# DATA DRIVING CHANGE:

## INTRODUCING THE SDG GENDER INDEX IN KENYA COUNTRY REPORT

EQUAL MEASURES 2030

FEMNET
The African Women's Development and Communication Network

SDGs KENYA FORUM
For Sustainable Development

GROOTS KENYA
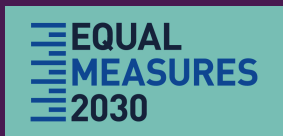
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## ABOUT EQUAL MEASURES 2030

Equal Measures 2030 – an independent civil society and private sector-led partnership – envisions a world where gender equality is achieved, and every girl and woman counts and is counted. To reach this vision, we connect data and evidence with advocacy and action, helping to fuel progress towards gender equality.

That means, in part, making sure girls' and women's movements, advocates, and decision makers have easy-to-use data and evidence to guide efforts to reach the transformational agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and leave no one behind.

The partnership is a joint effort of leading regional and global organizations from civil society, the development and private sectors, including: African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Data2X, the International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC), KPMG International, ONE Campaign, Plan International and Women Deliver.

## ABOUT FEMNET

The African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET) is a pan-African feminist network with over 630 members across the 5 sub-regions of Africa and the diaspora. FEMNET mobilizes and enhances the capacities of African women in all of their diversity to influence, lobby and advocate for gender-responsive policies and for the domestication and implementation of commitments made by African governments to the advancement of gender equality and realization of women's and girls' rights. Since its inception in 1988, FEMNET has played a leading role in building the women's movement in Africa and ensuring that women's and girls' voices are amplified and their needs, priorities, and aspirations are prioritized in key policy dialogues and outcomes that have direct and indirect impact on their lives.



Photo credit: Jessica Lomelin / EM2030

# KEY MESSAGES

**1.** In Kenya, lack of implementation of legal and policy instruments on gender equality and girls and women's empowerment remains a chronic issue due to a **lack of sufficient resources coupled with little progress on gender-responsive budgeting**. This hinders girls and women from reaping the intended benefits of the laws or achieving the ambition of objectives like the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

**2.** Kenya continues to **lag behind other countries** on key indicators for girls and women, such as female HIV infection rates and maternal mortality, as well as on issues that research has shown to have a disproportionate effect on the lives of girls and women, such as access to clean water and sanitation and use of clean fuels and technology.

**3.** To **#LeaveNoWomanBehind**, gender data is critical in enabling the implementation of the gender equality and girls and women's empowerment agenda in the SDGs. The bold gender agenda enshrined in SDG 5 and various targets in other goals can only be fulfilled if we ensure girls and women count and are counted!

**4.** It is critical for **government to involve and partner with women's rights organizations** (WROs) who are working towards the advancement of gender equality and to involve WROs in efforts for gender data collection, dissemination and utilization. This is crucial in affirming the role and work of WROs as partners in implementation, follow-up, and review of the SDGs.



Photo credit: Jessica Lomelin / EM2030

# CONTEXT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contain transformative promises to achieve gender equality and fulfil the human rights of girls and women, too long held back in every country because of policies and practices that have normalized gender discrimination and exacerbated inequality.

Because the SDGs are so comprehensive, however, there are significant data challenges in measuring and tracking progress on the goals. There is now an unprecedented demand for more and better data on gender equality and on the quality of development, as well as its 'quantity'. The achievement of the SDGs requires data from more diverse and reliable sources, and data that can be packaged for use by more diverse players. Data – particularly about the lived realities of girls and women, about what is working and where we're falling behind – have the power to hold governments accountable, to shine a light on hidden issues and to change laws, policies and budget decisions.

Equal Measures 2030 (EM2030) aims for global gender equality, backed by robust data—a world where every girl and woman counts and is counted. This unique partnership, led by civil society and the private sector, connects data and evidence with advocacy and action. We aim to ensure that girls' and women's movements, advocates and decision-makers have the rich data they need, when they need them, and in a form they can use to drive progress on gender equality.

EM2030 believes that the urgency of this issue cannot be over-stated. And according to our recent survey of gender equality advocates, nine in ten (89 per cent) agree with us that a breakthrough in SDG progress on helping the most disadvantaged girls and women will not be possible without relevant data.[1] Almost half (49%) of advocates feel that gender equality has neither improved nor worsened, but has instead remained static for the past five years. Those on the front-line in the fight for gender equality are worried about stagnating progress, and believe that there is a long way to go before we see the transformational advances needed to achieve the SDGs.

In 2018, EM2030 introduced a new tool—the SDG Gender Index—to help tell the story of progress for girls and women and to measure whether the world is on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. The Index responds to the urgent need for data on gender equality, given their critical role in progress towards the goals.

> **"Data and information on women's and girls' priorities and aspirations should not only be quantitative but also qualitative to capture the actual experiences for meaningful policy change."**
> **— FEMNET, Kenya**

## THE SDG GENDER INDEX

EM2030's SDG Gender Index and related tools - including a new Gender Advocates Data Hub to share data, evidence and stories on gender equality and the SDGs[2] - build on the first two years of our partnership's engagement and research.

The EM2030 SDG Gender Index is unique in that it has been developed by a partnership that includes civil society and private sector actors, as well as engagement across EM2030's six initial focus countries - Colombia, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, and Senegal. Its design has been informed by consultations across the Partnership, the public, by inputs from a Technical Reference Group,[3] and by our surveys with over 100 policymakers and more than 600 gender equality advocates worldwide.[4] Together, these have increased our understanding of the demand for gender-related data and the inherent challenges and opportunities in connecting such data with advocacy and action for gender equality. The perspectives of gender advocates in particular have been crucial for the development of the SDG Gender Index.

