

Sustainable Development Goals  
(SDGs): Leaving No One Behind.

Gender Equality & Women  
Empowerment.

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# The Timelines – ‘MDGs to SDGs’



2000

2015

2030



Millennium Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals

# Introducing the MDGs

The Millennium Development Goals  
2000 - 2015

## About the MDGs

- The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) marked a historic global consensus on mobilization to achieve a set of 8 social priorities worldwide.
- The MDGs were considered as a 'report card' of the globe's fight against poverty, disease and hunger, for the period 2000-2015.
- The progress against MDGs was highly variable across goals, countries and regions.

# MDGs - The Background

- The adoption of the Millennium Declaration in 2000 by 189 member countries of United Nations.
- Heads of State were represented from 147 countries
- It was a defining moment for global cooperation in the twenty-first century.
- The Declaration gave birth to a set of concrete and measurable development objectives known as the MDGs.
- Spurred by the Declaration, leaders from both developed and developing countries committed to achieve these interwoven goals by 2015

# The Eight Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education
3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
4. Reduce Child Mortality
5. Improve Maternal Health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability
8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development



## Experience of MDGs

- Average accomplishment
- Focussed more on quantity rather quality
- Focussed exclusively on financial resources
- Neglected required policy and administrative reforms
- Overlooked the role of the private sector and civil society
- Ignored the role of local governing institutions
- No institutional structure was created for overall coordination
- Lack of awareness, effective monitoring mechanism and coordination

# Why MDGs are failed

- Weak governance and mismanagement remain key concerns at all levels.
- The lack of a transparent performance-assessment system.
- Limited efforts to harness the potential of the private sector.
- The weak regulation of healthcare delivery also contributed to the slow progress.
- Although significant achievements have been made on many of the MDGs worldwide, progress has been uneven across regions and countries, leaving significant gaps.
- Millions of people are being left behind, especially the poorest and disadvantaged because of their sex, age, disability, ethnicity or location.
- Targeted efforts will be needed to reach the most vulnerable people.



# Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- ❑ UN General Assembly has passed a resolution under official agenda “Transforming our World’: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” on 25.09.2015.
- ❑ Agreed upon by **193 countries** including India
- ❑ Comprising a set of **17 goals** for the world’s future, to be achieved by 2030
- ❑ Covering **169 detailed Targets & 306 Indicators**
- ❑ In India **NITI Aayog oversees** the implementation of the SDGs from policy perspective and Planning Department of the States are the nodal agencies.
- ❑ Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that **no one is left behind.**

# Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development...

- ❑ The SDGs build on the **success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty.
- ❑ The new Goals are unique in that they **call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income** to promote prosperity while protecting the planet.
- ❑ They recognize that ending poverty must go **hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth** and addresses a range of social needs including **education, health, social protection**, and job opportunities, while tackling **climate change** and environmental protection.

# Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development

- ❑ Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the **needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations** to meet their own needs.
- ❑ For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: **economic** growth, **social** inclusion and **environmental** protection.



# Another Way to Look at SDGs – The Five Ps



## The Five P's

### What are the elements underpinning the Sustainable Development Goals?

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

**People** - to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. (Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)

**Prosperity** - to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature. (Goal 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11).

## The Five P's...

**Planet** - to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations. (Goal 12, 13, 14 and 15)

**Peace** - to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. (Goal 16)

**Partnership** - to mobilize the means required to implement this agenda through a revitalised global partnership for sustainable development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people. (Goal 17).



# Sustainable Development Summit 2015



# Ambitious Commitment by the World

The Sustainable Development Goals are an ambitious commitment by world leaders which set out a universal and an unprecedented agenda which embraces economic, environmental and social aspects of the wellbeing of the society.

**The progress of the world to meet the SDGs, largely depends on India's progress.**



# What is new and different about the SDGs?

First and foremost, these Goals apply to every nation...  
and every sector... cities... businesses... schools... organizations...  
Individuals...  
*all* are challenged to act.

# Universality

Second, it is recognized that the Goals are all inter-connected,  
in a system..

