Women’s rights and gender equality in the post-2015 framework

Gender and Development Network position paper

1. Introduction

The post-2015 framework represents a vital opportunity to ensure gender equality remains an international priority, and that the energy and investment expended to date is not wasted. It is essential that world leaders choose to capitalise on and progress advances made under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and resist any pressure to de-prioritise commitments to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

To meet the challenge of social transformation and poverty eradication, the post-2015 framework must contain a strong and explicit focus on gender equality and women’s rights. Based on the experience of the MDGs, existing research, and the analysis of Gender and Development Network (GADN) members, we argue that a standalone goal on gender equality and women’s rights, together with mainstreaming gender across the framework, is the approach most likely to address structural gender inequalities.

This approach should be universal in its application, but give priority to reaching the world’s poorest and most marginalised women recognising the interaction among forms of disadvantage; gender, income, disability, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation and gender identity. GADN supports the work of others suggesting that an explicit focus on all dimensions of inequality is necessary, alongside the focus on poverty reduction, if the new framework is to rise to the challenge of social transformation.

2. A standalone goal

It remains critical that the post-2015 framework contains a standalone goal on gender equality and women’s rights alongside targets to eliminate gender inequality in all other goal areas.

A standalone goal demonstrates recognition that gender equality and women’ rights is an ambition in itself, deserving the political commitment and resources that a specific focus brings. It will help to leverage the political will and funding urgently needed to accelerate progress on women’s rights.
A dedicated goal allows space for targets that tackle specific dimensions of inequality, which do not fall easily into other goal areas (such as violence against women). Targets could also be included that may be lost under other goals because they are of much higher priority to women or specifically address gender equality.

Moreover, the mainstreaming of gender equality issues across the framework is far more likely to succeed if backed up by the resources, commitment and expertise that a standalone goal can bring.

Suggestions to merge the pursuit of different forms of equality under one goal will, we argue, undermine the achievement of all of them. Each requires different interventions and indicators. Much of the focus and space for improvements under a gender goal would be lost under a general inequalities goal where women’s rights would probably be restricted to one target and perhaps one or two indicators at best.

### 3. Transformative targets and indicators that reflect priorities

Targets should be transformative - promoting lasting changes in the power and choices women have over their own lives, beyond a sometimes temporary increase in opportunities. Some interventions are seen by women as key to unlocking other opportunities such as being free from sexual violence, choosing when and whether to have children or a reduction in the burden of unpaid labour. Such changes transform power relations between men and women rather than just dealing with the symptoms. These could include laws allowing women to own and inherit property, rather than just helping women to rent land; it could include more state responsibility for child-care or the elderly, rather than just helping women carry out those duties.

Targets should draw on, be coherent with, and further the implementation of relevant existing international and regional agreements such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Action by member states on any post-2015 development agenda will be concentrated on the areas where reporting is required – so the choice of indicators is vital. To ensure that long term structural changes occur, indicators for each target should be a mix of progress measures on tackling structural barriers as well as concrete outcomes such as the number of women leaders. The choice of indicators for each target should be driven by an analysis of how change will be achieved, rather than solely on the existence of data. While indicators should be measurable, political will and technical capacity should be directed to ensure that data can be captured for the targets that most reflect women’s priorities.

The barriers to women accessing their rights are not just legal or economic - changes in social norms will also be necessary. For example, legislation may allow women
access to justice after rape, but local values may be such that the community will shun a woman for reporting the crime, or even lead her to believe it was her fault. Strong language on social norms, and indicators that measure their development, will be a vital part of the new framework.

4. Proposed targets and indicators

GADN has identified five priority areas for targets based on: the experience of our partner organisations; the twelve areas of concern outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action (1995); international research; and the position papers of other women's organisations and networks. Depending on the final framework, some of these could appear under other goals, some must be beneath a standalone goal on gender. The indicators we suggest below are illustrative, and not necessarily an exhaustive list. Annex one demonstrates the feasibility of these indicators by listing similar indicators and accompanying data sets from various international bodies.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWAG)

The omission of this issue within the MDGs is now widely recognised to have been a major oversight. The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing World Conference and Platform for Action (1995), UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106 and 2122, the UN Secretary General's 2006 report on violence against women all contain commitments towards zero tolerance on VAWAG. Success will require actions in the areas of prevention, care and support for survivors of violence, and legal redress requiring changes in and enforcement of laws, the provision of services, and a change in attitudes and behaviour.

