

Annex

Suggestions for gender-targets in the Post-2015 agenda

58th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW58), 10-21 March 2014

Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls

Setting the agenda for Post-2015

The Netherlands civil society recommendations

Dialogue on gender-sensitive targets and indicators in the Post-2015 agenda are just getting started and are ongoing. This document contains some of the suggestions that have been done previously. This overview is by no means complete. It merely serves as inspiration and to make concrete what human rights based, gender-sensitive targets (and in some instances indicators) could look like.

Stand-alone goal

UK NGO CSW Alliance suggests the following targets:

- Freedom from / ending **all forms of violence against women and girls**, including freedom from sexual coercion, child, early and forced marriage, and other dangerous and harmful practices affecting widows and women of all ages
- Promotion, protection and fulfillment of women's **sexual and reproductive rights**, including access to free, safe abortion; and the development of preventive strategies, with protection and monitoring systems
- Building women's access to, and control over **productive assets**, enforcing **equal pay** for equal work and ensuring women's rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account and addressing unpaid care.
- Elimination of **discrimination** against women in political, economic and public life, increasing the proportions of **leadership positions** to at least 40 per cent held by women in public and private sectors
- Provision of comprehensive **social protection** measures for women and girls (without this list being exclusive: particularly vulnerable or marginalized individuals such as older women, poor, indigenous and minority women and girls, widows, lesbian and transgender women, those fleeing persecution and in conflict, etc.) with protection against risks and vulnerabilities across the life course
- Recognising the **potential and capacity of women and their organisations** to enable solutions to these and the range of issues and, in line with international agreements, ensure their inclusion in leadership and decision-making roles within the household and at every level of private, social, political, and economic life

Violence against women

UN Women suggested the following targets and indicators:

Prevent and respond to violence against women

- Total and age-specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months, by frequency
- Total and age-specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by a current or former intimate partner during lifetime, by frequency
- Rate of female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices
- Percentages of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18

Change perceptions, attitudes and behaviours that condone and justify violence against women

- Percentage of people who think it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife, by sex
- Percentage of people who think a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband under any circumstances, by sex

Ensure security, support services and justice for women

- Proportion of women over 15 years-old subjected to physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months who reported it to the justice system
- Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the area where they live, by sex
- Proportion of national budgets allocated to the prevention of, and the response to, violence against women
- Proportion of law enforcement professionals who are women (including judges and the police)

MenEngage & MenCare+ suggest the following targets and indicators:

- Work with men and boys to prevent GBV
 - a) % of youth who witness and/or experience violence in their household
 - b) % of men who support existing GBV laws
 - c) % of men seeking help to stop GBV

Voice, leadership and participation

UN Women suggests the following targets and indicators:

Target: Promote equal decision making in households

- Percentage of women who have a say in household decisions regarding large purchases
- Percentage of women who have a say in household decisions regarding their own health
- Percentage of women who have a say in household decisions regarding visiting relatives
- Percentage of people who think important decisions in the household should be made by both men and women, by sex

Target: Promote participation in public institutions

- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
- Proportion of seats held by women in local governments
- Percentage of the population with basic national identity documentation, by sex
- Percentage of the population with basic national identity documentation, by sex
- Birth registration coverage, by sex
- Proportion of women in decision-making roles in relevant regional organizations involved in preventing conflict

Target: *Promote women's leadership in the private sector*

- Proportion of women in company boards
- Percentage of women in managerial positions in firms
- Proportion of media professionals who are women

Target: *Strengthen women's collective action*

- Proportion of managers of civil society institutions who are women
- Proportion of women who are members of civil society organizations

Men & boys, masculinities

MenEngage & MenCare+ suggest the following targets and indicators:

(also added under thematic areas in this document)

- Engage men as partners in efforts to improve women's economic empowerment
 - a) % of men who report joint financial decision making
 - b) % of men who support their partner's work/ income generation
 - c) % of men's income dedicated to the household
- Work with men and boys to prevent GBV
 - d) % of youth who witness and/or experience violence in their household
 - e) % of men who support existing GBV laws
 - f) % of men seeking help to stop GBV
- Encourage men's contribution to caregiving
 - a) Number of countries with paternity and maternity leave
 - b) % of carework at home done by men
- Engage the education sector in addressing gender inequality
 - a. % of teachers trained in gender transformative educational practices
- Increase comprehensive sexuality education in schools for both boys and girls (which includes a transformative gender approach and GBV prevention)
 - a. % of schools offering comprehensive sexuality education
- Address men's health and health seeking behavior
- Engaging men as supportive partners in the promotion of SRHR, maternal health and in the prevention of HIV
 - a. % of men who view contraceptive use as a joint responsibility
 - b. % of men supporting their partner in contraceptive use
 - c. % of men who accompany their partner to prenatal visit
- Engage men and boys in efforts to end GBV in conflict and post-conflict settings (including large scale psycho-social support)

Education & skills training

UN Women suggests the following targets and indicators:

Target: *Promote education and skills for women and girls*

- Transition rate to secondary education, by sex
- Secondary completion rate, by sex
- Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level
- Percentage of population using the internet, by sex

UK NGO CSW Alliance suggests the following targets:

- Promote **quality education** and **skills building** for women and girls including parity in enrollment and educational opportunities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels for girls and women
- Provide **comprehensive sexuality education** known to be a major preventive against early pregnancy and towards the equality and empowerment of girls and women including in decisionmaking capacity
- Enable access to **life-long learning** including outcomes that will result in **decent work**

MenEngage & MenCare+ suggest the following targets and indicators:

