

ARE WE ON TRACK
TO ACHIEVE
GENDER EQUALITY
BY 2030?

13%
VERY FAR
FROM TARGET

15%
FAR FROM
TARGET

34%
MODERATE DISTANCE
TO TARGET

24%
CLOSE
TO TARGET

13%
TARGET MET
OR ALMOST MET

DATA REVEAL

THE DISTANCE TO EQUAL IS LONG.

AND THE TIME IS SHORT.

HOW TO READ IT?

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

One SDG 5 indicator value per country

Target met or almost met

Close to target

Moderate distance to target

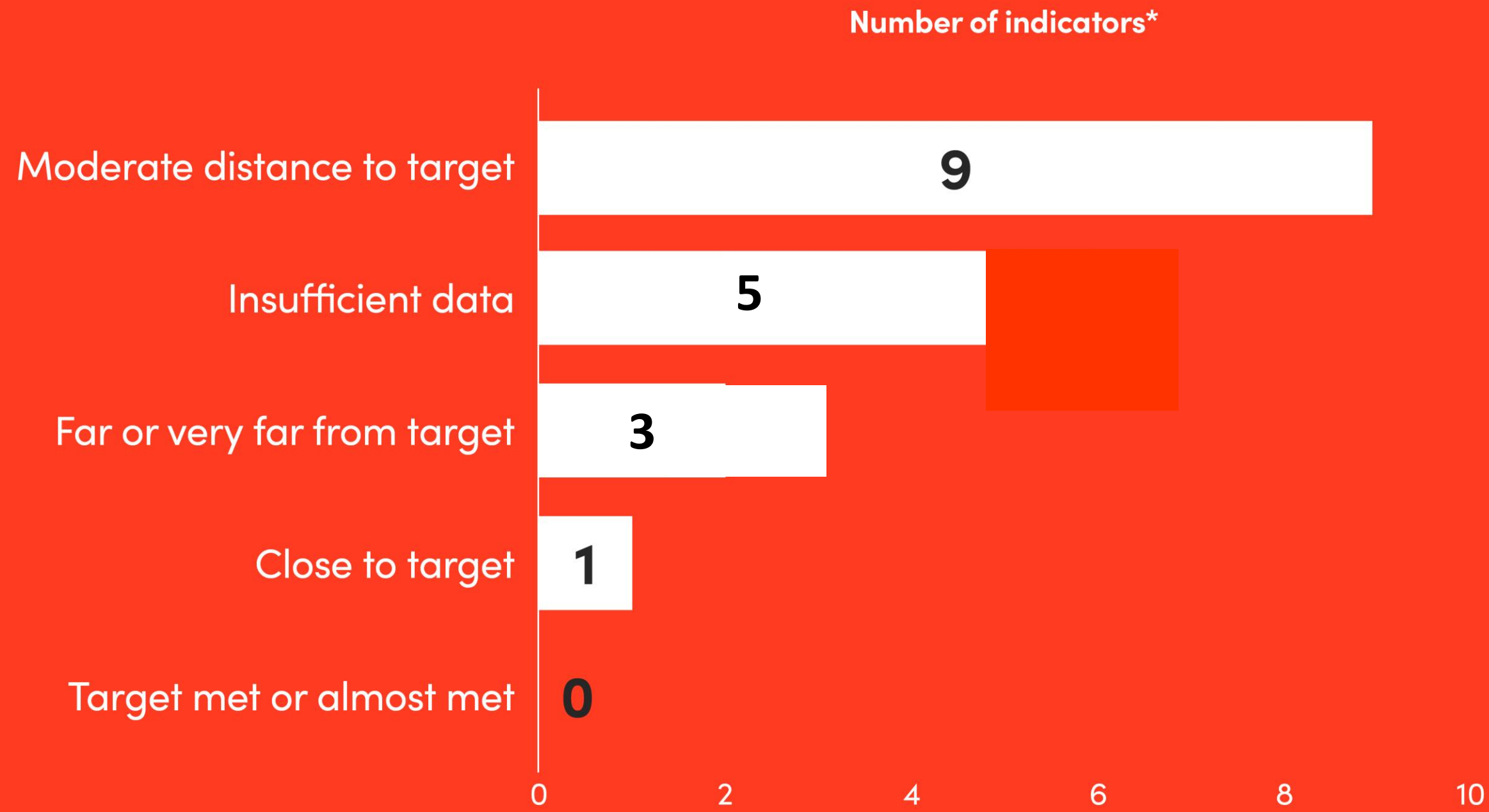
Far from target

Very far from target

Insufficient data

Assessment of progress is indicated by the colour of the oval outline. The blurred 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.

