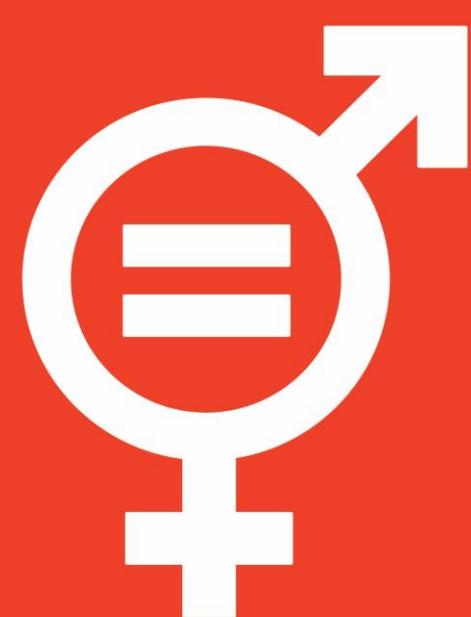


GLOBAL STATUS REPORT:

5 GENDER EQUALITY



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9

development targets

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14

development indicators

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90

possible corporate indicators identified

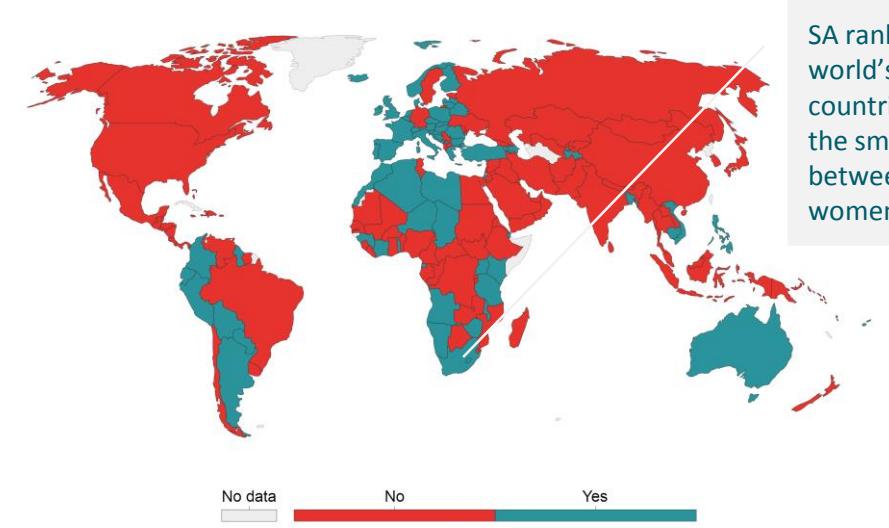
"Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world."

Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large"

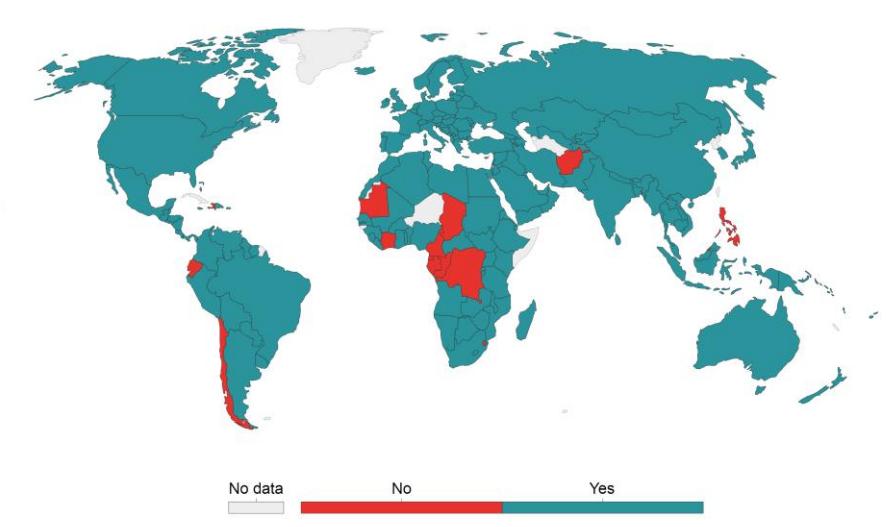
- UN

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Does the law mandate equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value? 2015
Measures whether there is a law that makes it obligatory for employers to equally remunerate male and female employees who do work of equal value.