Drawing on this mix of country engagement and global consultation and research, the SDG Gender Index is the most comprehensive Index to date on gender equality aligned to the SDGs. In its first iteration, the SDG Gender Index includes 43 indicators across 12 of the 17 SDGs, and is being tested first across EM2030's six initial focus countries. It will be refined in response to feedback in late 2018, with the full Index due to be launched in 2019, covering as many countries worldwide as possible. For a detailed list of all indicators and issues included within the 2018 pilot Index, please see Annexes 1 and 2.

## HOW DID EM2030 CHOOSE ITS 6 INITIAL FOCUS COUNTRIES?

Colombia, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Kenya and Senegal were selected as initial focus countries for Equal Measures 2030 by the core partners of the initiative, on the basis of the following principles and guidelines:

- The countries had a high burden of key gender-related SDG issues.

- The countries represent a range of geographic coverage, sizes, populations and income levels.

- The countries were seen to have safe spaces in which civil society could advocate and influence with a certain level of freedom.

- Further data and analysis, as well as investment in data usage and accessibility, would add value to the current efforts of civil society in these countries.

- The countries had a strong EM2030 partner presence, as well as networks of advocates and connections with policymakers to enable a smooth pilot approach.

The Index builds upon the official SDG monitoring framework, using a gender lens to scrutinise the SDGs and to capture as many gender issues as possible for each of the 12 goals we have measured (using complementary indicators where necessary). It also seeks to incorporate some issues that are important for advocates and for an enabling environment for gender equality, but that may not be reflected sufficiently in the official SDG monitoring framework, including progressive taxation, legal frameworks for abortion, and the extent to which women are represented in senior government positions.

The Index has a particular focus on complementary indicators that capture information on laws, policies and public finance, as these signal national progress towards the SDGs today, where data for the full set of official SDG outcome indicators may not be collected or ready to be reported for some time

The SDG Gender Index is a starting point for advocates at national level: a full understanding of its results requires unpacking of the indicators, analysis of the country context and the ability to dig deeper, using national and sub-national data to scrutinize the results for different groups of girls and women. It also requires data and evidence generated by communities that complement official government statistics, including the qualitative data and human stories that look beyond quantitative numbers alone. That's why this report includes the results of the SDG Gender Index alongside deeper contextualisation, analysis, and additional data on the situation for gender equality in Kenya.

