

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

THE EQUALITY INSTITUTE | 2021



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper was written by Dr Sarah Homan and Dr Emma Fulu of **The Equality Institute**.

Design and infographics by Scarlett Thorby-Lister of The Equality Institute.

We are grateful to the following people who reviewed drafts and provided excellent feedback which contributed to the improvement of the final product:

- Abigail Erikson
- Constanza Hege
- Jo Podlesak
- Khamsavath Chanthavysouk
- Nwabisa Shai
- Sarah Kernot
- Sophia Cason
- Dr Chay Brown

Unless we end violence against women and girls, we won't achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.



Violence against women and girls (VAWG), primarily perpetrated by men, is a problem rooted in gender inequality. It encompasses physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse, and is a gross human rights violation and a major public health issue affecting the lives and health of millions of women and girls around the world.

One in three women around the world have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime.¹ It is a problem that affects women and girls everywhere – regardless of status, culture, sexuality, (dis)ability or religion. However, adolescent girls, young women, women belonging to ethnic and other minorities, trans women, women working in the sex industry, women refugees and migrant workers, and women with disabilities, face a higher risk of different forms of violence.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set the agenda for global priorities in development between now and 2030. Universally, they call for a sustainable future, whereby all people enjoy equal rights and poverty is a thing of the past.

Goal 5 is aimed more broadly at **achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, and target 5.2 specifically aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.**

Global evidence demonstrates that the key driver of VAWG is gender inequality.

VAWG is both a product, and a cause, of gender inequality and both mutually reinforce the other. Unfortunately, the world is failing to achieve its targets in achieving gender equality. Key indicators related to equal pay, equal political representation, and rates of gender-based violence, illustrate that the world will not meet its target to achieve gender equality by 2030. Current projections forecast that gender parity will not be achieved for another 100 years.² Furthermore, meaningful progress on all SDGs won't be achieved unless we address gender inequality as the key risk factor and commit more money and resources towards ending VAWG.

Violence is preventable. Investing in, and prioritising, the prevention of violence against women and girls is critical for achieving positive social, economic and political impacts for all. VAWG costs countries/governments billions of dollars in healthcare and legal costs – all of which could be saved and redirected to other needs – if it were prevented. In 2016, the cost of VAWG globally was approximately USD 1.5 trillion. That is approximately two per cent of the global gross domestic product (GDP), or roughly the size of the entire Canadian economy.³ Furthermore, more investment in prevention is needed.

It is estimated that investment in prevention of violence against women and girls in the past five years has totalled approximately USD 2.042 billion, which is less than 0.002% of annual official development assistance.⁴

The SDG targets provide a vehicle for more solid investments.

Women are not merely passive recipients of the SDGs and their benefits; they have been, and continue to be, key drivers in their inception, development, implementation and realisation. Women's movements across the globe have been proven to be key components of driving change when it comes to gender equality^{5,6}. Ensuring women's organisations and feminist movements continue to be meaningfully involved in achieving the SDGs is key to their success.

6 Global pandemics and states of emergency can lead to increased stress and financial insecurity among households, which are risk factors that may contribute to increased violence. The emergence of COVID-19 has highlighted existing gender inequalities around the world and exacerbated VAWG. For example, in Hubei, China, domestic violence reports to police more than tripled in one county during the lockdown in February 2020, from the same time last year.⁷ It is vital now more than ever to address gender inequality and VAWG and the SDGs are the right means to do just that.

Evidence shows that VAWG relates to poverty, hunger, poor health and well-being, maternal death, poor education, climate change adaptation, energy and environmental burdens, economic hardships, and societal insecurity. As such, ending VAWG cannot be separated from actions that help tackle these issues.