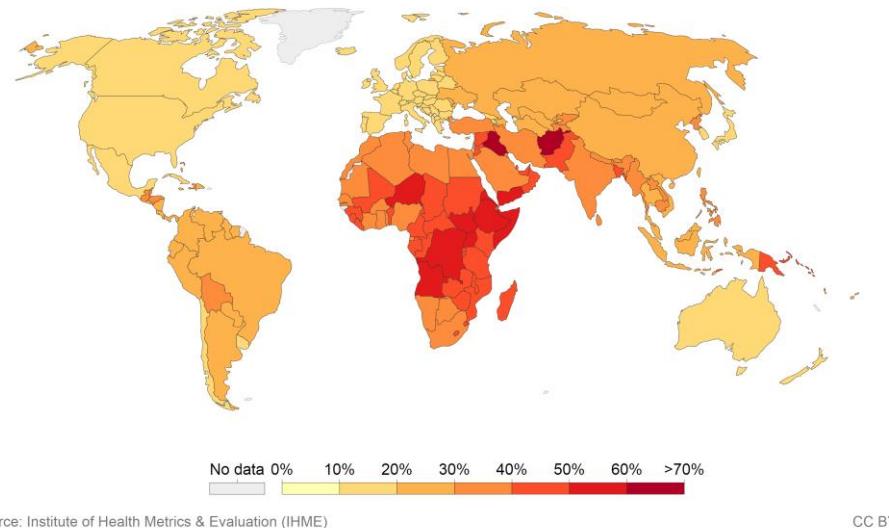


Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property? 2015
Measures whether both married men and women have the same ownership rights to property. Ownership rights covers the ability to manage, control, administer, access, encumber, receive, dispose of, and transfer property.



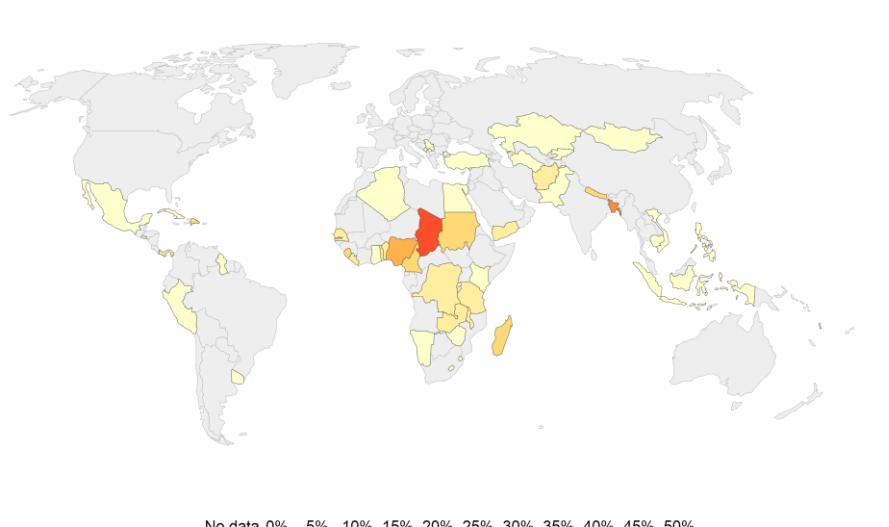
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Share of women who experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2016
Age-standardized prevalence of women aged 15 years or older who experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months.



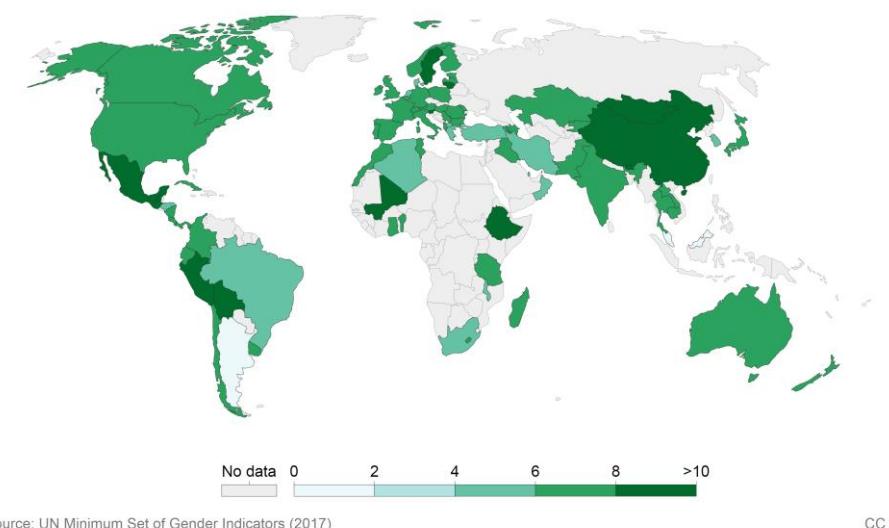
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Share of women (aged 20-24 years) who were married by age 15, 2016
Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years old who were married or in a union before reaching the age of 15.



