

**UN SDGs: 17 goals to transform our world**  
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**Module 13**  
**SDG 5: Gender Equality**

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**SDG5**

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**

**GENDER EQUALITY: WHY IT MATTERS**

**What's the goal here?**  
 To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

**Why?**  
 Women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential. But today gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress. Women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership. Across the globe, women and girls perform a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work. Inequalities faced by girls can begin right at birth and follow them all their lives. In some countries, girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition, leading to a higher mortality rate.

**How much progress have we made?**  
 International commitments to advance gender equality have brought about improvements in some areas: child marriage and

**In 2019, women only held 28 per cent of managerial positions worldwide**

Handwritten notes: 50/50, M/N, Regions, Manager.

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Hello everyone, I welcome you to module 13 of course UN SDGs. In this module, we are covering SDG 5 that is gender equality. So, we are seeing from the SDG 1, 2, 3, 4. Like how individual's basic necessities, fundamental rights and necessities such as a quality education are being talked about immediately in that order the next comes this equality on gender basis. Well, this data suggests in 2019 women only held 28 percent of managerial positions worldwide. Well, this data actually reflects about managerial roles that means, top of the vertical, a top few positions or team leaders, that kind of positions, so, occupied by only 28 percent. Well, this is a world average.

So, in the coming slides, we will see country wise distinctions or region wise even, these numbers the representations, women's representations. But miserably it is kind of known, women are part of the workforce, but miserably they fall into unorganized group where their rights and privileges are not at par, with the men. So, it is said at multiple places and many countries for the same level of work, men are paid more and women are paid relatively lesser.

So, that is also one of a gender-based discriminations. And likewise beginning from the early childhood of other child and till the later age progress it I think, every age, like, they face, difficulties and, some form of discrimination or, less access to any resources, under things

and even a very basic things such as even freedom. So, well what is the goal overarching goal over here, why we are discussing, this gender equality, why is it needed?

So, let us see, to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls that is a very basic a plain straightforward one line, like premise to put them, on the same levels, same equal levels of rights and freedom and everything, and then we are empowering them. That means currently a lot of women if you know like a see, they are not under the category of being an empowered person. So, what does this empowering means? That also we will see. Well, why is it needed?

Women and girls represent half of world's population and therefore, also half of its potential, almost this distribution of male female across the world is that close to 50-50. So, as a human resource as a resource of conducting, performing, any sort of activity. There also there, like (( )) (3:58), like a shoulder to shoulder, and 50 50 like this thing. But why only their representation is more in the menial kind of works, why not at the top positions also, that is what this fact actually questions over here?

But today, gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress, women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership across the globe, women and girls perform a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work. So, this is also one of the know like points, which has, come up in the recent years, perhaps in the last decade, like majorly households are taken care of by, like our mothers, and a female member of the family. So, why to consider that work as an unpaid work? Because there are also taking care of the family and thus also qualifies as a rightful work.

So, why there is no, like a payment factor over there? Well one may question like how to like make arrangement for payments at the household level and all? But well that does not arise if like there choices of things are actually taken care of. So, it involves, like a number of considerations and, issues into this and in the broader term. Again, it tries to, identify and recognize this domestic work as a full-fledged, a category of work in itself. Inequalities faced by girls can begin right at birth and follow them all their lives.

In some countries girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition leading to a higher mortality rate. So, even this kind of things, it seems like these difficulties begin right at the birth well in several places and countries, female infanticide also is an issue. So, female, babies, female kids and female infants are not so preferred because of them like a

social structure or maybe some other kind of situations. So, eventually who is bearing the brunt is the that girl child, that female, child. So, it begins right there this mistreatment for which they are not even aware of.

So, it is such a miss, a kind of a conception and unfortunate thing prevalent in like a majority of places in wherever, these kinds of things are there. So, talking about those, bringing it back to normalcy and giving them basic equal rights is the premise of this SDG. Because, unless and until we do not consider, our own sisters, mothers and daughters at the same level. How can we, call ourselves as a civilized society?

So, that is also one of them like basic inherent to our questions, in the places where such things are still not granted, to them. Well, how much of progress has been made on this?

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**SDG5**

female genital mutilation (FGM) have declined in recent years, and women's representation in the political arena is higher than ever before. But the promise of a world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality, and where all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed, remains unfulfilled. In fact, that goal is probably even more distant than before, since women and girls are being hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic.

*SDG 5 DE*

**How does gender inequality affect women?**

Disadvantages in education translate into lack of access to skills and limited opportunities in the labour market. Women's and girls' empowerment is essential to expand economic growth and promote social development. The full participation of women in labour forces would add percentage points to most national growth rates—on the order of many cases.