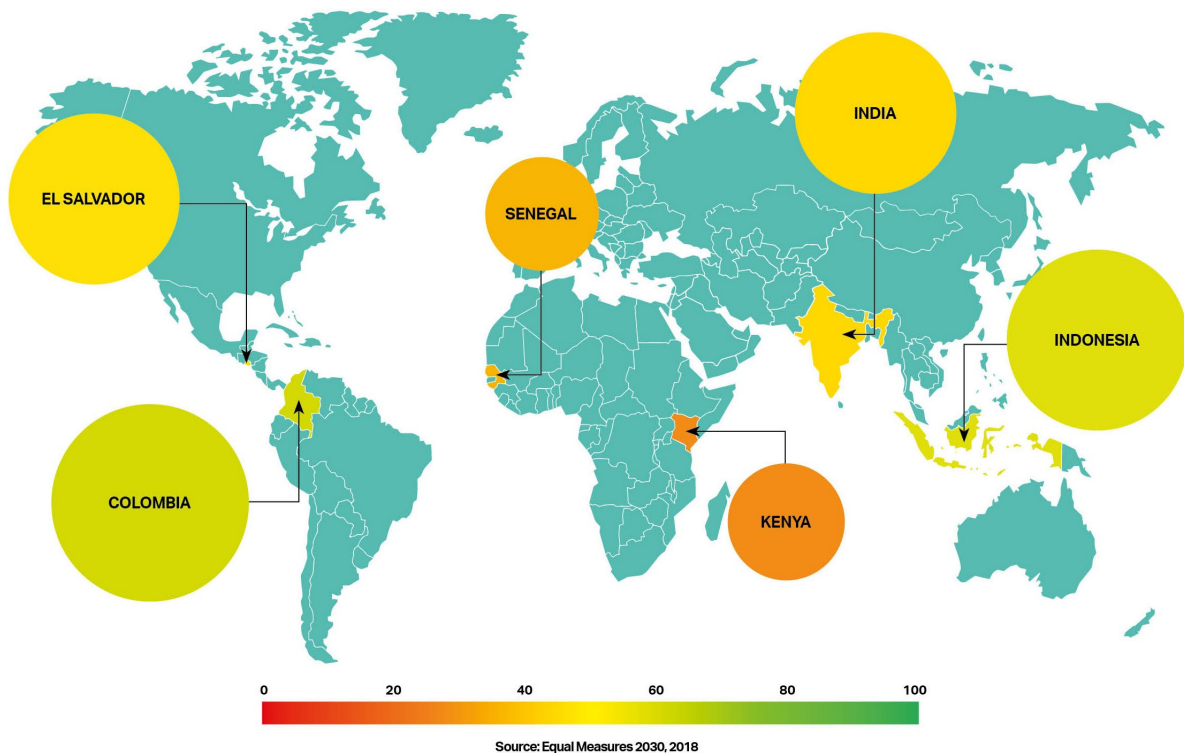**FIGURE 1: PILOT SDG GENDER INDEX SCORES FOR 6 FOCUS COUNTRIES**



Source: Equal Measures 2030, 2018

**FIGURE 2: PILOT EM2030 SGD GENDER INDEX SCORES BY COUNTRY AND SDG**

| Country | SDG 1 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 4 | SDG 5 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 | SDG 8 | SDG 10 | SDG 13 | SDG 16 | SDG 17 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Equal Measures 2030, 2018
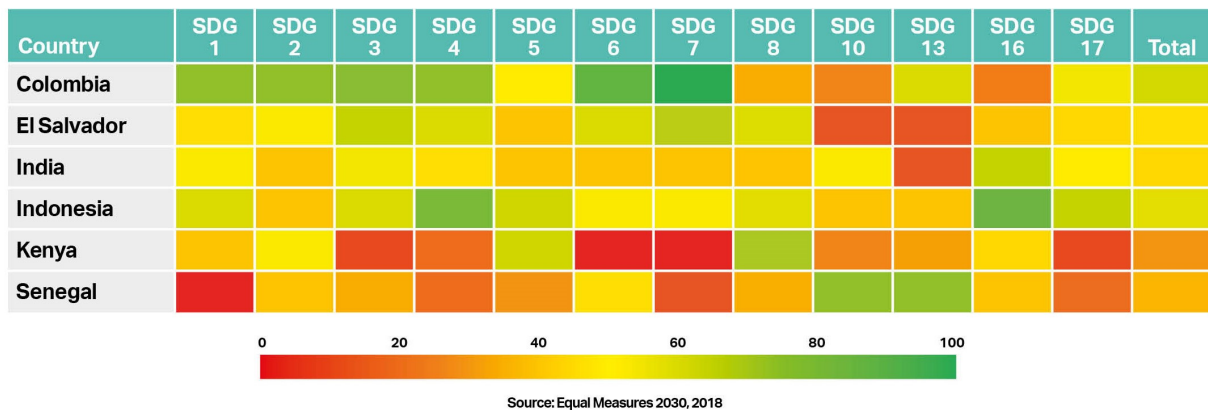
## INTERPRETING INDEX SCORES

This first iteration of the SDG Gender Index aims to explore how robustly it has captured gender-related issues, looking both within and across countries, including Kenya. The overall and individual SDG Index scores are relative scores based on how countries perform on the selected indicators relative to the other five countries in this group. The darker green the country's score, the higher the performance on gender-related indicators, compared to the other countries. The closer to red the country's score, the lower the performance on gender-related indicators, compared to the other countries.

It is important to clarify that the score does not represent how near or far a given country is to reaching the 'end-point' for that SDG. It represents only how the country performs on the selected indicators when compared with the other countries in this group. This method of relative scoring holds the potential for much richer cross-national comparisons when the SDG Gender Index is extended to cover a wider group of countries in 2019.

As this is a pilot study, the scores for all six countries, including Kenya, will change when the SDG Gender Index is released in 2019 with worldwide data for as many countries as possible. This is true for several reasons: new data will become available, the country's scores will be calculated relative to a larger group of countries of all different levels of economic development, the issues and indicators included in the Index will be adapted before 2019 (in part due to limitations in data availability), and the techniques used to derive the scores may also change in response to feedback. However, given that these six countries span three regions and they represent more than 22% of the world's population of girls and women, comparisons within this set of countries are also relevant as standalone research.

# SDG GENDER INDEX SCORE FOR KENYA

**FIGURE 3: SDG GENDER INDEX DASHBOARD FOR KENYA**

| Country | SDG 1 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 4 | SDG 5 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 | SDG 8 | SDG 10 | SDG 13 | SDG 16 | SDG 17 | Total |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Kenya   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |        |        |        |       |

Source: Equal Measures 2030, 2018
Note: The scores in the SDG Gender Index are relative to the six countries in the sample, not to the desired end-point of the SDGs

Kenya has the top score on SDG 8, ties for the top score on SDG 5 and also scores reasonably well on parts of SDGs 2 and 4.

**SDG 2 on anaemia:** Kenya had fairly low rates of anaemia amongst non-pregnant women in 2016 (see Figure 4).

**FIGURE 4: PREALENCE OF ANAEMIA AMONGST NON-PREGNANT WOMEN (AGED 15-49 YEARS)**

Colombia 21
Kenya 26
Indonesia 28
El Salvador 22
Senegal 40
India 52
0
100
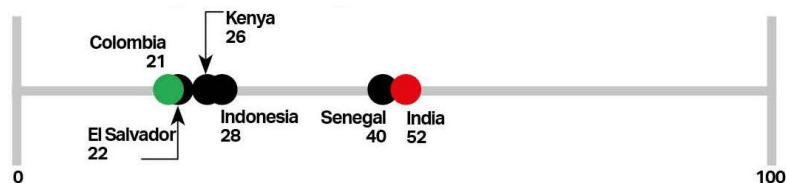
Source: Equal Measures 2030, 2018
Note: WHO Global Health Observatory Repository, 2016

**SDG 4 on education:** Kenya performed relatively well on women's literacy, with 74 per cent of women aged 15 and over having basic literacy skills in 2014, as compared with 34 per cent in Senegal in 2013.

**SDG 5 on gender equality:** Kenya ties with Indonesia for the top score on SDG 5 in the Index. It had a standout performance on the share of women who reported having made or received a digital payment in the past year in 2017 (75 per cent of women). While 23 per cent of girls in Kenya were married before the age of 18 in 2014, this was the second lowest rate of child, early and forced marriage among this particular group of countries. In addition, 22 per cent of seats in Kenya's national parliament were held by women in 2018, putting it in third place among the selected countries. Kenya also performed fairly well on women's representation in the five key senior government positions that were measured for 2018 (see Figure 5).

**FIGURE 5: WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN SENIOR POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT**
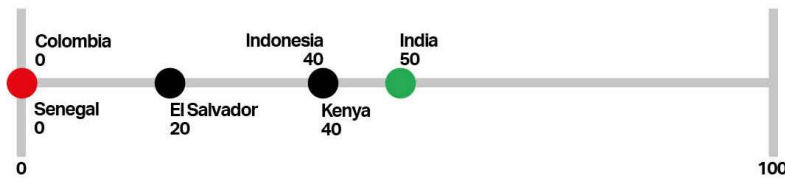


Source: Equal Measures 2030, 2018
Notes: Five positions include Head of Government, Defense Minister, Finance Minister, Foreign Minister, President of Assembly. Wikipedia, accessed 8/2018.