Target:

⇒ The elimination of violence against women and girls through effective prevention measures, funded support to survivors, improvements in and enforcement of laws, and a change in social norms.

Indicators:

- Prevalence of VAWAG, including FGM, based on perception and reported data
- Provision of shelters per head of population
- Availability of continuum of care services
- Existence of legislation on violence against women and its enforcement
- Percentage of people who think it is never justifiable for a husband to beat his wife
- Change in social norms on early and forced marriage
- Existence of specific, funded policies to address VAWAG in conflict and emergency affected areas from the onset of a crisis
Economic empowerment

Women’s control over economic assets and their own time was not adequately addressed under the MDGs. In the new framework, reforms that continue to rely on a reduction in the role of the state and ‘freeing of the market’ will fail to achieve women’s economic security. Changes in legislation both on inheritance and ownership, and on employment rights are necessary because women predominate in the most vulnerable occupational sectors. However, for the most marginalised women, subsistence agriculture and employment in the unregulated informal sector is a more immediate problem. Progress for women without a wage, and those working in the informal sectors therefore needs to be prioritised along with the creation of decent work. Financial decisions within the household and social norms on unpaid care are also essential for women’s overall access to and enjoyment of economic rights.

Target:
⇒ Achieve women’s equal access to, and control over, economic assets and paid employment by establishing the equal right of women to own and inherit assets and land, to access decent work with equal pay, to equal and adequate provision of social protection and by reducing women and girls’ unpaid care work.

Indicators:
- Creation and enforcement of legislation providing equal rights for women to own and inherit land and property
- Proportion of population with access to institutional credit, by sex
- Existence and enforcement of equal employment opportunity law
- Level of gender pay gap
- Percentage of people earning their own income, by sex
- Percentage of women who say they can decide how to spend their income
- Enforcement of the ‘Decent work’ agenda
- Proportion of the population in vulnerable employment, by sex
- Average weekly number of hours spent on unpaid care work, by sex
- Percentage of people with access to technology, by sex

Political Participation and Influence in Decision Making

Progress on women’s political participation should go beyond merely measuring the numbers of women in national politics to include the local decision making bodies that often have a more direct impact on the lives of women affected by poverty. It should also extend to look at what level of influence these women have over decision making within those organisations and include leadership roles outside formal politics, in schools, civil society, traditional governance structures and the judiciary. Effective change will mean women not only participate, but have actual influence over decisions. Furthermore, to achieve progress, the political, social and economic barriers that prevent women from participating effectively need to be tackled directly and this should be reflected in the indicators.
Target:

⇒ Ensure full, equal and meaningful participation and influence of women in all decision making bodies at international, regional, national, and community levels

Indicators of success and progress:

- Proportion of women in key decision making positions at all levels, including roles outside formal politics
- Female politicians’ perceptions of the impact that they have on political decisions
- Number of women’s organisations active nationally
- Change in social norms and attitudes on household decision making
- Repeal of all laws and policies that outlaw women’s participation
- Reduction in the burden of unpaid care work that denies women the time to participate in politics

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

The ability to control when and whether to have children is a key component of women’s empowerment. The denial of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) has reinforced women’s inequality and reduced their ability to accumulate the essential endowments necessary to enable them to be economically active and empowered.

Maternal mortality, included in the MDGs, continues to be a challenge particularly for women with the least resources.

Targets (possibly under a health goal):

⇒ Universal access to sexual and reproductive health
⇒ Eradicate all preventable maternal deaths

Indicators:

- Unmet need for family planning
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Reduction in the barriers to access to sexual and reproductive health services particularly for young people and the most marginalised
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Rates of maternal mortality and morbidity

Education

Girls’ education has been consistently recognised as an essential building block in the achievement of gender equality. Despite achievements in girls’ enrolment and completion of primary school, poverty and location remain barriers to progress. If recent trends in sub-Saharan Africa continue, the richest boys will achieve universal
primary completion in 2021 but the poorest girls will not catch up until 2086. Furthermore, the gap at secondary level and in adult training remains high. Improvement requires both the provision of good quality free education with trained teachers, and the removal of barriers such as the threat of violence, poor sanitary facilities, early and forced marriage, and unpaid care responsibilities.

