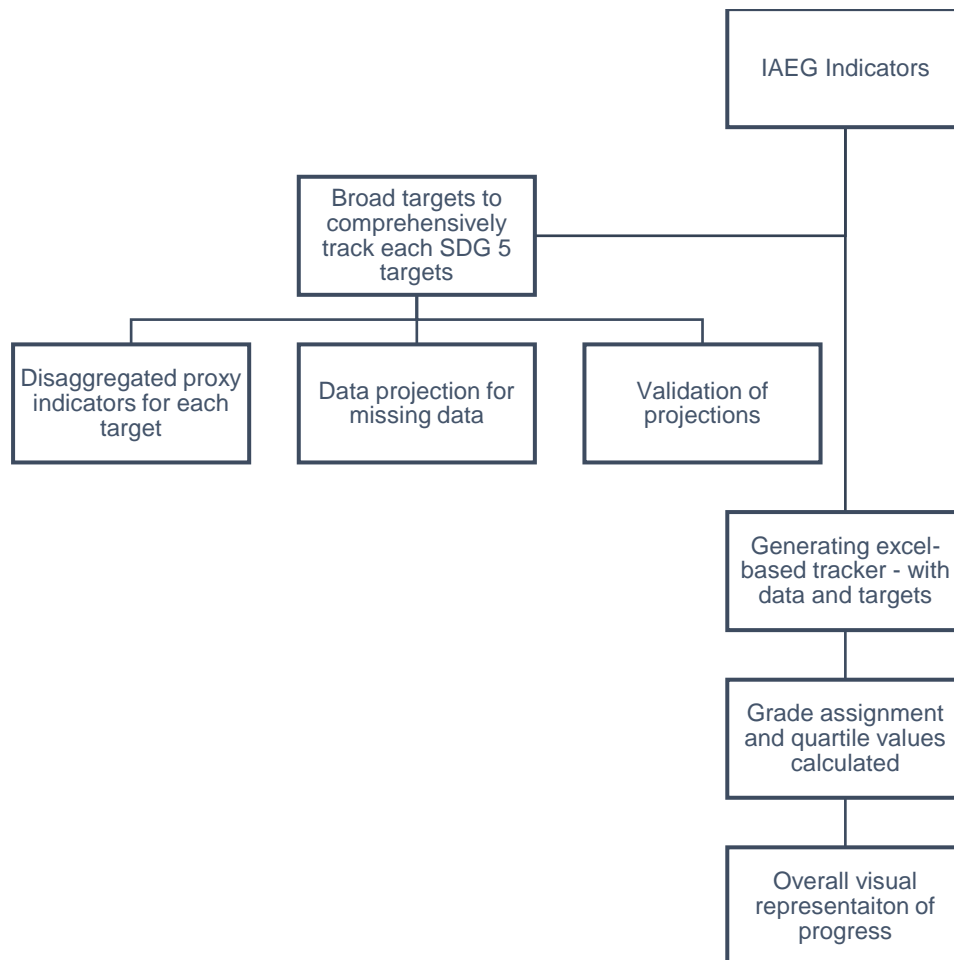


# SDG5 Tracker – Developing the tool

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In order to develop the framework of SDG 5, we adopted the following approach:



The steps below, describe the process followed in further detail;

- **Step 1:** We used the official list of SDG indicators proposed by the *Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators*, as a starting point.
- **Step 2:** We looked for a precedent to modify the IAEG indicators and found that the Metadata-SDG 5<sup>1</sup> document of the IAEG clearly acknowledges →

*“... knowledge and practice relating to this form of violence is better developed relative to other forms of violence against women and girls”,*

In the context of the specific indicators developed for target 5.2, which address IPV and non IPV forms of VAW, but does not include issues such as GBSS. Our takeaway from this

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<sup>1</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-1.pdf>

extensive document is that it suggests that there are a range of other indicators that address goal 5.2 and that need inclusion into any meaningful SDG tracking exercise, beyond what has been specified. To this end we identified some broad indicators which comprehensively track each SDG 5 targets for example for 5.2 we arrived upon a list of 5 indicators for each category of violence faced by women during their life span. As a next step to this we further disaggregated each of these indicators into specific numeric and non-numeric sub-indicators that are clearly measurable.

