

5.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The United Nations General Assembly during its 70th Session, on 25th September 2015, with the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of **17 Sustainable Development Goals and associated 169 targets**. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal (for all nations), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level till 2030.

5.2 The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up to 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

Global Indicator Framework

5.3 The Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) was, created in March 2015 to develop and implement the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for monitoring the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The GIF was developed by the IAEG-SDGs and agreed upon, by United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017 which was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly in July 2017. At present, the GIF includes 248 indicators, with 231 unique indicators.

National Indicator Framework

5.4 India is committed to implement the SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. In this effort, towards integrating SDGs into country's on-going national and sub-national policies and programs, at national level, NITI Aayog has mapped the SDGs with centrally sponsored programs of different Central Ministries/Departments. The integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda requires governments to work across policy silos and set ambitious and interrelated economic, social and environmental objectives that go beyond short- term political

cycles. Monitoring and evaluation are essential for assessing the extent to which policies and resource allocations for implementing the SDGs result in meaningful outcomes. It is evident that reliable data is the backbone for better monitoring of SDGs and also require for data driven decision making policies. Towards this endeavor, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) in 2018 consisting of 306 national indicators along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation process with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

5.5 NIF is the backbone for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes. At present, there are 286 indicators in the NIF, 2022. A comparative statement showing the indicators in the GIF and NIF is given below:

Statement 5.1: SDG indicators in GIF and NIF

Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)	Number of Indicators	
	GIF	NIF
SDG 1: No Poverty	13	17
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	14	19
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	28	39
SDG 4: Quality Education	12	19
SDG 5: Gender Equality	14	28
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	11	13
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	6	5
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	16	25
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12	17
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	14	11
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	13
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	13	15
SDG 13: Climate Action	8	6
SDG 14: Life Below Water	10	11
SDG 15: Life on Land	14	14
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	24	21
SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals	24	13
Total Number of Indicators	248	286

Gender Equality

5.6 The SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” exclusively focuses on gender. SDG 5 aims to ensure ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere. It is vital to give women equal rights on land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and to technology and the internet. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will achieve sustainable economies and will benefit societies and humanity at large. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but also is crucial for sustainable future of societies. Due to the relentless efforts of women’s rights advocates from across the globe, the 2030 Agenda’s commitment to gender equality is prominent, comprehensive and cross-cutting, building on the commitments and norms contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

There are following 9 targets under SDG 5 to monitor gender equality and ensure empowerment of women and girls:

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

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

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

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

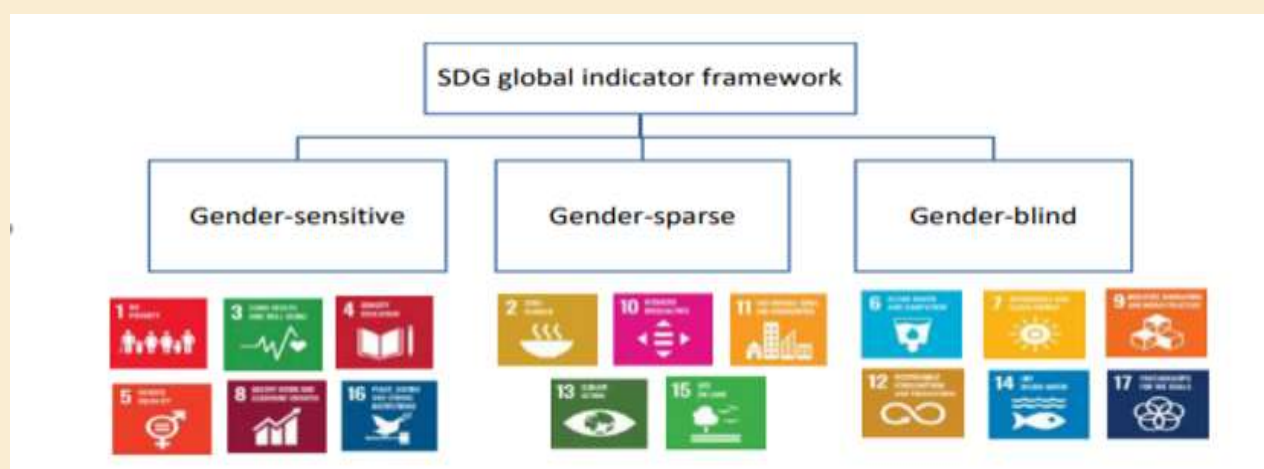
Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

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

Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

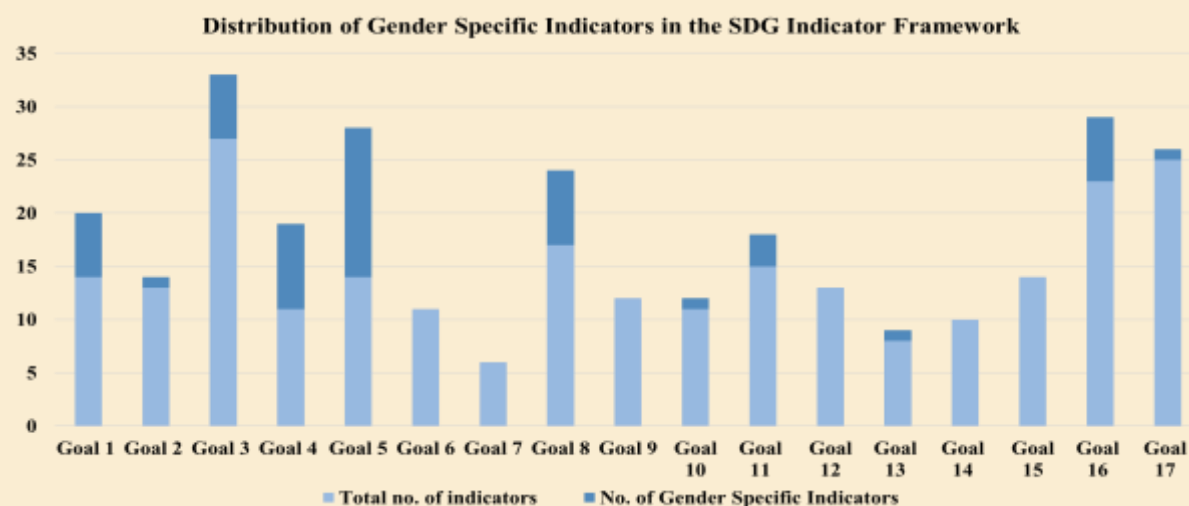
Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

