

# Supplementary material for Country Fact Sheets

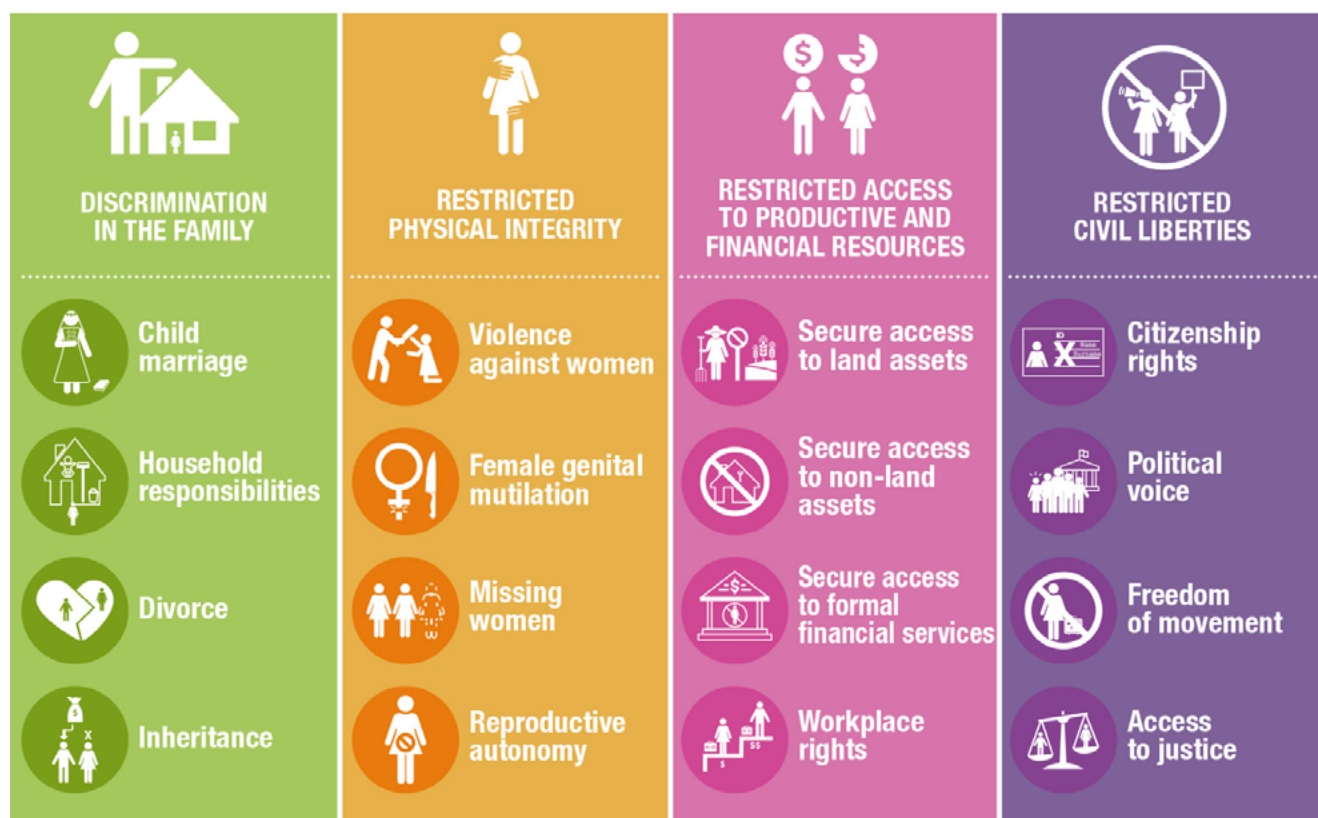
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## Indices

The [Social Institutions and Gender Index \(SIGI\)](#) developed by the OECD Development Centre measures discrimination and obstacles faced by women and girls in social institutions across 180 countries. The index assesses formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that delineate legally and socially acceptable ways to think, do, express or act in relation to gender, with the aim to provide the data necessary for transformative policy-change.