**Are there any other gender-related challenges?**

Yes. Worldwide, 35 per cent of women between 15–49 years of age have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or sexual violence. 1 in 3 girls aged 15–19 have experienced some form of female genital mutilation/cutting in the 32 countries in Africa and the Middle East, where the harmful practice is most common with a high risk of prolonged bleeding, infection, obstetric complications, infertility and death.

The COVID-19 lockdown further caused domestic violence to increase in many countries, slowing the critical importance of social protection for women and girls.

The Spotlight Initiative, an EU/UN partnership, is a global, multi-year initiative focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG).

**But why should gender equality matter to me?**

Regardless of where you live in, gender equality is a fundamental human right. Advancing gender equality is critical to all areas of a healthy society, from reducing poverty to promoting the health, education, protection and the well-being of girls and boys.

**What can we do to fix these issues?**

If you are a girl, you can stay in school, help empower your female classmates to do the same and fight for your right to access sexual and reproductive health services. If you are a woman, you can address unconscious biases and implicit associations that form an unintended and often an invisible barrier to equal opportunity. If you are a man or a boy, you can work alongside women and girls to achieve gender equality and embrace healthy, respectful relationships. You can fund education campaigns to curb cultural practices like female genital mutilation and change harmful laws that limit the rights of women and girls and prevent them from achieving their full potential.

To find out more about Goal #5 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>

SDGS: Gender Equality

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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International commitments to advance gender equality have brought about improvements in some areas, like child marriage and female genital mutilation have declined in recent years and women' representation in the political area is higher than ever before. But the promise of a world in which every woman and girl enjoy full gender equality and where all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed, remains unfulfilled. In fact, that goal is probably even more distant than before.

Since, women and girls are being hit hard by the COVID 19 pandemic, well on a regular, like a progression of time also, this thing is not yet achieved, there is a huge disparity at number of places, but in that too, like, if we go point by point, what are those things where women are lacking? So, one of the mentioned things over here is legal, social and economic barriers.

So, there are barriers, and that means, they are not able to like enjoy or have access to a services and some things whenever there is a need. And this has further deteriorated because of the COVID 19 pandemic.

How does gender inequality affect women? Disadvantages in education translate into lack of access to skills and limited opportunities in the labour market. So, it begins at the SDG 4, and we were discussing, about quality education. So, the moment somebody is deprived of a basic level of education, qualifications, skills, and, a such, like, tools with which, you empower yourself to be fit, for any employment or a working. So, if you are deprived of that, for some reason, definitely you lose, your advantage, your edge, to go behind, like that thing.

So, we have seen in the previous one how, like a girl, students are forced to like not come to school, because of not so, like good cohesive environments present in the school premises such as, like a washrooms, toilets and other facilities. And even, like a meal, so these could be the reason at like behind, like a such, like a lower rate when girl gets actually like a go to school. And in turn they end up kind of becoming unskilled like a category that this thing, this is where I know they are exploitation in terms of labour and everything actually begins.

Since they are not educated enough, they may not be even aware of opportunities available or a skills and things. So, rest of their life, they become a handicap, like all facade because if you do not have skill, what good can you can make your own like a skills or things of to use at. So, that becomes challenging this thing. Women's and girls' empowerment is essential to expand economy growth and promote social development, the full participation of women in labour forces would add percentage points to most national growth rates, double digits in many cases.

So, so much of potential like these carries, are there any other gender related challenges? Yes, let us see. Yes, the answer is, yes, worldwide 35 percent of women between age 15 to 49 years of age, have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. So, some kind of a physical, like, harm to them, or violence of some kind of some sort. One in 3 girls aged 15 to 19 have experienced some form of female genital mutilation. Well, this is majorly prevalent in the African continent.

And I think some think Middle East countries some places, cutting in 30 countries in Africa and Middle East it is mentioned here, where the harmful practice is most common with a higher risk of prolonged bleeding, infections, including HIV, like our childbirth

complications, infertility, and even death. So, well, this has been, I think, in practice, since Middle Ages in these regions, but unfortunately, it continues even today in some parts. And there are so much of like, things which can go wrong.

So, it is it clearly highlighted over here. The COVID-19 lockdown further causes domestic violence to increase in many countries showing the critical importance of social protection for women and girls. The spotlight initiative and EU slash UN partnership, is a global multiyear initiative focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls. But why should gender equality matter to me? Yes, this can be a pertinent question you may ask. Regardless of where you live in gender equality is a fundamental human right.