**Target (possibly under an education goal):**

- Ensure universal access to and completion of quality and responsive pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education, and lifelong learning, regardless of gender, poverty, disability, location, ethnicity and specifically reaching out to the most marginalised.

**Indicator:**
- Percentage of children and young people successfully completing lower secondary school, disaggregated by sex and age
- Percentage of schools with sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities

## 5. Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming, ensuring that gender equality is embedded across the framework, requires targets and indicators that tackle gender inequality in every area, recognising that the barriers that women and men face may be different. Mainstreaming goes beyond ensuring that both women and men benefit equally from existing targets, to ensuring that priority is given to those interventions that are of particular importance to achieving gender equality and women’s rights.

There also needs to be a recognition that many women and girls face multiple discrimination because they are disabled, older or from an ethnic group. As a part of the mainstreaming process, these intersections must be addressed and the connections made within targets and indicators to ensure that progress reaches the lives of these marginalised groups. Following the ‘Leave no-one behind’ principle of the High Level Panel report, data for all indicators will need to be broken down, at a minimum by income quintile, age, region, ethno-linguistic group and disability.

Quality data is crucial and should be gender sensitive, broken down by different categories such as income group, disability and ethnicity. The unit of analysis should be the individual rather than the household; women and girls may live in households that are not poor, but due to unequal distribution they may live in poverty or be undernourished.

**Mainstreamed targets and indicators**

Without knowing the likely goals in the final framework, it is difficult to make specific proposals. However, we suggest gender mainstreaming will imply two things: a prioritisation of those goals that could have most impact in achieving gender equality; and targets or indicators under all goals that address some of the challenges to gender
equality that are listed below. This list is by no means exhaustive, and draws on that of GADN members as well as the Women’s Major Groups.

**Priority areas for mainstreaming gender equality and women’s rights**

**i) Access to water and sanitation:**
- Every woman and girl has access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at home, every school and every health facility, including in humanitarian settings. This should include gender separated sanitation and hand washing facilities, and adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities providing privacy for washing hands, private parts and clothes, drying re-usable materials and safe disposal of used menstrual materials
- No woman or girl practices open defecation by 2030
- Every girl has access to sanitation and hygiene at school, including the provision of appropriate facilities for menstrual hygiene management

**ii) Food security:**
- Equal rights for women to inherit and own land
- Protection of access of communally used land
- Equitable access to and control over productive resources such as land, sea, credit, technology, seed, water, animal genetic resources, traditional knowledge and forests for women and other small producers

**iii) Governance, peace and security:**
- Gender-responsive budgeting
- Access to security and justice for women and girls
- Women’s participation in the security and justice sectors as police officers, judges and prosecutors
- Increased levels of trust in security and justice institutions by women
- The participation of women in peace-building processes

**iv) Provision of public services and social protection:**
- Provision of a universal social protection floor and basic income for all including universal public provision of age pensions, unemployment insurance, and paid parental leave
- Free universal access to publicly provided essential services

**v) Health:**
- Universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support
- Elimination of AIDS related deaths and significant reduction in new HIV infections, by gender
- Elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV
The economy and work:

- Provision of decent work including parental leave and a living wage for all, including women workers and migrant workers
- Implementation and enforcement of regulations on sexual harassment
- Unpaid care work redistributed between women and men and from households to the state
- Recognition of the responsibility of the state in regulating the private sector to promote gender equality
- Macro-economic policies compatible with the promotion of gender equality

Environment and sustainability:

- Recognition and promotion of the role of women in natural resource management
- Ensure women’s access to sustainable energy

6. Consultation

Achieving structural change will require the participation of a broad range of women’s rights activists throughout the negotiations. Women’s organisations and social justice groups working for gender equality, human rights and women’s empowerment should be fully supported to meaningfully engage - at all levels of consultation. Grassroots women leaders from community-based organisations are key stakeholders in the development of a post-2015 Development Agenda and should be enabled to negotiate for their own development priorities throughout this process.

