African Gender and Development Index

EXPERTS’ MEETING ON METHODOLOGIES FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION INDEX

26 SEPTEMBER 2018

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
Outline

1. The African Gender and Development Index

2. Gender Status Index

3. African Women’s Progress Scoreboard

4. The Regional AGDI Report

5. National AGDI Reports
1. AGDI: Objectives (1/2)


- Three main objectives:
  - To provide African Governments with data and information on the status of gender equality and the effects of their gender policies in tackling women’s marginalisation;
  - To provide African Governments with an African-specific tool to monitor progress made in implementing regional and international resolutions on gender equality and women’s empowerment;
  - To provide African Governments with not only quantitative statistics but also qualitative ones so as to measure both quantitative and qualitative progress.
1. AGDI: Status (2/2)

- **First phase (12):** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Egypt, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda.

- **Second phase (14):** Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Congo (Republic of), Cote d’ Ivoire, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, Togo and Zambia.

- **Third phase (10):** eSwatini, Guinea, Liberia, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

- **Fourth phase (5):** Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mauritius, and Sao Tome and Principe.
The **Gender Status Index (GSI)**:

- Is the **quantitative** part of the AGDI.
- Provides a **quantitative assessment of gender equality**.
- Is based on **three blocks**:
  - Social power ‘capabilities’;
  - Economic power ‘opportunities’; and
  - Political power ‘agency’.
- Has **7 components; 11 sub-components; and 44 indicators**.
Figure 1: Components of the ECA Gender Status Index

- **Gender Status Index**
  - **Social power ‘capabilities’**
    - **Education**
      - a. Enrollment: - Early childhood enrollment
        - Primary enrollment rate (net)
        - Secondary enrollment rate (net)
        - Tertiary enrollment rate (gross)
    - **Health**
      - a. Child health: - Proportion of children under 5 who are stunted (minus 2 standard deviations)
        - Proportion of under 5 who are underweight minus 2 standard deviations
        - Under-5 mortality rate
    - **Income**
      - a. Wages: - Wages in:
        - Agriculture
        - The civil service
        - The formal sector (public and/or private)
        - The informal sector
    - **Time-use & employment**
      - a. Time-use:
        - Time spent in:
          - Agriculture
          - The civil service
          - The formal sector (public and/or private)
          - The informal sector
    - **Access to resources**
      - a. Means of production:
        - Ownership of:
          - Rural land/farms
          - Urban plots/houses
          - Livestock
        - Access to credit (commercial and micro-credit)
      - b. Management:
        - Number of employers
        - Number of own-account workers
        - Number of high civil servants (class A)
        - Number of members of professional syndicates
- **Economic power ‘opportunities’**
  - **Public sector**
    - Number of female members of parliament
    - Number of women in senior positions in:
      - Political parties
      - Employers’ associations
    - Number of women traditional rulers
    - Number of women in local councils
  - **Civil society**
    - Number of women voluntary organisations
    - Number of women in non-governmental organisations

2. GSI: Architecture (2/5)
2. GSI: Computation (3/5)

- For **most variables**, the indicator of gender equality is calculated as follows: **Comparison (ratio) of female achievement to male achievement.**

- The **closer the indicator is to 1, the better the performance on gender equality** is in the country.

- To allow for small variations in indicator values, **gender parity** is usually assumed to exist at GSI values **between 0.97 and 1.03**.
  
  - **GSI < 0.97 → gender disparity in favour of males.**
  
  - **GSI > 1.03 → gender disparity in favour of females.**
2. GSI: Reverse indicators (4/5)

- **8 deprivation indicators** do not follow the rule: These are related to health (stunting, underweight, mortality, prevalence of HIV/AIDS); income (share under the poverty line); time-use (non-market economic activities, domestic, care and volunteer activities); employment (youth unemployment rate).

- Calculate using: \( \frac{(1 - R_W)}{(1 - R_M)} \)
  - where \( R_W = \) ratio for women and \( R_M = \) ratio for men.
2. GSI: Weighting (5/5)

- The GSI for each sub-component, component and block is calculated as the **simple arithmetic mean** of respectively the indicators, sub-components and components.

- If an **indicator is missing**, the other indicators of the sub-component and components are **re-weighted**, to take account of the actual number of available indicators.

- The **overall GSI = overall gender profile of the country** is then compiled as the **simple mean of the GSI for the three blocks**.
3. AWPS: Introduction (1/5)

- Looks at progress made in empowering women (does not compare men and women).

- Captures qualitative issues in relation to the performance of gender policies of African governments.

- Assessment of the gap between political commitment and the implementation of gender policies.

- Based on four blocks.
3. AWPS: Focus (2/5)

Women’s rights:

- Violence against women (domestic, sexual, rape, marital rape, statutory rape; human trafficking).

Social Power: ICPD PoA+5 (STIs, HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality, contraception, safe abortions), education (girls drop out, education on women’s rights).
3. AWPS: Focus (3/5)

- **Economic Power:** ILO Convention (100, 111 and 183), Engendering NPRS, Access to agricultural extension services, access to technology, equal access to land.

- **Political Power:** UN security council resolution 1325; Beijing PFA effective and accessible national machinery; policy for women’s quota and affirmative action; Policy to support women’s in decision making positions within parliament/ministries; Gender mainstreaming in all departments.
3. AWPS: Scoring (4/5)

- Identifies and score specific actions taken to implement and address issues across 15 areas.
  - Ratification; Reporting: Law; Policy Commitment; Development of a Plan; Targets; Institutional Mechanism; Budget; Human resources (Training); Research; Involvement of civil society; Information and dissemination; Monitoring and evaluation; Capacity enhancement; Accountability/transparency.

- Uses a simple scoring system based on a three-point scale:
  - 0 indicates no action;
  - 1 indicates partial action; and
  - 2 indicates full action.
# 3. AWPS: Example (5/5)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>WOMEN'S RIGHTS</td>
<td>Ratification without reservation</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional protocol</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Art 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Art 16</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beijing Platform of Action</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violence against Women</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rape</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual harassment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traffic in women</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>African Charter on the Rights of the Child art XXVII</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td>Maternal mortality</td>
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<td>Contraception</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Policies</td>
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<td>Decision making positions within parliament/ministries</td>
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<td>Gender mainstreaming in all departments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total score</td>
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4. Challenges

- **Comprehensive** - the GSI has 44 indicators, while the AWPS scores the 35 issues it covers on 15 areas of performance.

- **Time consuming** data collection process.

- **Comparability** across countries difficult.

- **Missing data** introduces bias.
5. Way forward: ECA-AfDB Gender Index (1/2)

- AfDB launched its **Africa Gender Equality Index** in 2015.

- African countries have requested for both UNECA and AfDB to have a **joint Africa gender index**.

- ECA and AfDB started the process of **harmonizing** the AGDI and the Africa Gender Equality Index in 2016.

  - The Africa Gender Index is expected to be finalised at the end of **2018** to be **launched in 2019**.
5. Way forward: ECA-AfDB Gender Index (2/2)

- To remedy some of the challenges faced by the AGDI, the joint index will take the following steps:

  - *Limit the number of indicators* to facilitate their collection on a regular basis.

  - *Avoid redundant indicators.*

  - Take into account the *availability of data* selecting indicators.

    - Take into account the *quality and reliability of indicators.*
THANK YOU!