

**Título do capítulo** CAPÍTULO 5 - ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

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# 2030 AGENDA

## Sustainable Development Goals

### Brazilian Targets

# 5

## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS





TABLE 1

**Summary of the target adaptation proposal for SDG 5**

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets <sup>1</sup>
11	11	9	10	1	2

Note: <sup>1</sup> Two new targets were created at target 5.b.

TABLE 2

**Working Group**

	Staff Member	Agency
1	Alexsander Moreira	Ministry of Education (MEC)
2	Amaro S. Oliveira Neto	Ministry of Defense (MD)
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4	Ana Laura Lobato	Ministry of Health (MS)
5	Betina Fresneda	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
6	Carolina Marra	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
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16	Fernanda Rodrigues	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
17	Geisi Assis Mascarenhas	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
18	Helder Ferreira	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
19	Irani Trindade Costa	National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)
20	Isabella Brito	Ministry of Health (MS)
21	Ismália Afonso	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
22	Júnia Quiroga	Ministry of Health (MS)
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27	Marco Andreazzi	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
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29	Maria Lúcia de Barros	Ministry of Education (MEC)
30	Marli Montenegro	Ministry of Health (MS)
31	Mauro Lúcio de Barros	Ministry of Education (MEC)
32	Nathália Rezende Mamede	University of Brasília (UnB)
33	Pedro Viana	National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)
34	Raphaella Bandeira	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
35	Rosane Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
36	Samantha Dotto Salve	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
37	Sílvia Cordeiro	Ministry of Education (MEC)
38	Taia Duarte Mota	Ministry of Health (MS)
39	Tarsila Crusius	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
40	Tatiana Maranhão	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
41	Vera Lúcia de Oliveira	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
42	Vinícius Pereira	Ministry of Health (MS)
43	Waldyr de Oliveira Neto	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

## TARGET 5.1

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### 1. Target 5.1 (United Nations)

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.

#### 3. Target 5.1 (Brazil)

Eradicate all forms of gender discrimination, at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for girls and women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

#### 4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target     Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

#### 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- Brazil already possesses legislation and relatively advanced recognition of the various gender identities, beyond cisgender women and girls. Thus, the target must be expanded to reflect the demands and the government initiatives needed to guarantee civil rights to different gender identities.
- Intersections with other phenomena that generate inequality and discrimination are already discussed in gender theory and politics. Giving visibility to these intersections is key for recognition, so that the specific inequalities and discriminations that affect the different subjects are taken into account. This recognition is in line with the SDGs motto: “no one is left behind.” In order to achieve this, it is advisable to acknowledge such disparities in the target statement, in order to monitor the progress of the different groups and avoid being limited to the population average.
- Emphasis is given to populations known to be marginalized in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries. These populations are widely recognized by the Brazilian federal government in milestones such as the 2013 National Policy on Integral Health of Field and Forest Populations (Ministry of Health – MS), the 2017– 2019 National Plan for the Strengthening of Extractive and Riverine Communities (Ministry of the Environment – MMA), the National Council for Sustainable

Rural Development – CNDRS (Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development – Sead) and the National Commission on Sustainable Development of Traditional Communities – CNPCT (Ministry of Social Development – MDS).

## 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Gender: unlike sexual orientation, which focuses on the subjects' sexual practices, gender is defined (and continually redefined) by the subjects' social and identity recognition in relation to the sex of their bodies: men and women who were thus assigned at birth (cisgender), transsexual men and women, intersex, transgender, transvestites, among others. Moreover, it is a concept that establishes a closer dialogue with social practices and the cultural framework that reinforce inequalities and discriminations according to stereotypes and gender roles.
- Populations of rural areas, forests and water-based communities: people and communities that have their livelihoods, production and social reproduction predominantly related to rural areas, forests, aquatic environments, agriculture and extractivism, such as: peasants; family farmers; wage and temporary rural workers residing in rural areas or not; settled and camped workers; quilombola communities; populations that inhabit in or use extractivist reserves; riverine populations; populations affected by dams; other traditional communities; among others" (National Policy on Integral Health of Field and Forest Populations – PNSIPCF, 2013).

## 7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Government Secretariat, the judicial and legislative branches and all the ministries of the executive branch, considering that gender discrimination is a transversal issue.

