**
  - Measures women's proportional representation in two distinct areas of government: a) national parliaments (Tier I) and b) local government (Tier III)
  - Women in local government: indicator refers to the proportion of women holding positions in lower levels of government
  - At least two challenges from a conceptual point of view:
    - What is a local government? – varies across countries.
    - What positions of decision-making (e.g. local council) and/or leadership (e.g. head of council) should be taken into account?

- ❑ **Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**
- Seeks to measure (1) government efforts to track budget allocations and actual expenditures for gender equality throughout the public finance management cycle and (2) to make such information publically available
- Allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment are defined as those for which one of the following is met:
  - (1) Women or girls are the intended beneficiaries;
  - (2) All benefit but gender equality is a primary objective; and
  - (3) Gender equality is not a primary objective but action is being taken to close gender gaps.

## ❑ 5.1.1 – legal frameworks

- OECD & World Bank currently collect data in various areas of law for most countries; but different methodologies and areas of law covered; and enforce and monitor not measured by either
- CEDAW Committee captures elements of enforce and monitor but not systematically for all countries; frequency of reporting.

## ❑ 5.5.1 – local government

- Systematic data compilation at regional level (Europe, LAC and ad-hoc data compilation in Asia-Pacific)
- But lack of comparability: large differences in indicator definition and data collected

## ❑ 5.c.1 – gender budgeting

- Data collected as part of the Busan Partnership Agreement (only for developing countries – reporting optional until now)
- Original indicator requires substantial revisions for comparability

## □ 5.1.1 – legal frameworks

- Under discussion with potential partners, including OHCHR, World Bank and OECD (Concept paper commissioned; expert group meeting planned for Sept. 2016)
- Data collection every two to three years, depending on option adopted for data collection (e.g. CEDAW, World Bank or OECD)

## □ 5.5.1 – local government

- Currently undertaking a comprehensive review of Constitutions, Local Government Acts and Electoral Laws to understand structures of local governments (May 2016)
- Synthesis of existing methodologies and data collection mechanisms & initial consultations with global and regional organizations (e.g. UN Reg. Commissions)

## □ 5.c.1 – gender budgeting

- Baseline data collected in late 2017 to early 2018. Data analyzed and reported in summer of 2018.
- Data collected every 2 years using the existing Global Partnership Monitoring process and possibly OECD led data collection for developed countries

# Timeline: Methodology Development and Testing (example 5.c.1)

