SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls
What is gender equality?
Defining gender equality

- Women and men are afforded **EQUAL VALUE** and accorded **EQUAL TREATMENT**
Targets

DISCRIMINATION
End all forms of discrimination against women

VIOLENCE
Eliminate all forms of violence against women

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION
Ensure full and effective participation for leadership
How much of the global illiterate population are women?

A. 0-25%
B. 25-50%
C. 50-75%
D. 75-100%

(C) About two-thirds of those who cannot read or write are women
Education

Out of the world's 130 million out-of-school youth, 70% are girls.

"I think of it often and imagine the scene clearly. Even if they come to kill me, I will tell them what they are trying to do is wrong, that education is our basic right."

~ Malala Yousafzay
Worldwide, how much less are women’s wages than men’s wages?

A. 0-25%
B. 25-50%
C. 50-75%
D. 75-100%

(A) About 20% less
What jobs do women generally occupy?
What is the average percentage of women in parliament worldwide?

A. 0-25%
B. 25-50%
C. 50-75%
D. 75-100%

(A) 22%
Political Representation
Why Women?

Of about 1 billion people living in extreme poverty, 70% are women or girls.

Women:
- work 2/3 of the world’s working hours
- earn 10% of the world’s income
- own less than 1% of the world’s property
Benefits of Gender Equality

- Economic gains
- Break down rigid gender roles
- Reduce poverty
- Tackle oppression and violence
- Contribute to voice and visibility
How to Measure Gender Equality Worldwide?
Gender Inequality Index

• Tracks gender disparities in 152 countries
• % loss of human development caused by gender inequality
• 3 dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, labor market
• 0% inequality versus 100% inequality
  – Women fare equally in comparison to men versus
  Women fare poorly in comparison to men
Gender Inequality Index (GII)

- Reproductive Health
  - Maternal Mortality
  - Adolescent Fertility
- Empowerment
  - Parliamentary representation
  - Educational attainment (secondary and above)
- Labor Market
  - Labor Force Participation
Other Measures

Global Gender Gap Index

Gender Equality Index

Other Measures

Work, Money, Knowledge, Time, Power, Health
India

- Ranked 130 /189 on GII
- Skewed sex ratio
- Female feticide
- Eve-teasing
Niger

- Ranked 189/189 on GII
- No secondary education
- No labor employment
- Childbirth
Barriers

- Gender discrimination and segregation
- Poverty
- Violence
- Culture and tradition
- Inadequate political infrastructure
Top Countries for Gender Equality

- Gender equality as a priority, lifestyle, human right
- Opportunities for political and economic participation
- Empowerment in legislation, employment, health
Education?

- Gender parity in schooling is closest to being achieved at primary level
- Rise in girl participation at tertiary level
Employment?

- 48 out of 100 wage-earning jobs in the non-agricultural sector are held by women
- Women enter labor market on unequal basis to men
Political Representation?

- Political participation has increased, but have to be wary of glass ceilings
- Women still denied decision-making power in public and private sector

Proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of national parliament, 2000 and 2015
What can be done?

WOMEN STILL FACE DISCRIMINATION

IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION, WORK AND PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING.

LET'S STEP UP

equality human

women

rights respect people

understanding treated men

equal freedom movement

oppression
The Girl Effect

“If you change the prospects of an adolescent girl on a big enough scale, you will transform societies.” – Mark Lowcock, Department of International Development

http://goo.gl/cWaZ

I have many roles. I may be a mother, leader, student, decision-maker, farmer, worker, and/or voter.

I need the ability to be educated and healthy, to have voice and influence, and to enjoy opportunities and choices.
Empowerment

Redress power imbalances and give women more autonomy to control their lives.
How to Empower

• Monetary assistance and reducing costs
• Social and legal protection
• Quotas or temporary measures to increase numbers in government
• Community involvement
• Attention to progress and quality of education
Gender Mainstreaming

• Bring gender perspectives into the mainstream
• Gender equality as goal
• Consider and include women and men
  • Planning, Policies, Legislation, Programs
• Raise awareness and emphasize importance of gender (equality) to every issue
What can we do to contribute to the success of SDG 5?

How can we promote gender equality?