- Engage the education sector in addressing gender inequality
 - a. % of teachers trained in gender transformative educational practices
- Increase comprehensive sexuality education in schools for both boys and girls (which includes a transformative gender approach and GBV prevention)
 - a. % of schools offering comprehensive sexuality education

Health

UN Women suggests the following target and indicators:

Women's and girls' health

Target: *Improve women's and girls' health*

- Prevalence of lower respiratory tract infections, by sex
- Percentage of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS, by sex
- Under-5 mortality rate, by sex

Sexual and reproductive health and rights and maternal health

Target: *Reduce maternal mortality and ensure women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights*

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Available emergency obstetric care facilities per 100,000 population
- Unmet need for family planning
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Age of mother at birth of first child ever born

UK NGO CSW Alliance suggests the following targets:

- Improve the health of women and girls through prevention, treatment and care of respiratory tract infections; HIV/AIDS and under-5 mortality
- Ensure universal **sexual and reproductive health and rights**, including access to free, safe abortion through the provision of a full range of **services** including in war and conflict zones where rape may be used as a **weapon of war**
- Decrease the **maternal mortality** ratio to no more than x per 100,000

MenEngage & MenCare+ suggest the following targets and indicators:

- Address men's health and health seeking behavior
- Engaging men as supportive partners in the promotion of SRHR, maternal health and in the prevention of HIV
 - a. % of men who view contraceptive use as a joint responsibility
 - b. % of men supporting their partner in contraceptive use
 - c. % of men who accompany their partner to prenatal visit

Poverty & work

UN Women suggested the following targets and indicators:

Elimination of poverty/ economic empowerment and employment

Eradicate women's poverty

- Percentage of people earning their own income, by sex
- Ownership of dwelling, by sex
- Percentage of population undernourished, by sex
- Old age recipient ratio 65+, by sex

Promote decent work for women

- Proportion employed in vulnerable employment, by sex
- Gender gap in wages
- Percentage of low pay workers, by sex

Build women's assets to, and control over, productive assets

- Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex
- Proportion of population with access to institutional credit (other than microfinance), by sex

Reduce women's time burdens

- Average weekly number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work, by sex
- Proportion of children under primary school age in organized childcare

MenEngage & MenCare+ suggest the following targets and indicators:

- Engage men as partners in efforts to improve women's economic empowerment
 - d) %of men who report joint financial decision making
 - e) % of men who support their partner's work/ income generation
 - f) % of men's income dedicated to the household

Food & water

UK NGO CSW Alliance suggests the following targets:

- Ensure women's and girls' sustainable access to and control over **clean, running water**, and to **sanitation**, thus enhancing the health of all and helping to prevent further **violence** to women and girls including en route to collect water and/or to urinate or defecate in unsafe surroundings including at night and when attending or seeking to attend school
- Sustainable access to energy sources, particularly for household usage in rural and urban areas

Peace & conflict

Targets on gendered roles of women and men during conflict and violence, including but not limited to those highlighted in UNSCR 1325, 2122 and related resolutions.

WO=MEN suggested the following for an integrated security and the rule of law and gender equality perspective:

1. All future goals, targets and indicators in the post-2015 agenda should apply a gender and conflict-sensitive approach and should build on the indicators for UNSCR 1325 and the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals of the New Deal for the Engagement in Fragile States.
2. Include the crucial role of women leadership in peace building and conflict resolution in goal 11 of the High Level Panel (11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies). Particularly, advocate actively for a gender-related sub goal or target as part of the efforts to develop a goal on safety and security.

Pillars of the post-mdgs what this means from a gender and conflict perspective

- Broad-based processes for conflict resolution and reconciliation build on women's grassroots peacebuilding efforts and address gender-related inequalities and insecurities
- Improved behavior, effectiveness and accountability of formal and informal security actors, particularly in relation to the protection of women
- Full and meaningful participation of communities, including women leaders and networks, in shaping security priorities and provision
- Particular attention to the gender-specific security needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls
- The political settlement is broadened beyond an elite settlement to become a societal compact, which includes women and addresses gender issues

MenEngage & MenCare+ suggest the following targets and indicators:

- Engage men and boys in efforts to end GBV in conflict and post-conflict settings (including large scale psycho-social support)

Sustainability & environment

UN Women suggests the following targets and indicators:

Ensure women's sustainable access to energy

- Percentage of households using solid cooking fuels, by urban/rural location
- Percentage of households with access to electricity, by urban/rural location
- Average weekly time spent on firewood collection, by sex

Ensure women's sustainable access to water and sanitation

- Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points), by sex
- Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source
- Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

Governance

UK NGO CSW Alliance suggests the following targets:

A Post-2015 Framework to meet Global needs

- “Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due process rights” (Target 11b HLP Report, 2013). As well as being gender-disaggregated, it is vital that specific indicators are set that recognise the severe structural and cultural barriers women around the world currently experience in accessing justice. Women are more likely to experience violence and other rights violations and it is vital that they are able to seek restitution through formal justice systems that recognise and meet their requirements
- “Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of security forces, police and judiciary” (Target 11d, HLP Report, 2013) and call for this target to be gender disaggregated and include strong indicators on how these services are fulfilling their obligations to meet the specific needs of women. Given the significant role that security forces, police and the judiciary play in realising the rights of women and girls, but also recognising that these are often the perpetrators of rights violations, particularly violence against women and girls, we urge that data be gender disaggregated and measures be taken to address the issue.

Further Disaggregation – Marital Status

- Advocate for all the targets outlined above to be disaggregated by marital status. Disaggregation by gender, location, age, people living with disabilities, and relevant social group is recommended in the HLP report. Yet, for many women their marital status is a key determinant of ability to realise their rights: for example, young unmarried women may face restricted access to contraceptive services and widows are often specifically targeted for violence and control of their land, property and children.