## 8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.1

SDG 10 (Target 10.3)

SDG 16 (Target 16.b)

# II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\*

## SDG 5 target 5.1

1. Proportion of direct federal administration agencies that have implemented the provisions of Decree No. 8.727/2016, which provides for the use and registration of the social name.

- Source: SNPM, Annual – Tier III.

### \* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

## TARGET 5.2

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### 1. Target 5.2 (United Nations)

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.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.2.1 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, age and race/color – Tier II.

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence, age, place of occurrence and race/color – Tier II.

#### 3. Target 5.2 (Brazil)

Eliminate all forms of gender violence in the public and private spheres, particularly sexual violence, human trafficking and murder, at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially against women of rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

#### 4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target     Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

#### 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- Target was expanded to embrace different sexual identities and to incorporate the important concept of gender violence – or “gender-based” violence, according to our legislation (Law No. 11.340/2006).
- Emphasis was given to sexual violence (which includes sexual exploitation) and gender-based murder (which includes feminicide), and the focus given to human trafficking in the global target was maintained, for these are phenomena of major relevance within the Brazilian scenario.
- Recognition of intersected phenomena so that, indeed, no one is left behind, given that the phenomenon of gender-based violence has very different characteristics depending on the population segment considered.



## 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Gender Violence: According to the Montevideo Consensus and the Convention of Belém do Pará: “Violence against women shall be understood as any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere.” It is understood that violence against women encompasses physical, sexual and psychological violence:
  - that occurs within the family or domestic unit or within any other interpersonal relationship, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the woman, including, among others, rape, battery and sexual abuse;
  - that occurs in the community and is perpetrated by any person, including, among others, rape, sexual abuse, torture, human trafficking, forced prostitution, kidnapping and sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as in educational institutions, health facilities or any other place; and
  - that is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents regardless of where it occurs.
- The concept of gender violence used in this target encompasses sexual exploitation, which is also expressed in the Brazilian Penal Code.
- Gender-based murder is a broader concept than femicide (murder with qualifying circumstances typified in Law No. 13.104/2015), and may also include the phenomena of homicide of transsexual, transvestite or transgender women and men, among others.

## 7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Judiciary, National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of Justice (MJ) and Ministry of Public Security.

## 8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 5.2

SDG 16 (target 16.1)

## II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\*

### SDG 5 target 5.2

1. Proportion of girls up to 15 years of age subject to sexual violence by known persons or family members in the previous 12 months, by age, place of occurrence and race/color (Source: Information System for Notifiable Diseases – Sinan, of the Ministry of Health (MS) The indicator directly measures an important element of violence against women – Tier II.
2. Femicide rate (murders of women aged 15 years or above, murdered due to gender, per 100,000 women) (Source: Sinesp/MJ) The indicator may be annually assessed - it has been regularly disclosed within the Brazilian Public Security Yearbook. It directly measures an important part of the phenomenon of violence against women, although problems remain due to non-typification of femicides) – Tier I.

#### \* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators, which will be initiated in the second semester of 2018.

## TARGET 5.3

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### 1. Target 5.3 (United Nations)

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 – Tier II.

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age, Tier II.

#### 3. Target 5.3 (Brazil)

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, adolescent, early and forced marriages and unions, at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially with women of rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

#### 4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target     Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

#### 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- It is proposed to remove the mention of female genital mutilation, since the practice is not adopted in Brazil.
- Brazil has the highest number of early marriage cases in Latin America and it ranks fourth in the world. In the national context, formal or informal unions are equally relevant, marriage being a more formal, religious and stable concept than union. So a decision was made to include the term “union” to the target.
- It is important to mention young women because the phenomenon involves those below 18 years of age; the definition of “youth” is 15 years old or above. In the original text, only children were directly mentioned.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

#### 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- The Brazilian law stipulates 18 years old as the legal age for matrimonial union and provides for the annulment of child marriage. It also allows girls to marry at 16 years of age or above, provided that there is parental consent. It is worth noting, however,

that Brazilian law does not provide for punishment of anyone who allows a young girl to marry against the law, nor of the husbands.

### **7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement**

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Ministry of Justice, legislative and judicial branches.

### **8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 5.3**

## **II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\***

### **SDG 5 target 5.3**

Global indicator 5.3.2 may be removed, for is not applicable to the Brazilian case.

**\* Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

## TARGET 5.4

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### 1. Target 5.4 (United Nations)

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.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location – Tier I.