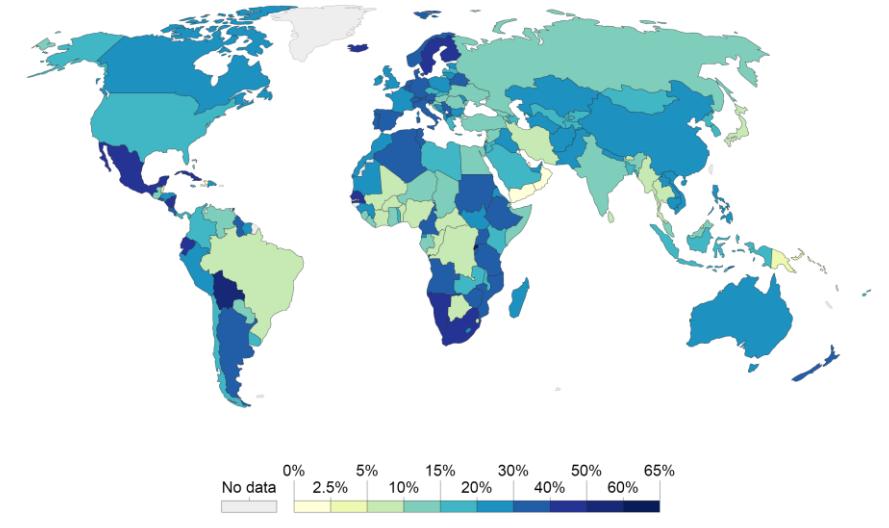
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Average daily time spent by women on domestic work (paid and unpaid)
Average daily number of hours spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined (total work burden). The average is taken with respect to the entire relevant population, including those who devote no time to domestic work. Age brackets differ from country to country, so comparability is imperfect. See Additional Information below for more details.



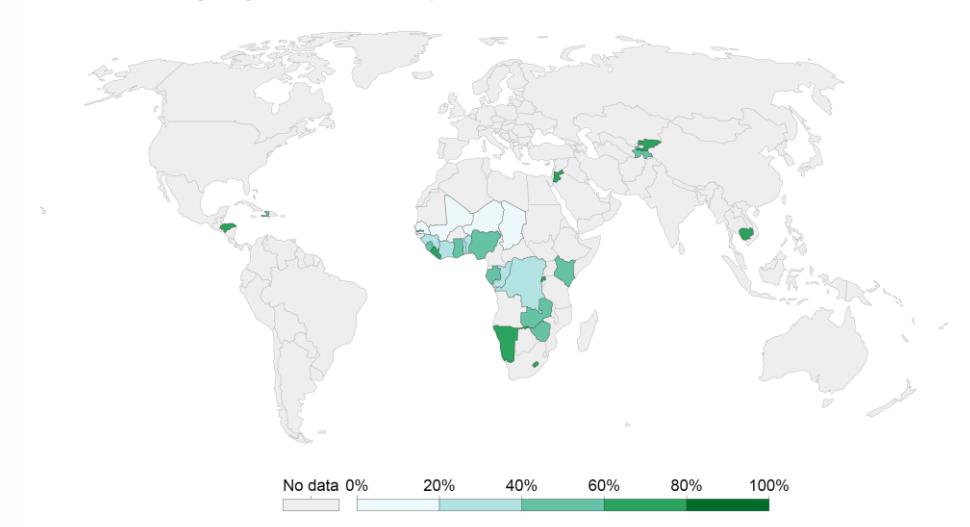
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, 2016
The proportion of women in national parliaments is defined as the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