**SDG 8 on decent work:** Kenya receives the highest score on SDG 8, showing strong performance on the share of young women relative to men who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) and on the extent to which Kenya has laws mandating women's workplace equality. However, Kenya also had the highest rate of women's unemployment among the focus countries at over 15 per cent of the female labour force.

## AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE INDEX

**SDG 3 on health:** Kenya has a low Index score on this goal as a result, in large part, of the high incidence of HIV among women (in Kenya the rate of women newly infected with HIV was more than 23 times that of the average across the other five countries in 2016), its high maternal mortality ratio (nearly 3.5 times higher than the average of the other five countries in 2015) and its high adolescent birth rate in 2015 (96 per 1,000 women aged 15-19).

**SDG 6 on clean water:** Kenya has lagged behind on access to clean water and sanitation, particularly when compared with Senegal (a country with significantly lower GDP per capita). Just 58 per cent of people in Kenya were using at least basic drinking water services in 2015 (compared with 75 per cent in Senegal), and under 30 per cent were using at least basic sanitation services in 2015 (compared with 48 per cent in Senegal).

**SDG 7 on clean energy:** Kenya is also an outlier when it comes to reliance on clean fuels and technology: just 13 per cent of the population relied on clean fuels and technology in 2016 (see Figure 6), compared with 32 per cent in Senegal and 92 per cent in Colombia.

**FIGURE 6: PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH PRIMARY RELIANCE ON CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY**
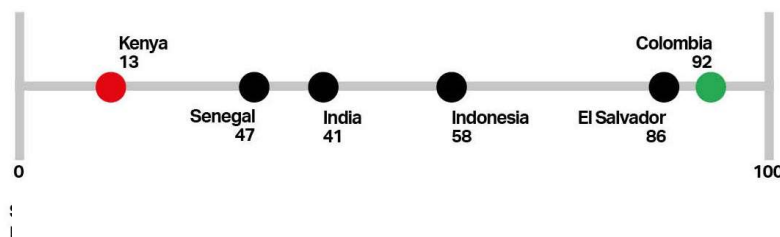


**SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals:** Kenya spent the least on social expenditure as a share of GDP in 2016 (just 0.37 per cent, compared with 3 per cent in Colombia in 2015) and had the lowest commitment to gender budgeting in 2017.

# BROADER ANALYSIS OF GENDER EQUALITY IN KENYA

In fulfilling its obligations under Article 27 of the Constitution, Kenya has made great strides in enacting legislation on various issues to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. This legislation covers issues such as: domestic violence, with the enactment of the Protection Against Domestic Violence Act 2015;[5] land rights, with the Community Land Act 2016 addressing issues with regards to women's participation in land governance and access to communal land;[6] and the Matrimonial Property Act 2013.[7] Others include the National Action Plan to operationalize UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and the National Policy on Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence of 2014, providing a framework towards the elimination of gender-based violence in the country. In addition, the Community Health Policy and the Sessional Paper No.2 of 2017 on the Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030[8] concerns the provision of free maternity services which can support the attainment of Goal 3 of the SDGs.[9]

However, despite the numerous progressive policy frameworks aimed at advancing gender equality and girls and women's empowerment, policy implementation remains a challenge. Despite progress on certain fronts such as access to education for girls, various forms of discrimination against girls and women in the economic, social, cultural and political spheres continue to be widespread. This is an indication that discrimination thrives, not because of weak legal, policy and institutional frameworks, but due to continued deep systemic challenges powered by patriarchal norms and a lack of allocation of resources to enable girls and women to reap the intended benefits of these laws. These are illustrated by issues such as limited land tenure rights, high rates of child, early and forced marriages (23 per cent nationally)[10] and female genital mutilation, whose prevalence stands at 21 per cent nationally and as high as 80 per cent in certain communities.[11] The SDGs provide an opportunity for Kenya to make progress towards advancement of gender equality and girls and women's empowerment. Below are some of the areas where challenges continue to hinder realization of gender equality and women's empowerment

## WOMEN'S POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

In appointed and elected offices, the state and parliament are yet to take measures to implement the two-thirds gender principle. The principle stipulates that not more than two-thirds of the members of elected or appointed bodies shall be of the same gender.[12] Key missed opportunities include the 2013 and 2017 general elections, and the failure of parliament to pass the Gender Bill[13] that would have

increased women's participation in the Kenyan political landscape.[14] The SDG Gender Index shows that, today, only 22 per cent of seats in the National Assembly are held by women.[15]

## EDUCATION

Kenya has made significant progress in education, achieving gender parity in primary education enrollment with near gender parity at primary school level.[16] This is due to the 2003 government policy on access to free primary education. However, gender parity does not mean that universal access to primary education has been achieved and enrollment in secondary education remains low for both boys (51 per cent) and girls (48 per cent).[17] Over half of secondary school-aged girls are not enrolled in secondary education,[18] and only 31.9 per cent of young women 3-5 years over graduation age have completed upper secondary school.[19] Low secondary school completion rates for girls are particularly acute in arid and semi-arid counties,[20] where negative cultural practices and poor attitudes towards girls' education at the primary level impede the enrolment, retention and transition of girls into secondary school.[21]

## LIMITED LAND OWNERSHIP AMONG WOMEN

Restrictions to women's access to land ownership and formal financing mechanisms, coupled with the government's inadequate capacity in land administration and management, decreases their contribution to Kenya's economic growth. This, compounded by poor enforcement of inheritance rights and deep rooted customs, means that only a handful of women are able to inherit their father's properties, including land. [22]