#### 3. Target 5.4 (Brazil)

Eliminate inequality in the sexual division of paid and unpaid labor, including domestic work and care, promoting greater autonomy for all women, at the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries, by means of public policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within families.

#### 4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target     Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

#### 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The original wording seeks to recognize and value unpaid labor, but does not advocate for equality between men and women in the sexual division of labor nor promotes women's economic autonomy, two core objectives that have already been provided for in international agreements.
- The term "eliminate" was adopted because it is in line with the other targets of SDG 5, for this should be the objective of all nations committed to gender equality.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

#### 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Sexual division of labor: division in which unpaid domestic and care work has been socially and historically assigned to women, while paid work in the public sphere has been assigned to men. These positions are commonly regarded as natural ones, for they allegedly derive from the sexual difference between men and women. However, this social construct deprives women's autonomy in relation to men. The sexual division

of labor presumes not only a separation, but also a hierarchy, since work assigned to men is recognized as such and is more valued socially.

- **Autonomy:** greater power of self-determination and decision, regardless of social norms of gender or others. Greater economic autonomy, for example, may translate into greater participation in the labor market, higher employment rate, higher income and wealth, as well as greater labor insurance coverage.

### **7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement**

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Labor

Secretariat for Social Security (SPrev)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)

### **8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.4**

SDG 8 (targets 8.5, 8.6 and 8.8)

## **II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\***

### **SDG 5 target 5.4**

1. Proportion of children aged 0-3 years old attending day-care centers and children aged 4-6 years old attending primary education – source: Continuous PNAD, quarterly – Tier I.
2. Proportion of children and youth enrolled in full-time primary education – Source: Continuous PNAD, quarterly – Tier I.
3. Proportion of women aged 18-60 years old that are inactive due to household chores and cares – source: Continuous PNAD, quarterly – Tier I.
4. Proportion of youth from 15 to 18 years old who do not work or study and do more than 20 hours of domestic work and care – Continuous PNAD, quarterly – Tier I.
5. Ratio of labor market participation between men and women – source: PNADc, quarterly – Tier I.

**\* Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

## TARGET 5.5

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### 1. Target 5.5 (United Nations)

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments – Tier I.

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions – Tier I.

#### 3. Target 5.5 (Brazil)

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in the public sphere, in their political and economic aspects, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

#### 4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target      (   ) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

#### 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The new wording highlights the concept of public sphere, based on critical political theory, as opposed to the private (domestic) sphere, and considers the political and economic aspects of the public sphere as the *locus* of this target.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

#### 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Public sphere is the arena where public affairs are discussed, where “public opinion” is formed, where political, economic and social decisions are made.

## 7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of Education (MEC), Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC), National Justice Council (CNJ)/Judicial and legislative branches.

## 8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.5

SDG 10 (targets 10.2 and 10.3)

## II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\*

### SDG 5 target 5.5

1. Proportion of women elected to a municipal executive office (Source: TSE. Quadrennial, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
2. Proportion of women elected to a state executive office (Source: TSE, Quadrennial, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
3. Proportion of women among candidates for executive and legislative offices at the state, municipal and federal level (Source: TSE. Quadrennial, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
4. Proportion of women among judges in the higher courts of justice (TST, STF, STJ, TSE and STM) (Source: CNJ. Annual, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
5. Proportion of women holding positions of trust within the federal executive branch (DAS) according to the DAS level (Source: Siape Annual, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
6. Proportion of women among magistrates who had entered the judiciary in the two previous years (Source: Judiciary Census/CNJ. Undetermined periodicity, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier II.
7. Participation of women in government ministerial positions (Source: Gender statistics: social indicators for women in Brazil/IBGE, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators).
8. Proportion of female military and civilian police personnel, according to Federal Units (Source: Gender statistics: social indicators for women in Brazil/IBGE, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators).
9. Proportion of women among the typical careers of the executive branch who had entered public service in the two previous years. (Source: Siape, Annual, consolidation MP).

#### \* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

## TARGET 5.6

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### 1. Target 5.6 (United Nations)

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.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care – Tier III.

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education – Tier III.

#### 3. Target 5.6 (Brazil)

Promote, protect and ensure sexual and reproductive health, and sexual and reproductive rights, in line with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the documents elaborated in their review conferences, considering the intersections between gender and race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

#### 4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target      ( ) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

#### 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The new proposal expands the target's scope to ensure sexual and reproductive rights, which are requirements for the full enjoyment of reproductive and sexual health. The expansion is in line with the wording of international agreements in the area and corresponds to the evolution of Brazilian public policies.