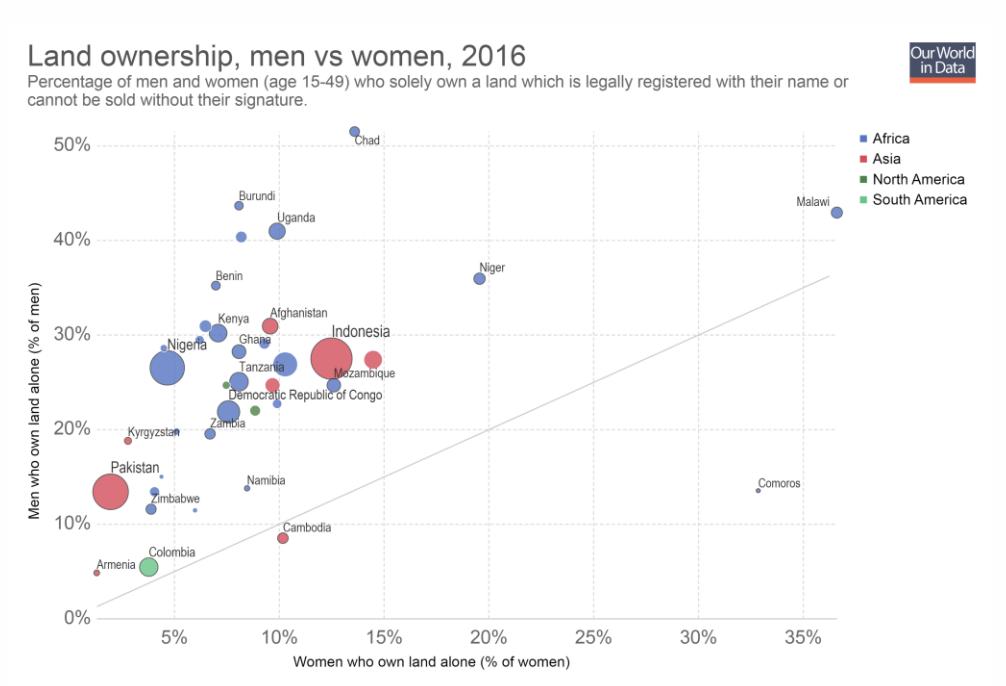


5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences (limited data available)

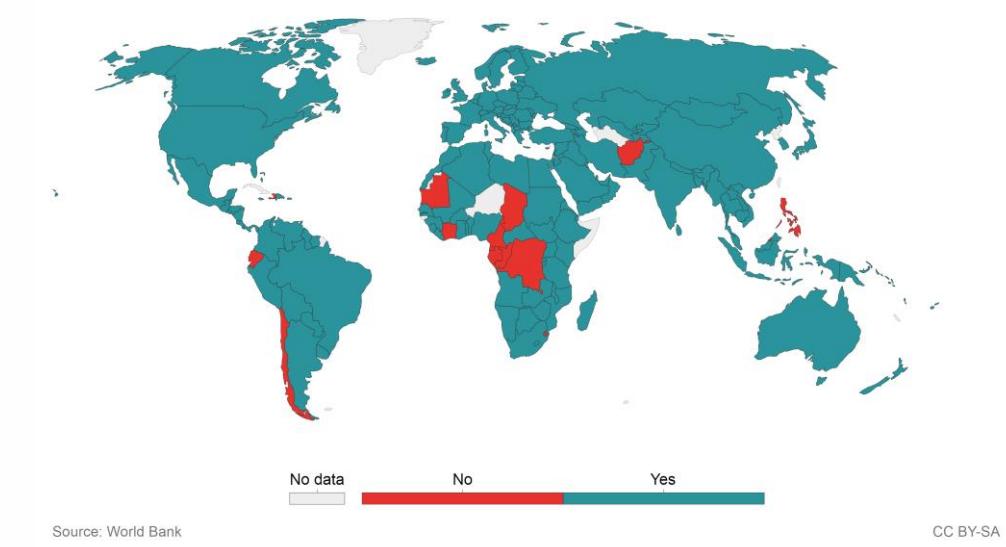
Women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, 2015
Women aged 15-49 years married or in a union who can make an informed decision on all three selected areas i.e. can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want; decide on use of contraception; and decide on their own health care. Only women who provide a "yes" answer to all three components are considered as women who "make her own decisions regarding sexual relations and reproductive health care".