While achieving SDG 5 would arguably enable and accelerate progress on all SDGs, the evidence suggests that unless we end violence against women and girls globally, we won't achieve at least 14 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

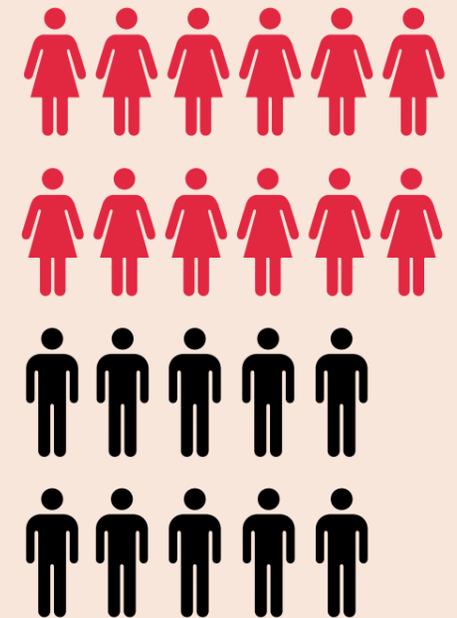


End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Globally, there are 122 women, aged 25 to 34, living in extreme poverty, for every 100 men of the same age group.⁸ Unequal access to, and control over, finances lies at the root of women's poverty and contributes to increased risks of violence. For example, when women lack access to finance it limits their choices and abilities to manage risk. Furthermore, **when women experience violence at the hands of their partner, their behaviour and movements are often controlled, limiting their ability to work and gain economic independence.** They may also miss work due to injuries and other health consequences or need to take time off to manage their safety, such as attending court hearings, obtaining restraining orders and so on.

In contrast, **when women have access to more economic resources, they are better able to climb out of poverty and mitigate the risks associated with violence.** They are also afforded better access to education and better health outcomes for themselves and their children, which also lowers rates of violence.



There are 122 women living in extreme poverty for every 100 men in the same age group (25 - 34 years).

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



Investing in sustainable food production systems and agricultural practices is key to ensuring all have universal access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food, year-round. However, in order to end global hunger, we must address the factors that affect women's abilities to produce, process and prepare food for their families. Violence is one of those factors.

Women are 11 per cent more likely to face food insecurity than men.⁹ When women experience violence, it affects their ability to provide food for themselves and their children. For example, women living in poverty or in conflict-affected areas often face violence when they have to travel to gather food, water and firewood for heating and cooking. In order to avoid experiencing violence, women and girls may eat less often. Furthermore, some evidence suggests food insecurity may be related to intimate partner violence (IPV). For example, the stress of having insufficient resources and food could, in

some cases, trigger conflict and violence between intimate partners. Some research even indicates poor nutritional status caused by food insecurity contributes to mental health conditions, such as depression, which could in turn exacerbate marital conflict and violence.¹⁰

One study in Nepal found women who experienced food insecurity were significantly more likely to experience emotional and physical IPV.¹¹

Thus, addressing VAWG will contribute to better nutrition and food security for women and their families helping to end global hunger.



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



Good health and well-being are rights that should be enjoyed by all people. However, women and girls generally experience worse health outcomes than their male counterparts because they face gender-based inequalities, exclusion, discrimination and violence. Women are also **less likely to seek health care, or may require permission to seek health care** from husbands, which contributes to adverse health outcomes.

When women lack autonomy and decision-making over their sexual and reproductive health, it can severely limit their ability to live healthy lives and raise healthy families. For example, violence increases the risks of unplanned, complicated and/or more frequent pregnancies. Without access to adequate maternal and sexual health services (such as skilled birth attendance or contraception for

family planning), women are more likely to die due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Every day, 830 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth around the world, mostly within lower- and middle-income countries.¹² Violence can also put women and girls at an increased risk of reproductive coercion.ⁱ

Mental health and well-being also need to be put on the agenda – global evidence demonstrates women who experience IPV report emotional distress, suicidal thoughts and attempted suicide¹³, poor self-esteem, post-traumatic stress disorder, and unsafe sexual behaviour¹⁴.

ⁱ This is where a controlling partner may deliberately prevent a woman from making decisions about her reproductive health, including pressuring her to have an abortion or continue with a pregnancy when she does not want to.



Furthermore, women who experience violence are **less likely to be able to negotiate safe sex** and condom use and are more at risk of experiencing rape/sexual assault, and therefore acquiring HIV. HIV-related illnesses are a leading cause of death for women of reproductive age worldwide.¹⁵

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



Access to quality education opens up multiple opportunities for girls and women. However, VAWG acts as a barrier to accessing it, and thus limits the ability of women and girls to live healthy, fulfilling and economically self-sufficient lives. Violence against girls in schools directly leads to lower enrolment, poor performance, higher rates of absenteeism and high drop-out rates.

