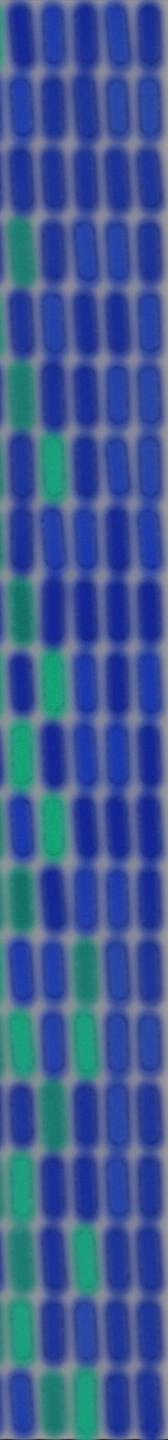
ARE WE ON TRACK **TO ACHIEVE** GENDER EQUALITY BY 2030?



Department of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations

WOMEN

WOMEN III III COUNT ''I'II'



DATA REVEAL THE DISTANCE TO EQUAL IS LONG.

HOW TO READ IT?

Global progress on SDG 5 is measured using 9 targets, made up of 18 indicators and sub-indicators, and in visualized according to an assessment of the current level of progress toward achieving the target.

13% VERY FAR FROM TARGE 15% FAR FROM TARGET

34% MODERATE DISTANC TO TARGET

CLOSE **10 TARGET**

13% TARGET MET

AND THE TIME IS SHORT.

One SDG 5 indicator value per country

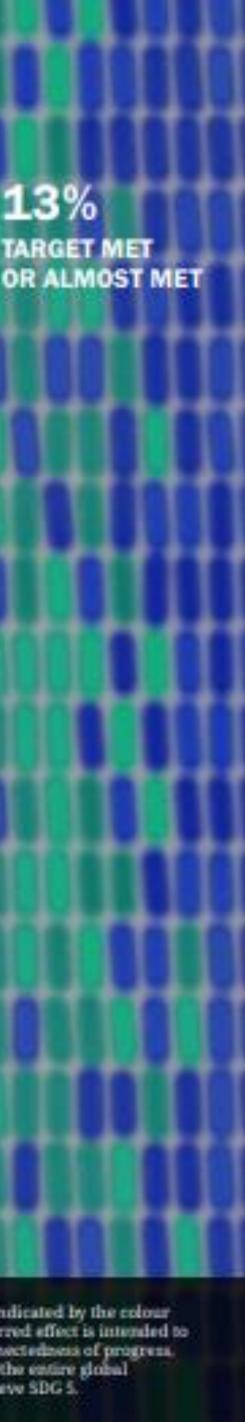
Target met or almost met

Close to target

Moderate distance to target

Far from target Very far from target Insufficient data

Assessment of progress is indicated by the colour of the oval outline. The blueved effect is intended to communicate the interconnectedness of progress. Unless more is done by all, the entire global community will fail to achieve SDG 5.



Are we on track to achieve SDG5 by 2030? Latest global assessment reveals a long road ahead.

Number of indicators*



*SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are shown given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators. SOURCE | UN Women/UNSD, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2021.

GENDER SDG SNAPSHOT



Only 1 SDG 5 indicator is close to target (Women in local governance)



3 indicators are far or very far from targets (Unpaid Care, decisions on SRH & GRB)



The full impact of COVID-19 & conflicts will erode progress



Data gaps need to be urgently addressed: insufficient data for 5 of 18 indicators.



10

Only 2 indicators have sufficient data to assess progress over time across all regions



SDG 5 IN REVIEW 2022 **REGIONAL & COUNTRY OUTLOOK**

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND



CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTHERN ASIA



EASTERN ASIA AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA				

Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Democratic People's Republic of Korea Lao People's Democratic Republi Malaysia Mongolia Myanma Philippines **Republic of Korea** Singapore Thailand **Timor-Leste** Viet Nam

	NORTHERN AMERICA
	00000 000000 000000
	Albania
	Andorra
	Austria
	Belarus
	Belgium
	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	Bulgaria
	Canada
	Croatia
	Czechia
	Denmark
	Estonia
	Finland
	France
	Germany
	Greece
1	

EUROPE AND

Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal

Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Den Maria
San Marino
Serbia
00000000000000000000000000000000000000
Slovakia
000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Jkraine
Jnited Kingdom (the)
Jnited States of America





WOMEN III III COUNT ''I'III'

