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# Sustainable Development Goals



## #KNOWYOURGOALS

A CAMPAIGN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





# SDGs Goals





# SDGs: GOALS, TARGETS, INDICATORS

## THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



**SDGs: 17 Goals and 169 targets**

**241 INDICATORS**



**The backbone of monitoring  
the SDGs**

**DIMENSIONS:** economic  
development, social inclusion,  
environmental sustainability



# NSO's CHALLENGES TO RESPOND TO SDGs

## DATA PROVISION

- More variety of statistics
- Must comply with international standards
- Timeliness and coverage

## DATA COLLECTION

- The call for a “data revolution”
- Shifting paradigm
- Respondent's burden

## DATA DISSEMINATION

- The content and access method are changing
- Information should be easily accessible
- Open access to data





## How can SDG monitoring be better than monitoring of the MDGs?

1. Building Country Ownership
2. Partnership among Multi-stakeholders
3. Identifying Indicators and Filling Gaps
4. Implementing “Data Revolution”
5. Other Strategies



# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

- Indicator 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.
- Definition measures whether or not:
  - 1) national laws exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls and
  - 2) there exist mechanisms to 'enforce and monitor' the implementation of legal frameworks for each area of law.
- Formula : percentage
- Data Source :
  - 1) The World Bank's Women Business and the Law database
  - 2) OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI).
- Disaggregation : area of law
- Tier : III

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

- Indicator 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.
- Definition of violence 
- Formula : 4 sub-indicator 
- Data Source : national survey i.e SDKI, SPHPN
- Disaggregation : form of violence and age
- Tier : II



# Definition of Violence

- Physical violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or threatening or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife.
- Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behavior that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading.
- Psychological violence includes a range of behaviors that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behavior. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence by intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves.





# Formula for Indicator 5.2.1

- **Sub-indicator 1 physical violence**

$$\frac{\text{Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months}}{\text{Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above)}} \times 100\%$$

- **Sub-indicator 2 sexual violence**

$$\frac{\text{Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months}}{\text{Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above)}} \times 100\%$$

- **Sub-indicator 3 physical and/or sexual violence**

$$\frac{\text{Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months}}{\text{Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above)}} \times 100\%$$

- **Sub-indicator 4 psychological violence**

$$\frac{\text{Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months}}{\text{Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above)}} \times 100\%$$



# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**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**

- Indicator 5.2.2 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.
- Definition Sexual violence is defined as harmful or unwanted sexual behavior that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc.

• Formula : 
$$\frac{\text{Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months}}{\text{Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above)}} \times 100\%$$

- Data Source : national survey
- Disaggregation : age and place of occurrence
- Tier : II

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

- Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- Definition of child marriage is proportion of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union by age 18.
- Formula : 
$$\frac{\text{number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union by age 18}}{\text{total number of women aged 20-24 in the population}}$$
- Data Source : household survey i.e Susenas
- Disaggregation : place of residence, wealth quintiles, education and other background characteristics
- Tier : I

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

- Indicator 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
- Definition proportion of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).
- Formula : 
$$\frac{\text{number of girls and women aged 15 – 49 who have undergone FGM/C}}{\text{total number of girls and women aged 15 – 49 in the population}}$$
- Data Source : household survey
- Disaggregation : age, region, ethnicity, religion, education, place of residence and wealth quintiles
- Tier : I

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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.

- Indicator 5.4.1 Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
- Definition Unpaid domestic and care work activities include the unpaid production of goods for own final consumption, e.g. collecting water or firewood, cooking or cleaning, including Voluntary work' which consists of service or activity undertaken without pay for the benefit of the community, the environment, and persons other than close relatives or those within the household
- Formula :  $(\text{Time spent in unpaid care and domestic work}) / (\text{total time}) \times 100 \%$
- Data Source : national labour force survey
- Disaggregation : sex, age group and location (urban/rural)
- Tier : II



# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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.

- Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
- Definition : measures women’s proportional representation in two distinct areas of government:
  - national parliaments, in the case of women in national parliaments the indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments.
  - local government, with respect to women in local government the indicator refers to the proportion of women holding leadership positions in lower (i.e. subnational) levels of government.
- Formula :
 

$$\frac{\text{Number of seats in the single or lower chambers of national parliaments occupied by woman}}{\text{Number of seats occupied by women and men}} \times 100\%$$
  

$$\frac{\text{Number of position held by woman}}{\text{Number of position held by women and men}} \times 100\%$$
- Data Source : Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
- Disaggregation : by tiers of local government
- Tier : I and III

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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.

- Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
- Definition : proportion of women in leadership positions across a number of areas, including in the executive branch of government, legislative branch of government, judiciary branch of government and law enforcement, the share of managers in public and private sector enterprises that are women.
- Formula : N/A
- Data Source : household survey and labor force survey
- Disaggregation : N/A
- Tier : I

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

- Indicator 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
- Definition : measuring specific decisions by women (aged 15-49) on their own sexuality and reproduction
- Formula : 
$$\frac{\text{women aged 15 – 49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care}}{\text{total number of girls and women aged 15 – 49 in the population}}$$
- Data Source : household survey
- Disaggregation : age, location (urban/rural), economy status, education level, marital status, and dissability.
- Tier : III

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

- Indicator 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
- Definition : proportion of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health services, information and education irrespective of age, marital status and without third party authorization (UNFPA)
- Formula : count as a “yes” all the four requirements included in this indicator will need to be met: (i) access without third party authorization; (ii) access without age restrictions; (iii) access irrespective of marital status; and (iv) access to education and information at all levels
- Data Source : self-reporting by governments
- Disaggregation : N/A
- Tier : III

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5a 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.

- Indicator 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 rightsbearers of agricultural land, type of tenure
- Definition : The indicator is divided in two parts: (a) measures the incidence of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land among the total agricultural population; while (b) focusses on the gender parity measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership or rights over agricultural land
- Formula : (part a) 
$$\frac{\text{People with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total agricultural population}} \times 100\%$$
  
(part b) 
$$\frac{\text{Woman with ownership or rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total owners or rights bearer over agricultural land}} \times 100\%$$
- Data Source : self-reporting by governments
- Disaggregation : N/A
- Tier : III



# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5a 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.

- Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
- Definition : The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to landownership and control (FAO)
- Formula : -
- Data Source : -
- Disaggregation : -
- Tier : -

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

- Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- Definition : An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use (ITU, UN Woman)
- Formula : -
- Data Source : -
- Disaggregation : -
- Tier : -

# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5c 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.

- Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
- Definition : measure government efforts to track budget allocations and actual expenditures for gender equality throughout the public finance management cycle and to make these publically available.
- Formula : -
- Data Source : -
- Disaggregation : -
- Tier : -



## **Gender concerns embedded in other goals**



# End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**Women have a right to equal access to all avenues to end poverty, from social protection safety nets to use of the latest technology. Fully realizing that right will be key to achieving the first SDG.**

- The end of poverty can only be achieved with the end of gender-based discrimination.
- Women make significant contributions every day from bringing an income to her household as an employed wage earner, to creating jobs as an entrepreneur, to taking care of her family and elders. However, a woman may not be able to earn the same like a man can because she doesn't have the same access to economic resources.
- Poverty comes with many risks; discrimination leaves women less resilient to these. In an economic downturn, poor women are less likely to have savings and abilities to make up for lost income.
- Poor girls are more than twice as likely to marry in childhood as those who are wealthy. They then face potentially life-threatening risks from early pregnancy, and often lost hopes for an education and a better income





End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Ending hunger means that all women can consume enough food with adequate nutrients. All women working in agriculture, if unshackled from discrimination, can contribute to greater global food security.**

- Women prepare up to 90 per cent of meals in households around the world, yet when times are tough, women and girls may be the first to eat less.
- Households headed by women may not eat enough simply because women earn at lower levels, and are less prepared to cope with sudden crisis.
- Nourishment is not just about the quantity of food, but its quality. In poor households, women can be less likely to get the nutrients they need, including to manage the physical demands of pregnancy and breastfeeding.
- Gender inequality intersects with inadequate health care, insufficient education and limited income to drive these deprivations. Inequities in food consumption stand in contrast to women's significant role in agricultural production.

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

## **Fulfilling the right to health requires health systems to become fully responsive to women and girls, offering higher quality, more comprehensive and readily accessible services**

- The highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of every person. Gender-based discrimination, however, undercuts this right. It can render women more susceptible to sickness and less likely to obtain care, for reasons ranging from affordability to social conventions keeping them at home.
- Among women of reproductive age worldwide, AIDS is now the leading cause of death. Not only are women biologically more susceptible to HIV transmission, but their unequal social and economic status undercuts abilities to protect themselves and make empowered choices.
- Countries have committed to universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, but many gaps have slowed progress so far. More than 225 million women have an unmet need for contraceptive methods. In developing regions, where maternal mortality rates are 14 times higher than in developed ones, only half of pregnant women receive the minimum standard for antenatal care.
- Societies at large must end practices that critically endanger women's health and well-being—among them, all forms of gender-based violence



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

## **For all girls and boys, men and women, education must be available across their lifetimes.**

- All developing regions of the world have achieved— or almost achieved — equal enrolment of boys and girls in primary school. This is an historic accomplishment, but far from complete, because gender gaps widen significantly in many countries in secondary and tertiary schools.
- Improved education accounts for about 50 per cent of economic growth in Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development countries over the past five decades. About half is due to more women entering higher levels of education, and greater equality as to the years men and women spend in school
- Active efforts to end gender stereotypes must tackle those that limit schooling or channel women and girls into ‘acceptable’ areas of study or work.



