

GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Goal 5 Proposed Targetsⁱ:

- 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 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 mutilations
 - 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 ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 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 technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment
 - 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



MDG Progress on Gender Equalityⁱⁱ:

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

- The world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.
- The political participation of women keeps increasing. In January 2014, in 46 countries more than 30 per cent of members of parliament in at least one chamber were women.

- In many countries, gender inequality persists and women continue to face discrimination in access to education, work and economic assets, and participation in government. For example, in every developing region, women tend to hold less secure jobs than men, with fewer social benefits.

GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Violence against women continues to undermine efforts to reach all goals.
- Poverty is a major barrier to secondary education, especially among older girls.
- Women are largely relegated to more vulnerable forms of employment.

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

- More women are receiving antenatal care. In developing regions, antenatal care increased from 65 percent in 1990 to 83 per cent in 2012.
- Only half of women in developing regions receive the recommended amount of health care they need.
- Fewer teens are having children in most developing regions, but progress has slowed.
- The large increase in contraceptive use in the 1990s was not matched in the 2000s.
- The need for family planning is slowly being met for more women, but demand is increasing at a rapid pace.
- Official Development Assistance for reproductive health care and family planning remains low.

ⁱ United Nations Open Working Group. *Outcome Document – Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. July 2014.*

ⁱⁱ United Nations. MDG Momentum. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/mdgmomentum.shtml>