# Integration & indivisible

There are **inter-linkages between all the goals**. You can't have zero hunger without **tackling climate change** or ensuring there is peace.

You can't have **gender equality** if education is not provided to all.

# Integrated approach (eg. To Achieve Health Goal)

## Progress in health depends on progress in other SDGs

 <p><b>1</b> NO POVERTY</p>	SDG1	Extreme poverty Vulnerability to economic, social, environmental shocks & disasters	 <p><b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER</p>
	SDG2	Malnutrition	
 <p><b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY</p>	SDG5	Violence against women and girls Sexual, reproductive health & rights	 <p><b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>
	SDG6	Safe and affordable drinking-water Sanitation and hygiene	
 <p><b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	SDG8	Safe and secure working environments	 <p><b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>
	SDG11	Housing and basic services Air quality, waste management in cities	
 <p><b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION</p>	SDG13	Climate-related hazards and natural disasters	 <p><b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>
	SDG16	Violence Legal identity	

And, it is widely recognized that achieving these Goals involves making very big, fundamental changes in how we live on Earth.

# Transformative

The Agenda with its 17 Goals is broad and ambitious and emphasizes that  
**no one should be left behind**

And finally, to achieve the goals through coordinated efforts of all the stakeholders....

# Partnerships for Goals

# So now it is about implementation

- ❑ **Not legally binding**, but Governments are **expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals**. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the progress made in implementing the Goals, which will require quality, accessible and timely data collection.
- ❑ **Regional follow-up and review will be based on national-level analyses** and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level.
- ❑ An annual Forum – **the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development** will oversee national and thematic reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- ❑ **An annual SDG Progress Report** is also expected.

Let's take a tour ...



# Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



TRANSFORMING OUR  
WORLD:  
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

**1** NO  
POVERTY



**2** ZERO  
HUNGER



**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION



**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION



**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



**13** CLIMATE  
ACTION



**14** LIFE  
BELOW WATER



**15** LIFE  
ON LAND



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS





Goal 5: Achieve Gender  
Equality and Empower All  
Women and Girls

# Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



# What is goal

- ❑ Women **should have the same opportunities** as men and be able to determine their own lives
- ❑ Equality is the assurances of **equal rights** and privileges, legal equality regardless of gender, age race, religion or sexual rights.
- ❑ **It is in our constitution**
- ❑ The aim is to give women equal opportunities in all areas of society
- ❑ **It doesn't mean men and women being the same but they are equal.**

## Examples of Gender Inequality:

- Violence
- No right to divorce
- Feminization of poverty
- Professional obstacles
- No access to education
- No right to travel/mobility
- No right to drive a car

# What is the purpose & benefit of reaching goal

- ❑ Men and women **are paid differently for the same work**, there is no equality.
- ❑ During the corona period, it was mainly women who took care of **homeschooling and often had to work for** it, that is not equal.
- ❑ If you look closely at certain situations, you will find out whether a certain group of people is treated in the same way as another.
- ❑ The goal is to achieve more justice and fairness and thus more satisfaction for people.

## Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

While the world has **achieved progress towards gender equality** and women's empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women **and girls continue to suffer discrimination** and violence in every part of the world.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary **foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world**.

Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes **will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large**.

# Goal 5: Targets

**Goal 5:**  
**Achieve Gender Equality**  
**And Empower All Women**  
**And Girls**



- 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 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.
- 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 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.
- 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 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.

# Goal 5: Targets... *(means of implementation)*

Goal 5:  
Achieve Gender Equality  
And Empower All Women  
And Girls



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

# Why Gender Equality is Important

- ❑ Women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential.
- ❑ But, today gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress.
- ❑ Women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership.
- ❑ Across the globe, women and girls perform a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work.
- ❑ Inequalities faced by girls can begin right at birth and follow them all their lives.
- ❑ In some countries, girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition, leading to a higher mortality rate.



