

Gender Equality and SDGs



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Gender Equality

- Since gender inequality constitutes one of the history's most persistent and widespread forms of injustice, eliminating it will call for one of history's biggest movements for change.
- Women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

Gaps in Gender Equality

- Gaps in gender equality exist in every sector.
- In South Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. However, by 2012, the enrolment ratios were the same.
- In 155 countries, at least one law exists which impedes women's economic opportunities. The gender pay gap costs global economy \$160 trillion.
- Only 23.7% of all national parliamentarians are women.
- One in three women experience some form of physical or sexual violence in their lifetimes.

Why Gender Equality Important?

- Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful and sustainable world. T
- he exclusion of women places half of the world's population outside the realm of opportunity to partner in building prosperous societies and economies.
- Equal access to education, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision making processes are not only rights women should have, they benefit humanity at large.
- By investing in the empowerment of women, we not only make progress on Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, we also make gains on the alleviation of poverty and fuel sustainable economic growth.

From MDGs to SDGs

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2000-2015)



Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

• Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
- Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

- How Many SDGs
- What are they

17 SDGs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030)

Goal 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”

9 targets, 14 indicators addressing multiple concerns (none covered in the MDG framework)

Around 34% (58 out of 169) of Targets explicitly or implicitly address GE & EWG

Strong emphasis on disaggregation, including by sex and other relevant characteristics to capture intersecting inequalities

What is SDG?

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

SDG 5

- Gender-based violence is a significant barrier to the achievement of every development outcome. [Sustainable Development Goal 5](#) recognizes that gender equality is the foundation for a “peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world” and that this includes a world free of gender-based violence. Goal 5 explicitly calls for the elimination of “all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres.”

SDG 5: Gender Equality — Indicators by Target

- **5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere**
- **Indicator 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
- **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**
- **Indicator 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
- **Indicator 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
- **5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation**
- **Indicator 5.3.1:** Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- **Indicator 5.3.2:** Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

SDG 5: Gender Equality — Indicators by Target

- **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**
- **Indicator 5.4.1:** Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
- **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**
- **Indicator 5.5.1:** Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
- **Indicator 5.5.2:** Proportion of women in managerial positions
- **5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**
- **Indicator 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
- **Indicator 5.6.2:** Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15–49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

SDG 5: Gender Equality — Indicators by Target

- **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**
- **Indicator 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 rightsbearers of agricultural land, type of tenure
- **Indicator 5.a.2:** Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
- **5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women**
- **Indicator 5.b.1:** Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- **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**
- **Indicator 5.c.1:** Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



5 GENDER EQUALITY



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

GLOBALLY



1 IN 3 WOMEN HAVE EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THEIR LIFETIMES

IN INDIA

ONLY
65.46%
OF THE WOMEN ARE LITERATE, AS COMPARED TO
82.14%
OF MEN

ENROLMENT OF GIRLS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION
100%
BUT
74.6%
WOMEN ARE NOT ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION

WOMEN HOLD ONLY

11%

OF SEATS IN THE LOK SABHA BUT

46%

IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

CHILD SEX RATIO IS

919

FOR

1,000 BOYS



48.5%

POPULATION OF WOMEN BUT ONLY

27.4%

WOMEN ARE IN WORKFORCE

Goal 5 and India

- Although India has achieved gender parity at the primary education level and is on track to achieve parity at all education levels.
- As of June 2019, the proportion of seats in the Lok Sabha held by women had only reached 11% but 46% in the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- India is also confronting the challenge of violence against women. As an example, a baseline study revealed that in New Delhi, 92% of women had experienced some form of sexual violence in public spaces during their lifetime.

Goal 5 and India

- In 2016, close to a third of total crimes reported against women in India was cruelty or physical violence by her husband or his relative.
- The Government of India has identified ending violence against women as a key national priority, which resonates with the Sustainable Development targets of the United Nations on gender equality.
- The prime minister's [Beti Bachao Beti Padhao](#) initiative aims at equal opportunity and education for girls in India. In addition, specific interventions on female employment, programmes on the empowerment of adolescent girls, the [Sukanya Samridhi Yojana](#) on girl child prosperity and the [Janani Suraksha Yojana](#) for mothers advance India's commitment to gender equality.

Targets

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 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.
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- Recognise 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.

Targets

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

Targets

- 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.
- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 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.
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No one left behind!

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



Resources

Sustainable Development Goals

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

Evaluating SDGs with an equity-focused and gender-responsive lens

<http://www.mymande.org/evalgender/SDGs>

Evaluating SDGs with an equity-focused and gender-responsive lens

<http://mymande.org/evalgender/evaluating-sdgs-equity-focused-and-gender-responsive-lens>

UN Development Group 2015 “Guidance note: On supporting the tailoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to national contexts”. Version 1.

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