





<u>UN SDG</u> 5 <u>https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5</u>

























Targets
and
Indicators

https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5#targets_and_indicators



























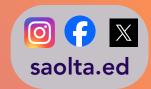












What does Gender Equality mean?

Why gender equality? Gender inequality is why gender equality? Gender inequality is the most common form of inequality the most common obstacle to the globally the mains a major obstacle to and remains a major of poverty.

globally the mains a major of poverty eradication of poverty eradication of poverty.

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" and that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, ... birth or other status."

(UN, 2025)

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What is the gender equality in Ireland?

Most room for improvement. Gender inequalities in Ireland are pronounced in the domain of work (76.4 points), in which the country ranks 12th. Since 2020, Ireland's score has stagnated (- 0.1 points), resulting in a drop of six places in the ranking for this domain, due to slower progress than in other EU countries

(EIGE, 2023)

Gender equality in education is about much more than parity in access. Education spaces are central to communities and have the potential to teach critical thinking and challenge gender norms to create future generations where gender inequalities are eliminated.

(GPE, 2023)





















Ireland's UN SDGs - Gender Equality

Key Findings

The Gender Pay Gap (GPG) in Ireland for 2022 was 9.6% i.e the average man earned 9.6% more than the average woman.

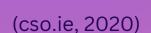
Just under two in six (31%) of working women work part-time, compared with just under one in six (14%) of men.

While women account for just under two in four of all employments (49%), only one in four (25%) of employments in the top 1% of earnings are held by women.

Ireland ranks 5th for men and 15th for women for average life expectancy across Europe.

In 2021, Ireland ranked 9th in Europe on the Gender Equality Index, down two places from 7th in 2020.

As of 2021, less than one in four (22%) of Government ministers were women, while almost two in four (46%) of the members of state boards were women.



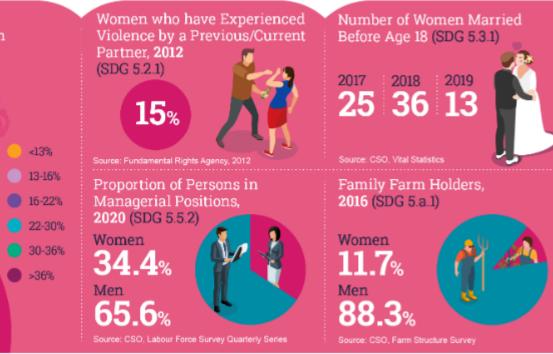








Goal 5 - Gender **Equality**



(cso.ie, 2024)























1 in every 8 women and girls

aged 15-49 was <u>subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by</u>
<u>an intimate partner</u> in the previous year (12.5%), a ratio reaching almost 1 in every 3 women and girls or worse in 13 countries, including:



25.2% in Kiribati

in Papua New Guinea

in <u>Afghanistan</u>

in the <u>Democratic</u> Republic of the Congo

72%



of countries set the minimum age of marriage below age 18, with no legal exceptions, for both women and men.

In 2023,

1 in 5 women

aged 20-24 was married before age 18 (18.7%), down from 1 in 4 in 2003 (24.1%). 2092

The year by which

child marriage
will be eradicated
at the current rate.



Poor countries and those in conflict and crisis are particularly affected. The average incidence of child marriage in conflict-affected countries is

14.4 percentage points higher than in non-conflict settings.

Global Statistics SDG5



(UNDESA, 2024)

Backlash against the universal right to sexual and reproductive health and rights restrains progress towards gender equality and bodily autonomy.



Countries and areas only have

76%

of laws and regulations required to guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Only **56%**

of women aged 15-49 who are married or in-union can make decisions about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, with significant disparities across countries and regions.

Globally, over 230 million

girls and women worldwide have undergone female genital mutilation, including 21.7% in sub-Saharan Africa and 73.6% in Northern Africa.
This represents a 15% increase, or



30 million more

girls and women over the last 8 years.

The lack of legal frameworks and limited land rights for women undermine gender equality.



Women account for less than 40% of owners or rights-bearers for agricultural land in 32 out of 49 countries with data from 2011-2022.

Alarmingly,
nearly half of 68 countries
with available data on women's land
ownership and control (SDG 5.a.2) from 2019
to 2022 lack sufficient legal protections.

(UNWomen, 2024)





















Gender Equality: National Policy and Strategies

Gender equality is promoted and advanced in Ireland under a whole-of-government policy framework provided by the National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020 (NSWG), which has been extended for a further year to end 2021.

The Strategy reflects the priorities of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, following the National Plan for Women 2002 and the National Women's Strategy 2007-2016, is the latest policy framework adopted to support Ireland's implementation of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

In the 2020 Programme for Government, "Our Shared Future", the government has committed to developing and implementing a new Strategy for Women and Girls.

(DCEDIY, 2024)

Government appointments for Children, Disability and Equality 2025

Minister for Children, Disability and Equality

Norma Foley

https://www.gov.ie/en/biography/089e0-norma-foley/

Minister of State with responsibility for Disability

Hildegarde Naughton

https://www.gov.ie/en/biography/24042-hildegarde-naughton/

ARTICLE 40: Constitution of Ireland Equality before the law

All citizens shall be held equal before the law (Article 40.1 of the Constitution). This means that the State cannot unjustly, unreasonably or arbitrarily discriminate between citizens.

You cannot be treated as inferior or superior to any other person in society simply because of your human attributes or your ethnic, racial, social or religious background.

However, when the State is making laws, it may consider differences of capacity and of social function between individuals in society.

(Citizens information.ie, 2025)





















■ Ireland

SDG5 – Gender Equality

(% of females aged 15 to 49)

Gender equality

Challenges remain

tio of female-to-male mean years of education receive tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%

↑ Gender employment gap

Tunadjusted gender pay gap

Population inactive due to caring responsibilities

Z Seats held by women in national parliaments
 Positions held by women in senior management positions
 Z Proportion of ICT specialists that are women

Score moderately improving, insufficient to attain

88.5 2024 • 1

103.7 2022 • 1

23.1 2024 • → 2.0 2022 • ↑















SUSTAINABLE

(ESDR, 2025)

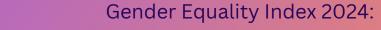
INDEX 2024



(SJI, 2025)







Introducing the latest Gender Equality Index
thematic focus: a vital reminder to end violence against women





















Development Education.ie 48 Resources for SDG 5

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Goal 5 - Gender Equality SDG **Knowledge Hub**

SDG Knowledge Hub

(IISD, 2025)





(Womens history association, 2025)



(Harvey & Safier, 2021)

Gender Eduality Index

Gender Eduality Index

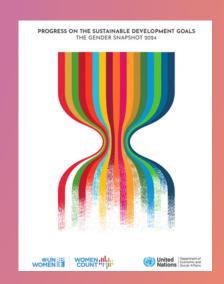




(UN Women, 2024)



(FES, 2021)



(UNWomen, 2024)





















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