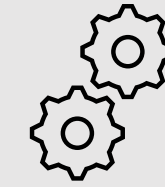


*SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are shown given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators.
SOURCE | UN Women/UNSD, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2021.

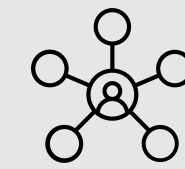
GENDER SDG SNAPSHOT



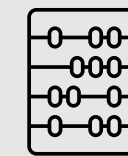
Only 1 SDG 5 indicator is close to target (Women in local governance)



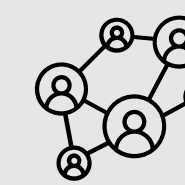
3 indicators are far or very far from targets (Unpaid Care, decisions on SRH & GRB)



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



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



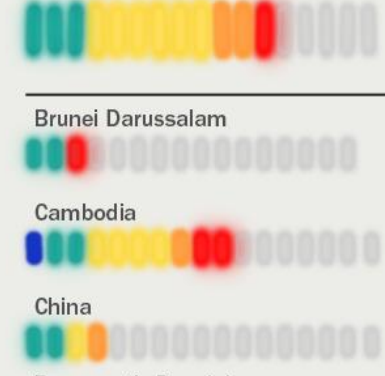
Only 2 indicators have sufficient data to assess progress over time across all regions

REGIONAL & COUNTRY OUTLOOK

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND



EASTERN ASIA AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA



EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA



CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTHERN ASIA



INDONESIA



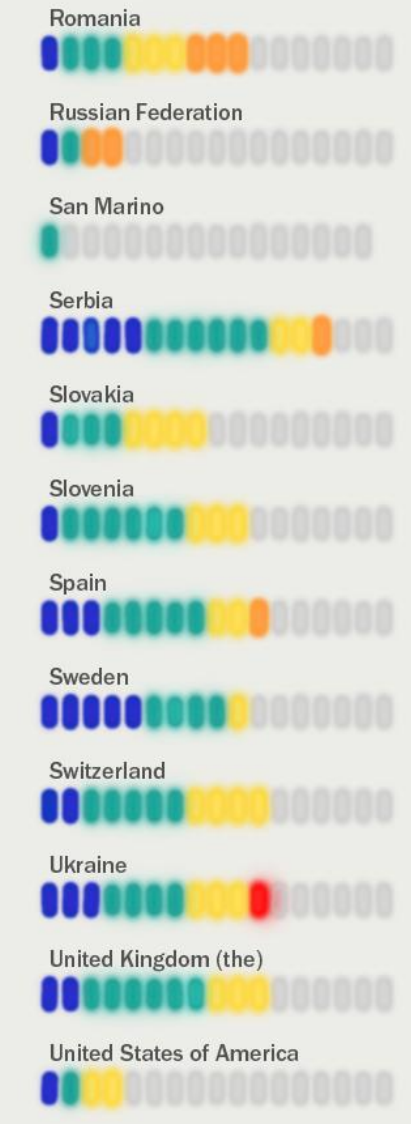
ALBANIA



HUNGARY



REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



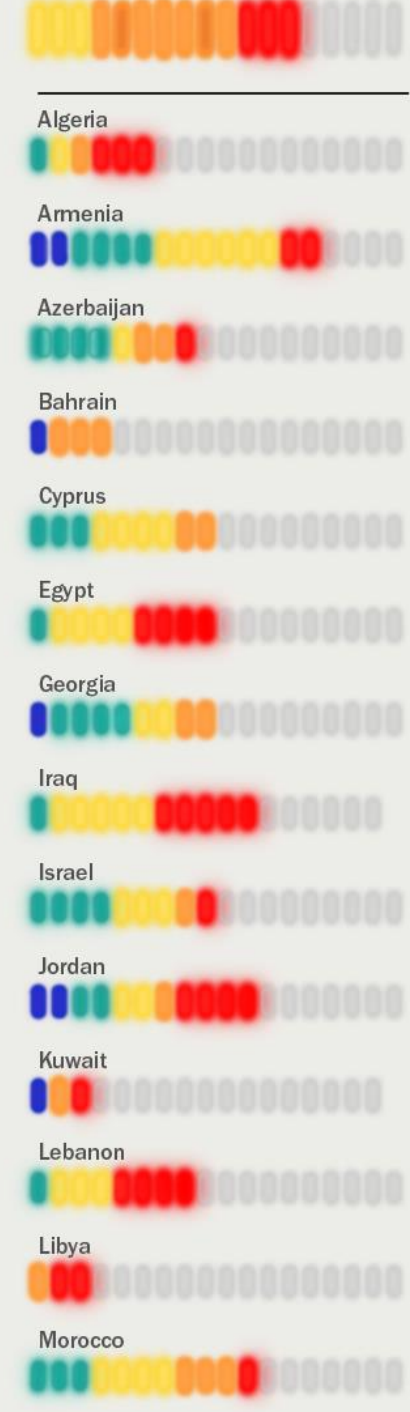
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