7. A Call for Leadership

We are operating now in an environment which is, in some ways, more precarious for women’s rights than when the MDGs were framed. Gains which have been made are increasingly under attack. At the same time, economic crises have left women bearing a disproportionate share of the burden of austerity, while at the same time women’s organisations are facing cuts to their funding. Now is the time for political leadership. Without a dedicated goal for gender equality and women’s rights, it is likely that the commitment of the international community, donors and national governments will be downgraded. Rather than capitalising on a crucial opportunity, the energy and investment expended to date would be wasted with a real risk of reversals in progress on gender equality.

GADN calls on world leaders committed to promoting gender equality to prioritise the inclusion of a strong standalone goal on gender equality and women’s rights in the forthcoming negotiations on the post-2015 framework.
Written by Jessica Woodroffe with the GADN post-2015 working group, the GADN Education working group, the GADN Gender and Disability working group, Sian Webb and Francesca Rhodes. While the positions are compiled from the positions of members of the group the paper as a whole does not necessarily reflect the views of all members.

GADN is grateful to Christian Aid for funding its work on Post-2015.

The Gender & Development Network (GADN) brings together expert NGOs, consultants, academics and individuals committed to working on gender, development and women’s rights issues. Our vision is of a world where social justice and gender equality prevail and where all women and girls are able to realise their rights free from discrimination. Our goal is to ensure that international development policy and practice promotes gender equality and women’s and girls’ rights. Our role is to support our members by sharing information and expertise, to undertake and disseminate research, and to provide expert advice and comment on government policies and projects.

For more information or to join the Gender & Development Network, please e-mail: info@gadnetwork.org.uk

GADN position paper on gender equality and women’s rights in the post-2015 framework
# Annex one – Indicators