5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

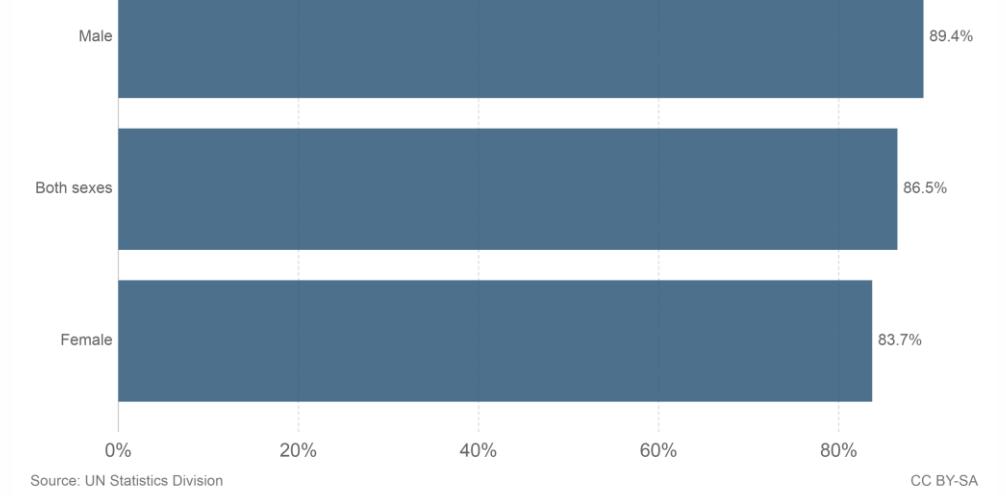


Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property? 2015
Measures whether both married men and women have the same ownership rights to property. Ownership rights covers the ability to manage, control, administer, access, encumber, receive, dispose of, and transfer property.



5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex, South Korea, 2015
While the data on the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone' currently only exist for very few countries, ITU is encouraging all countries to collect data on this indicator through national household surveys and the indicator is expected to be added to the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators. The number of countries with official data for this indicator is expected to increase in the near future.



5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels. (No indicator or data currently available)

Example of best practice: SAP

Company information

- Market leader in enterprise application software
- Two of its eight Executive Board members are women
- 93,800+ employees in 130+ countries
- Founded in 1972

Challenges

- Gender equality and barriers
- Pay gap
- Women are still underrepresented in managerial positions

Solutions

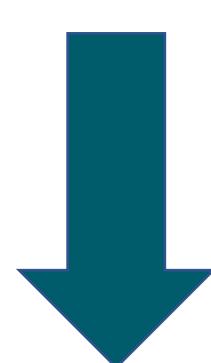
- SAP has entered a partnership with UN Women to accelerate industry-wide change and remove the barriers to the advancement of women and girls in innovation, technology, and entrepreneurship
- The first multinational technology company to achieve Economic Dividends for Gender Equality (EDGE) certification
- SAP started systematically closing the pay gap between male and female employees





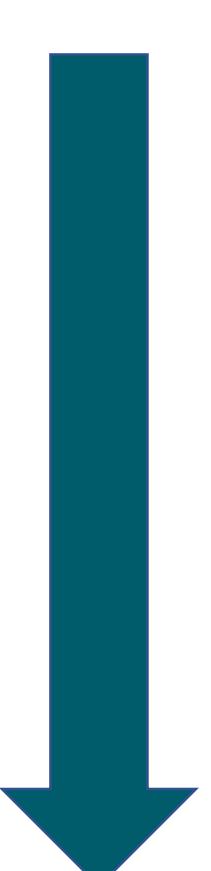
LOCAL STATUS REPORT

5 GENDER EQUALITY



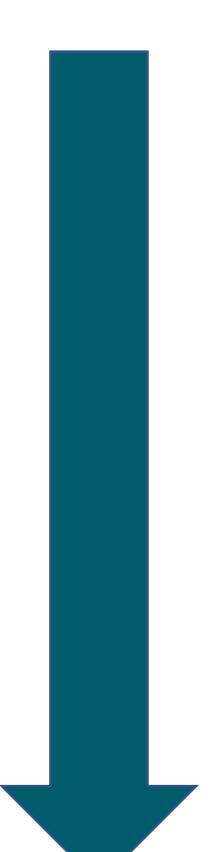
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development targets