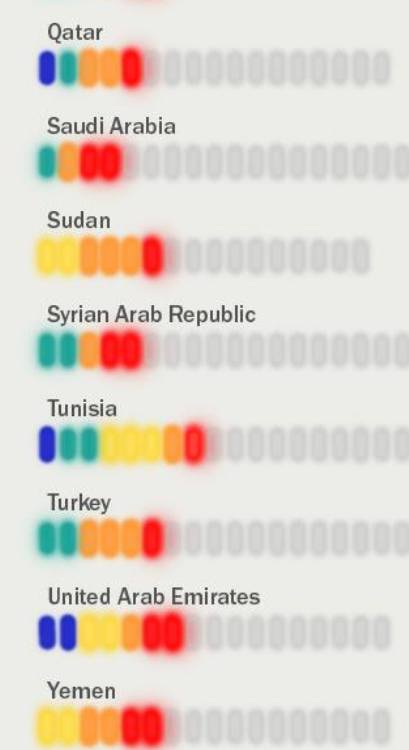
GUATEMALA



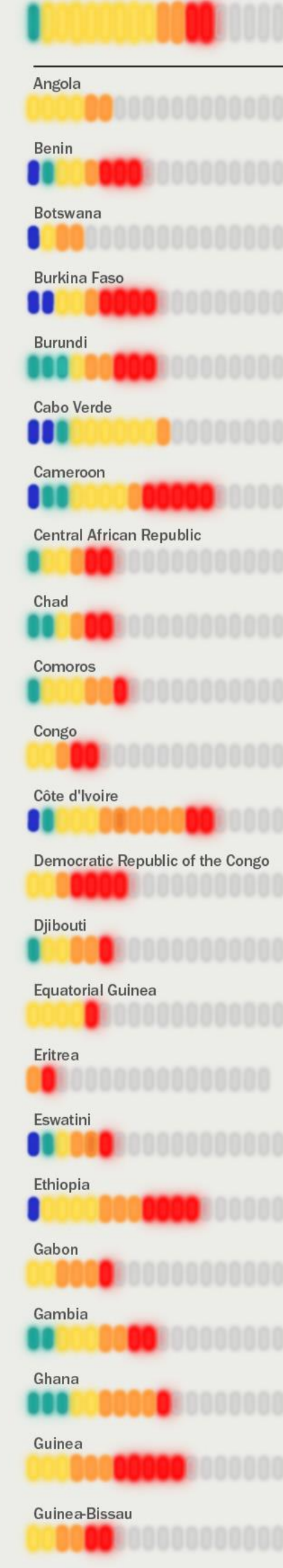
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA



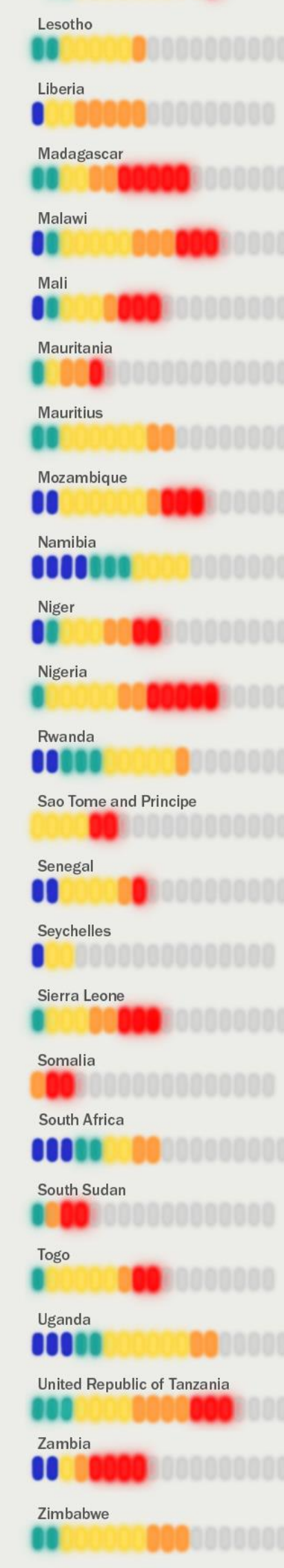
OMAN



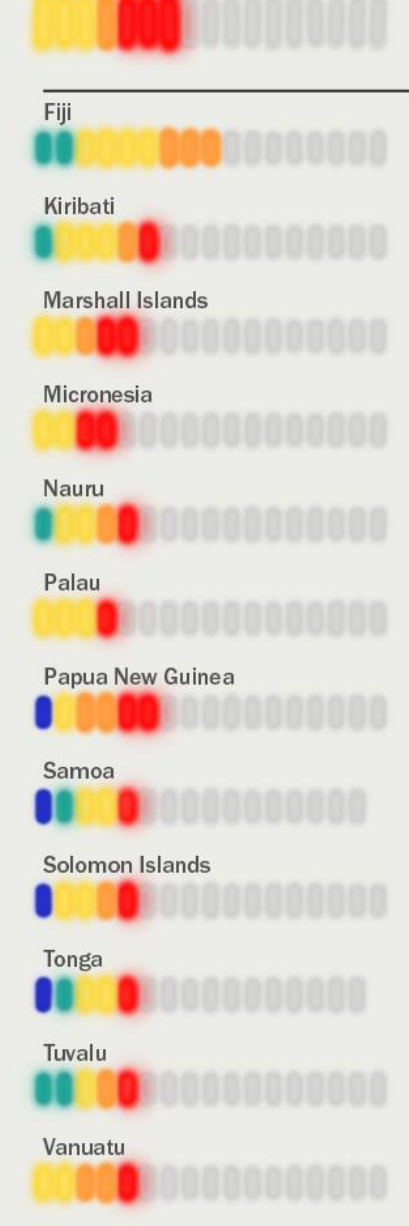
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



KENYA



OCEANIA



Department of Economic and Social Affairs



One in every 15 countries is very far from target or far from target in at least a third of the SDG 5 indicators.

WHERE DATA ARE MISSING,
**WOMEN & GIRLS
ARE INVISIBLE.**

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



United Nations

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 WOMEN** in 115 lower- and middle-income 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 **42% OF COUNTRIES** had measures to support girls' return to school in early 2021.



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 2030, as many as **2 million** additional cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) are projected due to COVID-19-related service disruptions.

Women with children at home say they spend about **31 hours** per week on childcare – **5 hours more** on average than before the pandemic.

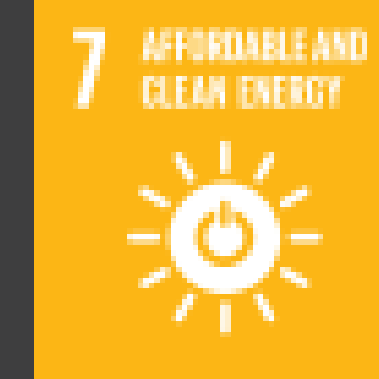
Worldwide, women hold **one in four** parliamentary seats. They have **36%** of elected seats in local deliberative bodies.

In low- and middle-income countries, **234 million** fewer women than men have access to the internet on their mobile phones.

Only **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.



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 2019.



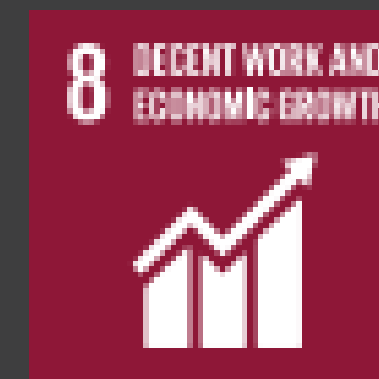
Slum residents are at an elevated risk of COVID-19 infection and fatality rates. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, infected women in neighbourhoods with a high concentration of slums were more than

2X as likely to die compared with those living in neighbourhoods with no slums.



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

Women chair only **18%** of government committees on foreign affairs, defence, finance and human rights.



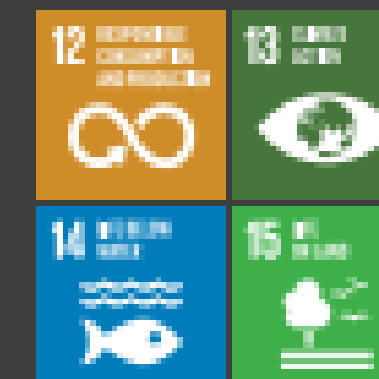
Women suffered steeper job losses than men during the pandemic.

The number of employed women declined by **54 million** and **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.

By the end of 2020, **26.4 million PEOPLE** had fled their countries and become refugees, the highest level ever recorded. Almost half are women and girls.



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.



