

TRACKING PROGRESS ON GENDER EQUALITY BY 2030 THE IMPORTANCE OF SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA IN GENDER EQUALITY & SOCIAL PROTECTION

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Social Protection Indicators in Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

14-15 March 2017, Manila, Philippines

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY

WHAT?

1



End discrimination against all women and girls

4



Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work

2



Eliminate violence against all women and girls

5



Ensure women's participation and leadership in decision-making

3



Eliminate all harmful practices such as child marriage

6



Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights

HOW?

a



Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, including land

b



Enhance the use of information and communication technology

c



Adopt and strengthen policies and legislation

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND THE SDGs



1.3

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable



10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality



3.8

Achieve universal health care coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all



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



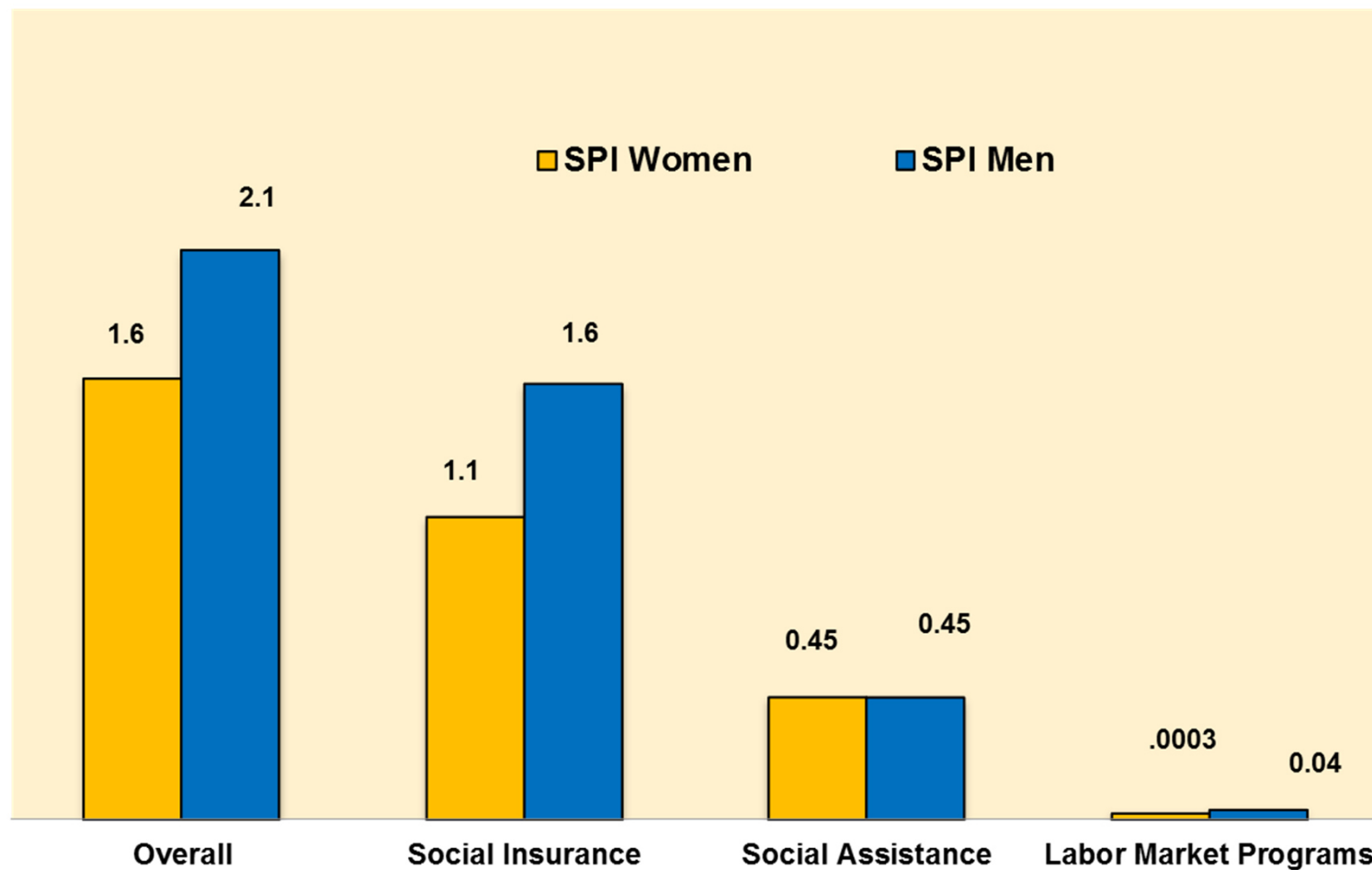
8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

