

## 07 SDG 5 Gender Equality

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### Overview

- I. Q1: What are the targets of SDG 5 and why it matters?
  - II. Q2: **How much progress have we made** since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?
  - III. Q3:  
What are the key challenges in implementing SDG 5?
  - IV. Q4: An example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal.
  - V. Q5: **Where or what do you think young people can do** to help achieving this SDG Goal in making our societies more inclusive, safe and equitable?
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### I. Q1:

What are the targets of SDG 5 and why it matters?

- A. Purpose of SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- B. Goal 5. and its 9 Targets:
  1. Target5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere:
  2. Target 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
  3. Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
  4. 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
  5. Target 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
  6. Target 5.6: Ensure a universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights

7. Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources
8. Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology
9. Target 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

#### C. Why Gender Equality Matters

1. Women's economic equality is good for business. Companies greatly benefit from increasing employment and leadership opportunities for women, which is shown to increase organizational effectiveness and growth. It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score higher in all dimensions of organizational performance.
2. When more women work, economies grow. Women's economic empowerment boosts productivity, increases economic diversification and income equality in addition to other positive development outcomes.
3. For example, increasing the female employment rates in OECD countries to match that of Sweden, could boost GDP by over USD 6 trillion. It is estimated that gender gaps cost the economy some 15 percent of GDP.

#### D. Fourteen Indicators of the SDG 5

1. 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
2. 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
3. Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons
4. 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
5. Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting, by age
6. Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
7. Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

8. Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions
9. 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
10. Indicator 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
11. 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 rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
12. 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
13. Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
14. Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

E. Example: Woman's political participation

1. Data shows that women are underrepresented at all levels of decision-making worldwide, and achieving gender parity in political life is far off.
2. As of 1 September 2021, there are 26 women serving as Heads of State and/or Government in 24 countries. At the current rate, gender equality in the highest positions of power will not be reached for another 130 years.
3. Only 21% of government ministers were women, with only 14 countries having achieved 50% or more women in cabinets. With an annual increase of just 0.52 percentage points, gender parity in ministerial positions will not be achieved before 2077.
4. Only 25% of all national parliamentarians are women, up from 11% in 1995.
5. Only four countries have 50% or more women in parliament in single or lower houses: Rwanda with 61%, Cuba with 53%, Bolivia with 53%, and the United Arab Emirates with 50%
6. Women in local government
  - a. Data from 133 countries shows that women 36% of elected members

- in local deliberative bodies.
- b. Only two countries have reached 50%, and an additional 18 countries have more than 40% women in local government.
- 7. Globally, there are 27 States in which women account for less than 10% of parliamentarians in single or lower houses, including four single/lower chambers with no women at all.
- 8. Women's leadership in political decision-making processes improves them. For example, research on local councils in India discovered that the number of drinking water projects in areas with women-led councils was 62% higher than in those with men-led councils.
- 9. Which targets need to be given priority in achieving SDG 5?
  - a. **All SDG 5 Targets need to be priority** - it is not possible to apply cherry picking approach! There are **global priorities** for advocacy in the very concrete context!
  - b. For example, at the **Financing For Development (FFD)** processes - may be SDG 5c1, SDG 17. 17.1
  - c. Experience of Kyrgyzstan: Forum of women's, the NGOs of Kyrgyzstan focused on increase women's political participation in local level because there was a significant failure in Kyrgyzstan: in 2020 women in local elected bodies were 11% - now after 2021 local elections - 38%

II. Q2:

**How much progress have we made** since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

- A. Women's participation in political processes increased
- B. Attention to Violence against woman (VAW) increased: laws, specific mechanisms are set up to solve the problem
- C. Women's economic empowerment 19% of countries allocate and track budget

III. Q3:

What are the key challenges in implementing SDG 5?

- A. Continuing patriarchy (gender stereotype)
- B. Lack of accountability: no proper allocation of resources, mechanism, laws, policies, commitments
- C. Youth ownership of the SDGs
- D. Lack of integrating in other SDGs
- E. Underinvestment

F. Women's economic empowerment is central to realizing women's rights and gender equality.

IV. Q4:

An example where young people have been active in contributing to this SDG Goal.

A. Young activists from migrants sector

B. Young women advancing women's economic empowerment- Example of "She Starts" in Kyrgyzstan!

V. Q5:

**Where or what do you think young people can do** to help achieving this SDG Goal in making our societies more inclusive, safe and equitable?

A. Be proactive

B. Learn, read, review existing materials Increase advocacy skills

C. Learn language: For example, you can prevent yourself from government's interference with your "right".

D. Choose gaps, challenges that need your attentions and actions

E. Review best practices

F. Take actions

G. Join women's rights and gender equality platforms

H. Make campaign at your own level

I. Collect data

J. Become an advocate for women's rights and gender equality

K. Joint, support women's organizations advocacy

L. Advance women's rights and gender equality agenda among your cycles Use your strength!

M. Voice your issues of concern!