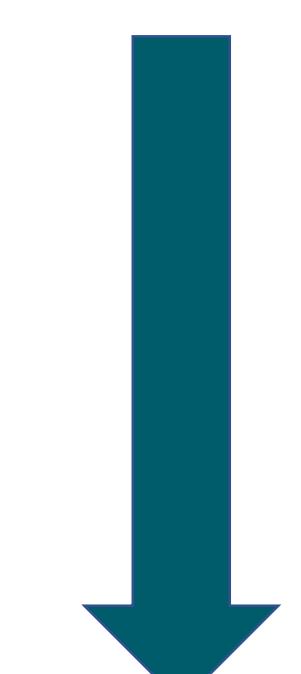


14

Indicators



South Africa can report on 43% of indicators



90
possible corporate indicators identified

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

- UN SDG Tracker

Overview: Available data for South Africa as disclosed in the StatsSA SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017

Yes No Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact

★ Further detail and data provided

Targets	Indicators	National data available	Impact through direct investment?
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	No	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
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 exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Yes	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	No	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Yes	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	No	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Yes	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	No	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Yes	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	No	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	No	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Yes	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Yes	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Yes	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	No	Innovation is required to identify avenues for impact



5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Analysis of South Africa's progress on SDG 5 as per the SDG Index & Dashboards Report 2018:

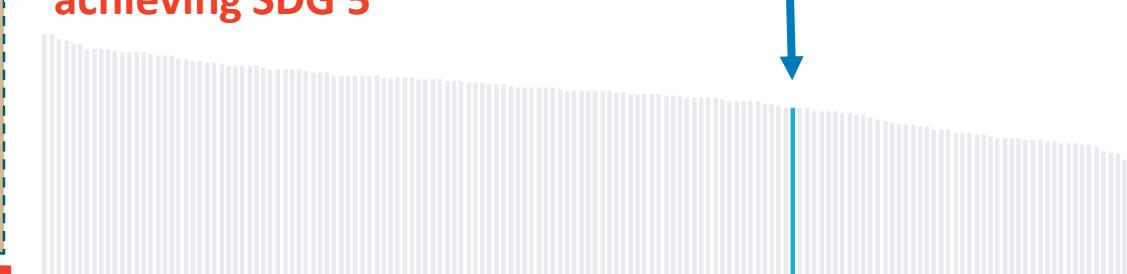
5 GENDER EQUALITY

107/150

SA's global rating on SDGs in general:



South Africa is considered to be on track to achieving SDG 5



SDGs – Gender Equality

Value	Rating Trend
14.6	● →
97.1	● ●
77.2	● →
42.0	● →



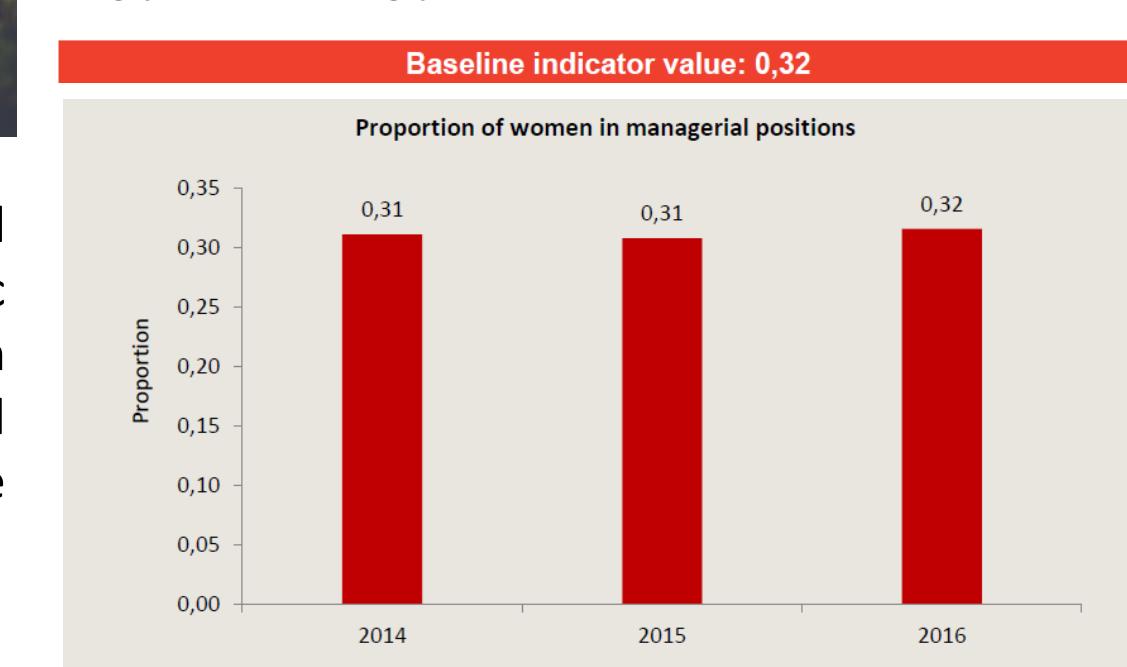
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

