

TURNING PROMISES INTO ACTION

Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development



THE REPORT CALLS FOR GENDER RESPONSIVE ACTIONS

- **Integrated, rights-based approaches** to implementation
- Improving **gender data, statistics** and **analysis** to monitor all SDGs
- Prioritizing **investments, policies** and **programmes**
- Strengthening **accountability** through processes and institutions to ensure integrated implementation, follow-up and review

REPORT CONTENTS

ACCOUNTABILITY

- Chapter 1: *Turning promises into progress: Prospects and challenges*

DATA

- Chapter 2: *Making women and girls visible: Data for gender equality*
- Chapter 3: *Monitoring gender equality in the 2030 Agenda*
- Chapter 4: *Beyond the averages: Who is being left behind?*

POLICIES

- *Delivering transformative change: The role of gender responsive policies*
- Chapter 5: *Eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls*
- Chapter 6: *Recognizing, reducing and redistributing unpaid care and domestic work*
- *In focus: Creating fiscal space for gender equality investments*
- *Moving forward: Strategies for action*



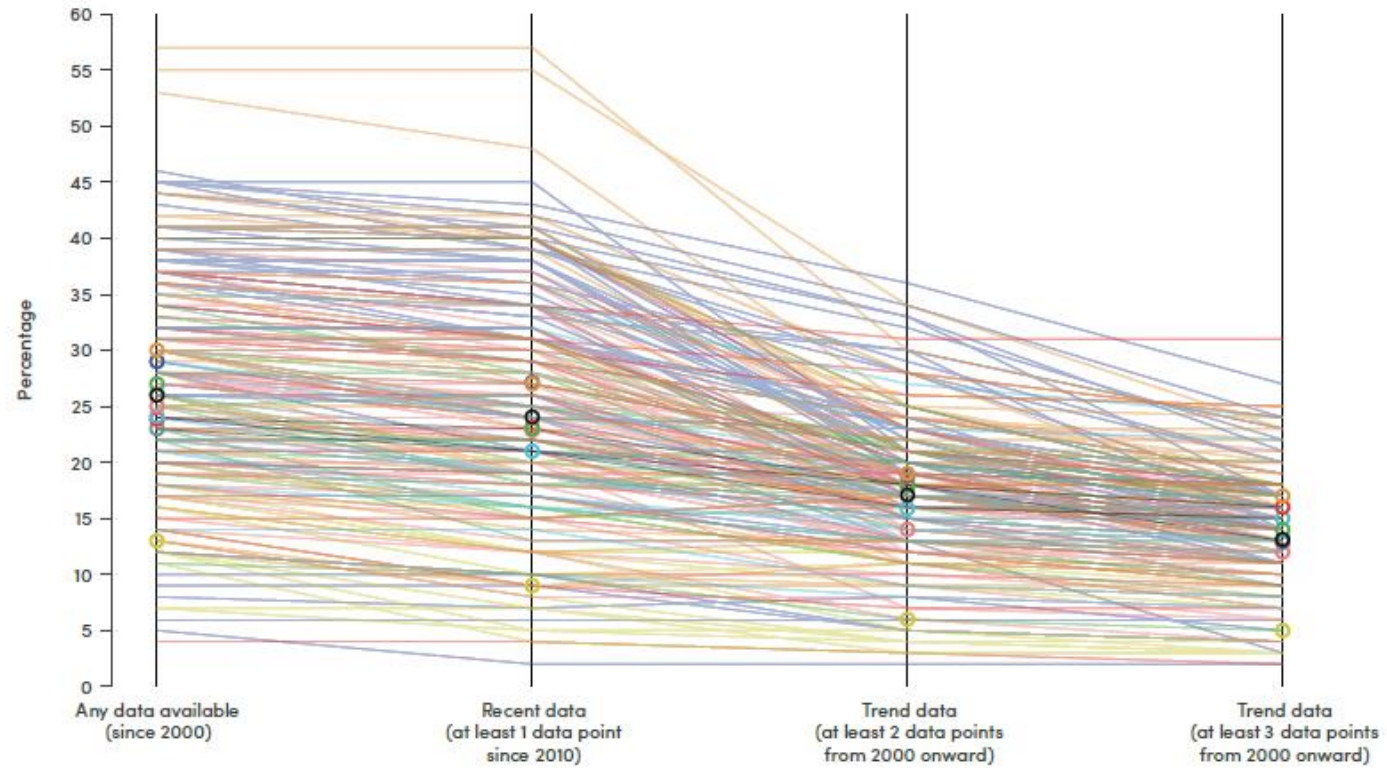


MAKING WOMEN AND GIRLS VISIBLE: DATA FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Gaps in gender data and the lack of trend data make it difficult to assess and monitor the direction and pace of progress for women and girls.