# How much progress we have made

- International commitments to advance gender equality have brought about improvements in some areas:
  - **child marriage** and female genital mutilation (FGM) have **declined** in recent years.
  - women's representation in the **political arena** is higher than ever before.
  - **But the promise of a world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality, and where all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed, remains unfulfilled.**
  - **In fact, that goal is probably even more distant than before, since women and girls are being hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic.**

# How does Gender equality affect women?

- ❑ **Disadvantages in education** translate into lack of access to skills and limited opportunities in the labour market.
- ❑ Women's and girls' empowerment is essential **to expand economic growth** and promote social development.
- ❑ The full participation of women in labour forces **would add percentage points to most national growth rates** — double digits in many cases.

# What we can do to fix these issues?

- ❑ If you are a girl, you can **stay in school**, help empower your female classmates to do the same and fight for your right to access sexual and reproductive health services.
- ❑ If you are a woman, **you can address unconscious biases** and implicit associations that form an unintended and often an invisible barrier to equal opportunity.
- ❑ If you are a man or a boy, **you can work alongside women and girls to achieve gender equality** and embrace healthy, respectful relationships.
- ❑ **You can fund education campaigns to curb cultural practices** like female genital mutilation and change harmful laws that limit the rights of women and girls and prevent them from achieving their full potential.

# Gender equality – Progress and Challenges

**Progress:** There has been progress over the last decades: More girls are going to school, fewer girls are forced into early marriage, more women are serving in parliament and positions of leadership, and laws are being reformed to advance gender equality.

**Challenges:** Despite these gains, many challenges remain: discriminatory laws and social norms remain pervasive, women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership, and 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15 and 49 report experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period.

# Gender equality – Covid 19 Response

*“Limited gains in gender equality and women’s rights made over the decades are in danger of being rolled back due to the COVID-19 pandemic,”*

*the UN Secretary-General said in April 2020, urging governments to [put women and girls at the centre](#) of their recovery efforts.*

# Gender equality – Covid 19 Response...

Women are not only the hardest hit by this pandemic, they are also the backbone of recovery in communities.

Putting women and girls at the centre of economies will fundamentally drive better and more sustainable development outcomes for all, support a more rapid recovery, and place the world back on a footing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

# Gender equality – Covid 19 Response...

- ❑ 'UN Women' has developed a rapid and targeted [response](#) to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on women and girls and to ensure that the long-term recovery benefits them, focused on five priorities:
  1. Gender-based violence, including domestic violence, is mitigated and reduced
  2. Social protection and economic stimulus packages serve women and girls
  3. People support and practice equal sharing of care work
  4. Women and girls lead and participate in COVID-19 response planning and decision-making
  5. Data and coordination mechanisms include gender perspectives
- ❑ The COVID-19 pandemic provides an opportunity for radical, positive action to redress long-standing inequalities in multiple areas of women's lives, and build a more just and resilient world.

# Facts and Figures

- ❑ Globally, [750 million women and girls](#) were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM.
- ❑ The rates of [girls between 15-19](#) who are subjected to FGM (female genital mutilation) in the 30 countries where the practice is concentrated have dropped from 1 in 2 girls in 2000 to 1 in 3 girls by 2017.
- ❑ [In 18 countries](#), husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.
- ❑ [One in five women and girls](#), including 19 per cent of women and girls aged 15 to 49, have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner within the last 12 months. Yet, 49 countries have no laws that specifically protect women from such violence.
- ❑ While [women have made important inroads into political office](#) across the world, their representation in national parliaments at 23.7 per cent is still far from parity.



# Facts and Figures...

- ❑ [In 46 countries](#), women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.
- ❑ [Only 52 per cent of women](#) married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.
- ❑ Globally, [women are just 13 per cent](#) of agricultural land holders.
- ❑ Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector. [The proportion of women in paid employment](#) outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015.
- ❑ [More than 100 countries](#) have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.
- ❑ In Southern Asia, [a girl's risk of marrying](#) in childhood has dropped by over 40 per cent since 2000.