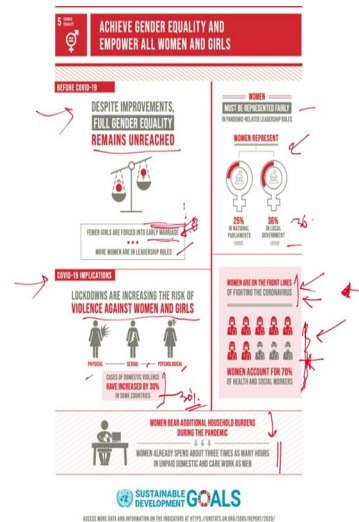
Advancing gender equality is critical to all areas of healthy society, from reducing poverty to promoting the health education protection, and well-being of girls and boys. Well, what can be done to fix these issues? If you are a girl, you can stay in school help empower your female classmates to do the same and fight for the right to access sexual and reproductive health services. If you are a woman, you can address unconscious biases and implicit associations that form an unintended and often an invisible barrier to equal opportunity.

Sometimes they face these challenges in a settlement. If you are a man or a boy, you can work alongside women and girls to achieve gender equality and embrace healthy respectful relationships. You can fund education campaigns to curb cultural practices like female genital mutilation and change harmful laws that limit the rights of women and girls and prevent them from achieving their full potential. So, any sort of a bottleneck if you come across, for female friends, you must work to improve that.

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## SDG5

SDGs: Gender Equality



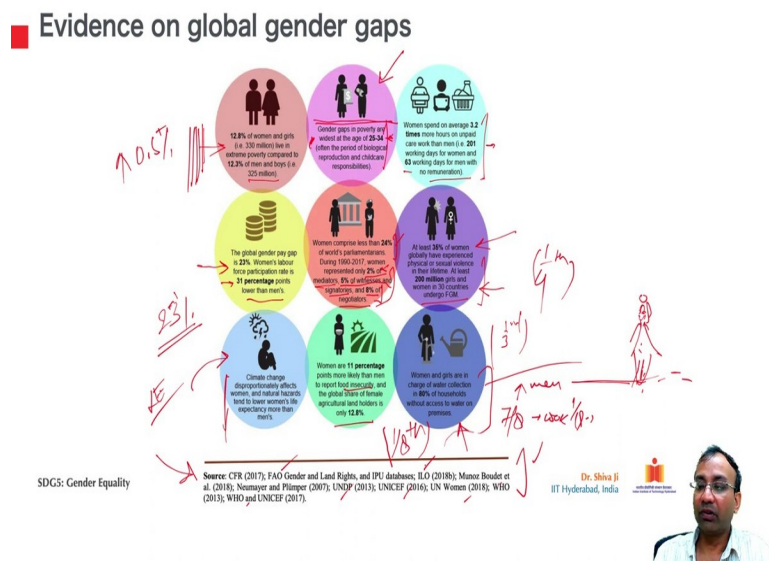
So, situation before 19. Let us see, despite improvements, full gender equality demands unreached, few girls are forced into early marriages and more women are in leadership roles. So, this is I think a common practice in many places, across the world, even in earlier it used to happen in some parts of India, like those early marriages, even before reaching the teenage girls used to, get married. Where, like, they were not yet ready, and in some cases, they were not even aware of what this whole even marriage concept is.

So, this is like too early for them to enter into marriages. So, over the years, government and other organizations, NGOs and individuals also they have fought, to get rid of our society of women like this evil where girls are forced into early marriages where they are not even mentally or physically prepared. And COVID-19 the tells from these lockdowns are increasing the risk of violence against women, girls, physical, sexual, psychological cases of domestic violence have increased by 30 percent in some countries, 30 percent is a huge percentage.

If you are talking, at social level at society level, women must be represented fairly in pandemic related leadership roles. Let us see the numbers, women represent 25 percent in national parliaments only 25 percent one fourth and 36 percent almost one third in local government. So, this is the data from 2020. Well, this representation, it is expected that it must increase. In the health sector, if you see women are on the front line, like majority of our nursing staff, is constituted of female members, female, you can see women account for 70 percent of health and social workers, like that force, 70 percent, is close to three fourth.

So, in that proportion itself, like, women are represented over there, so, how about, like, their conditions, because we are aware, during the pandemic time, for a service of the society and, a public a good number of, like these health workers, they have died, by contracting, the same virus health professionals, including all of these doctors, nurses and other staff. Human beings, additional household burdens during the pandemic, that that has increased even more, and women already spent about 3 times as many hours in unpaid domestic and care work as men. So, that is a fact at global level.