The SIGI was first launched in 2009, and updated in 2012, 2014 and 2019. The SIGI 2014 covered five dimensions of discrimination: Restricted family code; restricted physical integrity; son bias; restricted resources and assets; and restricted civil liberties. The SIGI 2019 covers four dimensions of discrimination: Discrimination in the family; restricted physical integrity; restricted access to productive and financial resources; and restricted civil liberties.

## Elements of SIGI 2019



**Figure 1** – The four dimensions of discriminatory social institutions that affect women's lives and covered by the SIGI – reproduced from <https://www.genderindex.org/sigi/>

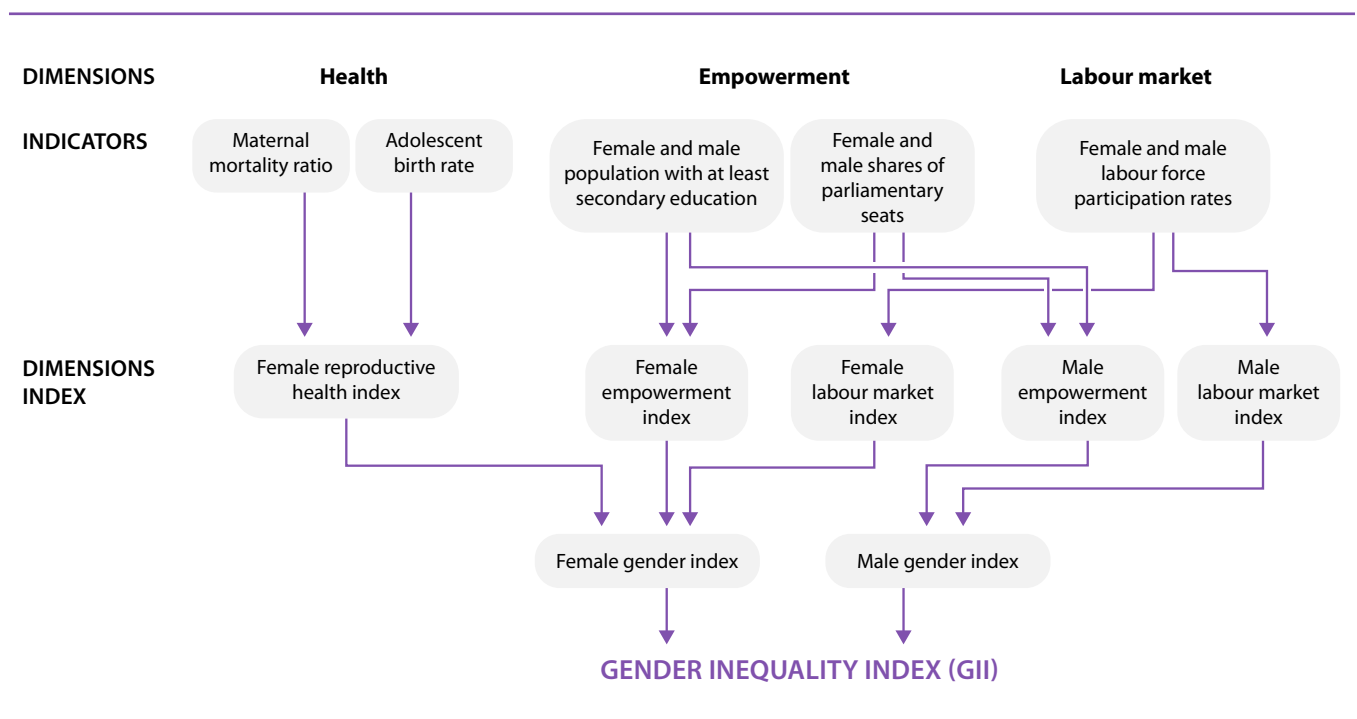
At a regional level, African women face the highest level of discrimination in terms of laws, social norms and practices when compared to women across other regions<sup>1</sup>. Discrimination in the in social institutions governing the family remains the most challenging dimension in Africa.<sup>2</sup>

The SIGI is one of the official data sources for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 5.1.1 “Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and women’s empowerment.”