## EMPLOYMENT ACCESS

There is a lack of equal access to employment opportunities coupled with unequal treatment for men and women in the same sector. According to Economic Survey 2016, the number of Kenyans employed in different industries disaggregated by gender from 2012-2014 indicates that the number of women in employment is much lower than that of men across all years and across all sectors.[23]

# 41%
**of ever-married women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence from their partner**

# 50%
**of secondary school-aged girls are not enrolled in secondary education**

## ACCESS TO HEALTH

The Kenyan Constitution guarantees the highest attainable standard of health including reproductive health. However, girls and women continue to record poorer health outcomes, especially as it pertains to sexual and reproductive health and rights. The SDG Gender Index shows that Kenya's HIV rates are the highest of the six countries, at 3.09 per 1,000 uninfected women of reproductive age (15-49 years).[24] According to Kenya's FP2020 progress report, Kenya has a 44 per cent contraceptive prevalence rate among all women.[25]

## VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN

Globally, 1 in 3 women will experience violence in their lifetime.[26] In Kenya, 41 per cent of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence from their partner, compared to 11 per cent of ever-married men having experienced either form of violence from a partner.[27] Other forms of violence that remain persistent include harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, and 42 per cent of women believe a husband can be justified in beating his wife.[28]



Photo credit: Jessica Lomelin / EM2030

# THE POWER OF A WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN ADVOCATING FOR LAND RIGHTS



Alice, at the GROOTS Kenya office in Kakamega county, shares some of her group's recent achievements and how they prioritize their advocacy and data gathering work. Photo: Jessica Lomelin/EM2030

"We come together on issues that affect us," says Alice, a member of GROOTS Kenya, which equips women with the tools, knowledge and confidence to advocate for their rights. This grassroots movement of community groups led by and for women is championing a movement to reform Kenya's laws and regulations on land ownership.

Their first goal was to simplify the process of land succession by advocating for joint land titles, making it faster, easier and cheaper for a woman to have her name added to a land deed, and for this process to be available locally (not just nationally).

They collected data on land ownership, interviewing women in 2,430 households to ask them 'do you have a land title?' or 'do you own your land?'. The resulting survey results were presented at a public forum where GROOTS Kenya encouraged men to take out joint land titles with their spouses to speed an inheritance process that can otherwise take years.

"In our culture, land ownership belongs to the boy," says Mary, a member of Alice's group. "We have seen big improvements, though. Today, land is at least shared among both boys and girls."

# CONCLUSION

Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women will require more vigorous efforts, including a strong evidence base to counter deeply-rooted gender-based discrimination that often results from patriarchal attitudes and related social norms. The SDGs provide an opportunity to spur and accelerate the implementation of the gender equality and women's empowerment agenda in Kenya. This is due to the opportunity the framework provides to intensify progress already espoused in various commitments through various policy and legal instruments on gender equality and girls and women's empowerment in Kenya.

To achieve this ambitious aspiration and to embody the spirit of the SDGs to leave no one behind while reaching the furthest first, there is need to work across alliances and multi stakeholder partnerships including with women's rights organizations. Evidence-informed materials such as the SDG Gender Index by Equal Measures 2030 provide useful tools for advocacy to inform policy dialogue and implementation in Kenya.

More work needs to be done to achieve gender equality and girls and women's empowerment in the remaining 12 years of SDGs implementation. Follow-up and review provide a window of opportunity to ensure that girls and women count and issues affecting their lives are accounted for in Kenya's pursuit of sustainable development.



Photo credit: Jessica Lomelin / EM2030

# ANNEX 1
## EQUAL MEASURES 2030 SDG GENDER INDEX FRAMEWORK

| Ref | Indicator | SDG indicator reference/ complementary | Gender-specific indicator | Data source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1a | Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line | 1.2.1 | No | World Development Indicators (World Bank) |
| 1b | Proportion of the poorest quintile of the population covered by social assistance programs | Complementary | No | Aspire database (World Bank) |
| 1c | The extent to which laws afford women and men equal and secure access to land use, control and ownership (score) | 5.a.2 | Yes | Women, Business and the Law (World Bank) |
| 2a | Prevalence of stunting among girls (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) for children <5 years of age | 2.2.1 (girls only) | Yes | Demographic and Health Survey for Colombia,Kenya, Senegal, NFHS for India, UNICEF MICS for El Salvador, RISKEDAS for Indonesia |
| 2b | Prevalence of obesity among women 20+ years | Complementary | Yes | Global Nutrition Report dataset (WHO) |
| 2c | Prevalence of anemia amongst non-pregnant women (aged 15-49) | Complementary | Yes | Global Health Observatory Repository (WHO) |
| 3a | Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 3.1.1 | Yes | SDG Indicators Global Database beta 0.2.52 (UNSD) |
| 3b | Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) | 3.7.2 | Yes | Demographic and Health Survey for Colombia,Kenya, Senegal, NFHS for India, UNICEF MICS for El Salvador, RISKEDAS for Indonesia |
| 3c | Proportion of women married or in a union of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | 3.7.1 | Yes | SDG Indicators Global Database beta 0.2.52 (UNSD) |
| 3d | Incidence of HIV per 1,000 uninfected women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) | 3.3.1 | Yes | SDG Indicators Global Database beta 0.2.52 (UNSD) |
| 4a | Percentage of female students enrolled in primary education who are over-age | Complementary | Yes | Institute for Statistics (UNESCO) |
| 4b | Percentage of young women aged 3-5 years above upper secondary school graduation age who have completed secondary education | Complementary | Yes | Institute for Statistics (UNESCO), WIDE (UNESCO) for Indonesia |
| 4c | Proportion of women (15+ years) who have basic literacy skills | Complementary | Yes | Institute for Statistics (UNESCO) |
| 5a | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 | 5.3.1 | Yes | UNICEF |
| 5b | Percentage of women who agree that a husband/partner is justified in beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances | Complementary | Yes | Demographic and Health Survey StatCompiler, UNICEF MICS |

