**TRGETS AND INDICATORS OF GENDER EQUALITY (SDG-5)**

Target

#### 5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Indicators

##### 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

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

Indicators

##### 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

##### 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

Target

#### 5.3

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

Indicators

##### 5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

##### 5.3.2

Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

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

Indicators

##### 5.4.1

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

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

Indicators

##### 5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

##### 5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions

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

Indicators

##### 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

##### 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

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

Indicators

##### 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

##### 5.a.2

Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Target

#### 5.b

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicators

##### 5.b.1

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

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

Indicators

##### 5.c.1

Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment

Reflection of social, economic and environmental dimensions within SDG-5, possibly through the associated targets

2.

### **Social Dimension**

* **Eliminating Discrimination and Violence**: Targets 5.1 and 5.2 emphasize ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, ensuring their fundamental human rights and safety in both public and private spheres.
* **Abolishing Harmful Practices**: Target 5.3 calls for the elimination of child marriage, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, crucial steps toward improving social well-being and dignity.

### **Economic Dimension**

* **Recognizing Unpaid Care and Domestic Work**: Target 5.4 acknowledges and values women’s contributions in unpaid labor by promoting shared responsibility within households and improving access to social protection.
* **Equal Economic Rights and Resources**: Target 5.a seeks reforms to provide women equal ownership rights over land, property, inheritance, and financial services, reducing economic disparities.

### **Environmental Dimension**

* **Gender Equality in Sustainable Development**: Women's roles in resource management and environmental conservation are critical. Equal access to land, natural resources, and decision-making (Target 5.a) ensures sustainable resource utilization.
* **Policy and Governance for Environmental Justice**: Target 5.c advocates for strong gender-responsive policies and legislation that address environmental and climate-related challenges from an inclusive perspective.

### **Integrating the MDGs into the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Framework**

**Balanced Representation of Social, Economic, and Environmental Dimensions**

* + The MDGs primarily focused on social issues (Goals 1-6) but lacked strong connections to environmental and economic factors.
  + Environmental aspects were confined to Goal 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability), which covered only a subset of key issues, such as water access and biodiversity loss.
  + Economic sustainability was not explicitly addressed, apart from Goal 8, which focused on development financing and technology transfer.

1. **Strengthening Interlinkages for Sustainable Development**
   * The SDGs build upon the MDGs by integrating environmental sustainability into development strategies.
   * Addressing hunger and food security now includes sustainable agricultural practices, responsible water management, and minimizing food waste.
   * Health goals now consider air quality, environmental pollution, and climate change impacts on disease patterns.
   * Education is emphasized as a means to promote sustainable consumption and production.
2. **Incorporating Global Responsibilities and Equity**
   * The MDGs were primarily focused on developing countries, while the SDGs emphasize the responsibilities of both developed and developing nations.
   * The SDGs call for changes in consumption and production patterns, ensuring intra- and intergenerational equity.