In Central Asia alone, 27 per cent more girls of primary school age are not attending school compared to boys.¹⁶ Globally, it is estimated that **130 million girls aged six to 17 are out of school.** 15 million primary-school aged girls will never enter a classroom; half of them will be from sub-Saharan Africa. This means millions of young women lack the necessary skills to acquire quality jobs and the confidence to defend their rights.¹⁷

Evidence also suggests **the younger a woman or girl marries, the higher the risk, severity and frequency of violence perpetrated by her partner.** Girls with higher levels of education are less likely to marry at an early age. In fact, **if all girls had a secondary education, there would be two-thirds fewer child marriages.** Furthermore, children born from child and early marriages, are less likely to receive education and more likely to live in poverty and violence, perpetuating the vicious cycle.



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Gender inequality is the main driver of VAWG across the world and the violence that women and girls encounter is one manifestation of the inequality they experience. **Achieving gender equality is impossible without ending violence against women and girls, and vice versa.** Therefore, tackling both gender inequality and VAWG will have mutually beneficial impacts.

Gender inequality manifests across multiple levels of society. Unequal attitudes and norms that promote the acceptance of, and justify violence against, women and girls drive prevalence rates around the world. In one study from Timor-Leste, it was found that **45 per cent of men believe it is ok for a man to beat his wife** if she goes out without telling him.¹⁸

Thus, a key part of ending VAWG is transforming the social norms that underpin gender inequality, such as stereotypes of masculinity and femininity, men's control over women's independence and decision-making, and the disrespect and devaluing of women and their contributions. Furthermore, **violence is preventable** when a whole or population approach is undertaken through a range of robust policies and programmes that seek to reduce VAWG and address gender inequality.¹⁹

Ending violence against women and girls is intrinsic to gender equality and achieving gender equality will help to end violence against women and girls.

“It’s okay to beat your wife if she goes out without telling you.”

45 per cent of men in a Timor-Leste study believe that it is ok for a man to beat his wife if she goes out without telling him.

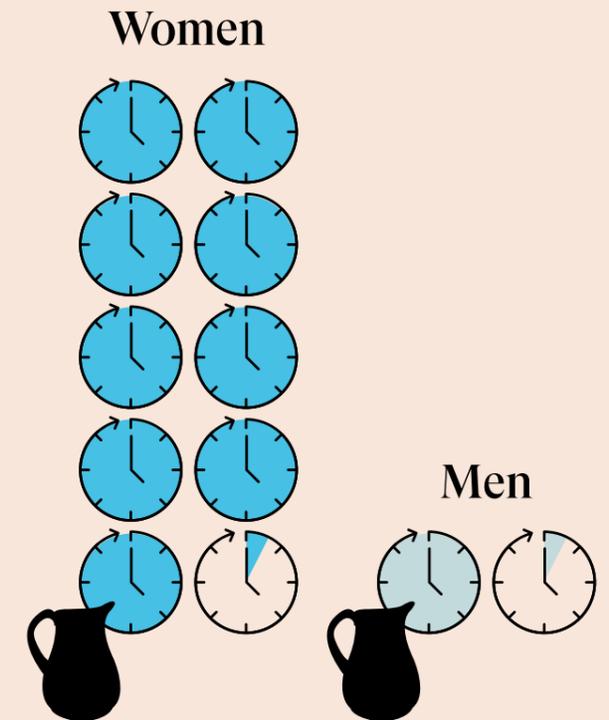
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



With 80 per cent of the world’s households experiencing water scarcity²⁰, more often than not, the burden of water collection falls on women and girls. **Women are often vulnerable to violence and harassment when they travel long distances to collect water, use shared toilets or practise open defecation.**

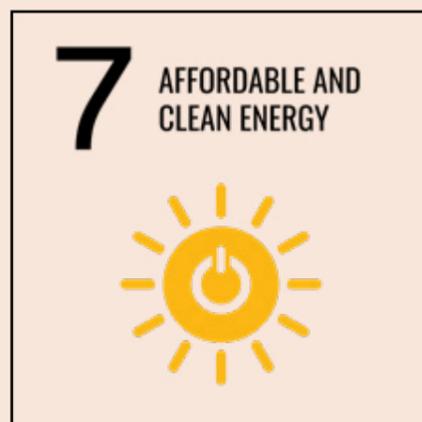
In India, women who are forced to practise open defecation are twice as likely to face non-partner sexual violence (NPSV) than women who have access to a household toilet.²¹ **Women in Malawi collectively spend 9.1 hours collecting water, compared to 1.1 hours for men.**²² This significantly increases their exposure to physical and sexual violence and harassment.

In order to achieve clean water and sanitation for all, we must take into account, and tackle, the intersecting factors of gender inequality and VAWG alongside SDG 6.



Women in Malawi collectively spend 9.1 hours collecting water, compared to 1.1 hours for men.

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



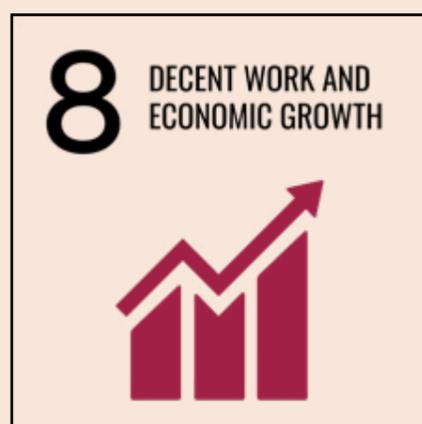
More than half of all households globally rely on solid fuels that put women's health and livelihoods at risk. When relying on combustible fuels such as coal, kerosene and biomass (wood, charcoal, agricultural residues and animal dung) as their primary source for cooking, lighting and other household energy needs, women and girls are often tasked with collecting the fuel required for their household needs. Furthermore, they are often required to travel long distances in search of fuel for energy and risk being subject to violence while collecting. Women and girls also face long-term health problems related to the impact of indoor air pollution and the heavy load on their bodies.

Indoor air pollution from using combustible fuels for household energy caused 4.3 million deaths in 2012, with women and girls accounting for 60% of these deaths.²³

While there are no gender-specific indicators for SDG 7, due to the unequal distribution of labour and increased risk of violence, achieving this SDG would undoubtedly have positive effects on women and girls by reducing the risk of violence and ill-health.



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



Economic growth contributes to sustainable development when it benefits all people, reduces inequalities and avoids damaging the environment. For work to be inclusive and beneficial to all, decent and safe work must be equally accessible to women, men and those with diverse gender identities. **Women are less likely to participate in the workforce than men: 63 per cent women compared to 94 per cent men²⁴ and women are more likely to take up, or be forced into, insecure and unsafe work that leaves them vulnerable to violence.** Industries such as sex work, domestic labour, and manufacturing all have unique and heightened risks of violence for women and girls. Even women who have decent work are still likely to face unresolved sexual harassment and exploitation and continue to feel unsafe.

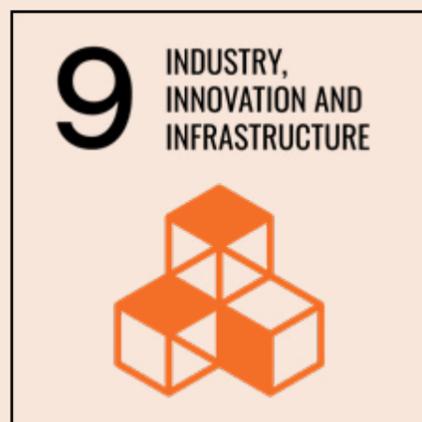
Women's access to decent and safe work is an essential measure of inclusive and sustainable growth. Ending VAWG in workplace settings is a key component of achieving decent work, allowing women to contribute fully to economic growth in a safe environment.



63 per cent of women participate in the workforce, compared to 94 per cent of men.

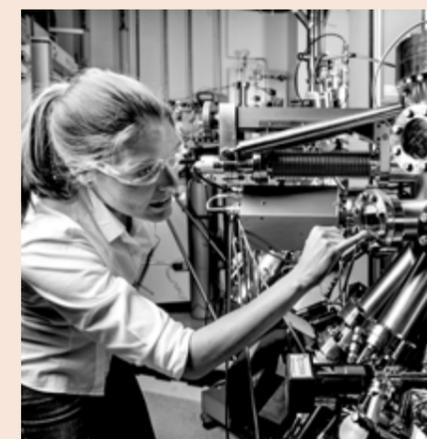


Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

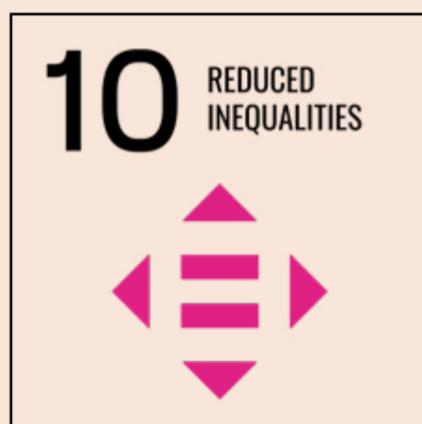


For societies to thrive it is critical that economies are not only sustainable and inclusive, but depend on innovation, industrialisation and infrastructure. This process is not gender neutral. For example, new manufacturing industries may create much needed jobs for women, however, are often subsidised by low wages paid to women and unfair working conditions. **Women also often find themselves displaced as industries are upgraded technologically, putting them at risk of unstable, unsafe work.** Furthermore, jobs in innovation are driven by transformations in the 'knowledge-economy' – the economy driven by workers' knowledge and intellectual property. However, this sector is largely dominated by men and **globally less than a third of all research positions are held by women.**²⁵

Moving forward, all governments must consider the gender dimensions of all elements of planning, building and financing innovation, industry and infrastructure, so that women are fully able to participate in economies and access facilities and services essential to their needs and rights.



Reduce inequality within and among countries



Inequalities based on gender, age, income, (dis)ability, sexual orientation, class, ethnicity, race, religion and opportunity continue to persist across the world, within and between countries, and threaten long-term social and economic development.

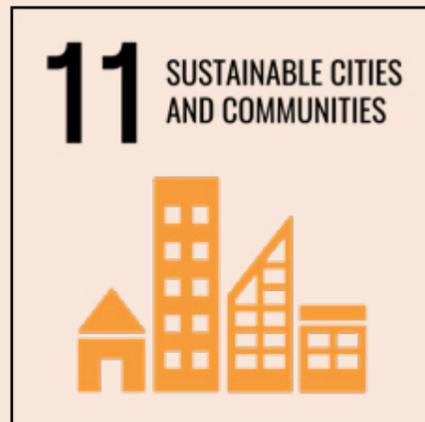
Women face particular inequalities and violence because of their gender. However, **risk of violence is exacerbated for women who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.** For example, people with disabilities make up 15 per cent of the world's population, with 80 per cent of them living in low- and middle-income countries.²⁶ Women and girls with disabilities experience violence at disproportionately high rates and in unique forms. For example, **women and girls with disabilities experience domestic violence at two to four times the rate of other women and are more likely to experience sexual violence than their counterparts without disabilities.**²⁷ Women and girls living with disabilities also experience unique forms of violence

such as isolation, violence in institutions and the withholding of medication and mobility, vision and hearing aids. Furthermore, women and girls with disabilities are more likely to have medical treatment and reproductive health procedures forced upon them without their consent.

Sustainable development will not be achieved without targeted, intersectional action to address these inequalities, and the violence that women with diverse lived experiences face.



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



When women and girls are not safe walking on city streets, selling their goods or shopping in marketplaces, using community toilets, or simply commuting on public transport, it has an enormous impact on their lives. Both the threat and the experience of violence affect their access to education, employment, social activities, and leadership opportunities.

By 2030, 60 per cent of the global population will live in cities. While living in cities can open up opportunities for all, including women, it can also present unique challenges. Urban areas are not always safe for women. The threat of violence can constrain their right to move about freely, thus VAWG not only limits women and girls' safety, but also their mobility, in public spaces. For example, **41 per cent of women aged over 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean reported they did not "feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where [they] live".**²⁸

Recent studies illustrate that VAWG reduces global GDP by two per cent (or around USD 1.5 trillion) per year. **Creating safer spaces would enable more social and economic participation of women, and thus catalyse a boom in sustainable growth in cities.**²⁹

Eradicating VAWG would ensure women and girls can access safe and affordable spaces and transport. An even stronger stance would be to take a gendered approach to designing cities and towns so that the creation of safe spaces, incorporated as a design feature in urban and community planning, benefit women and girls. This is a key part of making cities and communities truly sustainable and inclusive for all inhabitants.



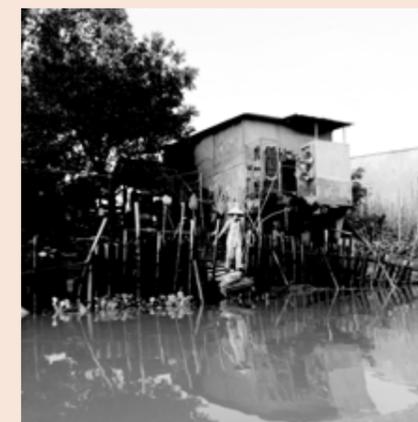
41% of women over 15 years in Latin American and the Caribbean reported not feeling safe walking alone at night where they live.

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



The current climate crisis affects the lives of people everywhere. Increased rates of climate change are exacerbating weather events across the globe, causing more frequent and severe catastrophic disasters, such as bushfires, storms, floods and droughts. **In the wake of such disaster, violence against women increases.** Research tells us that intimate partner violence (IPV) increases during, and in the aftermath of, disasters when grief, trauma and financial stress, as well as loss of livelihood, may escalate a partner's perpetration. Sexual violence also increases during a disaster, as crowded recovery centres may increase the likelihood for offending by opportunistic perpetrators. Abusers may take advantage of the chaos present in communities in the wake of disaster as it can provide cover for their violence and act as a barrier to survivors' reporting and accessing of response services.

Efforts to address the climate crisis must take into account the vulnerabilities and violence women and girls experience if they are to be meaningful and effective. They must also consider the leadership and solutions women can provide in the face of this global threat.



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



Sustainable development relies on peace, justice and inclusive, effective and accountable institutions. Yet **we cannot achieve sustainable development, including SDG 16, without ending violence against women and girls.**

In order to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, we must address violence in all its forms and ensure access to justice and effective and accountable institutions. With specific targets calling for the end of exploitation, abuse and trafficking in all forms against women and children, it is worth remembering that **three-quarters of trafficked people are women and girls.** In 2017 alone, there were an estimated 25 million people trafficked around the world. 71 per cent of those were women and girls, and most were

trafficked for sexual exploitation.³⁰ Furthermore, **half of all female homicide victims in 2012 died at the hands of a partner or family member.**³¹ Femicide, the most extreme form of VAWG, is often born from a cycle of protracted violence, and perpetrators are often not held accountable for their behaviour.³²

Strengthening and promoting peaceful, strong and inclusive institutions, providing access to justice for all, and working collaboratively with civil society are key to ensuring VAWG is no longer perpetrated with impunity.



Three quarters of trafficked people are women and girls.

2012

Half of all female homicide victims in 2012 died at the hands of a partner or family member.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



There must be sufficient means to implement the SDGs in order to achieve success. Critically, Goal 17 provides the basis for addressing gender inequality and VAWG by establishing an enabling environment and a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation. In order to strengthen implementation and emphasise gender equality there must be commitments focussed on deploying sufficient resources. Furthermore, sustainable development and capacity building must be driven by fair and equitable trade and technological progress. There also needs to be adequate data collected to monitor implementation. Finally these need to be carried out through partnerships that are based on accountability and solidarity.

It must be a primary focus to adopt gender-responsive budgeting so that commitments to women's rights are realised. Women's organisations must be funded and have their capacities built.

WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN?

