Measuring gender-based discrimination in social institutions to inform policy-making:

Insights from the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019

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Focusing on the invisible part of the iceberg

**Discriminatory social institutions**

= Formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that restrict or exclude women and girls

- **Legal framework**: Criminalise domestic violence in 133 countries
- **Social norms**: 27% of women justify domestic violence
- **Practices**: 33% of women have been victims of domestic violence
Why is there an urgency to address these issues now? (I)

Prevalence of girl child marriage: 76% of girls out of secondary school

Sustainable development:
Girl child marriage costs USD25 billion (2014-2030)

Girls’ secondary education:
73% of girls out of secondary school

Example from Niger

[1] Because we would not achieve agenda 2030 unless we look at social institutions:

The path towards achieving SDG 5 on gender equality is very slow: it will take more than 200 years (9 generations).
Why is there an urgency to address these issues now? (II)

[2] Because social transformation will take a long time:

Discriminatory social norms and practices are deeply embedded:

- 1/2 of the global population declares that children will suffer with working mothers;
- Almost 1/3 of the global female population justifies domestic violence.
Why is there an urgency to address these issues now? (III)

[3] Because we are all concerned:

- In 6 OECD Countries, the law prohibits women from entering in certain professions;

- 1/5 of the OECD population doesn’t feel comfortable with a woman earning more money than her husband;

- Women spend on average 4h30 per day to domestic chores compared to 2h for men.
Why is there an urgency to address these issues now? (IV)

[4] Because its economically costly:

Current level of discrimination in laws, social norms and practices reduces the global GDP by 7.5% =

Income loss of USD 6 trillion in 2017

Note: Income losses are measured in terms of 2017 real income at current PPP. 
Source: OECD (2019), Gender, Institutions and Development Database, World Development Indicators.
SIGI’s reports

Global Analysis:
- Compare and analyse 180 countries
- Provide key policy recommendations and good practices at global level
- Data source for monitoring SDG 5.1.1

Regional analysis:
- Provide analysis, policy recommendations and good practices at the regional and sub-regional levels

Country studies:
- Fill gender data gap
- Compare and analyse districts
- Provide policy recommendations at sub-national level
SIGI's conceptual framework

Elements of SIGI 2019

**DISCRIMINATION IN THE FAMILY**
- Child marriage
- Household responsibilities
- Divorce
- Inheritance

**RESTRICTED PHYSICAL INTEGRITY**
- Violence against women
- Female genital mutilation
- Missing women
- Reproductive autonomy

**RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES**
- Secure access to land assets
- Secure access to non-land assets
- Secure access to formal financial services
- Workplace rights

**RESTRICTED CIVIL LIBERTIES**
- Citizenship rights
- Political voice
- Freedom of movement
- Access to justice
SIGI: a Global Policy and Research Tool (I)
21% Women victims of domestic violence in Czech Republic
SIGI: a Global Policy and Research Tool (II)
Republic of Moldova

The 2004 Law on Ensuring Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (referred to hereafter as “Equality Law”) ensures women and men’s equal rights in the “political, economic, social, cultural, and other spheres of life, rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Moldova, with a view to preventing and eliminating all forms of discrimination based on the criterion of sex.” In the case of discrepancy between provisions of the Equality Law and those of international treaties which Moldova is party to, international treaties shall prevail (Article 4). The law is far reaching in the same that any domestic policy or actions, as well as any legal act deemed to be discriminatory or containing discriminatory provisions based on sex, can be declared null by the proper authorities, in accordance with the law (Article 5). Article 25 mandates the government to submit proposals to Parliament for bringing effective legislation in conformity with the Equality Law and to approve normative acts necessary for its implementation.

On 14 April 2016, Moldova’s Parliament passed Law No. 71 amending and supplementing articles in existing laws to strengthen legislation on non-discrimination and gender equality. Changes were made to laws governing the Press (No. 243), Civil Protection (No. 271), Healthcare (No. 401), the Prison System (No. 1036), Advertising (No. 1227), Broadcasting (No. 269), the Electoral Code (No. 1381), State Labour Inspectorate (No. 149), Labour Code (No. 154), and on the Law for Ensuring Equality between Men and Women (No. 5).

Moldova’s Constitution also contains an equality clause. Article 16(2) guarantees that “all citizens of the Republic of Moldova shall be equal before the law and public authorities, regardless of race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, opinion, political affiliation, property or social origin.”