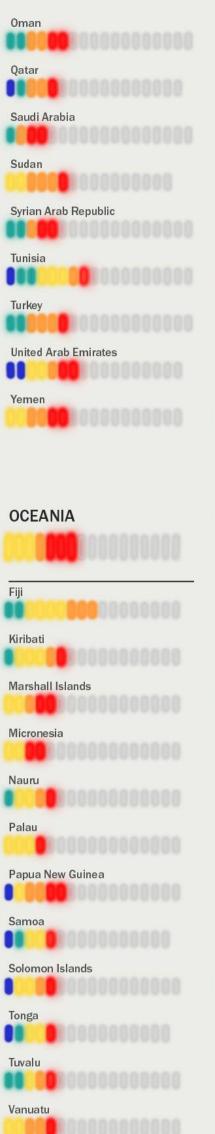
the SDG 5 indicators.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

THE OANIBBEAN
0000 0000000000 0000
ntigua and Barbuda
rgentina
ahamas
arbados
000000000000000000000000000000000000000
elize
olivia (Plurinational State of)
razil
nile
000000000000000000000000000000000000000
olombia
osta Rica
uba
00000000000000000
ominica
aminiaan Danuhlia
ominican Republic
cuador
Salvador
000000000000000000000000000000000000000
renada
00000000000000

Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

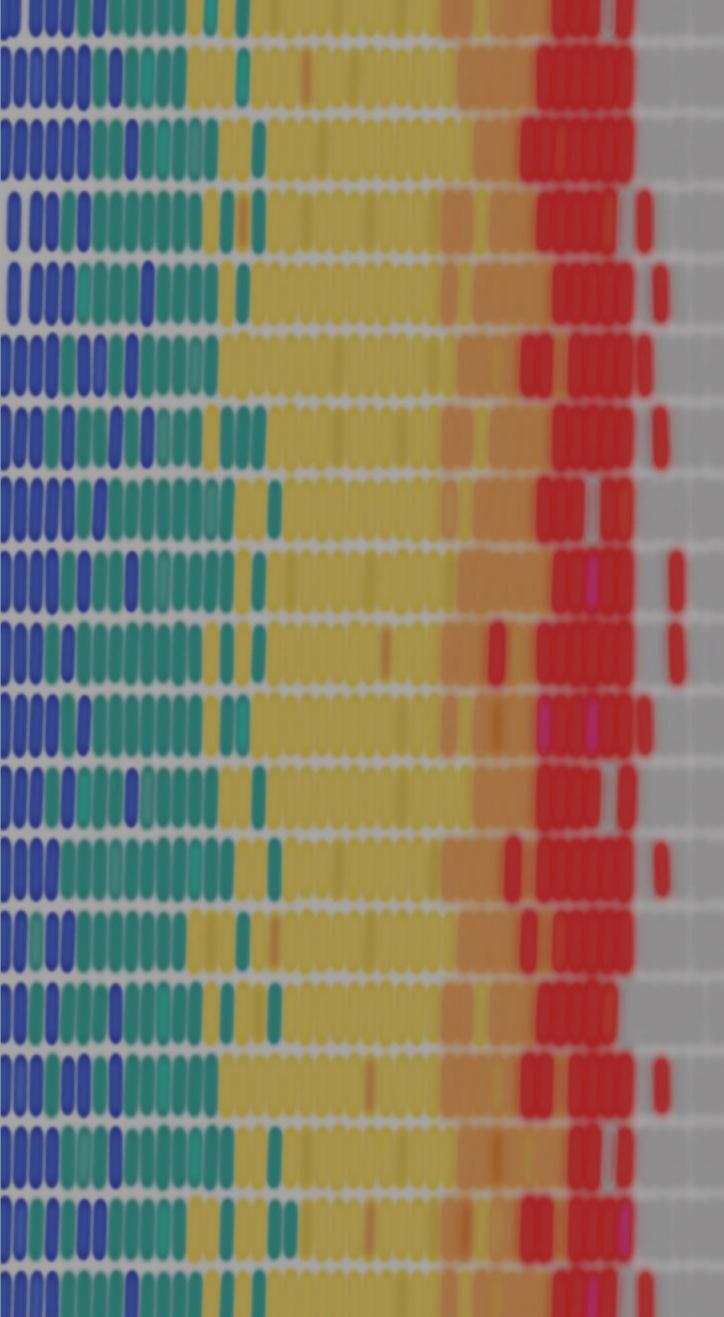




SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Kenya
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Lesotho
Angola	Liberia
Benin	Madaga
Botswana	Malawi
Burkina Faso	Mali
Burundi	Maurita
Cabo Verde	Mauritiu
Cameroon	Mozamk
Central African Republic	
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tom
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychell
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Le
Eritrea	Somalia
Eswatini	South A
Ethiopia	South St
Gabon	Togo
Gambia	Uganda
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Ghana	United R
Guinea	Zambia
Guinea-Bissau	Zimbaby

One in every 15 countries is very far from target or far from target in at least a third of

00000000000 e and Principe 000000000 public of Tanzania



WHERE DATA ARE MISSING, WOMEN & GIRLS ARE INVISIBLE.

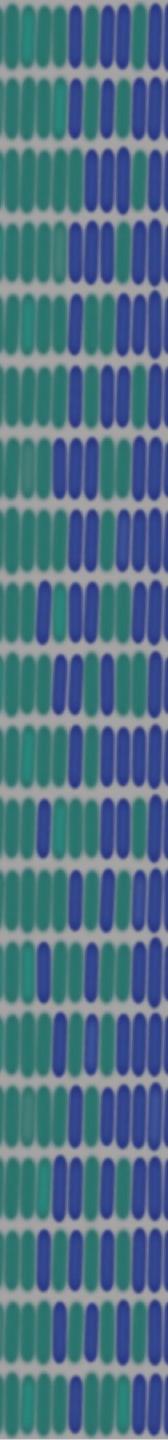
ONLY 48% OF DATA NEEDED TO MONITOR SDG 5 ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE.



Department of Economic and Social Affairs







Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals



By 2030, over 150 million WOMEN AND GIRLS

could emerge from poverty if governments implement a comprehensive strategy to improve access to education and family planning, achieve equal wages and extend social transfers.



The gender gap in food insecurity has increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Women's food insecurity levels were

10% HIGHER than men's in 2020, compared with 6% higher in 2019.



The pandemic is disrupting essential health services for women and girls.

During the first year of the crisis, an estimated

12 million

in 115 lower- and middleincome countries experienced disruptions in family planning services, leading to an estimated

1.4 million

UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES.



Out-of-school girls are at increased risk of violence, child marriage, child labour, trafficking and early childbirth.

But only





Based on data collected in 95 countries in 2020;

MORE THAN HALF

lack quotas for women in national parliaments

63% lack rape laws based on the principle of consent.

Almost half

continue to restrict women from working in certain jobs or industries.

An estimated 736 million

WOMEN AND GIRLS aged 15 years or older have experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner at least once in their lifetime.

By 2000, as many as ,

2 millior

additional cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) are projected due to CDVID-19related service disruptions. Women with children at home say they spend about

31 hours per week on childcore -

5 hours

more

on average than before the pandemic.

Worldwide, women hold

one in four parliamentary seats. They have 36% of elected seats in local deliberative badies.

In low- and middle-income countries,

234 million

have access to the internet on their mobile phones.

ony 19% of COUNTRIES

and areas with data have a comprehensive system to track how budgets respond to gender priorities.



In 2020, only

26% of 170 COUNTRIES were actively working on gender mainstreaming in water management.



Women are underrepresented in the energy sector. Globally in 2019, women held

22% of traditional energy jobs and

32% of renewable energy jobs.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Female medical researchers have led advances on COVID-19 knowledge and testing techniques.

But women accounted for fewer than

1 in 3 RESEARCHERS globally in 2018.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES

elevated risk of COVID-19 infection and fatality rates. In Rio de Janeira, Brazil, infected women in neighbourhoods with a high concentration of slums were more than

2X as likely

to die compared with those living in neighbourhoods with no slums.



unless urgent action is taken to reduce emissions, global warming will exceed 1.5°C by 2040.

Women's voices and perspectives are critical to meeting climate and environmental sustainability challenges but often go unrecognized.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



The lack of women in decision-making limits the reach and impact of pandemic and other emergency recovery efforts, and apportunities to revitalize economies and societies.

Women chair only

af government committees on foreign affairs, defence, finance and human rights.

17 PARTNERSHIPS



Better gender data, statistics and analysis are critical, but remain insufficient.

Under Gool 5, global level assessments are unavailable for

6 indicators."

Trend assessments are unavailable for

15 indicators.*



Women suffered steeper job losses than men during the pandemic.

The number of employed women declined by

54 million

45 million left the labour force altogether.