Government and development partners need to:

1. Prioritise ending violence against women within the 2030 Agenda across all goals.
2. Increase investment and financing for gender equality, violence prevention, social norms change and women and girls' empowerment across all sectors including agriculture, education and culture, care services, social protection, health, infrastructure, justice, and water and sanitation.
3. Invest in, and support the work of, women's organisations and movements, particularly those working on violence prevention, through core, long-term and flexible funding.
4. Commit to action that is evidence-based, well-costed and well-resourced, such as the strategies outlined in the RESPECT Framework. This includes, but is not limited to strategies aimed at:
 - a. individuals or groups of women, men or couples to improve skills in interpersonal communication, conflict management and shared decision-making;
 - b. economic and social empowerment including inheritance and asset ownership, microfinance plus gender and empowerment training interventions, collective action, creating safe spaces and mentoring to build skills in self-efficacy, assertiveness, negotiation, and self-confidence;
 - c. creating safe schools, public spaces and work environments;
 - d. nurturing family relationships, prohibiting corporal punishment, and implementing parenting programmes; and
 - e. challenging harmful gender attitudes, beliefs, norms and stereotypes that uphold male privilege and female subordination, justify violence against women and stigmatise survivors. These may range from public campaigns and group education to community mobilisation efforts.

5. Expand the focus of ending violence against women and girls beyond intimate partner violence to also include sexual harassment, violence in public spaces, cyber violence and exploitation and abuse, which cut across multiple SDGs.
6. Recognise that women face intersecting forms of discrimination based on multiple layers of identity, such as race, class, sexuality, disability, age, gender identity and others. Governments and donors should resource convening and connecting between fields, stakeholders and movements (such as the intersection of gender, LGBTI issues, race, violence against children and disability) to advance all forms of equality and help end VAWG particularly among those who have historically been, and continue to be, marginalised.
7. Meaningfully involve women's community-based organisations, survivors and gender experts in the design of programmes and policies in sectors such as climate change, water and sanitation, economic development, infrastructure, technology and beyond.

8. Build accountability measures into strategies and interventions, monitor their effectiveness, and ensure they are responsive to the rights of women and girls.
9. Monitor and evaluate these integrated approaches, continuing to improve them over time.
10. Monitor VAWG prevention investment across SDG portfolios and expand the collection of gender disaggregated data and data disaggregated by other areas of intersectionality.

Relevant indicators for each of the above Goals can be found in Annex 1, to help policy-makers hone in on the specific areas of action where VAWG prevention should be integrated.

Annex 1: Relevant SDG indicators

RELEVANT TARGETS FOR ACTION	RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR MEASURING CHANGE
1.4	1.4.2
By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally-recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.
2.3	2.3.2
By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, Indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and Indigenous status.
3.7	3.7.1
Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR). Universal access to sexual and reproductive health care ...	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with ...

services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	modern methods. 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.
4.a	4.a.1
Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).
4.1	4.1.1
By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.
4.7	4.7.1
By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, ...	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) ...

gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.
5.b	5.b.1
Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.
5.1	5.1.1
End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.
5.2	5.2.1
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.	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.
	5.2.2
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

5.3	5.3.1
Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.
	5.3.2
	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age.
6.2	6.2.1
By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.
7.1	7.1.2
By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.
8.7	8.7.1
Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

8.8	8.8.1
Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.
10.3	10.3.1
Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.
11.2	11.2.1
By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
11.7	11.7.2
By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

13.b	13.b.1
Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialised support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.
16.1	16.1.1
Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.
	16.1.2
	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.
	16.1.3
	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.
16.2	16.2.2
End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.
	16.2.3
	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

17.18	17.18.1
<p>By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.</p>	<p>Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</p>