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

Under Goal 5, global level assessments are unavailable for **6 indicators.*** Trend assessments are unavailable for **15 indicators.***

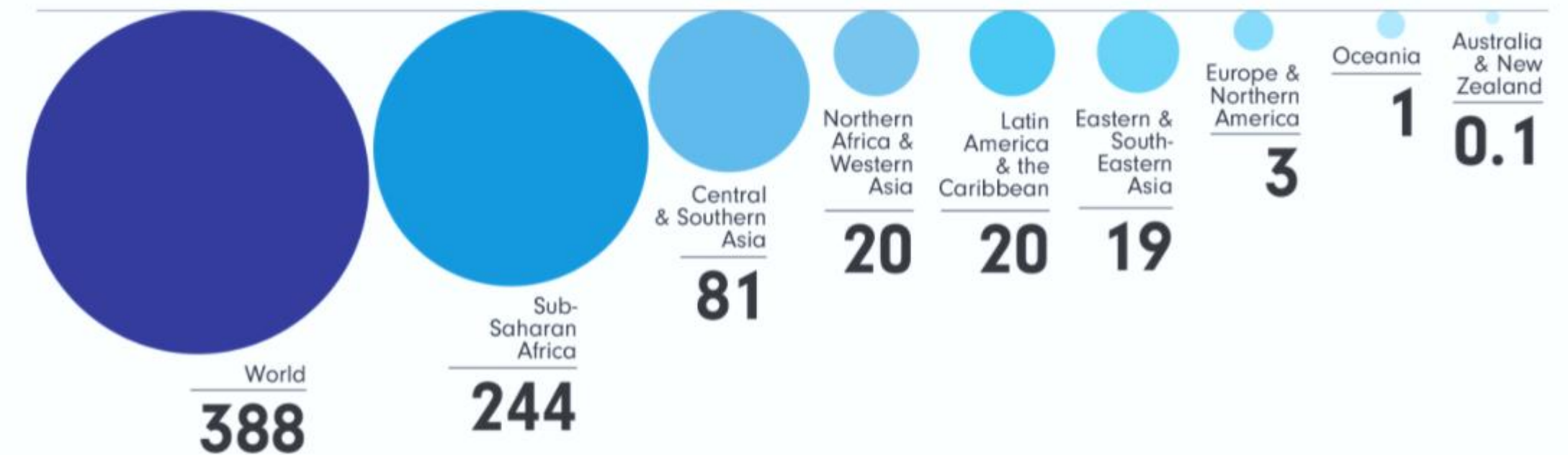
*Including sub-indicators, see pages 21-27



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

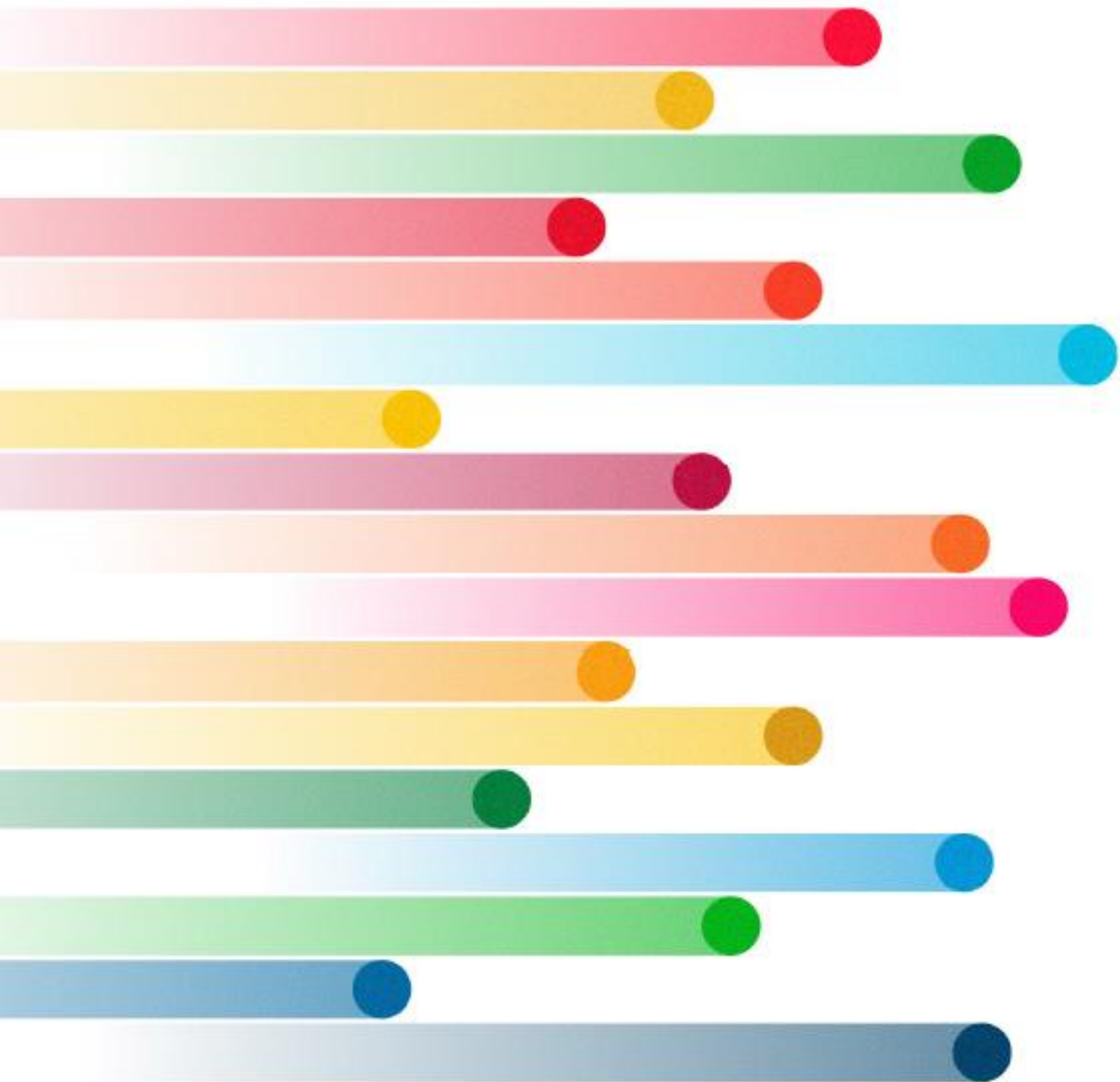
Female population living in extreme poverty, by region, 2022 (in millions)



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 access to education and family planning, achieve equal wages and extend social transfers.

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:
THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2021



Latest available evidence on gender equality across all 17 Goals

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS:
THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2021

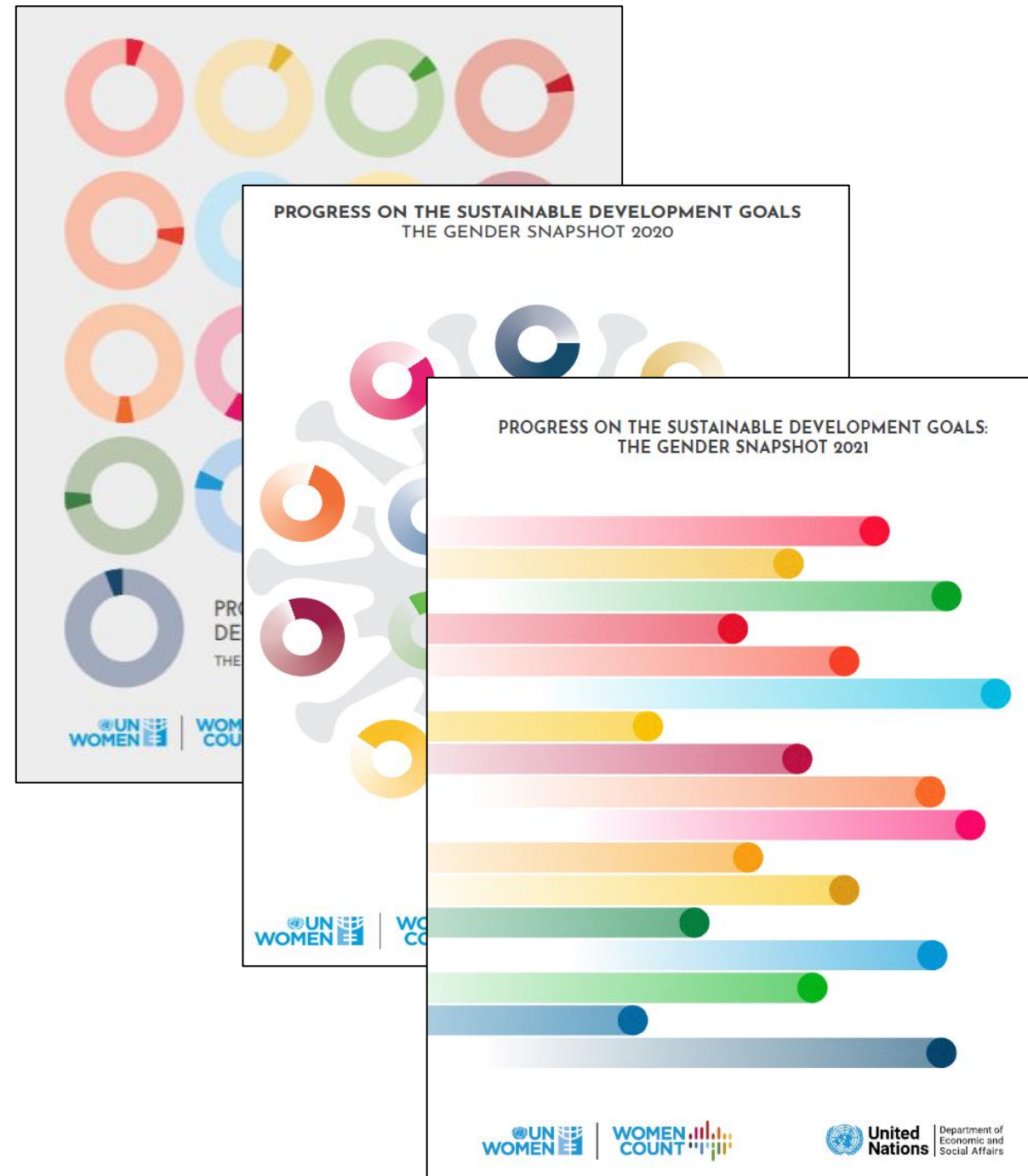
Report download page:
<https://tinyurl.com/uemsp62a>