National KPIs used based on data available:

5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

DEFINITION: This indicator refers to the proportion of females among the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management positions. Based on major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-88 and category 13 in ISCO-08.	MoC: Number of women in managerial positions divided by total number of people in managerial positions.
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5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

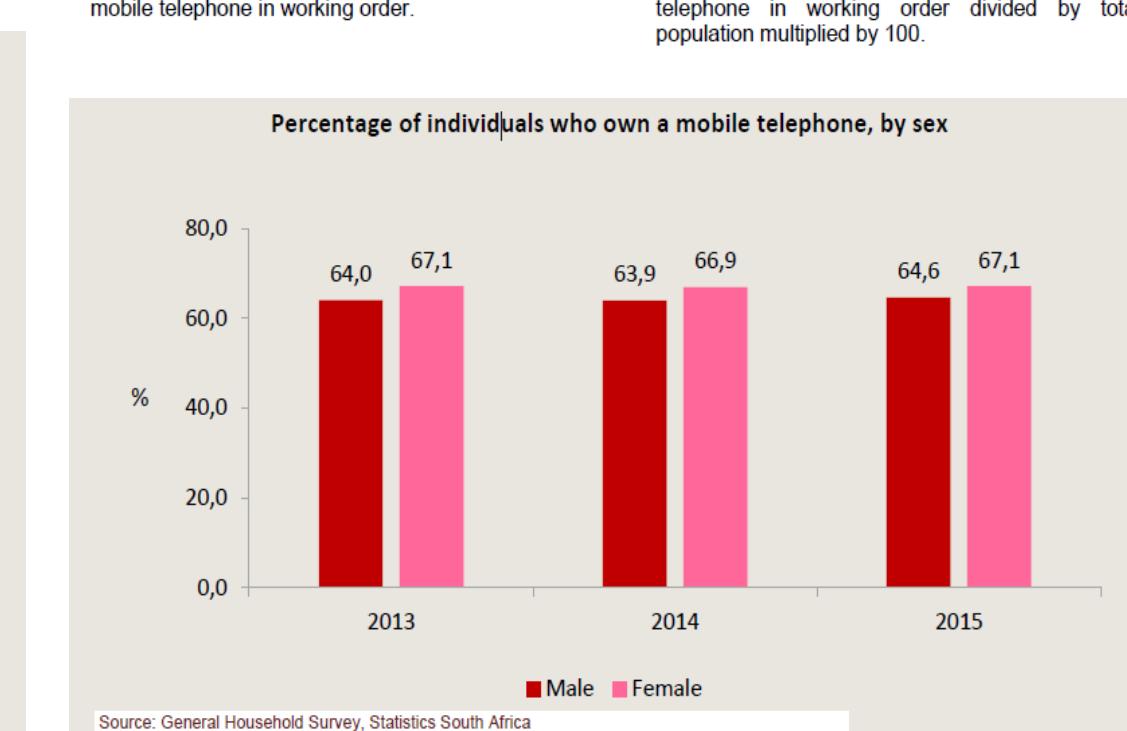


National KPIs used based on data available:

5.b.1: Percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

DEFINITION: Percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone in working order.	MoC: The number of individuals who own a mobile telephone in working order divided by total population multiplied by 100.
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Disclaimer: Data for these posters has been gathered from: the UN SDG Tracker, the ILO, the CSIR, Climate Action Tracker, the SDG Compass compiled by United Nations Global Compact, the SDG Index & Dashboards Report 2018 by Bertelsmann Stiftung & the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, Fragile Planet: Scoring Climate Risks Around the World by HSBC 2018 (Global Research), National Government reports (Operation Phakisa: Ocean Economy), SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017 by StatsSA, and represents a snapshot in time. These posters will be updated as more accurate data becomes available. While significant effort was made to gather accurate and up-to-date data from reliable sources, NBI accepts no responsibility for the accuracy and/or reliability of the data presented. Images from Pixabay: <https://www.pixabay.com>