#### 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Reproductive rights refer to equality and freedom in the sphere of reproductive life. Sexual rights refer to equality and freedom in the exercise of sexuality.
- Reproductive and sexual health refer to public and private fields of action that promote and ensure sexual and reproductive rights. They cover factors such as pregnancy,



childbirth, puerperium, breastfeeding, conception, contraception, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual violence, among others.

### **7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement**

Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of Education (MEC), National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), judicial and legislative branches.

### **8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.6**

SDG 3 (targets 3.1, 3.3, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.C).

## **II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\***

### **SDG 5 target 5.6**

1. Coverage of prenatal consultations: percentage distribution of live births according to the number of prenatal consultations (0-3 and 4 or above), by region. (Source: Sinasc/DATASUS) – Annual – Tier I.
2. Proportion of cesarean deliveries in the total number of hospital deliveries. (Source: Sinasc/DATASUS) – Annual – Tier I.
3. Number of hospitalizations due to complications of abortion, by age. (Source: DATASUS) – Annual – Tier I.
4. Proportion of healthcare centers that offer sexual and reproductive health services. (Source: MS/Women's Health Coordination) – Annual – Tier I.
5. Number of new HIV cases per 1,000 inhabitants, disaggregated by sex and target population (pregnant women, children under 5 years old and 15 to 24 year-olds). (Source: MS/STD Coordination/AIDS/Indicadores.aids.gov.br) – Annual – Tier I.
6. Annual variation in new HIV cases, according to exposure category (heterosexual, homosexual, injecting drug users, transfusions, etc.). (Source: MS/STD Coordination/AIDS/Indicadores.aids.gov.br) – Annual – Tier I.
7. Maternal mortality ratio by cause, including abortion. (Source: DATASUS) – Annual – Tier I.
8. Existence of legislation that allows voluntary termination of pregnancy according to the following causes: a) due to the simple will of the woman, b) due to rape or incest, c) in case of risk to the woman's life, d) to preserve her health and e) other causes. (Source: Planalto Palace) – Annual – Tier I.

**\* Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

## TARGET 5.A

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### 1. Target 5.a (United Nations)

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.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

- 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure – Tier III.
- 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control – Tier III.

#### 3. Target 5.a (Brazil)

Ensure equal rights and equal access to and control of economic resources, land tenure and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources in a sustainable way, through public policies regarding credit, capacity development, technical assistance, agrarian reform, housing, among others, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

#### 4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target       Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

#### 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The original target, stated in terms of “undertaking reforms to give rights”, is not very effective for Brazil, since the country's whole legal framework already provides for equal rights to women and men. However, in practice, there is still a substantial gap in ensuring those rights, effective access and autonomous control of the resources and properties mentioned in the target. Property control by women, so that they utilize it in the way that best suits them, is an important factor that needs to be clearly stated, otherwise there cannot be an effective distribution of economic resources.
- The adaptation aimed to lay out the primary means to achieve and sustain greater distribution of property, credit and resources to women. In order to achieve this, it is not enough to provide them with ownership. It is also essential to offer credit

mechanisms, technical assistance, training, among other public and private policies to ensure outcome sustainability.

### 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- “Access and control over economic resources”: according to gender theories and assessments, the definition of economic autonomy has two main factors: access and control. Access to a resource is a primary instance, but to effectively provide autonomy for those who own it, it is necessary to verify that there are conditions to control the resource, i.e., the decision-making power over its use or alienation.

### 7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance (MF), National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra), Ministry of Cities, Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency, National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), legislative and judicial branches.

### 8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.a

SDG 1 (target 1.4)

SDG 2 (target 2.3)

SDG 8 (targets 8.3 and 8.10)

## II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\*

### SDG 5 target 5.a

1. Ratio of the declared value of assets and rights between men and women in the Personal Income Tax Declaration (Source: Federal Revenue) Annual – Tier I.
2. Proportion of women owning titled property acquired via the Minha Casa Minha Vida Program Ranges 1, 1.5 and 2 (Source: MCidades/Caixa) Annual – Tier I.
3. Ratio of credit balance between male and female Individual Microentrepreneurs – MEI (Source: BC) Annual – Tier I.
4. Ratio of credit balance between male and female participants in all Pronaf modalities (National Programme for Strengthening Family Farming) (Source: BC) Annual – Tier I.