GENDER DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

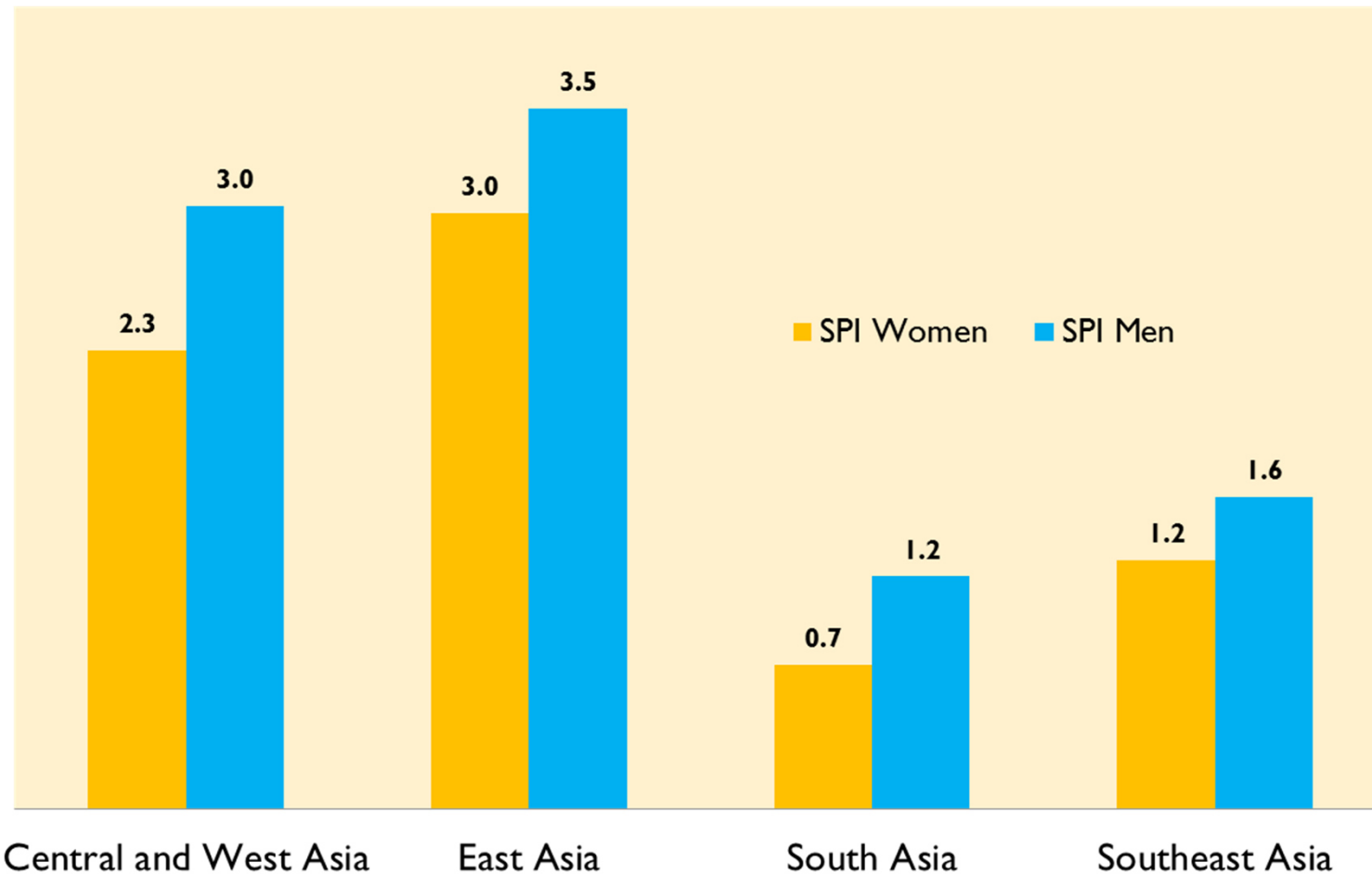
- Overall, women receive fewer benefits and less coverage from SP programs – women overrepresented among 73% of global pop with no or limited access to SP
- Asia-Pac public expenditure for SP programs for women is about 1.15% of GDP c.f. men at 1.6% (2012, ADB)
- Women are likely to fall under ‘vulnerable’ group
 - The ageing population and longer life expectancy of women c.f to men, aging -a female face
 - Women overrepresented in domestic/informal sector, lack regular income, less assets/land
 - Gendered labor market and unequal care responsibilities (ECC) – e.g. in 21 ADB economies women are restricted from doing the same job as men combined with occupational segregation, gender wage gap; in Philippines 31% of working age women are doing unpaid care work at home (lowest FLFPR in SEA)
 - LFPR of women in developing Asia is about 50% c.f. more than 80% for men.
 - Women retire earlier either by law or practice, hurts women, less contributions, shorter vesting period or forces women to work longer - gender pension gap
 - Therefore have less social, health insurance etc