The **Gender Inequality Index (GII)** measures gender-based disadvantages across 162 countries “in three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment,

measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older.”<sup>3</sup> The Index measures the loss in human development due to inequality between women and men achievements across the three GII dimensions. It can help governments and others understand the extent of gender inequalities in empowerment and highlight areas in need of policy intervention.

The index ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions; thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.



**Figure 2** – Dimensions and indicators that are part of the Gender Inequality Index – reproduced from <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

The **Africa Gender Index (AGI)** is a “composite index jointly developed by the African Development Bank Group (the Bank) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). It is intended to, among other things, gauge how women are faring alongside their male counterparts in three dimensions of human wellbeing-economic, social and empowerment (political and institutional representation).”<sup>4</sup>

The AGI brings together and builds on two previously developed gender equality indices developed for the African continent – the African Gender and

Development Index (AGDI) and the African Gender Equality Index (AGEI). The AGDI was introduced in 2004 by UNECA across 40 African countries to measure gaps between the status of African men and women and assess the progress made by African governments in implementing gender policies.<sup>5</sup> It consists of 1) a Gender Status Index (GSI) and the African Women’s Progress Scoreboard (AWPS). The AGEI was developed in 2015 by the African Development Bank to track progress on gender equality in 52 African countries.<sup>6</sup> Its aim is to help African decision-makers overcome barriers to women equality on the African continent.

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## OECD Gender Equality Policy Marker

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) [gender equality policy marker](#) helps the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) track and analyse development [financing in support of gender equality and women's rights](#). "The marker is a qualitative statistical tool to record development activities that target gender equality as a policy objective. [...] The marker is based on a three-point scoring system. *Principal* (scored as 2) means that gender equality is the main objective of the project

and is fundamental is its design and expected results. In other words, the programme would not have been undertaken without this objective. *Significant* (scored as 1) means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project. This category is often referred to as gender equality is being mainstreamed into the initiative. *Not targeted* (scored as 0) means that the project has been screened against the gender marker, but has not been found to target gender equality."<sup>7</sup>

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## Key Conventions

The [Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women](#) (CEDAW) reaffirms non-discrimination as a key human rights principle and is often referred to as the international bill of rights for women. It was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly and entered into force as an international treaty on 3 September 1981, after the 20th country had ratified it. Parties that have ratified CEDAW are legally obligated to take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women and advance gender equality. The CEDAW Committee – a group responsible for reviewing the progress of implementing the Convention – has urged States to ensure rural development, agricultural and water policies, including for fisheries, are gender-responsive and adequately budgeted<sup>8</sup>. The Convention currently has 189 State Parties. Only 6 countries – The Holy See, Somalia, Sudan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Niue and Tonga – have not taken any action regarding the Convention. Because of certain, notably religious, principles at odds with the Convention, several State Parties have made reservations specific to an article of the Convention or to dimensions of the Convention. Mauritania for instance indicated it approved the Convention "in each and every one of its parts which are not contrary to Islamic sharia."<sup>9</sup> Despite these challenges, CEDAW has been leveraged to advance gender equality in many contexts, with many countries incorporating its principles into legislation and policy, improving the lives of women and girls in many places around the world.

The [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#) (BPfA) was adopted by 189 member states at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 – which also unanimously adopted Hillary Clinton's phrase "women's rights are human rights". It is still considered one of the most progressive frameworks for advancing gender equality to date. The importance of gender equality in fisheries and links between gender equality

and climate change are specifically noted under several of the 12 areas it identifies as of critical concern. Several African countries listed as Small Island Developing States and/or coastal Least Developed Countries (including Eritrea and Guinea-Bissau) did not submit national reviews – comprehensive assessments States are called upon to document the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the BPfA – for the 25th anniversary and fifth review of the BPfA.

[Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women](#), or better known as the Maputo Protocol, is an international human rights instrument that was adopted by the African Union in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2003 and which came into effect in 2005. It is viewed as one of the world's most comprehensive and progressive women's human rights instruments guaranteeing extensive rights to women spanning civil and political, economic, social and cultural as well as environmental rights. Progressive provisions include the right to take part in political processes, to social and political equality with men, improved autonomy in their reproductive health decisions, economic empowerment, and an end to gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation.<sup>10</sup>

To date, 42 countries out of the 55 Member States of the African Union have ratified the Maputo Protocol. Botswana, Egypt and Morocco have neither signed nor ratified the Protocol. Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Eritrea, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan are yet to ratify the Protocol. Across the continent, the Maputo Protocol has proven critical to national and regional courts to protect and promote the rights of women and girls<sup>11</sup>.

To support the implementation of the Maputo Protocol, the Africa Leadership Forum (ALF) and Plan International (PI) have supported the development of the Maputo Scorecard and Index (MPSI). The MPSI's goal is to promote compliance and accountability, as well as track progress in the implementation of gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment commitments as spelled out under the Maputo Protocol.<sup>12</sup> The MPSI is yet to be published.

The [Southern African Development Community](#)

[\(SADC\) Protocol on Gender and Development](#) supports "the empowerment of women; the elimination of discrimination and the achievement of gender equality by encouraging and harmonising the development and implementation of gender responsive legislation, policies and programmes and projects by signatory Member States. It is also a tool used to set realistic, measurable targets, time frames and indicators for achieving gender equality and equity and monitor and evaluate the progress made by Member States thereof."<sup>13</sup>

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## Methodology used by the Illuminating Hidden Harvests study to estimate employment and subsistence fishing activities by country.

Employment estimates in small and large-scale fisheries, and the total number of people engaged in subsistence fishing are from the Illuminating Hidden Harvest Project (FAO, Duke University and WorldFish, 2022).<sup>14</sup>

These estimates were generated using individual-level data collected through population censuses, labour force surveys or household income and expenditure surveys for 78 countries. Surveys are conducted periodically by governments' national statistics agencies, and publicly available upon request. In a few surveys, where it was not possible to disaggregate

employment data on small- and large-scale fisheries by sub-sector and value chain, employment estimates by sub-sector and value chain were imputed by calculating ratios from the mean of available data from other countries having similar labour market structures. For better comparison across countries, estimates from the 78 national surveys were adjusted to the study year 2016 using ILO data on employment trends in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Finally, econometric techniques were implemented to estimate employment and subsistence workers in small- and large-scale fisheries, including by gender, for countries where survey instruments were not publicly available.

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## Methodology used to analyze gender in fisheries governance

National governance documents were found through the legislative and policy database FAOLEX, the environmental law database ECOLEX, and Google search. Search terms included the country name, and "fisheries policy," "fisheries act," "fisheries regulations," "fisheries plan," "fisheries strategy." Search results were then assessed for relevance, with criteria including the document be produced with the nation of interest (e.g., as opposed to an outside non-governmental or intergovernmental organization only), pertain to governing policies and plans (e.g., as opposed to a report or scientific study), and be directly related to fisheries (e.g., as opposed to a primary gender or agricultural focus). When a document had been updated or amended, the latest version was included.

Relevant documents were then searched for keywords, including, "woman," "women," "girl," "girls," "female," "mother," "gender," in the respective language of the document. The presence, absence, frequency, and context of these keywords were recorded. Keywords considered regarding gender dimensions included: "agency," "gender equality," "gender equity," "freedom of expression," "gender assessment," "inclusive," "inclusivity," "ownership," "participation," "participatory," "representation," "social norms," "tenure," "voice," and "women empowerment." Findings were then synthesized regarding the degree to which gender dimensions were (or not) recognized, and the ways gender dimensions were (or not) addressed with current examples and future plans for intervention.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries