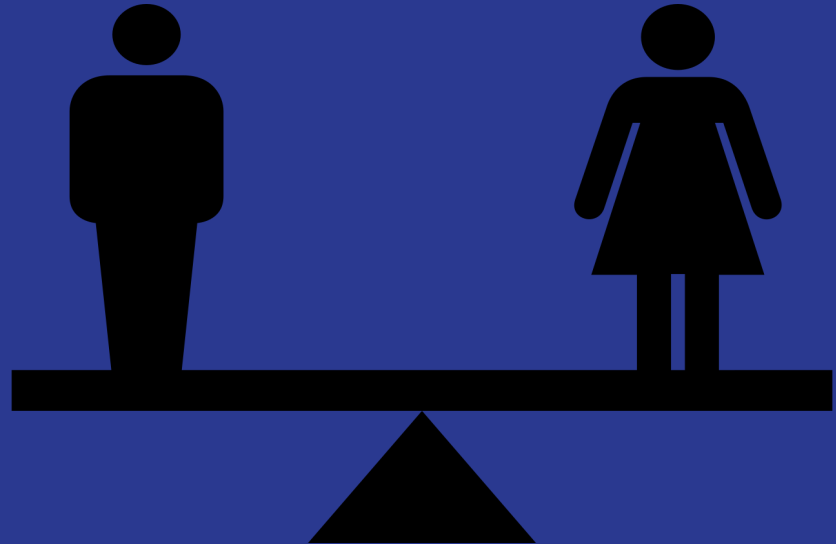


5 GENDER
EQUALITY



GENDER EQUALITY

SDGs Goal 5



Today's panelist



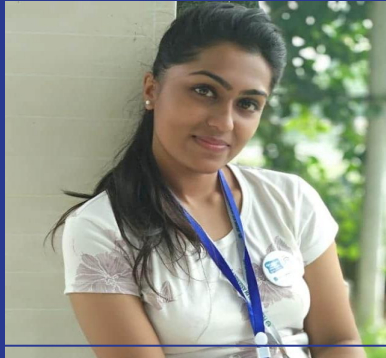
Miu Enomoto



Chisaki Kamijo



Chisato Ihara



Archana Shah



Diwa Ghimire



Apsana Khadka

Initial Statements

A large crowd of people is participating in a Pride parade. Many individuals are holding large rainbow flags on wooden poles. In the foreground, a man in a light blue shirt and sunglasses holds a pinwheel with rainbow-colored blades. The scene is outdoors on a sunny day, with trees and buildings visible in the background.

01 The current state of Domestic violence in japan

- In japan, consultations on DV are increasing, but measures are not in time.
- Telework increases in covid-19 and DV is getting serious.



Miu Enomoto

2 Gender Gap Index

- The Japanese gender gap index is 121st
- Politics... 10% of parliamentarians are women
- Economy... Long working hours
Life work balance cannot be maintained



only two women in the new cabinet

Chisaki Kamijo

03

About LGBTQIA +issues 

(Japan)

**Compared to other countries,
Japan is not a society where
LGBT people can easily life.**

Chisato Ihara

04 Challenges and vulnerabilities of men

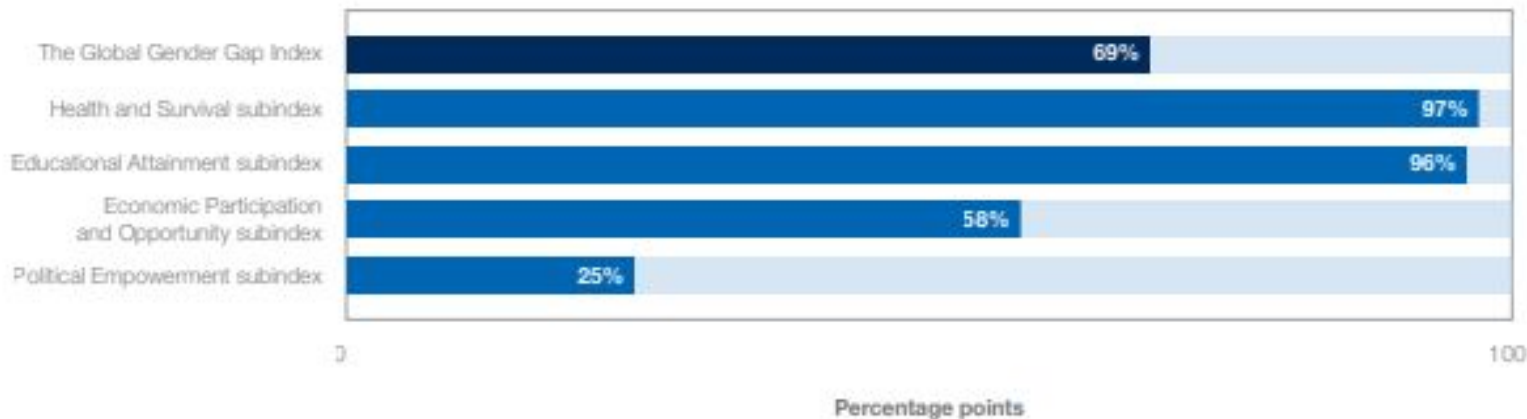
- Gender equality doesn't only refer to only women and their rights but also men and LGBTQ groups.
- 84 men a week die by suicide; 12 per day; 1 in each 2 hours because they have to man up for the society and suppress their emotions inside.
- Gender equality shouldn't be seen as a benchmark for comparing standards rather it should be brought into practise.

Archana Shah

05. Political Representation of Women in Nepal

Figure 2 The state of the gender gaps

Percentage of the gender gap closed to date, 2020



Diwa Ghimire

- From a world perspective, the representation of women in politics is really low.
- Nepal stand at 59th rank for the political representation of women in the world but there is still stigma around women in politics.
- The source tells that the Election commission had to cancel the list of candidates presented by the parties due to a lack of inclusiveness.
- The political parties have given 33 percent of parliamentary seats to women due to the pressure of the election commission and laws.
- The expert has also seen that 33% of women representation is only seen where the law compels the parties to do but not in the area where law can't force itself.
- Due to the social status of the women a lot of people still accept the leadership of a woman.

don't

Diwa Ghimire

06 Laws and government goals on Gender Equality

The laws in Nepal regarding Gender Equality has been progressing day by day. Before there were very less opportunities for women

Now, the government has stated many laws which feels like there is equality between men and women

However, the laws for equality between men and women has been established but the constitution and other laws has failed to define equality for other genders.

Apsana Khadka

Government Roles

The government has made several laws in favor of women.

There is also a commission called Women Rights Commission who has certain powers for the welfare of the women. Their main duty is to protect and promote the women.

The government seeks to promote equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities for men and women. One of the main aims of its gender equality policy is to strengthen the economic independence of women and raise the percentage of women in employment. This means getting more women into work and making it possible for men and women to share work and care responsibilities more equitably.

Apsana Khadka

Bibliography

<https://guidetoiceland.is/ja/nature-info/iceland-in-august>
<https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>
<https://theannapurnaexpress.com/news/the-woeful-presence-of-nepali-women-in-politics-and-government-1265>

Thank you for listening