THE (INDICATIVE) RESULTS SPI BY GENDER AND PROGRAMS, 2012



Source: ADB staff estimates based on SPI country reports

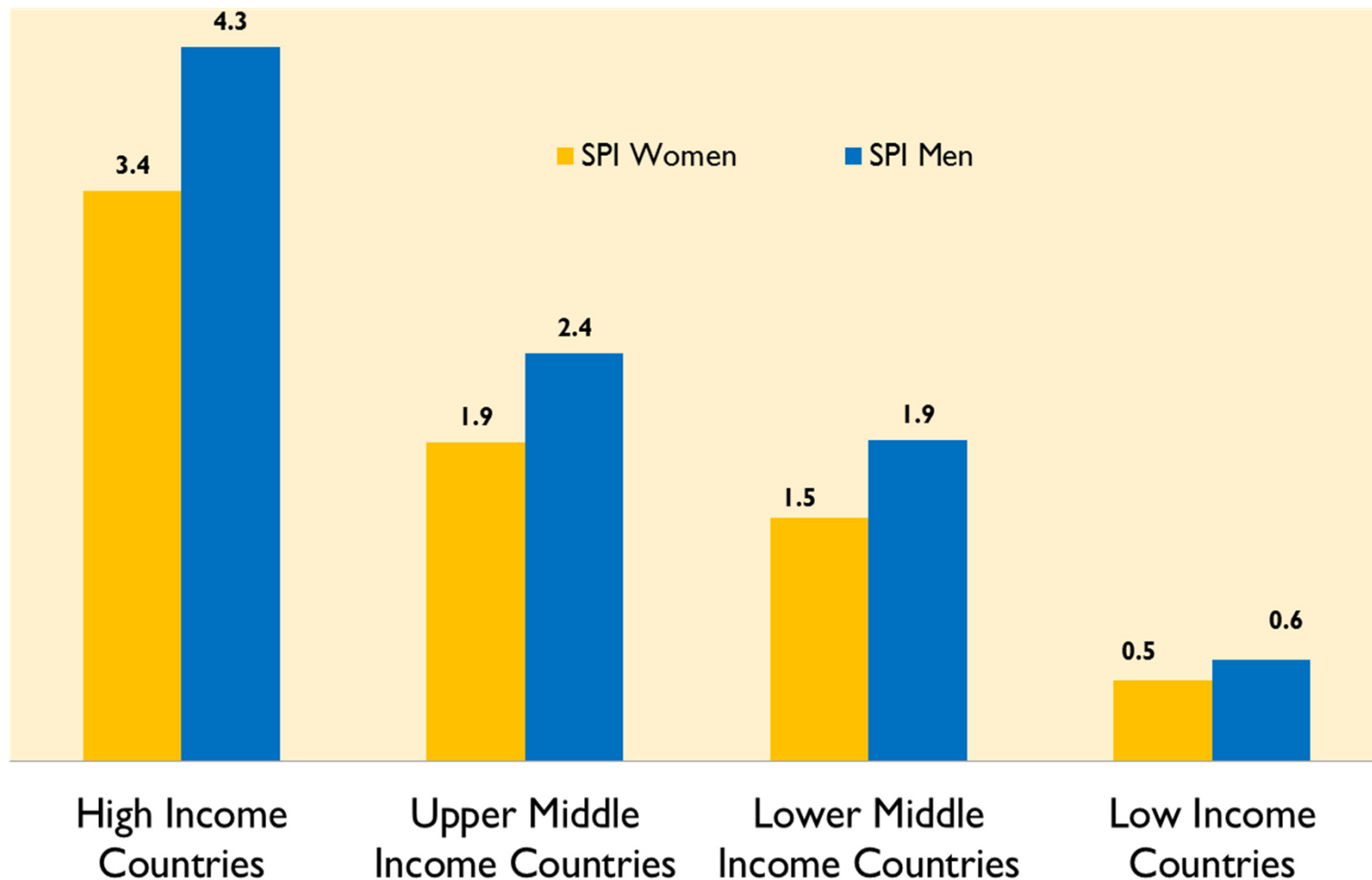
THE (INDICATIVE) RESULTS SPI BY REGION AND BY GENDER, 2012



Source: ADB staff estimates based on SPI country reports

THE RESULTS

SPI BY GENDER & BY INCOME GROUP, 2012



Source: ADB staff estimates based on SPI country reports

OBJECTIVE

ADB & UN Women Benchmark Publication



Take stock of **data availability and comparability** across the region for selected gender related SDGs and targets;



Assess/forecast achievement of the gender related targets at the outset of the 15 years;



Provide **clear policy directions** for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the region by 2030.

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE SDGS

- SDG 5: Stand-alone Goal on Gender Equality
 - Gender Equality also mainstreamed across the SDGs
-

Two major parts



Analytical part:

Discussing in depth specific areas, such as access to sexual reproductive health and rights, women's economic empowerment, women and girls' safety, and gender and climate change



Statistical part:

- Covering 58 countries of Asia and the Pacific
- Looking at 63 gender-sensitive targets and 88 gender-sensitive indicators
- Spanning 14 of the 17Goals

GENDER-RELATED INDICATORS/DATA THAT AFFECT SOCIAL PROTECTION – EXAMPLES

Sex-disaggregated data (SDD)

- **Health** - well covered in most AP countries, generally SDD reasonable
- **Social Protection and Social Safety Nets** – moderately available coverage but poor SDD
- **Unpaid Care Work** – moderately available, poor SDD
- **Decent Work & Labor Market** – some coverage, mixed SDD

| SDG INDICATORS | Regional Coverage | Country Coverage (% of countries in region) | Sex-disaggregated data available |
|--|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1.3.1 <u>SP & SS NETS</u> Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, etc unemployed persons, | Moderately available | 42% | ?? |
| 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups | No data | 0% | ?? |
| 1.a.2 GOVERNMENT SPENDING | No data | 0% | No SDD |
| 5.4.1 <u>UNPAID CARE WORK</u> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location | Moderately available | 33% | some SDD |
| 8.3.1 <u>DECENT WORK/LABOR</u> Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex | Somewhat available | 17% | SDD |