The intersecting vulnerabilities of migrant, refugee and internally displaced women and girls have intensified in the wake of the pandemic.

26.4 million

PEOPLE had fied their countries and become refugees, the highest level ever recorded. Almost half are warren and girls.

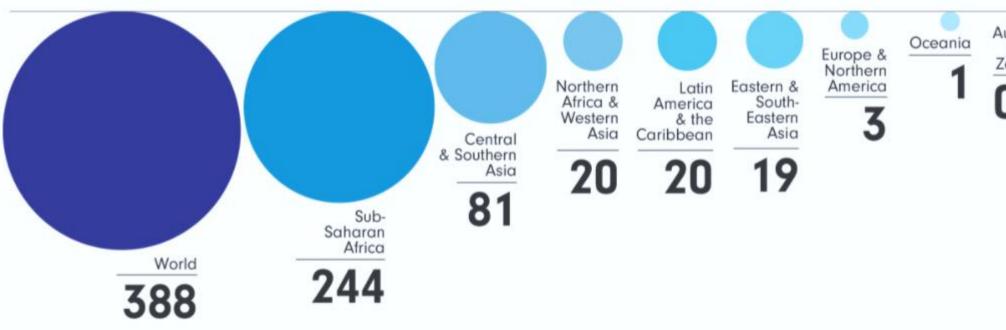
Globally, nearly 1 in 10 women aged 15 and over are living in extreme poverty.

SOURCE | UN Women/UNSD, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2021



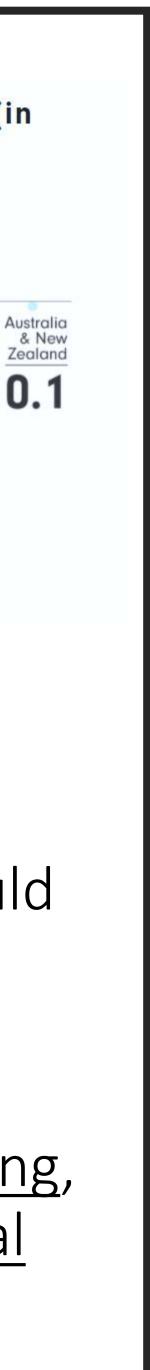


Female population living in extreme poverty, by region, 2022 (in millions)



And yet we can change this!

Over 150 million women and girls could emerge from poverty by 2030 if governments implement a comprehensive strategy to improve <u>access to education</u> and <u>family planning</u>, achieve <u>equal wages</u> and <u>extend social</u> <u>transfers</u>.



PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2021 WOMEN III WOMEN III United Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Latest available evidence on gender equality across all 17 Goals

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2021

Report download page: https://tinyurl.com/uemsp62a

Bonus in 2021 \rightarrow

SDG 5 TRACKER: CHARTING THE WAY FORWARD



To learn more visit data.unwomen.org

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: The Gender Snapshot (2019, 2020, 2021)

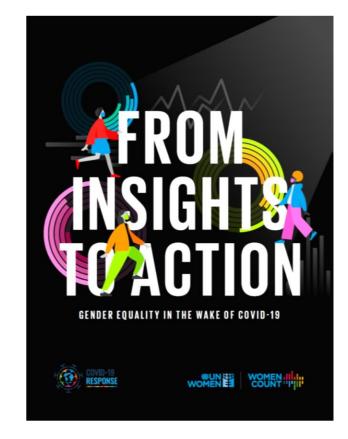
PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2020 PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2021 WOMEN CO WOMEN WOMEN United Department of Economic and Social Affairs

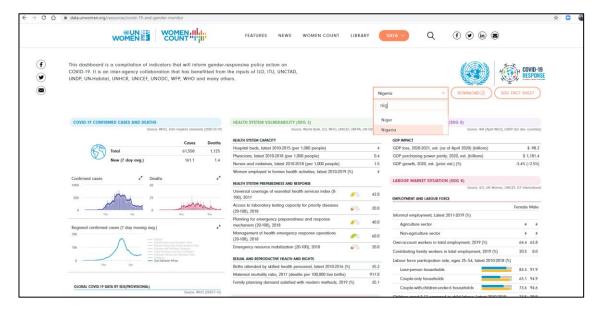


UNSD & UN Women

SDG SPOTLIGHT SERIES: GOALS 1, 8, 11 + COVID-19

SDGs, COVID-19 & Gender





UN Women & various partners

UN Women & various partners