| 5c | The extent to which there are legal grounds for abortion (score based on 10 legal grounds) | Complementary | Yes | Global Abortion Policies Database (WHO) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5d | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments | 5.5.1 | Yes | Inter-Parliamentary Union |
| 5e | The extent to which women are represented in senior levels of government (score based on five positions) | Complementary | Yes | Wikipedia |
| 5f | Proportion of women who have made or received digital payments in the past year | Complementary | Yes | Global Findex Database (World Bank) |
| 6a | Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services | 6.1.1 | No | Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WHO/UNICEF) |
| 6b | Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services | 6.2.1 | No | Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WHO/UNICEF) |
| 6c | The extent to which a country's policies and plans have specific measures to reach women and specific measures for the financing plan to target resources to women in relation to a) sanitation and b) drinking water (score) | Complementary | Yes | Glass report (WHO) |
| 7a | Proportion of population with access to electricity | 7.1.1 | No | SDG Indicators Global Database beta 0.2.52 (UNSD) |
| 7b | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | 7.2.1 | No | SDG Indicators Global Database beta 0.2.52 (UNSD) |
| 7c | The extent to which national energy frameworks take a gender responsive approach (score) | Complementary | Yes | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| 8a | Ratio of the share of young women (15-24 years) relative to men not in education, employment or training (NEET) | Complementary | Yes | International Labour Organization |
| 8b | Ratio of women to men recognized as "contributing family workers" (as a % of total employment for female and male employment) | Complementary | Yes | International Labour Organization |
| 8c | Unemployment rate for women (% of female labour force) | 8.5.2 | Yes | International Labour Organization |
| 8d | The extent to which the country has laws mandating women's workplace equality (score based on 5 factors) | Complementary | Yes | Women, Business and the Law (World Bank) |
| 10a | Palma inequality ratio (the share of income of the richest 10% of the population divided by the share of income of the poorest 40%) | Complementary | No | Palma Dataset (Cobham, Schlogl, Sumner, 2016) |
| 10b | Expert perceptions of women's political power (score) | Complementary | Yes | Varieties of Democracy Initiative |
| 10c | The extent to which the national constitution addresses gender equality (score) | 5.1.1 | Yes | WORLD Policy Analysis Center |

| 13a | Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster (per 1,000 population) | 1.5.1/13.1.1 | No | International Disaster Database (UNISDR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13b | The extent to which the delegation representing the country at the UNFCCC is gender balanced (score) | Complementary | Yes | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Women's Environment and Development Organization |
| 13c | The extent to which a country's emissions reductions target is within their "fair share" (score) | Complementary | No | Christian Holz, Sivan Kartha and Tom Athanasiou, 2017 |
| 16a | Percentage of women ages 15+ who report that they "feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live" | 16.1.4 | Yes | Gallup |
| 16b | Proportion of children <5 years of age whose births were registered with a civil authority | 16.9.1 | No | SDG Indicators - Global Database beta 0.2.52 (UNSD) |
| 16c | Female victims of intentional homicide (per 100,000 population, females) | 16.1.1 | Yes | United Nations Office On Drugs and Crime |
| 16d | Number of those displaced by conflict per 1,000 people (total/stock displacement) | Complementary | No | Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre |
| 17a | Social expenditure as a % of GDP (for all types of social assistance programs) | 1.a.2 | No | Aspire database (World Bank) |
| 17b | Progressive structure and incidence of tax (standardised tax score) | Complementary | No | Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index (Oxfam) |
| 17c | The extent to which countries are committed to gender budgeting (score) | Complementary | Yes | International Monetary Fund |
| 17d | Openness of gender statistics (score) | Complementary | Yes | Open Data Watch |

# ANNEX 2
## SDG GENDER INDEX INDICATOR TABLE

| Rf. | Indicator | Unit | Colombia | Year | El Salvador | Year | India | Year | Indonesia | Year | Kenya | Year | Senegal | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1a | Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line | % | 28 | 2016 | 38 | 2016 | 22 | 2011 | 11 | 2017 | 36 | 2015 | 47 | 2011 |
| 1b | Proportion of the poorest quintile of the population covered by social assistance programs | % | 81.4 | 2014 | 71.4 | 2014 | 26.6 | 2011 | 75.6 | 2015 | 34.4 | 2005 | 5.1 | 2011 |
| 1c | The extent to which laws afford women and men equal and secure access to land use, control and ownership (score) | 0=no laws exist; 100= extensive laws exist | 100 | 2017 | 100 | 2017 | 100 | 2017 | 50 | 2017 | 75 | 2017 | 50 | 2017 |
| 2a | Prevalence of stunting among girls (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) for children <5 years of age | % <5 years old | 11 | 2009-10 | 12 | 2014 | 38 | 2015/16 | 38 | 2013 | 22 | 2014 | 15 | 2016 |
| 2b | Prevalence of obesity among women 20+ years | % | 26 | 2014 | 27 | 2014 | 7 | 2014 | 8 | 2014 | 11 | 2014 | 15 | 2014 |
| 2c | Prevalence of anemia amongst non-pregnant women (aged 15-49) | % | 21 | 2016 | 22 | 2016 | 52 | 2016 | 28 | 2016 | 26 | 2016 | 49 | 2016 |
| 3a | Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | ratio per 100,000 live births | 64 | 2015 | 54 | 2015 | 174 | 2015 | 126 | 2015 | 510 | 2015 | 315 | 2015 |
| 3b | Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) | rate per 1,000 15-19 year olds | 75 | 2015 | 74 | 2014 | 51 | 2015-16 | 48 | 2012 | 96 | 2015 | 72 | 2016 |
| 3c | Proportion of women married or in a union of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | % | 87 | 2016 | 82 | 2014 | 72 | 2016 | 78 | 2017 | 78 | 2016 | 47 | 2016 |
| 3d | Incidence of HIV per 1,000 uninfected women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) | ratio to 1,000 uninfected women aged 15-49 years | 0.04 | 2016 | 0.17 | 2016 | 0.08 | 2016 | 0.25 | 2016 | 3.09 | 2016 | 0.12 | 2016 |
| 4a | Percentage of female students enrolled in primary education who are over-age | % | 14.9 | 2016 | 12.2 | 2016 | 10.0 | 2013 | 2.5 | 2016 | 24.6 | 2012 | 11.9 | 2016 |
| 4b | Percentage of young women aged 3-5 years above upper secondary school graduation age who have completed secondary education | % | 76.9 | 2015 | 56.7 | 2014 | 39.6 | 2016 | 50 | 2012 | 39.1 | 2014 | 6.1 | 2016 |
| 4c | Proportion of women (15+ years) who have basic literacy skills | % | 94 | 2015 | 86 | 2015 | 59 | 2011 | 94 | 2016 | 74 | 2014 | 34 | 2013 |
| 5a | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were | % | 23 | 2015 | 26 | 2014 | 27 | 2015-16 | 14 | 2013 | 23 | 2014 | 31 | 2015 |