- **Step 3:** Our next step was to identify any structured efforts in space of SDG 5 tracking. We found that the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)<sup>2</sup> has already begun work on adding and expanding to the range of “measurable indicators” for SDGs, in a particularly comprehensive fashion.
- **Step 4:** Given this, we then decided to add indicators to the IAEG list. We chose these indicators based on suitability.
- **Step 5:** Each of these sub-indicators were then disaggregated again into proxy indicators for which data is largely available. For example for target 5.2, some proxy sub-indicators chosen to track discrimination and violence faced by girls in terms of limited chances of survival include Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (CSR) and Under Five Mortality Rate, Female (U5MR (F)), Life expectancy at birth (female) and Neo-natal mortality rate, female.
- **Step 6:** We used available data to project the values of these indicators till 2016 (this year), where missing. The procedure adopted for these projections, is articulated and based on the statistical methods<sup>3</sup>, outlined in *Daughter Discrimination and Future Sex Ratio at Birth in India* by Tarun K. Roy and Aparajita Chattopadhyay as published in the *Asian Population Studies journal* (Vol. 8, Iss. 3, 2012). To be noted is that the same procedure can be used to make projections till the year 2030 as well.
- **Step 7:** We validated our projections using the *Spectrum* software estimates; Spectrum<sup>4</sup> is a suite of easy to use policy models which provide policymakers with an analytical tool to support the decision making process, it consists of several software models including [*DemProj: Demography*] which projects the population for an entire country or region by age and sex, based on assumptions about fertility, mortality, and migration. Notably, a full set of demographic indicators can be displayed for up to 50 years into the future and urban-rural projections can also be prepared, data for the module is sources from estimates produced by the Population Division of the United Nations. Our projections were well within the 5% SE range.
- **Step 7:** We used the data-set generated to create a SDG Tracker tool (in an Excel sheet and available with this report). The excel sheet contains the following columns:
  1. SDG – this is the broad name/description of each SDG 5 target

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<sup>2</sup> <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/150320-SDSN-Indicator-Report.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> The technical name for the statistical procedure is a Loglikelihood model

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.healthpolicyplus.com/spectrum.cfm>

2. Indicator – this contains the indicators that have been chosen which we believe, best represent numeric data to measure the targets in column 1.
3. Columns from the year 2000 to 2016 contain data (including projections) for these years.
4. The next column is called 'Targets' and contains details of each indicator's target, either as defined nationally (if such has been defined) or internationally or as specified in the indicators/goals themselves.

5. The next column is titled 'Grade Assignment' and contains the values ABCD for all indicators, except in cases where laws are described in column 1, where the assignment reads AB. These are letter conventions, ABCD represent quartiles while A and B refer to the presence or absence of laws. ABCD is defined in terms of percentage thresholds as follows;

0-25%	D
>25-50%	C
>50-75%	B
>75-100%	A

6. The next four columns specify attainment values per the quartile formulae;

**7. (sum of 2000 to 2016) divided into four equal quartiles**

8. The next four columns, title D,C,B and A calculate the values attained per quartile in percentage terms per the following formulae;

**9. (quartile/value)\*100**

10. Columns D. Avg and the next three such columns, are the aggregated averages of all sub-indicators, within each sub-goal and provide the average values of each grade.

11. The final column titled 'Overall Rating' is the average of the last four columns.

12. Thus the methodology uses a composite measure containing average of averages, computed across different indicators mapped to each SDG target. Where laws are involved scoring is binary only. Where absolute numbers are involved we have taken the achievement as 0 if the target is not fully achieved. Targets that should be 0 have been used in reciprocal at 100, with the value of achievement being accrued in 0s or 1s.