To achieve gender equality across the 2030 Agenda we need to make every woman and girl count. This will require a revolution in gender statistics and democratic accountability.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA FOR THE 54 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS, BY COUNTRY, REGION AND GLOBALLY, 2000-2015



- Global ○ Latin America and the Caribbean ○ Europe and Northern America ○ Northern Africa and Western Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa ○ Eastern and South-eastern Asia ○ Australia and New Zealand ○ Central and Southern Asia
- Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)

Source: UN Women calculations based on UNSD 2017a.

Note: Calculations in this figure are based on the assessment of data availability for all 54 gender-specific indicators and their sub-components across a total of 208 countries and areas/territories. Each line represents the percentage of gender-specific indicators with available data per country/area.





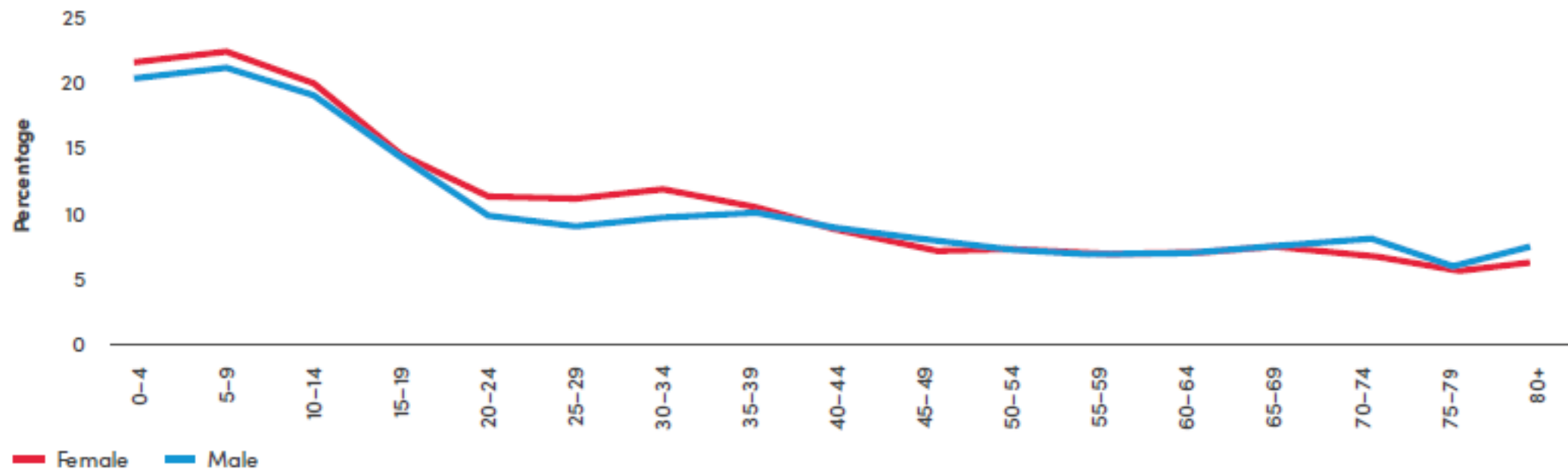
MONITORING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE 2030 AGENDA

Gender-based discrimination—deeply rooted and present across all countries—threatens to undermine the transformative potential of the 2030 Agenda in real and measurable ways.

In this chapter we undertake a goal-by-goal review and show with new data and new analysis that gender inequalities remain pervasive in each and every dimension of sustainable development.

FIGURE 3.2

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY, BY SEX AND AGE, 2009-2013



Source: World Bank calculations using Global Micro Database 2017, see UN Women and World Bank forthcoming.