| | Indicator | Unit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | married or in a union before age 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5b | Percentage of women who agree that a husband/partner is justified in beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances | % | 3 | 2015 | 8 | 2014 | 45 | 2015/16 | 35 | 2012 | 42 | 2014 | 49 | 2016 |
| 5c | The extent to which there are legal grounds for abortion (score based on 10 legal grounds) | 0=no grounds exist; 100=most grounds exist | 60 | 2017 | 0 | 2017 | 60 | 2017 | 30 | 2017 | 20 | 2017 | 0 | 2017 |
| 5d | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments | % | 19 | 2018 | 32 | 2018 | 12 | 2018 | 20 | 2018 | 22 | 2018 | 42 | 2018 |
| 5e | The extent to which women are represented in senior levels of government (score based on five positions) | no representation; 100= extensive representation | 0 | 2018 | 20 | 2018 | 50 | 2018 | 40 | 2018 | 40 | 2018 | 0 | 2018 |
| 5f | Proportion of women who have made or received digital payments in the past year | % | 33 | 2017 | 18 | 2017 | 22 | 2017 | 35 | 2017 | 75 | 2017 | 36 | 2017 |
| 6a | Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services | % | 97 | 2015 | 93 | 2015 | 88 | 2015 | 90 | 2015 | 58 | 2015 | 75 | 2015 |
| 6b | Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services | % | 84 | 2015 | 91 | 2015 | 44 | 2015 | 68 | 2015 | 30 | 2015 | 48 | 2015 |
| 6c | The extent to which a country's policies and plans have specific measures to reach women and specific measures for the financing plan to target resources to women in relation to a) sanitation and b) drinking water (score) | 0=no measures; 100=many measures | 100 | 2015 | 0 | 2015 | 50 | 2014 | 25 | 2015, est. | 0 | 2014 | 100 | 2016 |
| 7a | Proportion of population with access to electricity | % | 99 | 2016 | 99 | 2016 | 85 | 2016 | 98 | 2016 | 56 | 2016 | 65 | 2016 |
| 7b | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | % | 92 | 2016 | 86 | 2016 | 41 | 2016 | 58 | 2016 | 13 | 2016 | 32 | 2016 |
| 7c | The extent to which national energy frameworks take a gender responsive approach (score) | 0=not gender responsive; 100=most gender responsive | 75 | 2017 | 25 | 2017 | 25 | 2017 | 25 | 2017, est. | 0 | 2017 | 0 | 2017 |
| 8a | Ratio of the share of young women (15-24 years) relative to men not in education, employment or training (NEET) | ratio of shares by sex | 2.5 | 2017 | 2.6 | 2015 | 6.2 | 2012 | 1.8 | 2017 | 1.3 | 1999, est. | 1.5 | 2015 |
| 8b | Ratio of women to men recognized as "contributing family workers" (as a % of total employment for female and male employment) | ratio of shares by sex | 2.8 | 2017 | 1.6 | 2017 | 3.0 | 2017 | 4.3 | 2017 | 1.8 | 2017 | 2.8 | 2017 |
| 8c | Unemployment rate for women (% of female labour force) | % female labour force | 11.4 | 2017 | 3.9 | 2017 | 4.2 | 2017 | 3.9 | 2017 | 15.3 | 2017 | 5.0 | 2017 |
| 8d | The extent to which the country has laws mandating women's workplace equality (score based on 5 factors) | 0=no laws; 100=extensive laws | 20 | 2018 | 20 | 2018 | 60 | 2018 | 40 | 2018 | 100 | 2018 | 0 | 2018 |
| 10a | Palma inequality ratio (the share of income of the richest 10% of the population divided by the | ratio of top 10% income to bottom 40% income | 3.97 | 2012 | 2.05 | 2012 | 1.50 | 2012 | 1.49 | 2010 | 2.91 | 2005 | 1.89 | 2011 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | share of income of the poorest 40%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10b | Expert perceptions of women's political power (score) | 0=no power; 100=extensive power | 50 | 2016 | 25 | 2016 | 50 | 2016 | 50 | 2016 | 50 | 2016 | 75 | 2016 |
| 10c | The extent to which the national constitution addresses gender equality (score) | 0=does not address gender; 100= addresses gender | 100 | 2017 | 25 | 2017 | 100 | 2017 | 25 | 2017 | 75 | 2017 | 100 | 2017 |
| 13a | Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster (per 1,000 population) | rate per 1,000 population | 0.11 | 2015-17 | 3.87 | 2014-17 | 9.46 | 2015-17 | 0.19 | 2015-17 | 2.26 | 2015-17 | 0.07 | 2013-16 |
| 13b | The extent to which the delegation representing the country at the UNFCCC is gender balanced (score) | 0=no gender balance; 100=gender balance | 100 | 2012 | 60 | 2012 | 20 | 2012 | 60 | 2012 | 60 | 2012 | 60 | 2012 |
| 13c | The extent to which a country's emissions reductions target is within their "fair share" (score) | 0=does not meet fair share; 100= exceeds fair share | 25 | 2017 | 25 | 2017 | 75 | 2017 | 75 | 2017 | 75 | 2017 | 100 | 2017 |
| 16a | Percentage of women ages 15+ who report that they "feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live" | % | 36 | 2017 | 43 | 2017 | 69 | 2017 | 73 | 2017 | 54 | 2017 | 40 | 2017 |
| 16b | Proportion of children <5 years of age whose births were registered with a civil authority | % | 96.8 | 2015 | 98.5 | 2014 | 79.7 | 2015-16 | 72.5 | 2016 | 66.9 | 2014 | 68.3 | 2015 |
| 16c | Female victims of intentional homicide (per 100,000 population, females) | rate per 100,000 females | 4.20 | 2016 | 15.69 | 2016 | 2.67 | 2016 | 0.26 | 2014 | 2.62 | 2016 | 2.67 | 2015 |
| 16d | Number of those displaced by conflict per 1,000 people (total/stock displacement) | rate per 1,000 people | 132.7 | 2017 | 48.0 | 2017 | 0.60 | 2017 | 0.01 | 2017 | 3.3 | 2017 | 1.37 | 2017 |
| 17a | Social expenditure as a % of GDP (for all types of social assistance programs) | % | 3.01 | 2015 | 0.81 | 2014 | 1.52 | 2016 | 0.84 | 2013-15 | 0.37 | 2016 | 0.99 | 2015 |
| 17b | Progressive structure and incidence of tax (standardised tax score) | 0=least progressive; 100=most progressive | 59 | 2015 | 55 | 2015 | 46 | 2015 | 67 | 2015 | 46 | 2015 | 40 | 2015 |
| 17c | The extent to which countries are committed to gender budgeting (score) | 0=no gender budgeting; 100= extensive gender budgeting | 33 | 2017 | 66 | 2017 | 66 | 2017 | 33 | 2017 | 0 | 2017 | 33 | 2017 |
| 17d | Openness of gender statistics (score) | 0=no open data; 100= extensive open data | 40 | 2017 | 40 | 2017 | 40 | 2017 | 60 | 2017 | 40 | 2017 | 35 | 2017 |