→ **Step 8:** Based on the data in the above described worksheet, we developed the next worksheet which contains an SDG tracker in visual form, i.e. a chart. The bullet chart format shows three bands of performance – Red, Yellow and Green for bad performance, poor performance and good performance respectively; a black line indicates the target and a grey column indicates actual achievement, as on date.

→ **Step 9:** As an example, it may be useful to project all the data for indicators under a specific target (as we have done for 5.2), for All-India and particular states (as we have done for Rajasthan) till the SDG target achievement year (2030) and plot progress year by year, so as to see the shortfall and trend to date.

In the following pages, we summarise the performance of India on SDG 5.2 (SDG 5 and target 2), using a star rating followed by a discussion of the key issues.

The star rating centers on the three criterion mentioned earlier in this chapter that any target for any SDG needs to be assessed on three dimensions a) trends – have indicators demonstrated an upward (achievement oriented) trend in recent years?, b) achievement – is India close to the target and c) policy efforts – are there appropriate policies and legal frameworks to safeguard and measure issues and are these being implemented?

Understanding these dimensions, in conjunction with the SDG tracker proposed, provides a relatively comprehensive overview of SDG progress.

## TARGET 5.2

**Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation**

Trends: ★ Achievement: ★ Policy: ★★★★★

The main issue in India, raised by this target is the threat to women's survival and well-being posed by various forms of violence, including sex-selective birth of girls, VAW manifested in the household and in attendant opportunities in health-care, education and in entering the workforce, an increase in reported rapes and human trafficking cases.

### ***Achievement and Trends***

Statistics on violence against women, suffer from heavy under-reporting (approximately 20% of all cases are believed to be reported), globally, however, the reporting rate is thought to be improving. In India, according to the latest (2014-2015) data released by the National Crime Records Bureau, crimes against women have more than doubled over the past ten years.

The data shows that as many as 2.24 million crimes against women were reported over the past decade, this translates into 26 crimes against women every hour or one complaint every two minutes. It is important to note that this data is for *reported* crimes. Some view the increase in reportage as a welcome trend citing that all too frequently; VAW simply goes undocumented and unreported. There is a clear necessity for a deeper understanding and measurement of the legal system in India, the political system and indeed all of India's social fabric. VAW needs to be better placed within a larger spectrum of gender justice.

### ***Law and Policy***

The UN defines VAW as follows; "Any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

In India, it takes the following specific (but not exhaustive) forms;

- Gender discrimination, including physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence, son preference, unequal resource distribution and unequal decision-making power (in both private and public spaces)
- Caste discrimination, especially (but not restricted to) women from specific castes
- Communal violence against women
- Neo-economic policies impacting women's lives in diverse ways (specific kinds of jobs for women, market impacting men leading to increasing violence against women)

While India has fairly strong penal laws (IPC) protecting women's rights and interests notably;

- Dowry Prohibition Act: any property or valuable (direct or indirect) given before, at or after the marriage
- Section 304B: Death of a woman within 7 years of her marriage
- Section 498A: When husband or his family subjects woman to cruelty ("intentional" behaviour that causes serious injury or harassment for dowry)
- Section 376: Rape law
- Section 294: Obscene acts and songs
- Section 354: Intent to outrage a woman's modesty
- PWDA 2005

India still has some of the worst Indicators on women's progress notably;

- Indian women suffer from the country's chronic poverty i.e. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of total population lives below the poverty line; 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the world's poor.
- Girl children (1 in every 10 children will not live beyond 5 years) do not survive very long, if at all they take birth.
- India still have some of the largest number of maternal deaths in the world
- We also have the lowest public health budgets (by GDP percentage) in the world along with a skewed sex ratio.
- We also rank in the bottom 10 on women's economic participation and while we have made progress in terms of women parliamentarians there is a long-way to go.

