



WCMC

UN Environment
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

SDGS CONTEXT, OVERVIEW OF TARGETS AND INDICATORS RELEVANT TO GENDER AND BIODIVERSITY

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5 GENDER EQUALITY



SDG 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

TARGETS

9

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

14

Significant challenges lie ahead in achieving the 2030 Agenda for women and girls:

5.1

Countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.

5.2

19% of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

5.3

650 million women and girls aged 20 to 24 were married before the age of 18.

5.4

Women do 3 times as much unpaid care and domestic work as men.

5.5

Women hold just 23% of parliamentary seats, way below parity.

5.6

Only 53% of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

5.a

Globally, women are just 13% of agricultural landholders.

5.b

Women are less likely than men to own a mobile phone; their Internet usage is 6 percentage points lower than that of men.

5.c

More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.

WHY IT MATTERS

Gender equality is central to all the SDGs. If it is not achieved, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be jeopardized.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGETS

8

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



In **80%** of water-deprived households, women and girls carry the burden of water collection

The burden of water collection forces women and girls to travel long distances to meet household water needs, exposing them to safety risks and violence and limiting their time for other activities, such as paid work and education. Poor sanitation facilities also expose women and girls to illness.

WHY IT MATTERS

Women and girls play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of household water and sanitation. Addressing water and sanitation needs of women benefits the health and well-being of entire communities.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

7

Gender pay gap in the labour force



The pay gap will only close in
2086
if current trends continue

Women are less likely to participate in the labour market, and when they do, it is often in informal, insecure and low wage employment. Occupational segregation and gender pay gaps persist, stubbornly, everywhere.

WHY IT MATTERS

Women's access to decent work is an essential measure of inclusive and sustainable growth.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



SDG 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

TARGETS

5

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

1



Poor rural and indigenous women depend on local natural resources for their livelihood and are disproportionately affected by climate change

Human-induced climate change is having a profound impact on natural ecosystems. Women's livelihoods are being threatened by reduced crop and forest yields and acidification of the oceans.

WHY IT MATTERS

Gender equality is critical to mitigate climate impacts: Women's inclusion in climate discussions leads to improved outcomes of climate-related projects and policies.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



SDG 14

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

TARGETS

10

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



The contamination of the world's oceans affects women's livelihoods, their health and the health of their children

Water contamination impinges on women's and men's livelihoods and health as well as the health of their children, as occupational segregation denies women access to marine resources provided by fishing and aquaculture.

WHY IT MATTERS

Enabling women to have decision-making power in local fisheries leads to better resource-governance and conservation.

15 LIFE ON LAND



SDG 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



3.3 million

The hectares of forest areas the world lost between 2010 and 2015

Rural women are particularly affected by this depletion

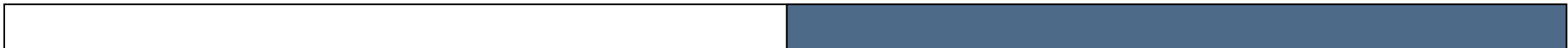
The worldwide depletion of forests is advancing at a staggering pace. Women and girls—particularly those from landless and land-poor households—are impacted by deforestation in their responsibilities to meet food and fuel needs.

WHY IT MATTERS

Women's specific knowledge of and dependence on forests makes them key contributors to forest conservation and regeneration.

Gender-specific indicators

“gender-specific indicators’ is used to refer to indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective. For example, SDG indicator 5.c.1 captures the percentage of countries with systems to track public allocations that are directed towards policies and programmes that promote gender equality—the underlying objective is the promotion of gender equality” (UN WOMEN)



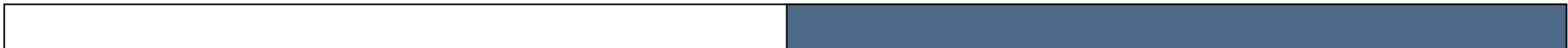
SDG indicator framework

- 232 indicators
- Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)
- Custodian Agencies & Partner Agencies
- Tier classification:

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear + internationally established methodology + standards available + data regularly produced by at least 50 per cent of countries

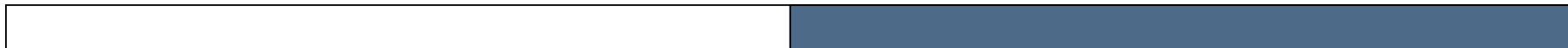
Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear + internationally established methodology + standards available but data not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.



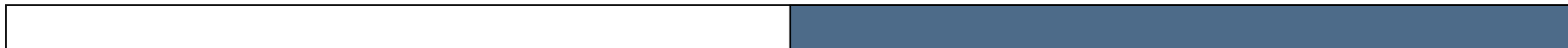
Relevance to the post 2020 framework

- **80** gender-relevant indicators identified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)
- **18** gender-environment indicators identified by UN Environment and IUCN



Maximising synergies among the SDG and post 2020 frameworks

- Key lessons learnt from the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)
- SMART targets with associated indicators post 2020 (e.g. apex approach)
- Make use of indicators and data available from SDG gender-relevant indicators
- Make gender visible on targets and indicators



Thanks!

For further information on gender-responsive indicators
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