Bonus in 2021 →

**SDG 5 TRACKER:
CHARTING THE
WAY FORWARD**

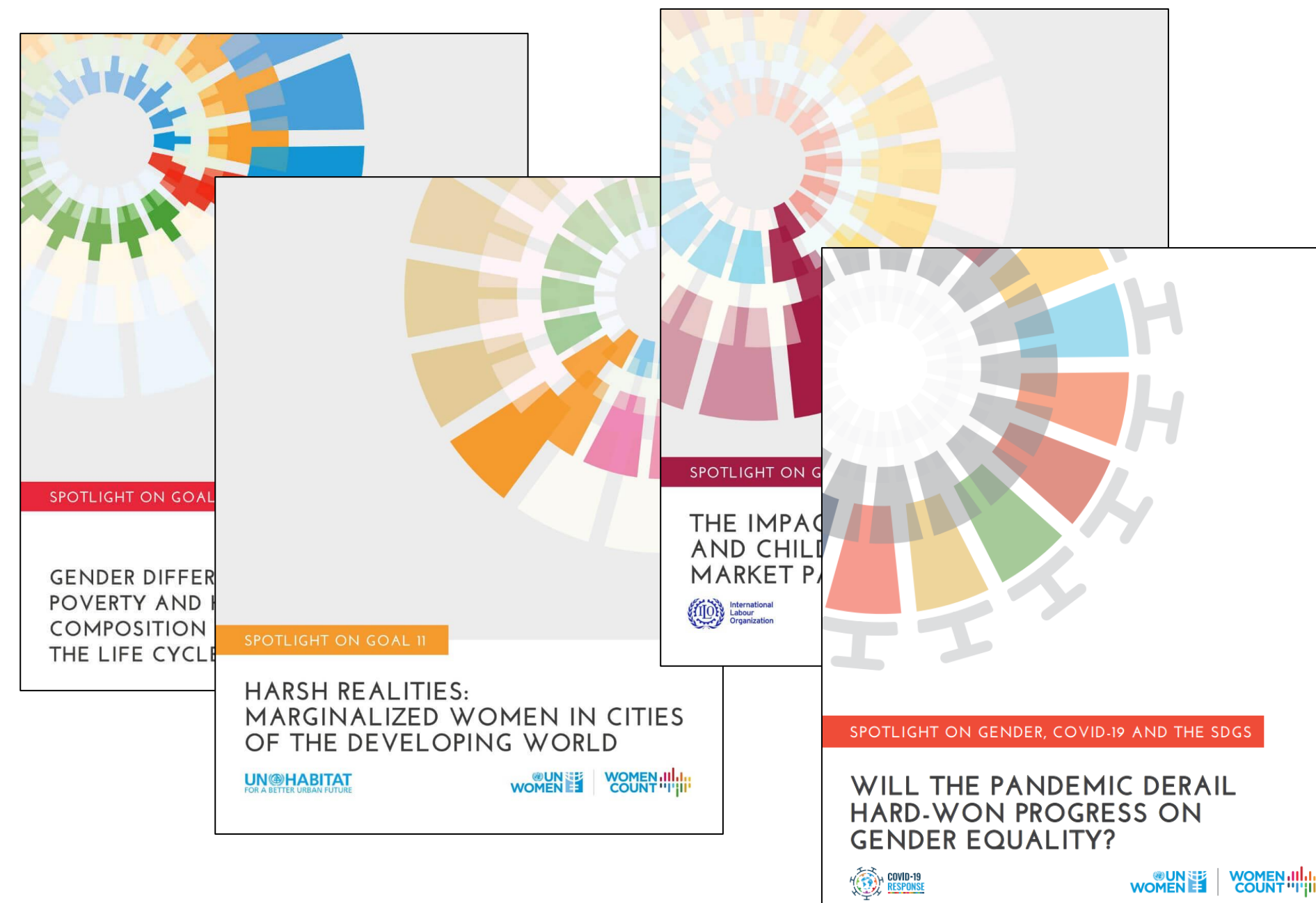
To learn more visit data.unwomen.org

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



