

Key Priority Areas for advancing Gender Equality Through Sustainable Development Goals



Equal Access to Education (SDG 4 – Quality Education)

Education empowers women and girls, help them to break the cycle of poverty.

Reduces early marriages and improves economic independence.



Economic Empowerment & Equal Pay (SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth)

Women face wage gaps, job description, and limited access to economic opportunities.

Economic Empowerment leads to greater financial independence and better living standards.



Women's Health & Well-being (SDG 3 – Good Health & Well-being)

Womens health is better for future.

many women faces pregnancy risks, lack of healthcare and domestic violence.



Gender-responsive Climate Action (SDG 13 – Climate Action)

Womens are disproportionately affected by climate change (natural disasters, food shortages)

Women play a vital role in environmental conservation and sustainable agriculture.



Political & Leadership Participation (SDG 16 – Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions)

Women remain underrepresented in politics and decision making.



Equal Access to Resources (SDG 1 – No Poverty & SDG 2 – Zero Hunger)

Women own less than 20% of the land worldwide.

Gender based discrimination in agriculture and property ownership affects economic stability.

SDG 5 Impact

SDG 5, Gender Equality, aims to achieve equality for all women and girls, highlighting its crucial role in social, economic, and environmental progress.



1 Social Equality

Targets 5.1 and 5.2 aim to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.



2 Economic Rights

Target 5.4 recognizes and values women's contributions to unpaid labor by promoting shared responsibility within households.



3 Environmental Justice

Target 5.a seeks to provide women equal ownership rights over land, property, and financial services.



SDG 5 Goals

SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls in social, economic, and environmental contexts, addressing key issues like discrimination, harmful practices, a...



Gender Equality Policies

SDG 5 guides India in shaping gender equality policies by aligning with global commitments and implementing initiatives like the National Policy for Women, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and Gender Budgeting.



SDG 5 Impact

In 2025, India assessed gender policies using SDG 5 tools, noting progress in education and health, but also challenges like uneven implementation and the need for better data and inclusive, outcome-focused policies.



Budget Allocation

In 2025–2026, India used SDG 5 to guide gender budgeting, funding key schemes to reduce disparities and empower women through focused, data-driven planning.



Policy Reviews

In 2025, India reviewed major gender schemes under SDG 5, noting progress but also gaps in implementation and data, urging more inclusive, outcome-driven policies.



Sustainability Focus

In 2025, addressing the key pressures on gender equality that contribute to social and economic unsustainability became a major focus.



Balanced Pillars

Gender equality played a crucial role in balancing the economic, social, and environmental pillars of policymaking in India in 2025.

SDG TARGETS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have global targets, but should they be the same for every country?



COMMON TARGETS

All countries strive for the same goals, but may have different starting points and resources.



COUNTRY SPECIFIC

Each country defines its own targets based on its unique circumstances and priorities.



DIFFERENTIATED TARGETS

Targets are common but adjusted to each country's level of development, cultural context, and resources.