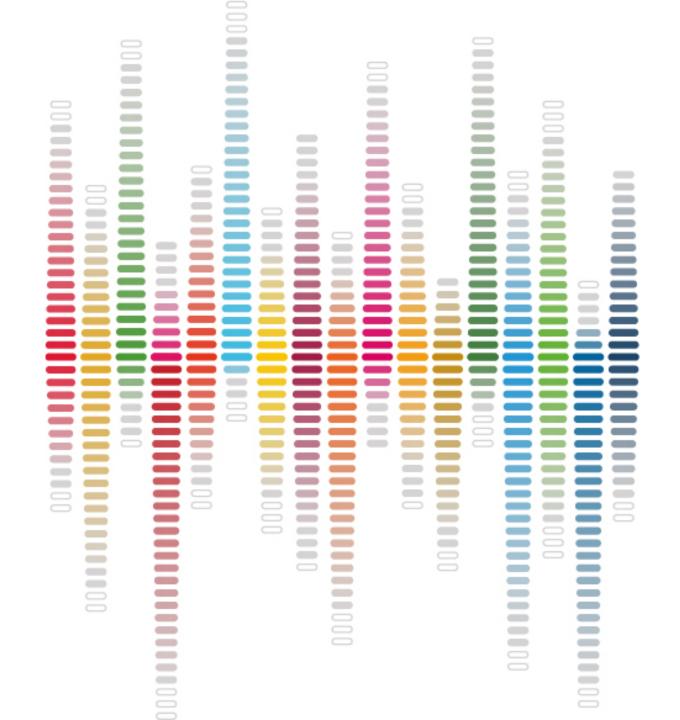
# PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**GENDER SNAPSHOT 2022** 





# Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals



Globally, over

# 380 million

#### **WOMEN AND GIRLS**

are in extreme poverty, living on less than \$1.90 a day. If current trends continue, in sub-Saharan Africa,

# more women and girls

will live in extreme poverty by 2030 than do today.



Globally, nearly

# 1 in 3

experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2021. Rising food prices are likely to exacerbate hunger around the world.



Unsafe abortion is a leading but preventable cause of maternal mortality and morbidity.

Today, over

# 1.2 billion

#### **WOMEN AND GIRLS**

of reproductive age live in countries and areas with some restrictions on access to safe abortion.

# 102 million

live in places where abortion is prohibited altogether.



Protracted conflicts, wars and renewed efforts to keep girls out of school perpetuate gender gaps in access to school and learning.

54% of GIRLS who are not in formal education worldwide live in crisisaffected countries.



At the current rate of progress, it may take another

# 286 years

to remove discriminatory laws and close prevailing gaps in legal protections for women and girls.

Globally, more than

# 1 in every 10

#### **WOMEN AND GIRLS**

aged 15-49 were subjected to sexual and/ or physical violence by an intimate partner in the previous year.

In 2021,

# 4,475

## COMMUNITIES

made public declarations committing to eliminate female genital mutilation.

Women hold

# over one third

of seats in local decisionmaking bodies. School and day-care closures in 2020 led to an estimated

# 512 billior

additional hours of unpaid childcare globally for women.

The glass ceiling remains intact. Close to

# 1 in every 3

### MANAGERS/ SUPERVISORS

is a woman. At the current pace of change, parity will not be achieved for another 140 years.

Despite progress, only

# 26%

### **OF COUNTRIES**

have a comprehensive system to track genderbudget allocations.



The lack of clean water claims the lives of more than

# 800,000 WOMEN AND GIRLS

every year.



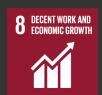
Affordable and clean energy, key to lifesaving care and productivity, remains

# out of reach for millions

### OF WOMEN AND

GIRLS in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Rising energy prices are making matters

worse.



Women's labour force participation in 2022 is projected to remain below prepandemic levels in

169 countries and areas



Women hold only

# 2 in every 10

science, engineering and information and communication technology jobs globally.

They comprise only

# 16.5%

of inventors associated with a patent.



By the end of 2021, some

# 44 million

## WOMEN AND GIRLS

had been forced to flee their homes due to climate change, war, conflict and human rights violations.



The majority of the world's women live in cities.