This table has been prepared by GADN in order to demonstrate that the indicators we propose are measurable. We do not necessarily suggest that the sources we have identified are sufficient, or the best available for any given indicator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GADN Proposed Indicator</th>
<th>Most Similar Indicator</th>
<th>Source for Indicator and Data</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Violence against women and girls</strong></td>
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| Prevalence of VAWG, including FGM, based on perception and reported data | 1. Prevalence of sexual violence  
2. Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations  
3. Extent to which violations are reported  
4. Percentage of reported cases  
5. Non-partner / Intimate partner violence prevalence  
6. Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation, as defined by the World Health Organization  
7. Freedom from female genital mutilation of children and of adults without their consent | 1. 1325 Indicators / ICVS  
2. 1325 Indicators  
3. 1325 Indicators  
4. 1325 Indicators  
5. WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence  
6. SIGI (World Health Organisation, Population Reference Bureau, MICS)  
7. CIRI |
| Provision of shelters per head of population | 1. Number of rehabilitation centers for victims of domestic violence, including women and children  
2. Number of available places in shelters and refuges per 1000 population (urban and rural) | 1. UNHR (link to illustrative indicator only)  
2. UNHR (link to illustrative indicator only) |
| Availability of continuum of care services | 1. Extent of victim support in sexual incidents reported to police  
2. Proportion of health staff trained in medical management and support for victims of sexual and other violence  
3. Proportion of victims of sexual and other violence accessing appropriate medical, psychosocial and legal services | 1. ICVS  
2. UNHR (link to illustrative indicator only)  
3. UNHR (link to illustrative indicator only) |
| Existence of legislation on violence against women and its enforcement | 1. Extent to which national laws to protect women’s and girls’ human rights are in line with international standards  
2. Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based | 1. 1325 Indicators  
2. 1325 Indicators  
3. World Bank’s Gender Statistics Database |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Violence against women and girls</strong></th>
<th>4. <strong>SIGI</strong> (Demographic Health Survey, MICS)</th>
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| 1. Percentage agreeing that that a married man has a right to beat his wife and children | 1. **Afrobarometer**  
Demographic Health Surveys  
World Values Survey  
UN Gender Info 2010 |
| 2. Percentage of people who think it is never justifiable for a husband to beat his wife | 1. **Afrobarometer**  
Demographic Health Surveys  
World Values Survey  
UN Gender Info 2010 |
| 3. Legislation on sexual harassment |  |
| 4. Existence of laws against sexual assault or rape; existence of laws against domestic violence; and existence of laws against sexual harassment |  |
| **Change in social norms on early and forced marriage** |  |
| 1. Legal age of marriage | 1. **SIGI** (UN World Marriage, Demographic Health Survey, MICS) |
| 2. Measures whether women have the same rights with respect to the legal minimum age | 2. **SIGI** (UN World Marriage, Demographic Health Survey, MICS) |
| 3. Prevalence of early and forced marriage | 3. **SIGI** (UN World Marriage, Demographic Health Survey, MICS) |
| 4. Mean age at marriage, by sex | 4. **UN Global Gender Statistics Programme** |
| **Economic empowerment** |  |
| 1. Do (un)married men and (un)married woman have equal ownership rights to property? | 1. **World Bank Gender Statistics Database**  
2. **World Bank Gender Statistics Database**  
3. **SIGI**  
4. **Women’s Economic Opportunity Index** |
| 2. Inheritance measures whether widows and daughters have equal rights to their male counterparts as heirs |  |
| 3. Legal rights to own and access land and property |  |
| 4. Property ownership rights by sex |  |
| **Existence and enforcement of equal employment opportunity law** |  |
| 1. Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring? | 1. **World Bank’s Gender Statistics Database**  
2. **World Bank’s Gender Statistics Database**  
3. **CIRI** |
| 2. Are there laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women? |  |
| **Proportion of population with access to institutional credit, by sex** | 1. **SIGI**  
2. **Women’s Economic Opportunity Index** |
| 1. Legal rights to access to credit and bank loans / discrimination in accessing credit |  |
| 2. Women’s access to finance programmes |  |
| **Creation and enforcement of legislation providing equal rights for women to own and inherit land and property** | 1. **World Bank Gender Statistics Database**  
2. **World Bank Gender Statistics Database**  
3. **SIGI**  
4. **Women’s Economic Opportunity Index** |
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<tr>
<th>Level of gender pay gap</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. ILO Conventions and policies on equitable working conditions, including Convention 100 on equal remuneration, Convention 111 on discrimination and Convention 183 on maternity protection at the workplace</td>
<td>1. African Women’s Progress Scoreboard (AWPS) / ILO</td>
<td>1. African Women’s Progress Scoreboard (AWPS) / ILO</td>
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<td>4. Estimated income gap</td>
<td>4. GEI</td>
<td>4. GEI</td>
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<td>5. Ratio of average female to male wages against all available labour categories</td>
<td>5. International Labour Organisation</td>
<td>5. International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>7. Gender gaps in full-time equivalent participation in EU Member States</td>
<td>7. Gender Equality Index for Europe</td>
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<tr>
<th>Percentage of people earning their own income, by sex</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Labour participation rate, by sex (percent of population ages 15+)</td>
<td>1. World Development Indicators</td>
<td>1. World Development Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Unemployment, by sex (percent of labour force)</td>
<td>2. World Development Indicators</td>
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<th>Percentage of women who say they can decide how to spend their income</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Percent of women who decides how earnings are used</td>
<td>1. Democratic Health Survey</td>
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<th>Enforcement of the ‘decent work’ agenda</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Percentage of women who agree that women have the same chance as men to get a good job in their country</td>
<td>1. Latinbarometer</td>
<td>1. Latinbarometer</td>