On the policy front, police initiatives to introduce a more rights-based approach to women's issues (gender training), government schemes for the girl child, institutionalizing safety of women and girl, sexual harassment at the workplace guidelines, laws to control gender-biased sex selection and child sexual abuse laws are notable.

However a fair bit remains to be done such as changing India's cultural mind set about women including a notional 'superiority' of men versus 'inferiority' of women (both within private spaces like the family, and public spaces like the workplace), issues of public domestic violence (honor killings, community courts) and the myth of male marginalization used to support withdrawal of progressive legislation like reservations. Policy needs to particularly focus on an increase in women's participation at all levels: social, economic and political, the awareness of women's rights – by the state, civil society organisations, as well as the public

at large and on the actual implementation of gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming within State agencies and civil society organisations.

In summary, the overall form of a tracker for SDGs could thus consist of:

- A detailed excel sheet with formulated indicators and sub-indicators for each of the goal and their targets
- Completed and projected values to the current year of tracking
- Achievement tracking against targets year on year
- Summary of what the key issues are for a particular indicator and progress

## SDG TOOL & Application

The SDG Tool can be accessed at

[https://www.dropbox.com/sh/0s40pfvq3v8yaa1/AABL0q\\_Zntkjjv1Z5OJRDCPEa?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/0s40pfvq3v8yaa1/AABL0q_Zntkjjv1Z5OJRDCPEa?dl=0)

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
Sustainable Development Goals	Official List of Proposed Indicators as per the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators	Indicator's Adopted for India	Proxy Indicators for Assessing India's States
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PCPNDT Act, 1994</li> <li>2. Maternity Benefits Act, 1961</li> <li>3. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976</li> <li>4. The Protection of Domestic Violence Act, 2005</li> <li>5. The Special Marriage Act, 1954</li> <li>6. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955</li> <li>7. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956</li> <li>8. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961</li> <li>9. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971</li> <li>10. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006</li> <li>11. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986</li> <li>12. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005</li> <li>13. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970</li> <li>14. Right to Education Act, 2009</li> <li>15. Legislation explicitly criminalizes marital rape</li> <li>16. Legislation specifically addresses sexual harassment</li> <li>17. Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring</li> </ol>	<p>3-4 proxy indicators on each of the dimensions of 'Promotion, Enforcement and Monitoring' will be identified for each of these laws. Availability of data for those proxy indicators will be analysed.</p> <p>For example for PCPNDT:                      Promotions: Training of Doctors, Technicians of USG Clinics and Hospitals                      Enforcement: State PCPNDT Supervisory Board                      Monitoring: No. of cases registered under the law, No. of USG machines registered under the PCPNDT</p>
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of violence	5.2.1. Proportion of girls face discrimination in chances of survival including incidents of gender-biased sex selection	Sex Ratio at birth	Proportion of girls born per 1,000 male births.
		Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Proportion of girls per 1,000 boys in 0-6 age group
		US Mortality Rate (Female)	Proportion of girl child death in 0-5 years as a percentage of total number of death under year 5
		Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	Number of years a female child is expected to survive with prevailing conditions, in comparison to a male child
		Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)	Female neonatal deaths in 0-27 days, in comparison to boys
		Children out of school, primary, female	Children out of school, primary, female
		Expected years of schooling, female	Expected years of schooling, female
		School enrollment, primary, female (% net)	School enrollment, primary, female (% net)
		Secondary education, pupils (% female)	Secondary education, pupils (% female)
		Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)
Primary education completion rate for girls	Primary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group)		
Lower Secondary education completion rate for girls	Lower secondary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group)		
Prevalence of girls and women 15-49 who have experienced	(i) Percentage of women faced physical and sexual violence in the		

### Explanation:

Worksheet 1 “SDG 5 Indicators”: This sheet has a list of indicators adopted for assessing the status of India towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5. The indicators have been chosen and developed by disaggregating broad indicators proposed by “Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators” for each of the eight SDG 5 targets. Two levels of disaggregation have been presented, the first to make the IAEG indicators measurable and the second - proxy indicators based on available data.

