PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

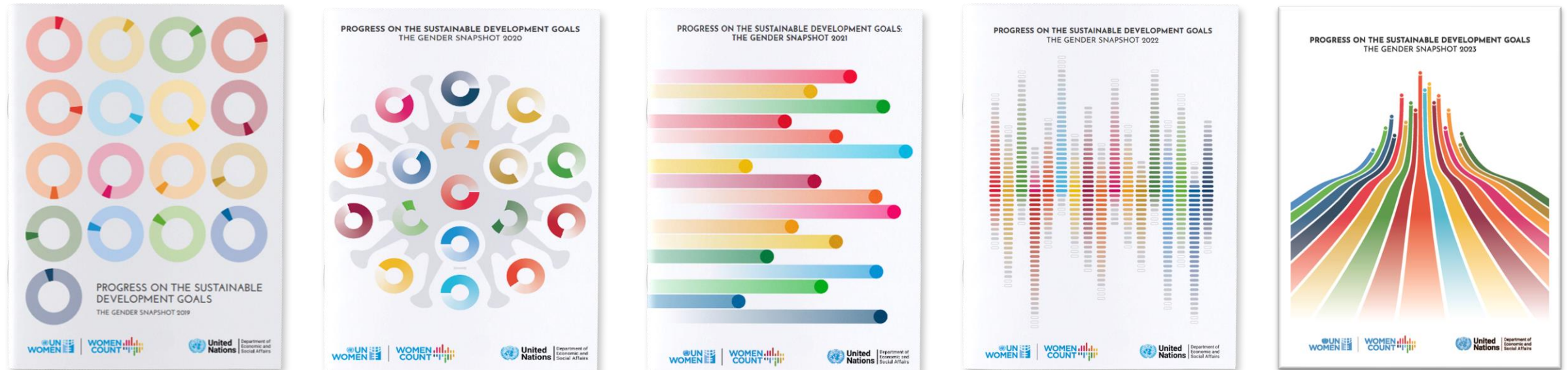## THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2024

UN WOMEN

United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

The Gender Snapshot (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023)

UNSD & UN Women

Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals

1 NO POVERTY

At current rates, it will take an additional **137 years** to **END EXTREME POVERTY** among women.

Social protection is key for poverty eradication, yet **50.1%** of women are covered by at least one social protection benefit, compared to **54.6%** of men.

2 ZERO HUNGER

There are **47.8 million more** moderately or severely food insecure **WOMEN** than men.

Closing the gender gap in farm productivity and the wage gap in food systems would reduce the number of **FOOD-INSECURE PEOPLE** by **45 million.**

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

CONFLICT and **DISPLACEMENT** are key risk factors for women's physical and mental health.

In Sudan, around **1.2 million PREGNANT AND BREASTFEEDING WOMEN** are expected to suffer from malnutrition and face complications during delivery.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Today, **119.3 million GIRLS** remain out of school, down by **5.4 million** since 2015.

The annual global cost of the education skills deficit surpasses **$10 trillion,** more than the GDP of France and Japan combined.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the cost is **$210 billion,** exceeding **10%** of the GDP in this region.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Discriminatory legal frameworks prevail in many parts of the world.

In **18%** of countries, women do not have equal rights to confer citizenship to their spouses and their children.

54% of countries do not have laws that base the legal definition of rape on the lack of freely given consent.

In **51%** of countries, there is at least one restriction preventing women from doing the same jobs as men.

72% of countries set the minimum age of marriage below 18 years, with no legal exceptions, for both women and men.

1 in every 8 WOMEN AND GIRLS aged 15–49 was subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by an intimate partner in the previous year.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

WOMEN and **GIRLS** spend **250 million** hours per day on water collection, over **3 TIMES MORE** than men and boys.

Countries with domestic violence legislation have lower rates of intimate partner violence than those without legislation, **9.5%** compared to **16.1%.**

18.7% of women aged 20–24 years were married before age 18, down from **24.1%** in 2003.

At current rates, child marriage will only end in **2092.**

Globally, women spend **2.5 times** as many hours a day on unpaid care and domestic work as men.

In 2023, women held **26.9%** of seats in parliaments, **35.5%** of seats in local governments and **27.5%** of managerial positions.

Women account for **less than 40%** of owners or rights-bearers for agricultural land in 32 out of 49 countries with data.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Electrification increases women's employment outside the home by **9 to 23 percentage points.**

Universal access to clean cooking could save women **40 HOURS A WEEK** on average.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Artificial Intelligence is reshaping labour markets: **3.7%** of women hold jobs that could be replaced by the technology, compared to **1.4%** of men.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

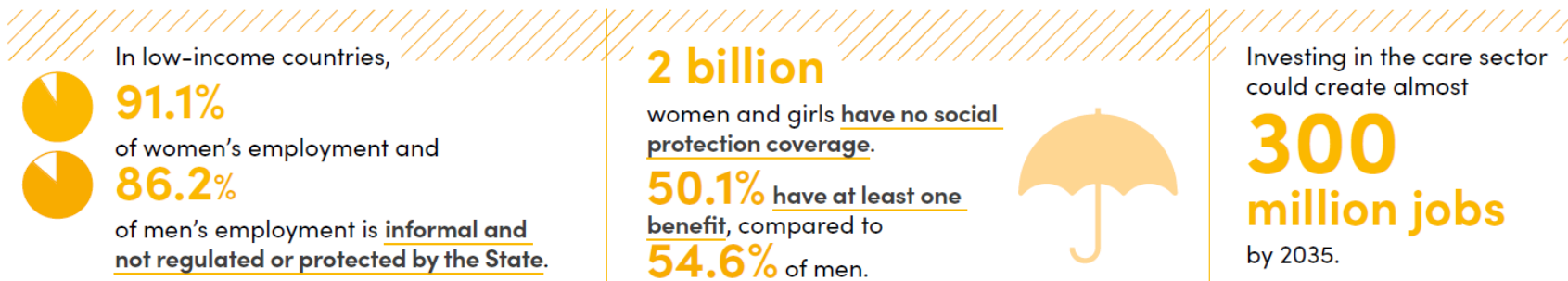Women account for only **35%** of all science, technology, engineering and math graduates.

