

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

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So, as it is, I mentioned under Goal 5 gender inequalities that is graphically represented over here eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, all forms of discrimination to be removed undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and eliminate all harmful practices recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equality opportunity for leadership at all levels in decision making.

Ensured the use of enabling technology to promote the empowerment of women, like all information technology related, things communications et cetera. Should propagate about these facts ensure universal access to a sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Adapt and strengthen sound policies and enforce legislation for the promotion of gender equality. Refer this website.

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Under this one, some further relations are drawn gender equality is central to the SDGs and if it is not achieved the implementation of all other goals will be compromised. So, that is what it is, being established through this on different other SDGs but, what could be the repercussions? So, related to gender SDG 5 and SDG 6, this one, women and girls play a central role in the provision management and safeguarding of household water and sanitation. So, majority of the households are managed and taken care of by a woman.

So, issues related to, cleanliness like clean water and sanitation et cetera, they are the largest contributor and stakeholders over there. So, if their situation is not improving overall, this also has a full possibility that it will be in shambles. So, direct, a correlation ships another one to SDG 7 whereas primary energy manager in household, again they are taking care of the household and they are the primary, a manager as I mentioned over here see this word.

Women can play a powerful role in the successful transition to a sustainable energy for all, because at domestic level if we talk about, energy consumption, what are the sources of energy, a fireball, beginning firewood to all others, it is mostly managed by a woman. So, they are the ones who in the majority of the percentage are handling it. So, if they are empowered, if they bring you this change, definitely there will be a huge change that what it is being even a projected from this. SDG 11 we get women have equal rights to the city to their safety and public spaces is crucial for sustainable organizations.

So, any cities safety index and livability, is defined by, the by freedom at which, any member is able to, enjoy in the surroundings of the city. So, if women are able to walk and, move

freely without any fear or, a disturbance definitely you can conclude that the place is in a safe enough. And there are variety of examples, coming sometimes, unpleasant news about, a women's safety from different places. So, that talks about, not so friendly or elements or being present in those places.

So, that must be actually addressed because it kind of hinders directly on, their freedom and liberty. So, which in turn affects, the working environment of that place also, women will not be in a feeling safe to a walk in the evenings, nights, et cetera. So, all of those things directly getting impacted. So, that one, gender equality, and then coming down to the next one SDG 12, unsustainable production and consumption patterns are gendered with women suffering disproportionately from resource scarcity and natural disasters, resulting from climate change.

So, in this sector also, there is a huge role of women members. So, with the change in their kind of a strengthening of course, it is going to bring positivity change to the responsible consumption and production phases also. And then SDG 15 women's specific knowledge of and dependence on forests make them a key contributors to the forest conservation and regeneration.

So, life on land if you see so, collecting a firewood to taking care of a cattle to getting other a fetching resource from the forest there are a lot of things on which women actually perform, from the rural areas. So, a majority of this things are dependent on a human handler how they are, at tackling and handling and those things, from the forest? So, whether it is going to conservation or regeneration or it is degrading, and a lot depends on the women labour handlers also in these regions.

So, strengthening them, keeping them enabling their abilities is definitely have positive impact on the life on land. And then lastly, to the last one, SDG 17, mobilizing sufficient resources will be critical for meeting the gender equality commitment of the 2030 agenda. So, all of these things for partnerships and engagement, cooperation, collaboration, mutual even things et cetera. Will bear fruit, will be a considerable, a success, if this SDG of SDG 5 gender equality, also bears fruit, then this can be, called as a successful one.

(Refer Slide Time: 6:42)

SDG5



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Potential ↑ ✓

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Well, a lot of examples, from around us, I have kept this picture of, late astronaut Kalpana Chawla, who is definitely an inspiring, a figure for our generation and the next generation, with her sheer abilities and strength and, educational progress. She proved to be one of the leading, a female member in her contingent in her group. And she led the, this program, in the space. Well, she met with the unfortunate, like an ending, but definitely, world will always remember her contribution towards a development of science and technology.

And, so, well, potential wise, why is if you see, well, why I kept this picture her picture? Because she comes from a very humble place, Kernal in Haryana. I suppose I am right, so, and from there, she went on to become an astronaut and scientist, with NASA in the United States. And, so definitely, if you see the potential, it is about the potential. So, if you have the word or if your system is enabling, you to capitalize on your potential, definitely, you also can become Kalpana Chawla, and there are many more, Kalpana Chawla, are waiting, to enjoy and to reach their real goals.

So, the system actually must come forward and be cohesive, including, all of our system does not mean this the government's responsibility only. System means system and society means, all of us to provide, a cohesive environment to our sisters and daughters and mothers, to play their role nicely and effectively to their full potential.

(Refer Slide Time: 8:42)

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MDGs also had, this, in their purview, if you see talks about improved health situation health condition or, maybe for more details, you can watch him or YouTube videos and moving on.