SDGs	Indicator Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Target	Notes
5-2	Percentage of women with secure rights to land and property who perceive their rights are recognized and protected	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	100	No Data
5-2	Difference between male and female earnings, expressed as a percentage of male earnings	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	0	No Data
5-3	Age at first marriage, female	20.7	20.8	21.26	21.55	21.8	22.05	18	Child marriage and underreporting remains an issue
5-3	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union by age 18	13	13	12	12	12	12	0	Child marriage and underreporting remains an issue
5-3	Incidence of various crimes under Human Trafficking Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	2435	2563	2579	2617	2641	2982	0	NCRB Estimate
5-3	% of female children ages 7-14 engaged in employment	1.89	1.6	1.5	1.44	1.33	1	0	Census Data
5-3	Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19	33.3	30.4	28.1	26.7	24.5	23.2	0	Census Data
5-4	Contributing family workers, female (% of females employed)	22.5	33.0	34.2	33.9	32.8	33.5	100	NSSO
5-4	Employment in services, female (% of female employment)	18.7	19.4	19.9	20.7	21.3	22.3	100	NSSO
5-4	Labor force, female (% of total labor force)	24.6	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.9	50	Modelled ILO estimate from World Bank
5-4	Long-term unemployment, female (% of female unemployment)	42.2	43.2	43.8	44.2	44.7	45.1	0	Modelled ILO estimate from World Bank

## Explanation:

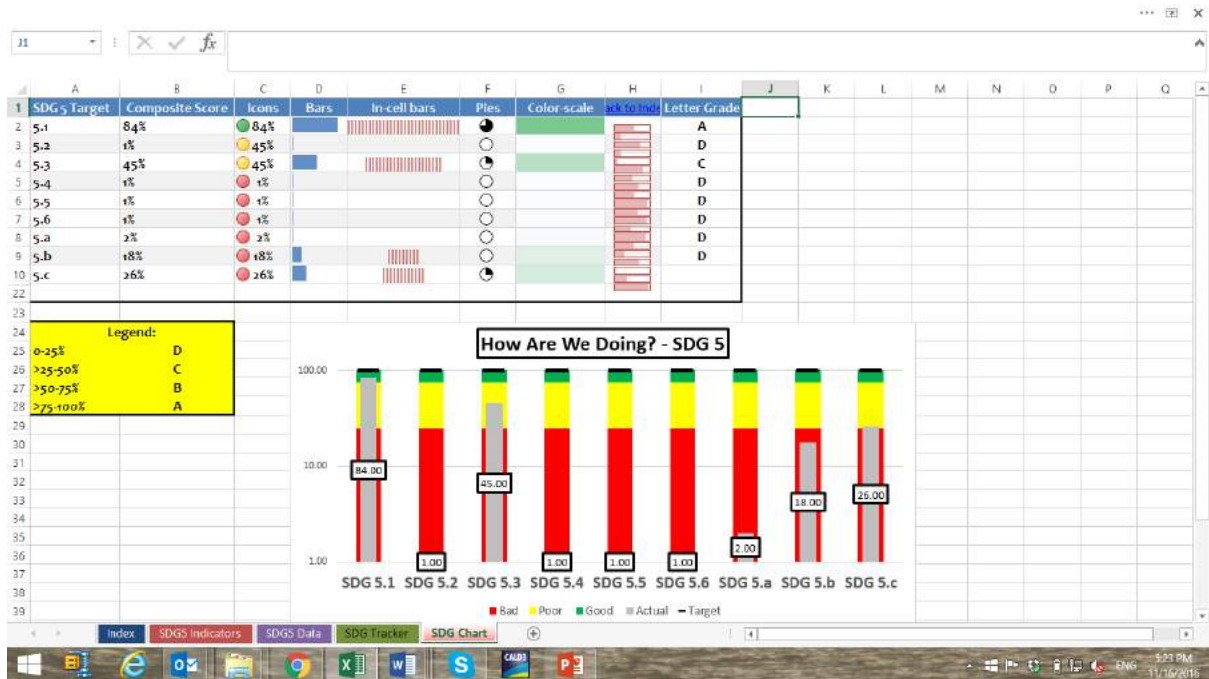
Worksheet 2 “SDG 5 Data”: This sheet contains data-points by year for all 116 proxy indicators against each target of SDG 5. Data was not available for all indicators, and such gaps have been highlighted in red to indicate the extent of data—gaps for such an exercise. The data presented in this sheet corresponds to years 2000 to 2016. Not all indicators which had data, had disaggregated data for every year, a projection procedure was therefore adopted where year-wise datasets were not available. Projections were made based on an academically valid statistical procedure and were validated using Spectrum, a specialised software analysis package for demographic estimates. The sheet also includes a column for “targets” assigned to each of adopted indicator based on SDG targets as defined by the United Nations in the SDGs themselves or where applicable -- National or International targets. The subsequent column has notes for each of the indicators which pertain to data sources, data availability and modelling.