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

**Ensuring water and sanitation for all is the goal; achieving it must take all dimensions specific to women and girls on board, and involve them directly in the process.**

- A drink of water sustains human life, but only if it is safe and affordable. For women, inadequate water supplies pose additional burdens. To collect water, women often sacrifice their school or paid work, and get potential health risks of repeatedly carrying heavy loads over long distances.
- Poor quality sanitation—including open defecation—can pollute water and spread disease. In schools, a lack of separate facilities for girls can be a major reason for parents keeping them at home.



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

## **Sustainable modern energy fuels development, from the light that allows a child to do her homework to streetlamps allowing women to travel safely home at night.**

- In households, women are often the primary energy managers. When modern sources are not available, they spend hours each day collecting fuel to cook and heat their homes.
- Many women suffer poor health through indoor air pollution generated, for example, by a rudimentary stove that smokes heavily as it burns wood or animal dung.
- Some indications suggest that women are more likely than men to conserve energy—using up to 22 per cent less, including through a greater willingness to alter everyday behaviours. However, women are largely absent in the industries that produce modern sources of renewable energy, comprising only 20 per cent of the workforce.
- As primary energy managers in households, women could play powerful roles in extending sustainable modern energy. All elements of energy planning and policy-making need to factor in gender dimensions and actively advance women's leadership. Within the energy industry itself, barriers to women executives, entrepreneurs and employees must fall and their representation on national and global energy council must grow.





Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

## **Women must have equal access to decent work, productive resources and financial services, as well as an equal voice in economic decisions.**

- An inclusive, sustainable economy fosters growth with benefits for all. It does not harm the environment, and uses resources judiciously so they will remain for generations to come.
- For many people, employment is the entry point for economic well-being. In an inclusive economy, decent work means a living wage, workplace safety and protection against discrimination.
- There has been some progress. Twenty years ago 40 per cent of women were engaged in wage and salaried employment; today 48 per cent of women are being paid wages. Yet, globally, women still work at lower rates than men.
- Gender stereotypes often define what 'women's work' is, and can channel women into some of the worst jobs. Among 143 countries, at least 90 per cent have some legal restriction on women's employment.



## Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

**All elements of planning, building and financing infrastructure must take gender dimensions into account, so that women have facilities and services essential to their needs and rights.**

- For many countries, particularly those less developed, shifting from agriculture and towards industry is the route to better-paying jobs and higher standards of living. New and existing industries must pursue sustainable paths, including through innovation and upgraded technology.
- Investments in research and development will be key, but most researchers are still men — women account for only 25 per cent in more advanced Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries.
- Similarly, the construction, manufacturing and energy businesses, with few women employees and decision-makers, fall far short of gender balance. From the factory floor to the high-tech lab, women must have equal opportunities in building a shared, sustainable future.

# Reduce inequality within and among countries

**Today, more women are in the workforce, in politics, in leadership roles, breaking stereotypes and societal taboos. Yet, gender discrimination makes women prone to deeper disparities.**

- Globally women earn 24 per cent less than men, with varied gaps between countries.
- They are also more likely than men to be in vulnerable employment, with up to 75 per cent of women's jobs being informal or unprotected in developing countries.
- Worldwide, 83 per cent of domestic workers are women—most are not legally entitled to a minimum wage.
- Further, gender discrimination can intersect with other types, such as regarding age, disability ethnicity, economic status and so on, multiplying the burden of inequalities many times over. Social norms that treat women as second-class citizens in many cases translate into structural obstacles to progress, such as laws that fail to punish perpetrators of gender-based violence. Or budgets that do not fund the services women need most.
- Whether the issue is fiscal policy or safe migration or improved regulation of global financial markets, different and potentially unequal outcomes for women and men must be recognized. Only then can deliberate actions be taken to correct them, within and across countries.

**All elements of urban governance, planning and finance need to actively embed gender equality measures.**

**And women deserve equal roles in making decisions about an ever more urban world.**

- For women, gender discrimination magnifies and adds to the risks. Not being able to take a bus to a clinic to deliver a child can result in permanent disability or death. In general, natural disasters kill more women than men and kill women at a younger age than men. If she survives a disaster such as a flood or earthquake, a woman will likely have fewer options to recover.
- The world today is urbanizing at rates unprecedented in history. For many men and women, the chance to move to a city is a chance for a better life. Yet cities are also places of deep inequality and despair.
- New migrants, many of them women, can end up in overbuilt slums, poorly connected to public transport or essential services such as clean water. Life becomes dangerous and unhealthy, with many obstacles to gaining a secure foothold in the urban economy.

# Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**Women in consumption and production must have equal access to means such as land and technology that can boost their standard of living.**

- Climate change, impacted by greenhouse gas emissions, poses escalating threats. At the high end of consumption and production, patterns can be wasteful. Food losses occur at every stage, from field to table. Forests are cut down and minerals mined for products used one year and thrown away the next.
- The world of waste coexists with a world of want. There, people consume barely enough to survive. A safe and sustainable future depends on reducing extremes.
- Women at large must assume equal leadership in striking a better balance—in parliaments and boardrooms, in their communities and families



# Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

**The most vulnerable people are most at risk from climate change, including many poor women.**

- Climate change poses growing risks. Catastrophic storms destroy lives and homes. Droughts pressure rural livelihoods. Sea level rise threatens low-lying areas.
- Slowing a dangerous rise in global temperatures depends on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Since some level of climate change is now inexorable, other actions must help people adapt and become more resilient. Adequate education and employment, for example, help build safety nets against disaster.
- For poor woman, the impacts are already a daily reality. Many spend increasingly long hours hunting for food, fuel and water, or struggling to grow crops. When disasters strike, women are far more likely to perish
- Through their experiences and traditional knowledge as stewards of many natural resources, women can offer valuable insights into better managing the climate and its risks. They also have a right to all capacities needed to protect themselves, and to participate in decisions with profound implications for people and the planet.

## Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

### **Women face the risks of ocean degradation with fewer assets and alternatives for livelihoods, and less resilience against the loss of natural resources.**

- The world's oceans—spreading over 70 per cent of the planet—are in crisis.
- Over the longer term, oceanic changes can result in globally significant climate shifts. For now, the most immediate impacts are felt in coastal communities and among those who depend on oceans for livelihoods.
- Women make up 47 per cent of the world's 120 million people working in fisheries and outnumber men in both large-scale marine fisheries (66 per cent) and small-scale inland fisheries (54 per cent).
- And yet, women are largely concentrated in low-skilled, low-paid jobs with irregular, seasonal employment in processing, packaging and marketing.
- Women also earn approximately 64 per cent of men's wages for the same work in aquaculture.
- All strategies for conservation and sustainable use need to respond to these vulnerabilities. Women's limited representation in marine science must be corrected towards tapping all perspectives for fair and durable solutions.



## **Women can be among the first and most affected from deforestation, often charged with making up shortfalls in food and fuel.**

- Globally, forests have been cut at devastatingly fast rates, often for profits that bypass local communities.
- Woman limited ownership of land reduces their capacity to adapt to losses or make decisions about how land is used—for the benefit of themselves and the environment.
- Despite these constraints, women play a critical role as stewards of the land, comprising much of the agricultural labour force in developing countries.
- Woman knowledge about traditional practices that are inherently sustainable, however, is often excluded from decisions about sustainable ecosystems.
- This is a loss in terms of prospects for sustainable ecosystem use, which also depends on gender equality in all other dimensions—access to land, livelihoods and natural resources, and a say in how they are shared.
- Women, and indigenous women in particular, need to be included in decision-making on ecosystem use at all levels, as essential players in preserving our planet.



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

## **By fully protecting all of women's rights, without exception, in all laws and practices, peaceful and inclusive societies will be within reach.**

- During wars or conflict, women often have fewer resources to protect themselves and, with children, frequently make up the majority of displaced and refugee populations. War tactics such as sexual violence specifically target them.
- Women have made strides in representation in decision-making, in some peace processes as well as governance more broadly. Still, the numbers reflect persistent inequality.
- For women in many societies, prospects for peace are undermined by gender-based violence. Women comprise 98 per cent of the estimated 4.5 million people forced into sexual exploitation, for instance.
- Gender discrimination in legal systems includes the failure to punish perpetrators of gender-based violence.



## Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

**Gender equality is central to all of the SDGs, but often, women end up on the short end of the means of implementation, in whatever form.**

- The SDGs will mean little without the means to implement them.
- While governments increasingly use gender-responsive budgeting to direct funds to programmes that benefit women, these exercises have revealed huge funding gaps in what women need—up to 90 per cent.
- Just around a third of countries have an office for gender statistics, even though data distinguished according to gender is critical to defining the best ways to achieve gender equality.
- Women have the right to equal access to and benefits from each of the means of implementation. They also need to lead decisions being made — whether in ministries of finance, companies that produce technologies, statistical offices or institutions charged with global economic oversight.



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# Thank You

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