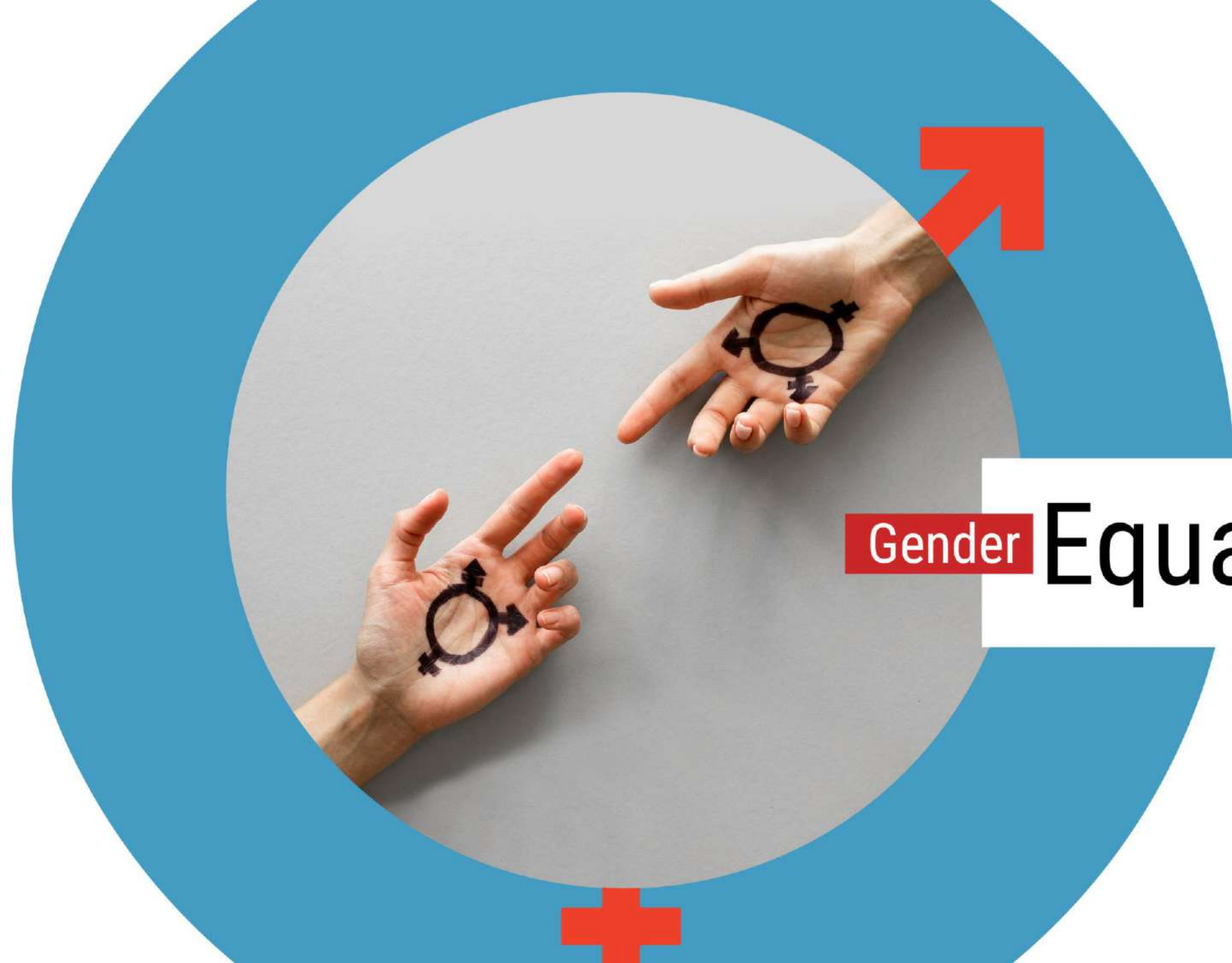




Gender Equality





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NURTURING SOCIAL INNOVATION MINDSET



**Achieve gender
equality and
empower all
women and girls**

5 GENDER EQUALITY



The Shadow Pandemic: Violence Against Women and Girls and COVID-19

Globally,

243 million



women and girls aged 15-49 have been subjected to sexual and/or physical violence perpetrated by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months.

The number is likely to INCREASE as security, health, and money worries heighten tensions and strains are accentuated by cramped and confined living conditions.