SDG	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
PCPNOT Act, 1984-Promotion Indicator - Training of Doctors, Technicians of USG Clinics and Hospitals		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PCPNOT Act, 1994-Enforcement Indicator - Central and State PCPNOT Supervisory Board		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PCPNOT Act, 1994-Monitoring Indicator - No. of cases registered under the law, No. of USG machines registered under the PCPNOT		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maternity Benefits Act, 1961-Promotion Indicator - Section 3 mandates the display of maternity benefits for women employees in employment rules		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maternity Benefits Act, 1961-Enforcement Indicator - punishment/penalty if any employer fails to pay maternity benefits to an eligible woman or discharges or dismisses the woman during or on account of her absence from work		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maternity Benefits Act, 1961-Monitoring Indicator - No provision for monitoring		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976-Promotion Indicator - Section 6 of the Act makes provisions as to development of women by providing them increasing employment opportunities		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976-Enforcement Indicator - Section 7 of the Act empowers Government as to appointment of Authorities for dealing with claims and complaints		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976-Monitoring Indicator - Section 8 of the Act dealt with duty of Employers to maintain registers or other documents relating to workers employed under them. Section 9 of the Act empowers Government as to appointment of Inspectors for investigating compliance of provisions of the Act and Rules if any by employer		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PWDVA, 2009-Promotion Indicator - Applicability to all women in a relationship akin to marriage		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PWDVA, 2009-Enforcement Indicator - Mandatory for all Protection Officers (lawyers, officers of courts, police, magistrates) etc. - to take cognizance of reported offences		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### Explanation:

Worksheet 3 "Sheet SDG Tracker": Based on the indicators and available data, this sheet presents the trend in achievement of particular indicators between the years 2000 to 2016. Grades A, B, C and D were assigned to all indicators except the indicators which are legal. The grades ABCD for indicate percentage thresholds of 0-25%, >25-50%, >25-50% and >75-100%. Columns further to the percentage thresholds, present the attainment values in four quartiles and next four columns D, C, B and A present the values attained per quartile in percentage terms. The next four columns are the aggregated averages of all sub-indicators, within each sub-goal and provide the average values of each grade and the final column titled 'Overall Rating' is the average of the last four columns.



## Explanation:

Worksheet 4 “SDG Chart”: Based on the data in the data sheet, this sheet contains an SDG tracker in visual form, i.e. a chart. The bullet chart format shows three bands of performance – Red, Yellow and Green for bad performance, poor performance and good performance respectively; a black line indicates the target and a grey column indicates actual achievement, as on date.

[SDG TOOL – CLICK HERE](#)