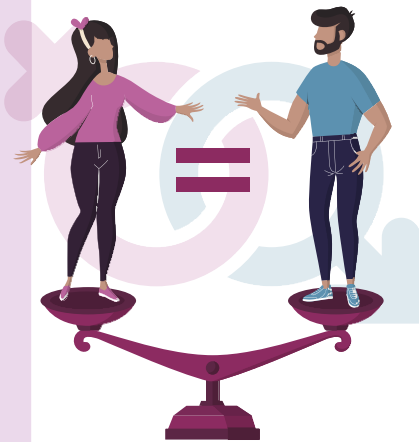




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS & GENDER



8.1 Sustainable Development Goals & Gender

8.1.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a visionary roadmap towards a more equitable and sustainable future for all, endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 and came in to effect on 1st January 2016. Encompassing 17 goals and 169 targets, the SDGs address the interconnected dimensions of social, economic, and environmental development. They emphasize inclusivity and cooperation on a global scale, urging nations to work together to ensure that no one is left behind. While not legally binding, the SDGs serve as a significant international commitment, influencing national policies and funding priorities up to 2030. Each country is tasked with taking ownership of the goals, establishing frameworks for implementation, and monitoring progress using reliable and disaggregated data to uphold the principle of leaving no one behind.

8.1.2 At the heart of SDG implementation lies the need for robust monitoring mechanisms. The Global Indicator Framework (GIF), comprising 248 indicators, was established by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators to track progress towards the goals. Additionally, at the national level, countries like India have developed their own National Indicator Framework (NIF), tailored to address national priorities and align with existing policies and programs. With 284 indicators currently in the NIF, it serves as a crucial tool for policymakers and implementing agencies to steer efforts towards achieving the SDGs. By fostering cross-sectoral collaboration and emphasizing data-driven decision-making, these frameworks play a pivotal role in ensuring meaningful outcomes and sustainable development for all.



8.2 Gender Equality

8.2.1 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

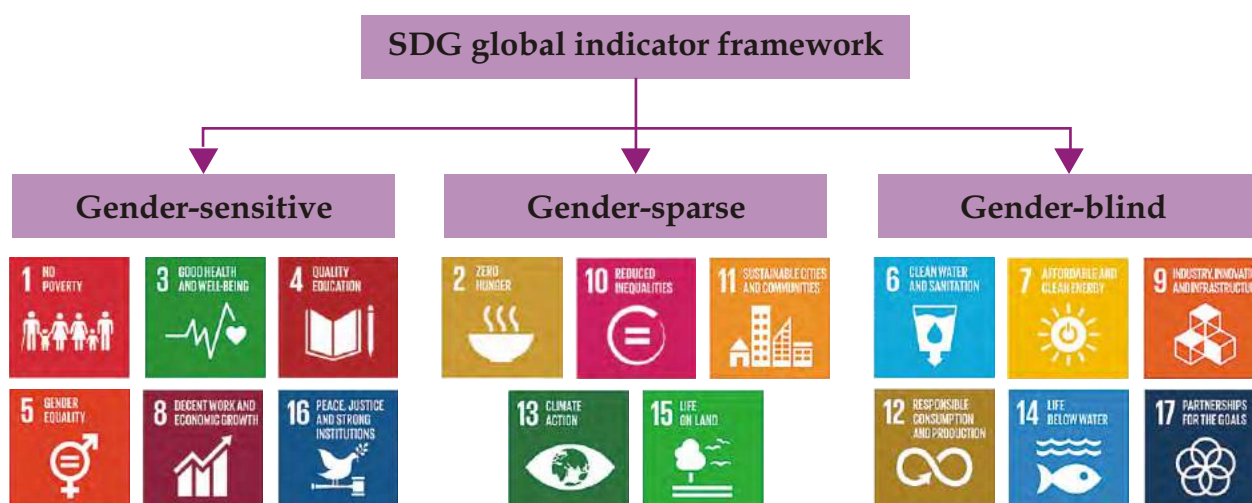
Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

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

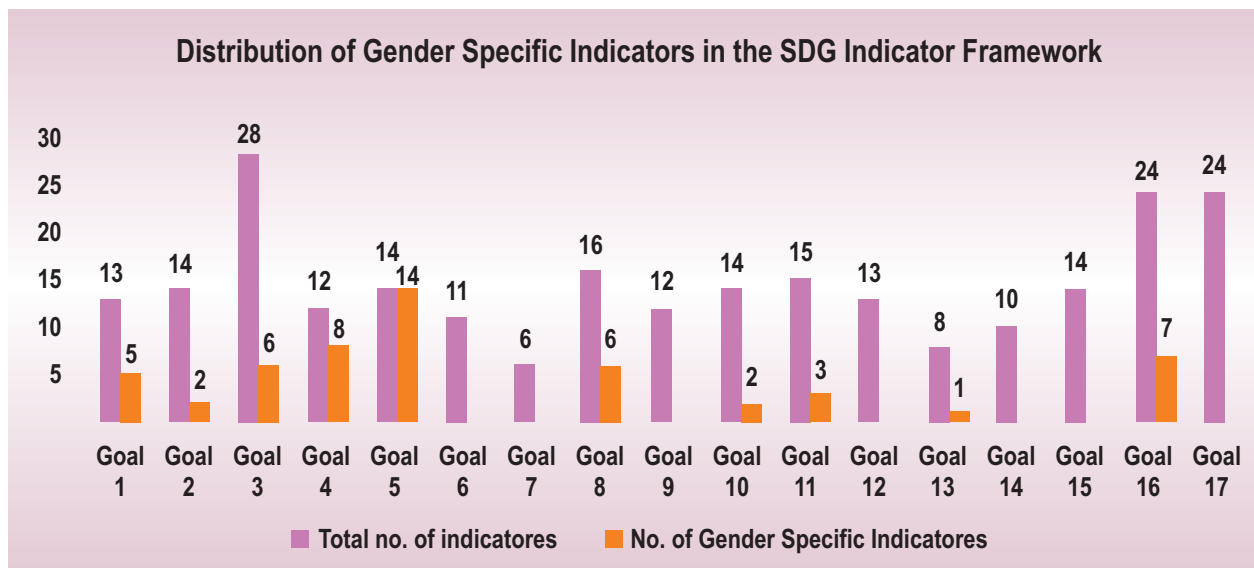
8.2.2 A total of 14 indicators have been identified at global level to monitor the progress of these targets whereas at national level a total of 29 indicators have been identified. Although SDG 5 specifically stresses upon Gender Equality and Empowerment of all Women and Girls, yet gender equality is 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

8.2.3 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 Global Indicator Framework (GIF) 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 following diagram and complete description of these indicators is at **Annex I**.





Source: Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2023; UN Women and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division 2023.

8.2.4 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.

8.3 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

8.3.1 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. 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.

8.3.2 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. Mapping of these indicators that are included in the publication has been given at **Annex-II**.

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.

List of Gender Specific Indicators*

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	2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
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
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

S.No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
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 (Similar to 13.3.1)
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
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

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S.No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
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	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
43	10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Similar to 16.b.1)
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

S.No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
47	13.3.1	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 (Similar to 4.7.1)
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	16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Similar to 10.3.1)

**As per SDGs Global Indicator Framework..*

Source: Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2023; UN Women and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division 2023. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2023>

Note: Dark colour represents the indicators which are partially or completely mapped with NIF of SDG

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

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

S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
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
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	2.15
20.	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	1			2.16
21.	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	1	3.3.1	3.3.1	2.17

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S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
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
26.	Percentage of female police officers	2			5.10
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]