If left unaddressed, the global gender gap in Internet use could cost low- and middle-income countries an estimated **$500 billion** over the next five years.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Migrant women and girls are at major risk of gender-based violence and trafficking.

In 2020, women accounted for **64%** of detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, and girls for another **27%.**

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

In 2020, only about **6 in 10** urban residents had convenient access to public transportation.

Women rely on such services more than men, making gaps disproportionately worse for them.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

By 2050, climate change may push up to **158 million** more women and girls into extreme poverty ($2.15 per day), **16 million** more than men and boys.

At higher poverty thresholds, the total number of women and girls reaches **310 million** ($3.65 per day) and **422 million** ($6.85 per day).

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

In 2023, about **612 million WOMEN** and **GIRLS** lived within 50 kilometres of at least one of 170 armed conflicts, an increase of **41%** since 2015.

The United Nations confirmed a 50% increase in cases of conflict-related sexual violence since 2022, with women and girls suffering 95% of these crimes.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Countries are on average only at a **HALFWAY POINT** in planning, producing and making gender data available.

Yet half of all projects on statistics and data supported by official development assistance devote **less than 0.05%** to gender-related dimensions.

3

THE SIX TRANSITIONS: INVESTING IN WOMEN'S RIGHTS IS A PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Food systems

In 2023, **26.7%** of adult women were **moderately or severely food insecure**.

Small-scale farmers, the majority of whom are women, produce **1/3** of the world's food.

But **only 19%** of **agricultural policies are gender-responsive**.

Only 13% **promote rural women's participation**.

Women are **less likely than men to own agricultural land** in **40 out of 46** countries with data.

Energy access and affordability

In 2019, **1.5 million** women and girls **died prematurely from exposure to household air pollution**, making it the third leading cause of female deaths.

Women are **9-23% pt.*** more likely to **gain employment outside the home** following electrification.

*% pt. stands for percentage point.

Access to clean cooking could save households **40 hours** a week on average.

Digital connectivity

65% of **women used the Internet in 2023**, compared to 70% of men.

Women are about **8%** **less likely to own a mobile phone** than men, down from 10% in 2020.

The global **gender gap in Internet use** could cost low- and middle-income countries an estimated **$500 billion** over the next five years.

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Education

39% of young women **fail to complete upper-secondary school**, down from **46%** in 2015.

$10 trillion is the annual global estimated cost of **children failing to acquire basic skills.**

Reducing school dropout rates by **1% pt.*** would generate a global labour income of **$470 billion**.

*% pt. stands for percentage point.

Jobs and social protection

In low-income countries, **91.1%** of women's employment and **86.2%** of men's employment is **informal and not regulated or protected by the State**.

2 billion women and girls **have no social protection coverage**. **50.1% have at least one benefit**, compared to **54.6%** of men.

Investing in the care sector could create almost **300 million jobs** by 2035.

Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution

Under a worst-case climate scenario, up to **158 million more women and girls could be pushed into extreme poverty by 2050.**

As many as 236 million more women and girls may experience food insecurity.

UN-Women's Feminist Climate Justice Framework rests on four pillars:

- **recognition**
- **redistribution**
- **representation**
- **reparation**

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5 GENDER EQUALITY

Progress towards gender equality needs to accelerate

54% of countries do not have laws that define rape as a lack of freely given consent.

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Child marriage will continue until **2092** unless we take action.

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Intimate partner violence in countries with domestic violence laws:

9.5% compared to **16.1%** in countries without

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Targets and indicators		World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	Europe and Northern America	Australia and New Zealand
Target 5.1										
5.1.1 Overarching legal frameworks and public life	Level	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮
	Trend	—	←	→	—	→	←	→	—	—
5.1.1 Violence against women	Level	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮
	Trend	→	→	↠	←	→	←	↠	→	—
5.1.1 Employment and economic benefits	Level	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮
	Trend	→	→	←	→	→	←	←	→	↠
5.1.1 Marriage and family	Level	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮
	Trend	→	→	→	—	→	←	↠	←	—
Target 5.2										
5.2.1 Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence	Level	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮				▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮		▮▮▮▮
	Trend									
5.2.2 Sexual violence against women and girls	Level									
	Trend									
Target 5.3										
5.3.1 Child marriage among women and girls	Level	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮		▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮		
	Trend	→	→		→	→	—	—		
5.3.2 Female genital mutilation/cutting	Level		▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Trend		→	→	—	—	—	—	—	—
Target 5.4										
5.4.1 Ratio of unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	Level	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮	▮▮▮▮
	Trend									

The current **data availability for** gender-specfific SDG indicators

2024 56%

up from

2016 26%

Data gaps remain pervasive, including from an intersectional perspective, rendering the realities of millions of women and girls **INVISIBLE.**

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Gender & SDGs Resources

- ## The Gender Snapshot 2024. QR Code →

- ## SDG Spotlight Series
  (Includes in-depth spotlights on Goals 1, 6, 8, 11 + Special issues of COVID-19)

THANK YOU

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