References

- ¹ UN Women Facts and figures: Ending violence against women, (2020). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>
- ² World Economic Forum (2019) *Mind the 100-year gap*. <https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>
- ³ Ibrahim, Z., Kuru-Utumpala, J. & Goulden, J. (2018). Counting the cost: The Price Society Pays for Violence Against Women, *CARE International*.
- ⁴ The Equality Institute (2019) *Global scoping of advocacy and funding for the prevention of violence against women and girls*. Melbourne, Australia. <https://www.equalityinstitute.org/projects/global-scoping-of-advocacy>
- ⁵ S. Laurel Weldon & Mala Htun (2013) Feminist mobilisation and progressive policy change: why governments take action to combat violence against women, *Gender & Development*, 21:2, 231-247
- ⁶ Ellsberg M, Ugarte W, Ovince J, et al. (2020) Long-term change in the prevalence of intimate partner violence: a 20-year follow-up study in León, Nicaragua, 1995- 2016. *BMJ Global Health*, 5:e002339
- ⁷ Harrison, E., Giuffrida, A. & Ford, L. (2020) Lockdowns around the world bring rise in domestic violence, *The Guardian*, March 20, 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2020/mar/28/lockdowns-world-rise-domestic-violence>
- ⁸ UN Women Infographic: Why gender equality matters to achieving all 17 SDGs (2018). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2018/7/infographic-why-gender-equality-matters-to-achieving-all-17-sdgs>
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Diamond-Smith, N., Conroy, A. A., Tsai, A. C., Nekkanti, M., & Weiser, S. D. (2019). Food insecurity and intimate partner violence among married women in Nepal. *Journal of global health*, 9(1)
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² UN Women Infographic: Why gender equality matters to achieving all 17 SDGs (2018). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2018/7/infographic-why-gender-equality-matters-to-achieving-all-17-sdgs>

- 50 ¹³ García-Moreno C. (2005) World Health Organization. WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women: initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. Geneva: WHO.
- ¹⁴ Heise L, Garcia-Moreno C. (2002) Violence by intimate partners. Krug EG, World Health Organization (first), editors. World report on violence and health. Geneva: World Health Organization; p 87-122.
- ¹⁵ UNAIDS (2020) *Women, adolescent girls and the HIV response*. https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2020/2020_women-adolescent-girls-and-hiv
- ¹⁶ UN The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019. (2019). <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2019.pdf>
- ¹⁷ The World Bank: Girls' education. (2020). <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/girlseducation>
- ¹⁸ General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), Ministry of Health and ICF (2018) *Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey 2016*, Dili, Timor-Leste and Rockville, Maryland, USA
- ¹⁹ Kerr-Wilson, A.; Gibbs, A.; McAslan Fraser E.; Ramsoomar, L.; Parke, A.; Khuwaja, HMA.; and Rachel Jewkes (2020). *A rigorous global evidence review of interventions to prevent violence against women and girls*, What Works to prevent violence among women and girls global Programme, Pretoria, South Africa).
- ²⁰ UN Women Infographic: Why gender equality matters to achieving all 17 SDGs. (2018). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2018/7/infographic-why-gender-equality-matters-to-achieving-all-17-sdgs>
- ²¹ Jadhav, A., Weitzman, A. & Smith-Greenway, E. (2016). Household sanitation facilities and women's risk of non-partner sexual violence in India, *BMC Public Health*, 16: 1139
- ²² Njuki, J. (2017) Addressing the double burden of work for rural women, *Devex*. <https://www.devex.com/news/opinion-addressing-the-double-burden-of-work-for-rural-women-89901>
- ²³ UN Women (2018) *Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development*. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018#view>
- ²⁴ UN Women (2019) *Facts and figures: Economic empowerment*. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures>

- ²⁵ UN Women (2018) *Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development*. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018#view>
- ²⁶ WHO Disability and health: Key Facts. (2018). <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health>
- ²⁷ UN Women Facts and figures: Ending violence against women. (2019). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>
- ²⁸ Equal Measures 2030 Data Hub: SDG 11: Cities and Communities (2020). <https://data.em2030.org/goals/sdg11/>
- ²⁹ UN Women (2019) *Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative: International Compendium of Practices*. New York: UN Women
- ³⁰ ILO Global estimates of modern slavery: forced labour and forced marriage. International Labour Organisation & Walk Free Foundation. (2017). https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf
- ³¹ UN Women Infographic: Why gender equality matters to achieving all 17 SDGs. (2018). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2018/7/infographic-why-gender-equality-matters-to-achieving-all-17-sdgs>
- ³² Abrahams, Naeemah & Mathews, Shanaaz & Jewkes, R. & Martin, Lorna & Lombard, Carl. (2012). 'Intimate femicide in south Africa: comparing two studies 10 years apart.' *Injury Prevention*. 18. A43-A44. 10.1136/injuryprev-2012-040580d.19.