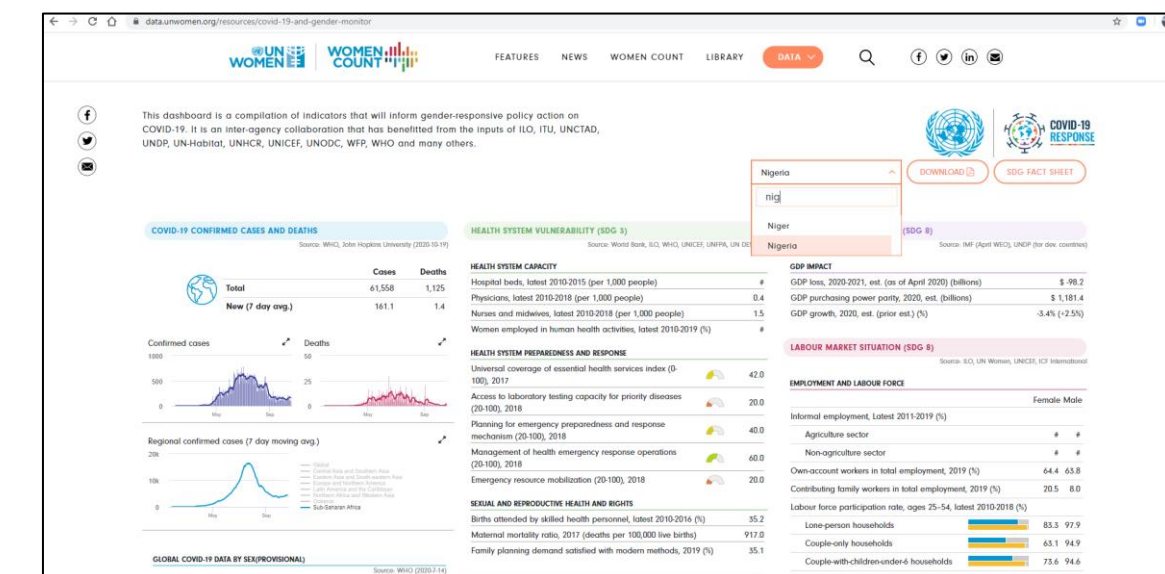
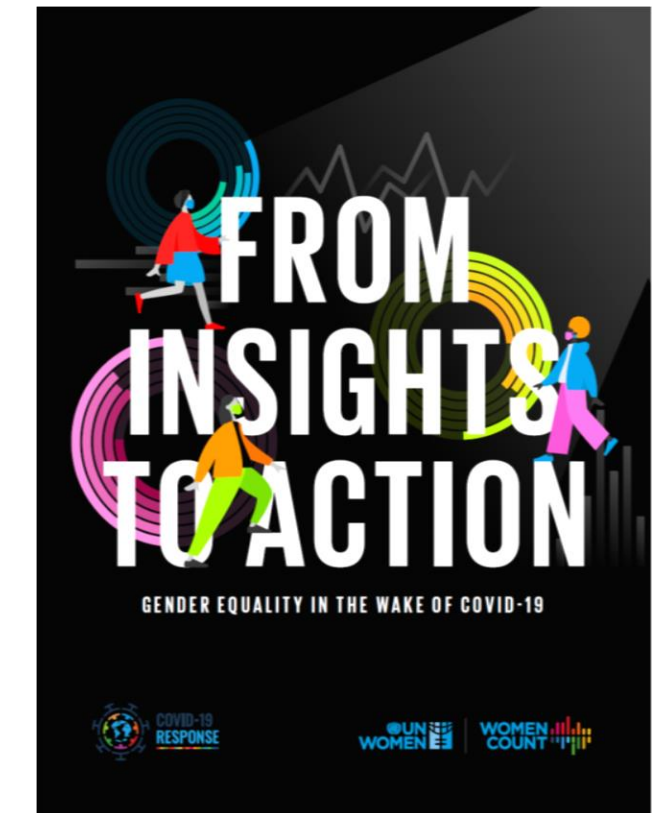
UNSD & UN Women

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



UN Women & various partners

SDGs, COVID-19 & Gender



UN Women & various partners