| 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities | No data | 0% | |
| 8.5.1a Wage gap between sexes | | | |
| 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Widely available | 79% | SDD |
| 8.8.11 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status | No data | 0% | |
| 10.4.1 – labor share, wages and SP Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers | Widely available | 69% | limited SDD |

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The overall SPI for women is lower than for men.
 - This difference is accounted for by the difference in access of women and men to social insurance.
 - To some degree, this is caused by lower FLFPR.
- Employment critical to accessing social insurance
- Expanding maternity benefits, which are part of SI and target only women could help narrow the disparities in access to this form of social protection.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Data undifferentiated by sex shows low coverage SP
- Proxy measure – proportion of pregnant women receiving prenatal care increased from 67% to 87% in 1 decade - imagine advancing other dimensions of SP for females if SDD available
- SDD evidence required for advocacy, policies and legislation, and better data for SPI and SPF
- National statistical offices (NSOs) critical in collecting SDD at household level for all types of surveys
- Repository of data as a public good at a regional level is very critical for successful monitoring of SDGs targets eg Benchmark publication
- Well designed SP programs can narrow gender gaps in poverty rates, women's income security, contribute to redistribution of unpaid care, and domestic work

BUT WE NEED GOOD SEX-DISAGGREGATED TO DO THIS!



- Data-mapping phase ongoing
- Regional consultation took place in November 2016
- First draft expected to be ready in mid 2017

**You need this data to monitor progress on gender equality.
The longer governments wait, the harder it will be!**

HOW CAN YOU HELP?



Become a resource for SDG 5!



Help and encourage your relevant government and state agencies to collect data disaggregated by sex, age, location, and gender-specific data.



Tell your story through the data, to strengthen your advocacy and arguments for gender equality!

Leave no woman and girl behind!

We need data to demonstrate progress.



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