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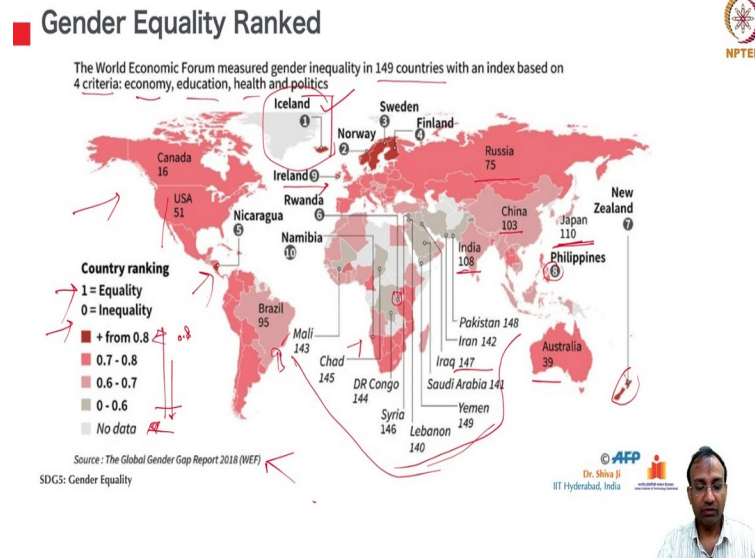
So, what are the laws in place? If you see where greys there is no data available. But except that this is divided into a 2 colour shades here. The dark pink one says a yes, a lighter one said, no. So, laws may help protect women from violence, but 2 out of 5 countries have no clear penalties for domestic violence. So, are they clear criminal penalties for domestic violence as per 2017? Let us see. So, these dark pink colored countries, including India, many of these, A SAARC country except Myanmar, China, Mongolia, Australia, these Indonesia and then, South African in many of these countries.

Majorly South American countries also except Chile over here and North American countries, Central American countries, in many in Europe. They have such kind of laws, but, if you see United Kingdom and then Russia, Japan, New Zealand, and several of Sub Saharan and a middle African country and many from these Middle East countries, and East a European countries some here also they do not have, a such laws in place. So, that is the current situation you can see, it is mentioned in Afghanistan where there are no penalties, over 45 percent of women reported violence from an intimate partner.

This is the location Afghanistan. So, 45 percent of women every, a per every, 100 45 women close to a half, half the women population has reported some kind of violence from the intimate partner that means somebody from the family itself, that is worry some situation from this country. And here, despite penalties existing in Kiribati, the Solomon Island and the Vanuatu, about 40 percent of women in these countries report violence from an intimate

partner, I think this is the location of this country. So, this is from World Bank Women, Business and the Law 2018.

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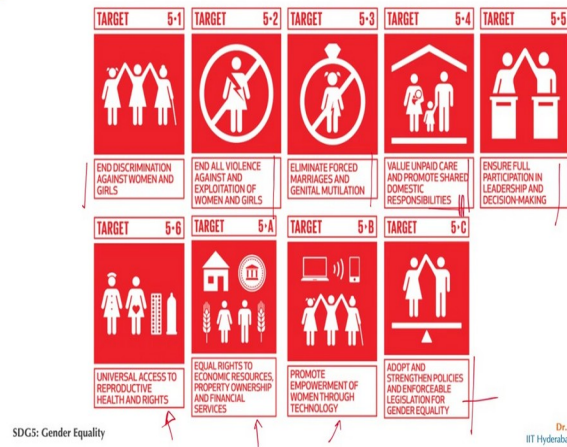
Some more, data gender equality as a ranking. So, if you see in this one, 1 being the equal and 0 being a totally unequal. So, in this range, we have this scale, 0.8 and above with this dark shade and gradually gets down to grey and the lighter in almost white there is no data. So, beginning from this region, North America, Canada is at 16, USA fifty first. First rank is taken by Iceland. You can see here the World Economic Forum is a gender equality in 149 countries with an index based on 4 criteria, what are those? Economy, education, health and policies.

So, on these 4 criteria, Iceland has topped with position 1, Norway came second, Sweden third, Finland fourth and then fifth the Central American country Nicaragua and sixth we have a Rwanda, here in Africa. And then seventh, we have New Zealand. Eighth, we have Philippines. And ninth we have Ireland here. And 10th, Namibia, again another country in Africa. And then so on. So, Brazil, is that ninety fifth position, DR Congo on 44th, Syria 146, Lebanon 140, Iraq 147.

So, mostly, these countries are at the bottom most you see this range. Russia at seventy fifth position, India 108 and China 103 Japan 110. So, this is the ranking Australia thirty ninth. So, this is the ranking, this is from Global Gender Gap Report 2018 WEF.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:35)

SDG5



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So, these are the targets, inside this well, what are these? 5.1 and discrimination against women and girls, and all violence against an exploitation of women and girls eliminate forced marriage and genital mutilation, value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities. Live within the household ensure full participation in leadership and decision making. Universal access to reproductive health and rights. Equal rights to economic resources, property ownership and financial services. Promote empowerment of women through technology and adopt strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality.

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So, UN Environment has listed down I know a few prevalent challenges and they are problem solutions. So, let us see, women are amongst the most vulnerable to environmental degradation and are particularly affected by climate change impacts mostly compared to the men. Solution recognizes the important role played by women as custodians of biodiversity and community's well-being. Because they are this group is at the forefront, wherever there is a nature related tasks and household and, the places we saw previously in the earlier slides. They carry all that potential measures potential to make bring, a positive change in those domains.

Second, lack of access to land credits, agricultural inputs and markets increases women's vulnerability to extreme climate events. So, what can be done support equal access to land? Land rights we saw how a municipal, their share is. Agricultural inputs, financial services and education for women to build a more sustainable future for themselves, their family and community.

Lastly, women are subjected to cultural, legal, political and financial biases preventing them from building their resilience. So, this is also one of the situations, where their hard work is not recognized or they are not directly the beneficiaries the prime beneficiaries often the such things. So, even though they are the backbone, they are not receiving perks in the same ratio. So, put in place gender friendly laws and instill a culture of equity empowering women to become powerful agents of change.

So, bringing them on fold, bringing them on the table making them, equal shareholder of, a such a, initiatives and, a unit's organizations will definitely help, them to receive, the perks and rewards also in equal ratio. So, with that intent, a UNDP UN environment has proposed, very straightforward and direct solutions. So, with this, we have come to the end of this SDG 5, gender equality. So, thank you all for joining, see you in the next lecture.