# India's Experience

- ❑ The Government of India has recognized gender equality as a key priority.
- ❑ Nationally, there are several major programmes to enhance gender equality. These include the Government's flagship *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child) scheme, which aims to reverse the trend of declining child sex ratio and create an enabling environment in support of women and girls for gender equality.
- ❑ Similarly, all the state governments implementing similar programmes to ensure gender equality and women empowerment in the respective states.
- ❑ Telangana Government Initiatives: 1. ICDS; 2. Girl Child Protection Scheme; 3. Kalyan Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak; 4. ASARA Pensions for widows, Single / Destitute women; 5. Aarogya Lakshmi; 6. Economic Assistance to Beedi workers; 7. Land distribution; 9. SHG bank linkage; 10. Sthree Nidhi Bank Loans; 11. Safety and security of Women (She teams); 12. KCR Kit, Ammavodi etc for good health.

# India's Experience – Ending Child Marriages

- ❑ The rate of child marriage in India has declined from 26.8 percent to 23.3 percent during the last five years.
- ❑ While India has made good progress in reducing the child marriage rate in the last decade, there is a concerning stagnation and even an increase in some states.
- ❑ Four states now account for more than half the child marriage burden in the country (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Maharashtra).
- ❑ Reports of child marriage have increased during the pandemic, and the second wave in India has witnessed a spike in children losing their parents leading to a higher risk of early marriage.
- ❑ UNICEF and UNFPA are working closely with the government and civil society organizations to support multi-sectoral action to address child marriage and promote the empowerment of adolescents
- ❑ Some of the key results that UNICEF-UNFPA have been able to drive under the programme to end child marriage include...

**14 million** adolescents reached with services and information to prevent child marriage

**173** One Stop Centre staff trained in the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act in Punjab and Chhattisgarh

**9822** villages in Odisha declared Child Marriage Free

**13 million** community members equipped with information to act against child marriage and promote adolescent empowerment

**46 percent** increase in Child Marriage Prevention Officers in Rajasthan

District Action Plans on ECM and adolescent empowerment in  
**175** districts supported for operationalization

Mobilised  
**300,000** frontline workers, self-help groups (SHG) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Source: UN India Annual Report 2021

# India's Experience – Stopping Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

- ❑ Violence against women and girls, particularly at home, remains widespread across India, and has devastating physical and mental consequences.
- ❑ During the COVID-19 pandemic, One Stop Centres, which support women who face violence, played a critical role in addressing the rise in **gender-based violence (GBV)** due to restricted mobility and access to essential services.

More than  
**500**

**health care providers** across six institutions trained on health system readiness to respond to all forms of violence against women (VAW) with WHO support.

**896,451**

**women and girls** reached by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund on addressing GBV during COVID-19

**373**

**One Stop Centre Staff** trained on integrating MHPSS into GBV response services by UNFPA

**63 CSO**

**representatives trained** on preventing sexual harassment and creating safe and equal workplaces by UNFPA and UNDP

**1,571**

**community cadres trained** on psychosocial support for GBV survivors by iCALL and UNDP.

**4 million**

**women and community radio listeners** by UNESCO-UN Women campaign on GBV

**2000**

**plus support centre's work** documented by Delhi University and WHO.

*Source: UN India Annual Report 2021*

# India's Experience – Other Initiatives

## **Supporting Child Protection Services**

- Through UNICEF support, capacities to deliver emergency-responsive child protection services in 17 States.
- UNICEF continued prioritizing child protection workforce strengthening through a national initiative with the Global Social Service Workforce Alliance (GSSWA), and expanding its partnership with CHILDLINE.

## **Engaging men in gender equality**

- Through the 'Transforming MENTalities Report', published in 2021, UNESCO mapped the current ecosystem of approaches to engaging men and boys for gender equality in India.
- The educators have so far trained over 15,000 adolescent boys in their schools by engaging them in open discussions on different types of masculinities and the impact of socially constructed gender norms in order to create safe spaces for boys to reflect on and act against gender-based violence.

Next time somebody asks you... *'Is your mother / wife working?'*  
Instead answering **NO – She is a Housewife**  
Just say **YES – SHE IS a HOUSEWIFE**

Thank You

WHOEVER WE ARE,  
WHEREVER WE ARE,  
WHATEVER WE WEAR

**NO**  
**MEANS**  
**NO**