# ANNEX 3
## INDEX METHODOLOGY

## THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE INDEX

The conceptual framework of the Index is normative in approach, using as its basis the official agenda for Sustainable Development framework adopted by the Member States of the United Nations and indicators adopted by Member States through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). Drawing on this framework, the SDG Gender Index aims to provide a comprehensive measure of the gender dimensions across these Goals, going beyond Goal 5 on gender equality.

In this process, 12 of the 17 goals were chosen as domains. Nine of these 12 were chosen because the official SDG targets within that goal explicitly recognised girls, women and gender issues as part of the indicators and because we were able to identify relevant data sources to reflect the issues within that goal in our Index. These were complemented by three other goals that, while gender-blind in their SDG formulation, implicitly affect the lives of girls and women. These goals include SDG 7 on clean energy, SDG 13 on climate change and SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals (including fiscal and tax policies).

For each of these 12 goals, 3-6 indicators were selected that captured the key gender dimensions of the goal totalling 43 indicators. The indicators include those cited in the SDG framework as well as complementary indicators from other data sources. They include the issues with sufficient data coverage that were prioritised by EM2030 partners, girls' and women's advocates and organizations from across the world through various consultative mechanisms. Each of the 43 indicators was reviewed to assess policy relevance, data availability, and other criteria. The aim was to keep the set of indicators to a reasonable number while still capturing the most important gender dimensions for each goal.

Further information about the design of the Index and the process followed can be found in section 2 of the full report.

## THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDEX

There were both advantages and limitations in using a small set of countries in the pilot. One of the key advantages was related to the availability of recent data, i.e. the most recent indicator for the nearest available year (+/- 3 years) to the SDG baseline of 2015. There were only several exceptions (see Annex 2) where older data or simple estimation techniques were used for the six pilot countries.

Each of the indicators was adjusted to move in the same direction (i.e, a higher score meaning better conditions for girls, women and gender equality) and standardized scores were generated for each indicator using a percentile rank approach which indicates the location of a national score in the distribution of the six countries, ranging from 0 to 100. Despite the limitations of a small number of countries and thus more limited distribution than exists globally, there was a sufficient spread of indicator values across the six countries. The average score across the 3-6 indicators was used to generate a goal score. So while scores are unweighted across goals to generate the overall Index score, there was

weighting dependent upon the number of indicators within a goal. That is, an indicator in a goal with six indicators would have less of a weight in the score than an indicator in a goal with three indicators. To ensure simplicity and transparency, all 12 goals are weighted equally in generating the total Index score.

This approach was piloted using data for the six Equal Measures 2030 focus countries, and will be further refined in response to feedback on this pilot study. Changes to the approach and methodology will be considered after September 2018 from the goals, issues and indicators included, to the conceptual framework, to further elements of the design. The next iteration of the index will incorporate these revisions and also aim to cover as many countries globally as possible.

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