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So, what are those, like a gap, general gaps if we see some evidences. So, this slide actually suggests, that, so, this has been referred from FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO et cetera. So, critical sources itself. So, let us see 12.8 percent of women and girls that is almost one eight. 330 million live in extreme poverty compared to 12.3 percent of men and boys. So, that percentage is higher marginally, but it is higher, it is higher by 0.5 percent compared to the men. Gender gaps in poverty are widest at the age of 25 to 34 often the period of biological reproduction and childcare responsibilities, this is the age where, most of the people, men and women they go for like progeny.

So, in this age group, if you see it says gender gap in poverty are widest in this particular case. So, here actually, you need to know financial resources, when you are entering into a parenthood. So, this is another miserable situation, for people who are already in poverty to have this vital gap, where this will lead to for them, not be able to afford or access, a good health care facility. And that will in turn make their health condition bad and health condition bad for even the newborn.

So, if you see the problem gets multiplied, in such a varied proportions, if somebody is economically challenged, or economically not in a good situation. So, that is why, it is essential to get off get rid of poverty, poverty is a kind of (()) (19:29) for the society. Women spend on average 3.2 times more hours on unpaid care work than men. That is 201 working days for women and 63 working days for men with no remuneration. So, here also they are on the receiving side. Next, the global gender pay gap is 23 percent.

So, this pay gap. Women's labour force participation rate is 31 percentage where points were lower than men's. Women comprise less than 24 percent of world's parliamentarians less than one forth, our parliamentarians at world level, during 90 to 2017, women represented only 2 percent of mediators, 5 percent of witnesses and signatories, and only 8 percent of negotiators. So, these roles if you see they come at Policy and Public Administration level.

So, in this also the representation is very small is almost negligible, I think less than 10 percent. So, all of these numbers, here it is only 2 percent, 5 percent and 8 percent. So, that is a very small percentage. At least 35 percent of women globally have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime, 35 percent more than one third have experienced some sort of legislation, sexual violence, like against them, at least 200 million girls and women in 30 countries undergo FGM female genital mutilation. So, that is a very big number 200 million.

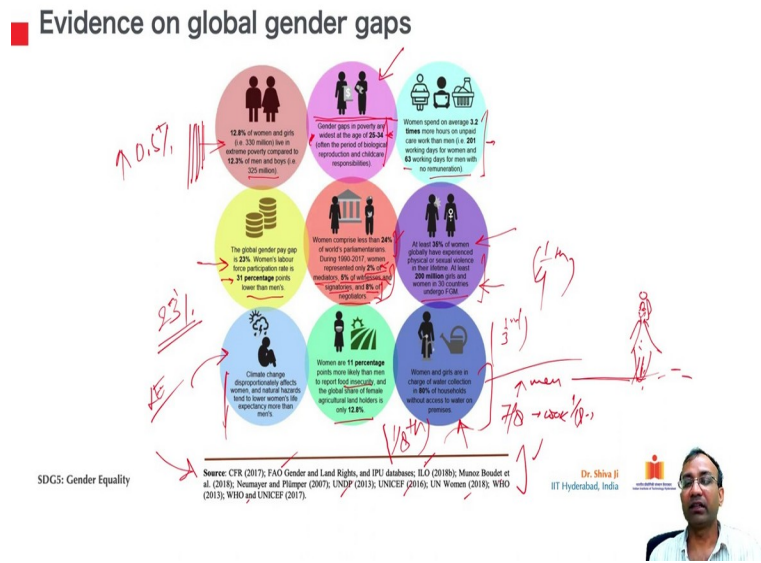
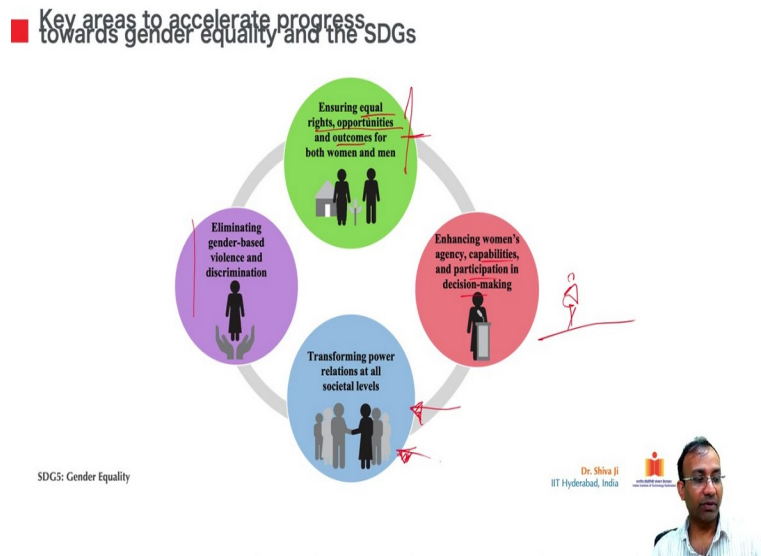
Next, climate change disproportionately affects women and natural hazards tend to lower women's life expectancy more than men's. So, life expectancy also if you see is shorter for women and further like disasters and like other things make it, like more vulnerable making this particular, like a women's section as more vulnerable and prone to such an unlikely situation. Numeral relevant percentage points more likely than men to report food insecurity and the global share of female agricultural land holders is only 12.8 percent almost one eight.