1 IN 5 YOUNG WOMEN

ARE MARRIED
BEFORE THEIR 18TH BIRTHDAY



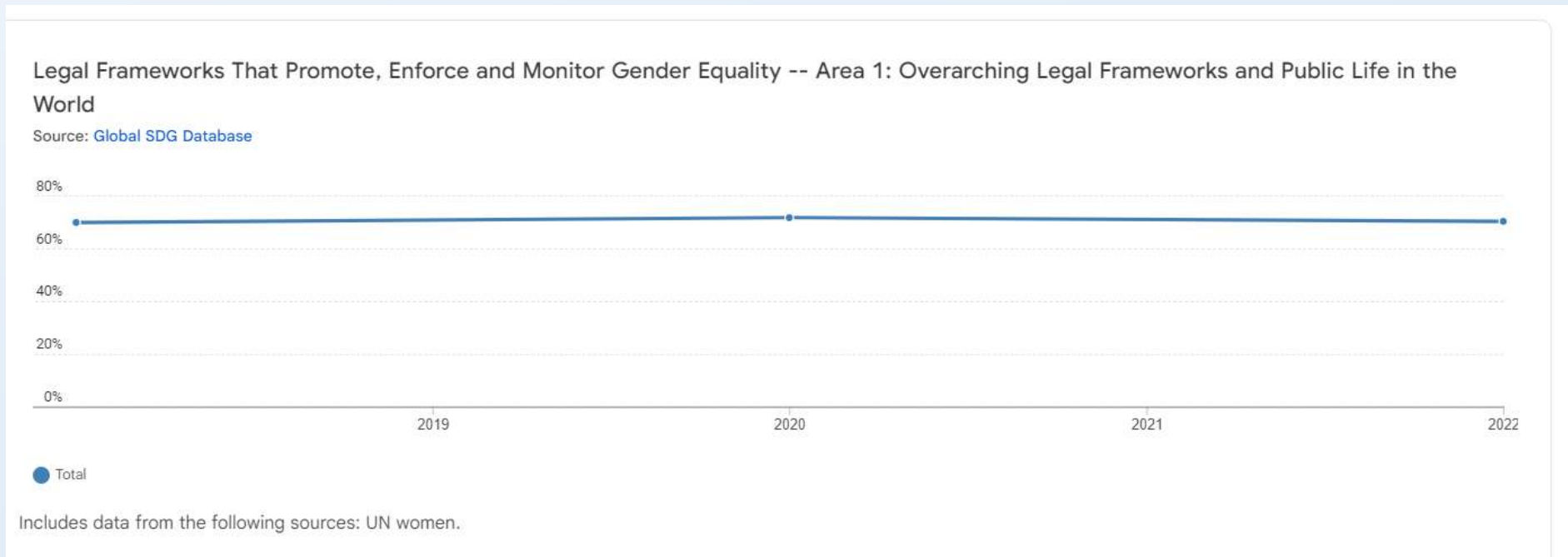
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Women and girls represent half of the world's population and by extension, half of the world's potential. Weighed by the intersectional burden of their gender, race, class, geographic location, sexuality, educational attainment, ability, and other factors, women are unable to unleash their full potential. As a result, gender gaps and gender inequality persist everywhere, stagnating social progress.



Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. There has been progress overtime in SDG5 indicators but not enough and not fast enough. We are definitely not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. At the current rate of progress, we will achieve gender equality only in 300 years! Since we are nearly halfway to the 2030 endpoint, the time is now to act and invest in women and girls.





Facts and Figures

THE WORLD IS **NOT ON TRACK** TO ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY BY 2030

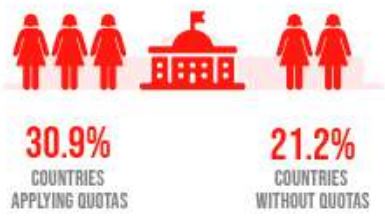


AT THE CURRENT RATE, IT WILL TAKE

- 300 YEARS** TO END CHILD MARRIAGE
- 286 YEARS** TO CLOSE GAPS IN LEGAL PROTECTION AND REMOVE DISCRIMINATORY LAWS
- 140 YEARS** TO ACHIEVE EQUAL REPRESENTATION IN LEADERSHIP IN THE WORKPLACE

LEGISLATED GENDER QUOTAS ARE **EFFECTIVE** TO ACHIEVE EQUALITY IN POLITICS

WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT [2022]



