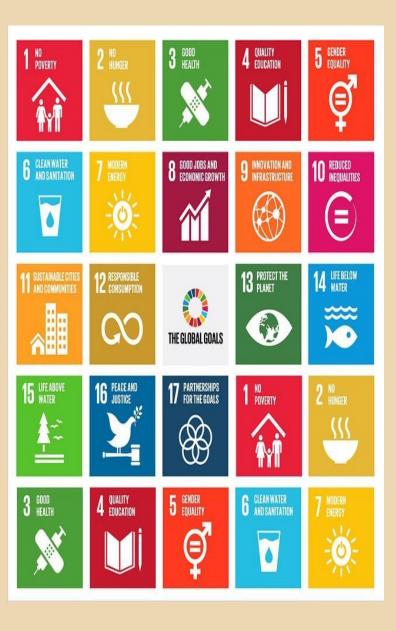
SUSTAINABLE GEALS

United **Nations Sustainable** At the **Development Summit on <u>25 September</u>** 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable **Development Goals (SDGs) – 169 Targets** and 304 Indicators to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. The goals would enable sustainable and future international developments.

Came into effect on 1st January 2016



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Also known as the GLOBAL GOALS

OBJECTIFS DE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

 <u>Definition</u>: The development which meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Definition by the World Bank Group.

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





Potential Benefits of the SDGs:

- ✓ We aligned to national priorities and development, thus allowing fruitful formulation of policies;
- ✓ Will play an fundamental role in the identification of gaps and needs in Countries, for e.g. in terms of means of implementation, institutional strengthening, and capacity-building to increase absorptive capacity for new technologies and
- ✓ Will serve for comparing results as well as enabling opportunities for cooperation, including the South-South Cooperation.





















































THE 5 Ps of the SDGs.





Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality: 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.





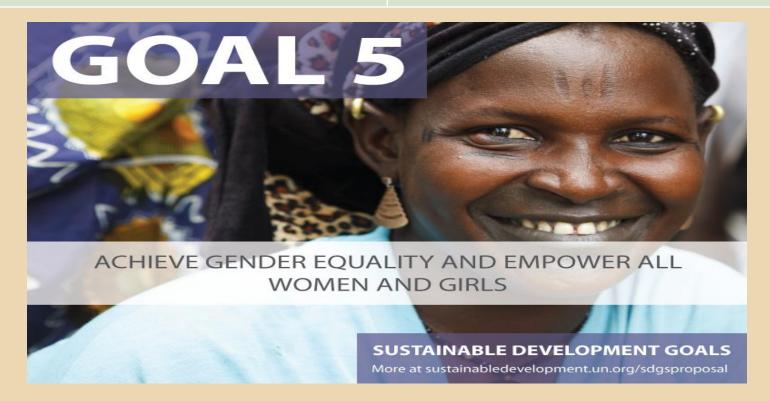
| Targets | Indicators |
|--|--|
| | 5.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. |
| against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including | 5.2.1 Promotion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by aged group. 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, |

| Targets | Indicators |
|-------------------------------|--|
| | 5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. 5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age group. |
| and domestic work through the | 5.4.1 Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and location. |

| Targets | Indicators |
|--|---|
| 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; | women in national parliaments and |
| and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and | |
| , c | 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. |

| Targets | Indicators | |
|---|---|--|
| equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and | | |
| | 5.7.2 Percentage of counties where legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control | |
| 5.8 Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women | 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex | |

| Targets | Indicators | |
|--|--|--|
| policies and enforceable legislation for | 5.c.1 Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. | |





GENDER IMPLICATIONS IN OTHER SDGs

| Goal | Linkage | Target(s) |
|--------|--|-----------------------|
| Goal 1 | Equitable treatment of women is fundamental to poverty eradication | 1.4 |
| Goal 2 | Women's engagement in enhancing food security and improved nutrition is vital given their central roles in securing food for families and communities. | 2.2 |
| Goal 3 | Maternal Health, Sexual & Reproductive Health Care are all issues that are of great concern to women. | 3.1, 3.7 |
| Goal 4 | Women's and Young Girl's engagement in education is central to improve life changes. | 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5 |



GENDER IMPLICATIONS IN OTHER SDGs

| Goal | Linkage | Target |
|---------|---|------------|
| Goal 6 | Adequate hygiene and sanitations are essentials for women's and young girls worldwide | 6.2 |
| Goal 8 | Women's involvement in economic growth is central given their roles in both waged employment and unwaged work in their homes & communities. | 8.5, 8.8 |
| Goal 10 | The reduction in inequality is the surest way of reducing gender inequalities & increasing empowerment of women & children. | 10.2 |
| Goal 11 | Women's needs in relation to land, housing, services, transport, sanitation are central to the planning of sustainable cities. | 11.2, 11.7 |
| Goal 13 | Climate change disproportionately affects women. Women's responsibilities in relation to production & social reproduction are central to making Climate Change initiatives sustainable. | 13.b |