5.6 A total of 14 indicators have been identified at global level to monitor the progress of these targets whereas at national level a total of 29 indicators have been identified. Although SDG 5 specifically stresses upon Gender Equality and Empowerment of all Women and Girls, yet gender equality is necessary to achieve all of the goals. Gender-related issues cut across all SDGs. For example, eliminating poverty would be impossible if women, almost half of the population, remain poor. The same argument is also true for several other SDGs. Similarly, gender indicators are spread across the SDG indicator framework. The 17 SDGs are broadly categorized into following three categories from the gender perspective:



Source: <https://data.unwomen.org/resources/gender-statistics-training-curriculum>, Module 3

5.7 The UN Women, the United Nations premiere entity working for gender equality and the empowerment of women, has indicated that there are 54 gender-specific indicators across the SDG framework and around over one quarter of these are found in SDG 5. The goal-wise distribution of these 54 indicators may be seen in the given diagram and complete description of these indicators is at **Annex I**.



SDG 5 includes indicators that deal with women's issues and indicators that explicitly call for sex-disaggregation. Additionally, the SDG framework includes numerous gender-relevant indicators. That is, indicators that are important for gender equality, even without mentions of gender, women or sex. Gender statistics go well beyond sex-disaggregation.

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

5.8 The Minimum set of Gender Indicators has been developed by Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) constituted by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). It was agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (decision 42/102) in 2013 as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics. The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is a collection of 51 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators measuring and collecting information on issues relevant for gender equality and women's empowerment. Out of 51 quantitative indicators, 24 are aligned with Global SDG indicators. The purpose of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is to develop a common statistical measurement framework that could be used for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics and to track progress across countries and regions.

5.9 The indicators are organized into five themes: **Economic empowerment; Education; Health and related services; Public life and decision-making; and Human rights of women and girl children.** Each domain addresses one or more critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action, and is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator framework.

5.10 Data have been compiled on 30 of these indicators and included in Women & Men in India, 2022, the mapping of which has been given in **Annex-II.**

Annex-I

S. No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
1	1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
2	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
3	1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
4	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
5	1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
6	1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending
7	2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
8	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio
9	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
10	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
11	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
12	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
13	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services
14	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

S. No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
15	4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
16	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
17	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
18	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
19	4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
20	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
21	4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
22	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
23	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
24	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
25	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
26	5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
27	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

S. No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
28	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
29	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
30	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
31	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
32	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
33	5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
34	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
35	5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
36	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
37	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
38	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
39	8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
40	8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
41	8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
42	8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

S. No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
43	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
44	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
45	11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
46	11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
47	13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
48	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
49	16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
50	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
51	16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
52	16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
53	16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision- making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
54	17.18.1*	Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring

*: The indicator is currently under review in IAEG-SDG

Green colour represents the indicators which are partially or completely mapped with NIF of SDG

Annex-II

S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources					
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	2	5.4.1	5.4.1	4.17
2	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	1			4.1 Age 15 years and above- 4.3
3	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	1			4.10
4	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	1			4.11
5	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	2	8.3.1		4.12
6	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	1	8.5.2		4.13 (by sex) 4.14 (by age)
7	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	2	8.5.1		4.8.1, 4.8.2, 4.8.3, 4.8.4
8	Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex	1	17.8.1		3.21
II. Education					
9	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	1		4.1.2	3.6
10	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	1		4.1.3	3.5
11	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	1		4.3.3	3.5
12	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	1			3.19

S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
13	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	1		4.6.1	3.4
III. Health and related services					
14	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	1	3.7.1		2.15
15	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	1	3.2.1	3.2.1	2.7
16	Maternal mortality ratio	1	3.1.1	3.1.1	2.9
17	Antenatal care coverage	1		3.1.4	2.10
18	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1	3.1.2	3.1.2, 3.1.3	2.11
19	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	1	3.a.1	3.a.1	2.16
20	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	1			2.17
21	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	1	3.3.1	3.3.1	2.18
22	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	1			2.8(c)
IV. Public life and decision-making					
23	Women's share of government ministerial positions	1			5.1
24	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1 (a)/ 2 (b)	5.5.1	5.5.1	5.3, 5.5
25	Proportion of women in managerial positions	1	5.5.2	5.5.2	5.9, 5.10, 5.11
26	Percentage of female police officers	2			5.12

S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
27	Percentage of female judges	2			5.8
V. Human rights of women and girl children					
28	Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband.	2	5.2.1	5.2.1	6.4
29	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	2	5.3.1	5.3.2	6.7 (before 18 years)
30	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	1	3.7.2		2.2 [15-19 years]