1. Discrimination in the family

a) Overarching legal framework for marriage

The Family Code and Civil Status Law (Law No. 100, 2006) govern marriage and non-marital relationships in Moldova. Article 1(3) of the Family Code provides women and men with the same right to marry and marriage is based on the principle of monogamy and consent of both parties. A declaration to marry must be submitted, in person, by people who wish to marry in a civil body with mutual consent expressed personally and unconditionally by both partners (Family Code, art. 10-11).

Moldova co-sponsored the UN Resolution on Child, Early and Forced Marriage adopted on 21 November 2014 along with 116 other countries (Girls Not Brides; 2014). While there are currently no specific provisions against forced marriage, given that marriage must be voluntary and consensual, forced marriage could therefore not be legally upheld.

b) Child marriage

The minimum age of marriage is 18 for both women and men (Family Code, art. 13). Nonetheless, Article 14(1) of the Family Code was amended in 2015 to allow marriage to be permitted, with good reason, up to two years less than the matrimonial age, at the discretion of local public administration
SIGI: a Global Policy and Research Tool (III)

- Gender, Institutions and Development Database
- 180 country profiles
- Index classifying 120 countries
- Policy Simulator
SIGI: a Global Policy and Research Tool (IV)
SIGI Policy Simulator (I)

Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Policy Simulator

Watch the tutorial of the SIGI policy simulator

oe.cd/sigiSIM
**SIGI Policy Simulator (II)**

Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Policy Simulator

### Americas for Canada compared to Ukraine, Best practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Values</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0.183</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>0.21</td>
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### America measures

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Values</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Discrimination in the Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted Physical Integrity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources</td>
<td>0.174</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted Civil Liberties</td>
<td>0.235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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[oe.cd/sigiSIM](http://oe.cd/sigiSIM)
If Yemen would enact a law setting up the legal age of marriage for girls at 18 without exception.
What have we learned? SIGI 2019 key messages (I)

[1] Progress has been made since 2014

• New legislation has been passed that enhances equality and abolished discriminatory laws
  – 14 countries criminalised domestic violence
  – Paid maternity leave is now guaranteed in all but two countries, and 91 countries mandate paid paternity leave

• Some discriminatory social norms have become less prominent due to policies and programmes
  – Social acceptance of domestic violence has reduced from 50% in 2012 to 27% in 2018
What have we learned? SIGI 2019 key messages (II)

[2] Path towards SDG 5 is slow due to discriminatory social institutions

At this pace, it will take over **200 years (9 generations)** to achieve gender equality:

- Legal discriminations and loopholes constrain opportunities
- Existing laws and programmes are not always adequate
- Implementation of the law is uneven and takes time
- Implementation is weakened by discriminatory customary laws and social norms
What have we learned? SIGI 2019 ey messages (III)

[3] The most difficult area of change is the family

• Women face the highest levels of discrimination in their own household, especially regarding their responsibilities in the household.

• Problematic: family is where socialisation begins

• Women can’t access equal opportunities if their families continue to express negative attitudes about them
So what do we do?
Key Policy Recommendations (I)

1. Start with legal reforms and transformative-gender policies
   
a. Translate international conventions into their national legal frameworks and abolish discriminatory laws
   
b. Close legal loopholes
   
c. Reconcile informal and formal laws
   
d. Take a gender-transformative approach putting social norm change at the core of public policies and programmes
   
e. Take a multi-sectoral approach instead of mainstreaming gender
So what do we do?
Key Policy Recommendations (II)

2. Enforce laws through community mobilisation and empowerment

a. Take a whole of society approach

b. Publicly recognise discriminatory social norms and practices as discrimination

c. Further support women’s rights movements and amplify them through community engagement
So what do we do?
Key Policy Recommendations (III)

3. Learn about the efficiency of policies and programmes through a continuous accountability and monitoring process

a. Establish or strengthen accountability and monitoring processes

b. Invest in data
Next steps

Dissemination:
Women Deliver (5th June)
World tour (Spain, London: June, etc.)

Further policy recommendations:
SIGI Eurasia (Georgia, 15th May)
SIGI regional reports (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, ...)

Tanzania Country study:
data collection, capacity building activities and dialogues

Policy Dialogue:
SIGI National Contact Points
OECD initiatives