NEARLY HALF OF MARRIED WOMEN LACK DECISION-MAKING POWER OVER THEIR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

1 IN 5 YOUNG WOMEN ARE MARRIED BEFORE THEIR 18TH BIRTHDAY

- As per current estimates, only 15.4% of SDG5 indicators are “on track” to achieve 2030 targets, 61.5% are at a moderate distance & 23.1% are far or very far off track.
- At the current rate, the world will take
 - 300 years to end child marriage.
 - 286 years to close gaps in legal protection and remove discriminatory laws.
 - 140 years to close gaps in representation of women in positions of power and leadership in the workplace.
 - 47 years to achieve equal representation of women in national parliaments.
- 1 in 3 girls aged 15-19 have experienced some form of female genital mutilation/cutting in the 30 countries in Africa and the Middle East, where the harmful practice is most common with a high risk of prolonged bleeding, infection (including HIV), childbirth complications, infertility and death.
- 19% of girls/ young women are married off before the age of 18 across the globe as per recent data. Before 25 years, this figure was 25%. At this pace, over 9 million girls will become child brides even in 2030.
- Only 56% of women are married or in union lack decision-making power with respect to their sexual and reproductive health and rights based on data collected from 68 countries.



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- In Sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage is 37% while it is over 80% in countries in Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean.
- While 89% of women can decide to use contraception, 25% of women lack the autonomy to make healthcare decisions or to refuse sex.
- There has been insufficient progress globally in reducing intimate partner violence against women over the past 2 decades.
- In 2000, 35% of ever-partnered women aged 15–49 had been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a male partner/ ex-partner in their lifetimes and 16% were subjected to this form of violence within the past 12 months.
- In 2018, these figures dropped to a mere 31% of women for lifetime prevalence and 13% for past-year prevalence.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the problem further. 243 million women and girls aged 15-49 faced intimate partner violence in 2020 alone.
- In 2022, nearly 89,000 women & girls across the world were killed intentionally, the highest yearly number recorded in the past two decades.
- The global cost of violence against women is estimated to be at least USD 1.5 trillion (approximately 2% of global GDP) and yet its impact is ignored in the largest scheme of things.












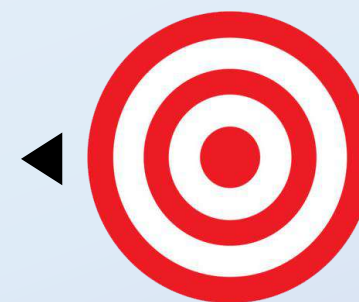
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- 2022 data collected from 119 countries reveals massive gaps in legal protection and discriminatory laws that hinder women from accessing their full human rights.
 - 55% of countries don't have laws to explicitly prohibit discrimination against women
 - 60% lack laws that define rape based on the principles of consent
 - 45% don't mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value
 - 25% don't offer equal rights in marriage and divorce to women
- As of 1st January 2023, women's representation in parliament (lower and single chambers) was 26.5% globally, improving a mere 4.2% since 2015.
- 35.5% of seats in local governments were held by women in 2023, increasing from 33.9% in 2020.
- Only 28.2% of management positions in 2021 were held by women, increasing a mere 1.0-percentage-point since 2015.
- Less than 15% of land owners are women.
- As per latest data, 1 in 10 women lives in extreme poverty owing existing gender disparities, climate change, polarizing societies, conflicts, and so on.
- 614 million women and girls live in conflict-affected areas, double the number since 2017. In conflict areas, women are 7.7 times more likely to live in extreme poverty than men.

- Over 100 million women and girls could be lifted out of poverty if governments prioritize education, fair & equal pay, family planning, and expanded social benefits.
- In the prime working age, 61% of women are in the labour force vs 90% of men.
- Mobile phone is an important tool to empower women by connecting them to other people and enabling them to access information and services. But women are 12% less likely to own a mobile phone compared to men.
- In low- and middle-income countries, 234 million fewer women than men have access to the internet on their mobile phones.



<p>TARGET 5-1</p>  <p>END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS</p>	<p>TARGET 5-2</p>  <p>END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS</p>	<p>TARGET 5-3</p>  <p>ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGES AND GENITAL MUTILATION</p>	<p>TARGET 5-4</p>  <p>VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES</p>	<p>TARGET 5-5</p>  <p>ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING</p>
<p>TARGET 5-6</p>  <p>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS</p>	<p>TARGET 5-A</p>  <p>EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES</p>	<p>TARGET 5-B</p>  <p>PROMOTE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNOLOGY</p>	<p>TARGET 5-C</p>  <p>ADOPT AND STRENGTHEN POLICIES AND ENFORCEABLE LEGISLATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY</p>	



TARGETS



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 the 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 mutilation

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 International Conference on Population and Development 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 technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

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



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How do we achieve the
#GlobalGoals by 2030?



**Mobilize
everyone,
everywhere**



**Demand
urgency
and ambition**



**Design
new innovations
and solutions**



**DECADE
OF
ACTION**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