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<td>2. Proportion of employers and managers who agree or strongly agree that when jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women</td>
<td>2. World Values Surveys</td>
<td>2. World Values Surveys</td>
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<th>Proportion of the population in vulnerable</th>
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<td>1. Vulnerable employment, by sex (percent of employment)</td>
<td>1. World Development Indicators</td>
<td>1. World Development Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Non-vulnerable employment</td>
<td>2. GEI</td>
<td>2. GEI</td>
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| Employment, by sex | 1. Average number of hours spent on paid work combined, by sex*  
|                   | 2. Average number of hours spent on unpaid childcare, by sex* 
|                   | 3. Average number of hours spent on unpaid housework, by sex* |
|                   | 1. World Bank's Gender Statistics Database  
|                   | 2. World Bank's Gender Statistics Database  
|                   | 3. World Bank's Gender Statistics Database |
| Political participation and influence | 1. Proportion of seats held by women in parliaments (%)  
|                                   | 2. Level of women's participation in the justice and security sector  
|                                   | 3. Ratio of female among legislators, senior officials and managers  
|                                   | 4. Percentage of regional assemblies / members of boards of largest quoted companies / members of central bank by sex in EU member states  
|                                   | 5. Levels of participation in professional and technical workers  
|                                   | 6. Proportion of managerial and other leader positions (e.g. religious leader) occupied by women |
|                               | 1. World Development Indicators  
|                               | 2. 1325 Indicators  
|                               | 3. International Labour Organisation  
|                               | 4. Gender Equality Index for Europe  
|                               | 5. UNHR (link to illustrative indicator only)  
|                               | 6. UNHR (link to illustrative indicator only) |
| Female politicians’ perceptions of the impact that they have on political decisions | 1. Percentage of respondents who tend to agree or strongly agree that 'women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men'  
|                        | 2. Proportion of those of voting age who agree or strongly agree that on the whole, men make better political leaders than women do |
|                               | 1. Afrobarometer  
|                               | 2. World Values Survey |
| Number of women's organisations active nationally | 1. Proportion of women and target groups included in the membership of national political parties or presented as candidate for election  
|                                      | 2. Number of political parties registered or recognized at national level |
|                               | 1. UNHR (link to illustrative indicator only)  
|                               | 2. UNHR (link to illustrative indicator only) |
| Change in social norms and attitudes on household decision making | 1. Do married couples jointly share legal responsibility for financially maintaining the family's expenses?  
|                                      | 2. Percent of women who decides how earnings are used  
|                                      | 3. Men reporting their wife's final say in family decision making |
|                               | 1. World Bank's Gender Statistics Database  
|                               | 2. Democratic Health Survey  
<p>|                               | 3. UN Gender Info 2010 |
| <strong>Repeal of laws and policies that outlaw women’s participation</strong> | 1. Percent distribution of women by person who has the final say in making specific decisions, according to current marital status and type of decision. 2. Women’s political rights guaranteed by law | 1. Democratic Health Survey / CIRI 2. Global Integrity Index |
| <strong>Reduction in the burden of unpaid care work that denies women the time to participate in politics</strong> | 1. Availability, affordability and quality of childcare services, as well as the role of the extended family in providing childcare | 1. Women’s Economic Opportunity Index |
| <strong>Sexual and reproductive health and rights</strong> | 1. Unmet need for contraception (percent of married women ages 15-49 / adolescents) | 1. World Development Indicators WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence |
| | 1. Contraceptive prevalence (percent of women ages 15-49 / adolescents) | 1. World Development Indicators WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence |
| | 1. Knowledge of contraceptive methods / use of and attitudes towards family planning / percent distribution of women’s access to and acceptability of ty/radio messages, by sex 2. Justification of abortion | 1. Democratic Health Survey 2. World Values Survey |
| <strong>Percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled assistant</strong> | 1. Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) | 1. World Development Indicators Democratic Health Survey |
| <strong>Rates of maternal mortality and morbidity</strong> | 1. Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) 2. Morbidity prevalence | 1. World Development Indicators 2. WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence |
| <strong>Education</strong> | 1. Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%) 2. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%) 3. Progression to secondary school, female (%) | 1. World Development Indicators 2. World Development Indicators 3. World Development Indicators |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>education by sex and age</th>
<th>4. School attendance ratios, / reasons for leaving school, by sex</th>
<th>4. Demographic Health Survey</th>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of schools with sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities</td>
<td>1. Improved sanitation facilities (% of [rural/urban] population with access)  &lt;br&gt; 2. Percentage of schools that promote positive hygiene behaviours, including mandatory correct use and maintenance of facilities that are systematically promoted among staff and schoolchildren.  &lt;br&gt; 3. Percentage of students who know and understand specific facts about hygiene and menstruation / Percentage of students who have positive attitudes towards specific behaviours that ensures good personal hygiene.</td>
<td>1. World Development Indicators  &lt;br&gt; 2. UNESCO (Education Management Information Systems EMIS undertaken nationally, school surveys, Global School Health Policies and Practices Study)  &lt;br&gt; 3. UNESCO (Education Management Information Systems EMIS undertaken nationally, school surveys, Global School Health Policies and Practices Study)</td>
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