**\* Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

## TARGET 5.B

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### 1. Target 5.b (United Nations)

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex – Tier I.

#### 3. Target 5.b (Brazil)

5.b.1br Ensure gender equality in the access to information and communication technologies, as well as skill development to use and produce them, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

5.b.2br Ensure gender equality in the access to and production of scientific knowledge in all areas of knowledge, and promote gender perspective in knowledge production, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

5.b.3br Ensure gender equality in the access to and production of information, media and communication content, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

#### 4. Target Type (Brazil):

##### Target 5.b.1br

End-oriented Target      ( ) Implementation Target

##### Target 5.b.2br

End-oriented Target      ( ) Implementation Target

##### Target 5.b.3br

End-oriented Target      ( ) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

## 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The original target in English (“Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women”) uses the term “enabling technology”; its correct translation would be “*tecnologias habilitadoras*” according to a query made to the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications – MCTIC. However, after a consultation with MCTIC and experts in the area, it was noted that the term is not of common usage in the national debate. We suggest that it is simplified to “information and communication technologies”, an expression that is more widely used on a national level, adding more transparency to the target.
- The original target is limited to the use of technologies. However, public debate and policies on gender in Brazil are more advanced because their goal is to promote equal access to these technologies, as well as equal opportunities to develop skills for technology use and production.
- National public debate and policies on gender have also advanced to the technology-related sectors of scientific knowledge and the production and diffusion of information and communication. It was noted that these sectors are of enormous importance to change gender inequality and should be stated in their own specific targets.
- In the case of scientific knowledge production, there is the particular need – in addition to that of a greater participation of women – to foment more production with gender perspective in the various areas of knowledge, so as to broaden critical thought based on this perspective and its intersections.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

## 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Information and communication technologies: a set of computational, informatics and telecommunications resources, including the internet.
- Production of information, media and communication content: production of information to be circulated by traditional media – such as television, radio and newspapers – and digital media, such as the internet. It also includes the production of cinematographic content.

## 7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Education (MEC), Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC), National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM).

## 8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.b

SDG 4 (target 4.4)

## II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\*

### SDG 5 target 5.b

1. Proportion of computer users by skill and sex. (Source: CETIC) Annual – Tier I.
2. Proportion of women enrolled in higher education courses in information technology and communication, computer science, mathematics, statistics, physics and engineering. (Source: Census of Higher Education MEC) Annual – Tier I.
3. Proportion of female scholarship holders in Research Productivity (PQ); (Source: CNPq).
4. Proportion of women in examination boards and scientific advisory committees; (Source: MCTIC, CNPq and Capes).
5. Proportion of women holding management offices in science and technology politics; (Source: MCTIC, CNPq and Capes).

**\* Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

## TARGET 5.C

### I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

#### Target 5.c (United Nations)

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.

#### 2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment – Tier III.

#### 3. Target 5.c (Brazil)

Adopt and strengthen public policies and legislation aiming to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as also promote mechanisms for their implementation – at all federation levels – at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women of rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

#### 4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target       Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

#### 5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The new wording seeks to clearly distinguish the adoption and strengthening of public policies and legislation from the mechanisms that bring them to concretion. The original text did not separate these activities.
- Federation levels were included, which is particularly relevant for the implementation and monitoring of public policies in Brazil.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

At the international level, according to metadata from the Inter Agency Expert Group (Jan/2018), provided by IBGE, there are three requirements for target achievement:

- i) adoption of policies to promote gender equality;
- ii) the ability to monitor fiscal allocations for policies that forward gender equality; and
- iii) mechanisms to make such allocations transparent to society.

If the country does not adequately fulfill one of these requirements, it will not have met the target (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>).

## 6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

## 7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Ministry of Planning/SOF.

## 8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.c

## II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS\*

### SDG 5 target 5.c

1. Existence of a system to monitor federal allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Source: MP/SOF) Annual – Tier II.
2. Proportion of state governments with Government Agencies for Policies for Women (Source: SPM) Annual – Tier I.
3. Existence of a national mechanism for Policies for Women (Source: Planalto Palace) Annual – Tier I.
4. Existence of frequent and easily accessible publications about federal allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Source: MP/SOF) Annual – Tier II.

#### \* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.