# 49%

#### OF WOMEN

in urban areas report feeling less safe walking alone at night since COVID-19 began.





On average, one disaster resulting in

15 LIFE ON LAND

# 115 DEATHS AND LOSSES OF \$202

was recorded daily during 1970–2019.

## WOMEN,

especially from poor and marginalized communities, are disproportionately affected.



Strong institutions that support just and peaceful societies are not possible without women.

But women globally hold just

42%

of judicial positions and make up a tiny share of police forces - a mere 16%.



Funding for gender equality is not keeping pace with the increasing severity of global challenges and backlash against women's rights.

Just 4.6%

of bilateral allocable ODA goes to programmes where gender equality is the main objective.





# 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.







Women's food insecurity levels were 10% higher than men's in 2020, compared with 6% higher in 2019.

Conflict, climate and COVID-19 have converged, posing a triple threat to food security.



Nearly 1 in 3 women experience moderate or severe food insecurity.

More women go hungry than men and the gap is widening.

\*Based on 2021 global data focused on food insecurity (e.g., skipping meals, running out of food, not eating due to lack of money or other resources).

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022

2 ZERO HUNGER



Economic and Social Affairs



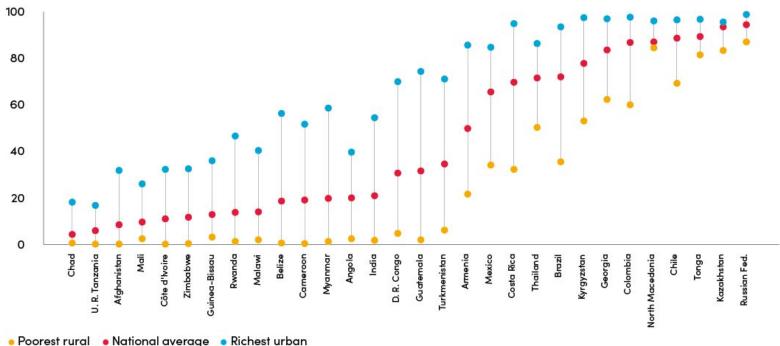


# LEAVE NO WOMAN OR GIRL BEHIND

The goal of achieving universal, high-quality education for all girls remains out of reach.

A sample of 29 countries with recent data on upper secondary school completion by sex, location and wealth uncovered gaps in completion rates among the poorest rural girls and the richest urban girls ranging from 11.5 to 72.2 percentage points.

Women aged 20–29 who have completed upper secondary school, by location and wealth, selected countries, 2015-2019 (percentage)



Source: UNESCO Education Monitoring World Inequality Database, 2022.





The pandemic has tested and even reversed progress in expanding women's rights and opportunities.

Reports of violence against women and girls, a "shadow" pandemic to COVID-19, increased in many parts of the world, particularly at the height of lock-downs.

# Globally about 1 in 3 managers/supervisors is a woman.

At the current rate, parity will not be achieved for another 140 years.



UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022

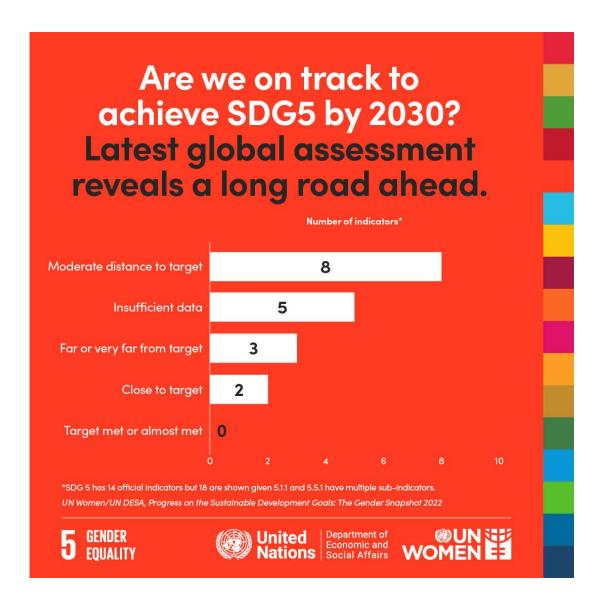












# CHARTING THE WAY FORWARD



# THANK YOU!



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