So, 7 out of 8, is taken by lands are owned by men. And only a one eight has a woman as a owner, land owner. Lastly, women and girls are in charge of water collection in 80 percent of households without access to water on premises. So, you may have seen like a women carrying, like big vessels in urban parts and one of the things on the heads and travel a long distances in part, a landscape parched land, where there is shortage of drinking water for a domestic consumption.



So, they actually travel to faraway distances, and if they bring in a water this thing is still very much prevalent in Asia and Africa and some places in South America also there, like, they need to carry water fetch water from long distances.

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So, key areas to accelerate progress towards gender equality and SDGs. So, like, we saw a number of problems, in this slide, where this quantified data quantify to the presentation of these things is mentioned. So, how to do, how to go about it, and where to put in the effort? So, some key some areas, some key areas, where, accelerated progress needs to be actually carried out is mentioned. So, you can see over here ensuring equal rights, opportunities and outcomes for both men and women equal rights, equal opportunities and outcomes, when we

have enhancing women’s agency capabilities and participation in decision making, so that they are part of the decision-making group.

And they can have these concerns raised and addressed on such a platform. Transforming power relations at all societal levels. So, women are generally if you see they are in everywhere at every stage but their representation in society at respective levels or the level where, one hears your voice is still like a lower compared to the counterparts like male members. Eliminating gender-based violence and discrimination. So, this is also one of the major areas where representation is needed and working is needed.

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**SDGs contribute to SDG5**

SDG Goal	Specific gender relevant focus
	Eradicating extreme poverty (1.1); Halving people in poverty (1.2); Implement social protection systems (1.3); Ensure equal rights to economic resources (1.4); Build resilience to climate-related extreme events (1.5); Support investment in poverty eradication actions (1.b)
	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor people (2.1); By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition (2.2); By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (2.3)
	Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio (3.1); End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 (3.2); End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases (3.3); Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (3.7); Achieve universal health coverage (3.8)
	Ensure complete and quality primary/ secondary education (4.1); Access to quality early childhood development (4.2); Ensure equal access to affordable and quality tertiary education (4.3); Increase the number of youth and adults with relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship (4.4); Eliminate gender disparities in education (4.5); Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy (4.6)
	Improving access to banking, insurance (8.1); Supporting job creation, entrepreneurship, innovation (8.3); Achieve full and productive employment and decent work (8.5); Reducing the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (8.6); Take measures to eradicate forced labour (8.7); Protect labour rights and safe working environments (8.8)

SDGs: Gender Eq

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So, from different SDGs you can see, a gender specific relevant focus is what are points what are these goals and targets which are associated with this similar gender equality-based SDG? So, we will see under SDG 1 that is no poverty, it talks about eradicating extreme poverty 1.1 having people in poverty, 1.2 implement social protection systems, 1.3 ensure equal to economy resources, build resilience to climate related extreme events, support investment in poverty eradication actions. So, this from the no poverty SDG you can see gender related through a point what are they?

Then on the Zero Hunger by 2030 and hunger ensure accessed by all people in particular the poor people and by 2030 and all forms of malnutrition. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and increase of small-scale food productions. So, they should be taken care of for fighting food hunger, then we have SDG 3 good health and well-being reduced the global maternal mortality ratio. This is 3.1 and preventable deaths of newborns and children is 5 and

epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, achieve universal health coverage.

So, these are the points from SDG 3, there was good health and well-being. Then we have the fourth one quality education. Very important among all of these ensure complete and quality primary secondary education. Access to quality early childhood development ensure equal access to affordable and quality tertiary education, increase the number of youth and adults with relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and intrapreneurship.

Eliminate gender disparities in education ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy. And then coming down to the SDG 8 decent work and economic growth, improving areas to banking, insurance, supporting job creation, entrepreneurship, innovation, achieve full and productive employment and decent work reducing the proportion of youth not employment. Education or training, take measurements to eradicate forced labour and protect labour rights and safe working environments.

So, these are the points you can see which come from different SDGs related to and these particular gender equality SDG.