Note: Data refer to the most recent available during the period specified for 89 developing countries.

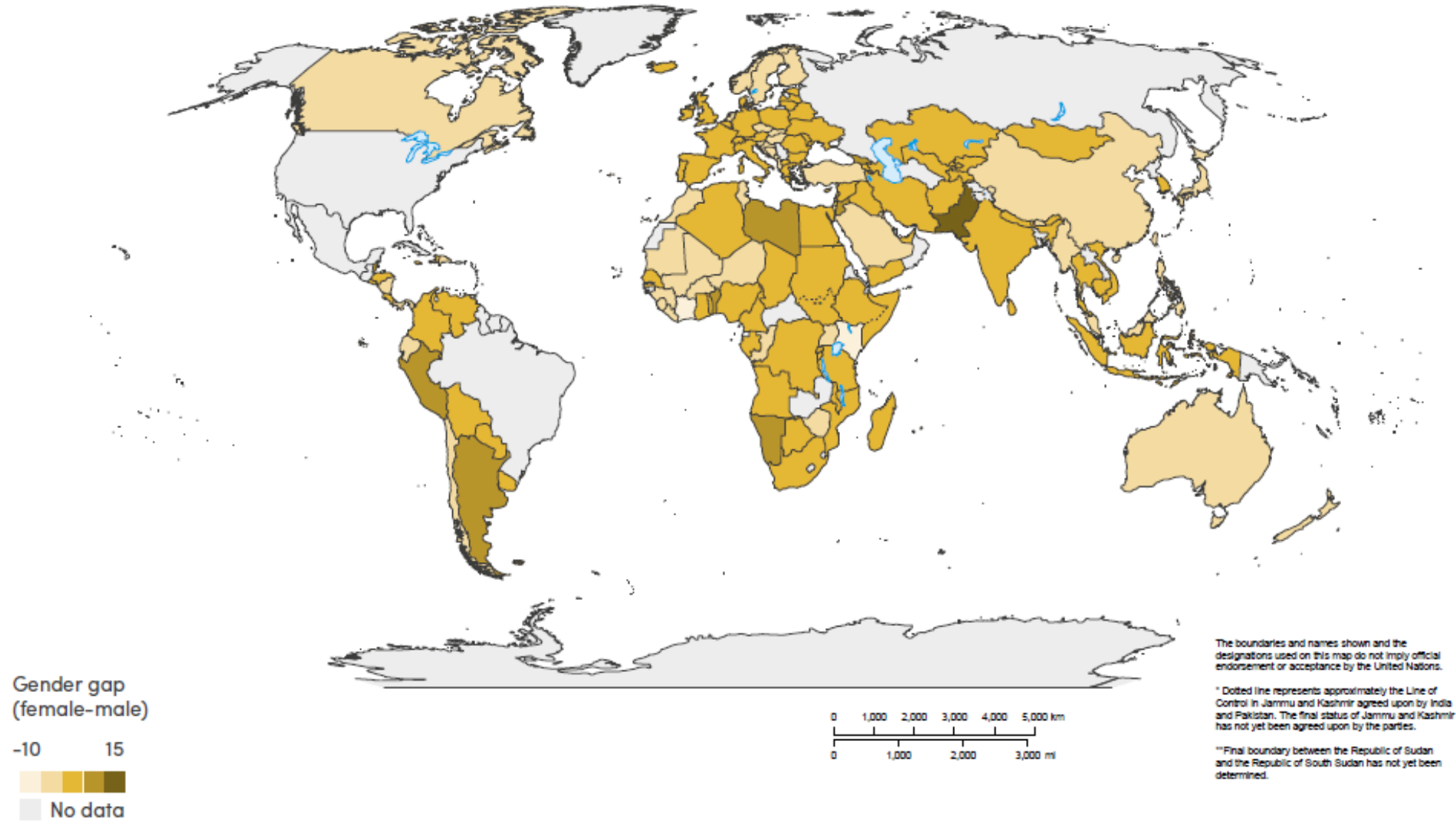


2 ZERO HUNGER



Women are up to 11 percentage points more likely than men to report food insecurity.

GENDER GAP IN PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY, 2014-2015



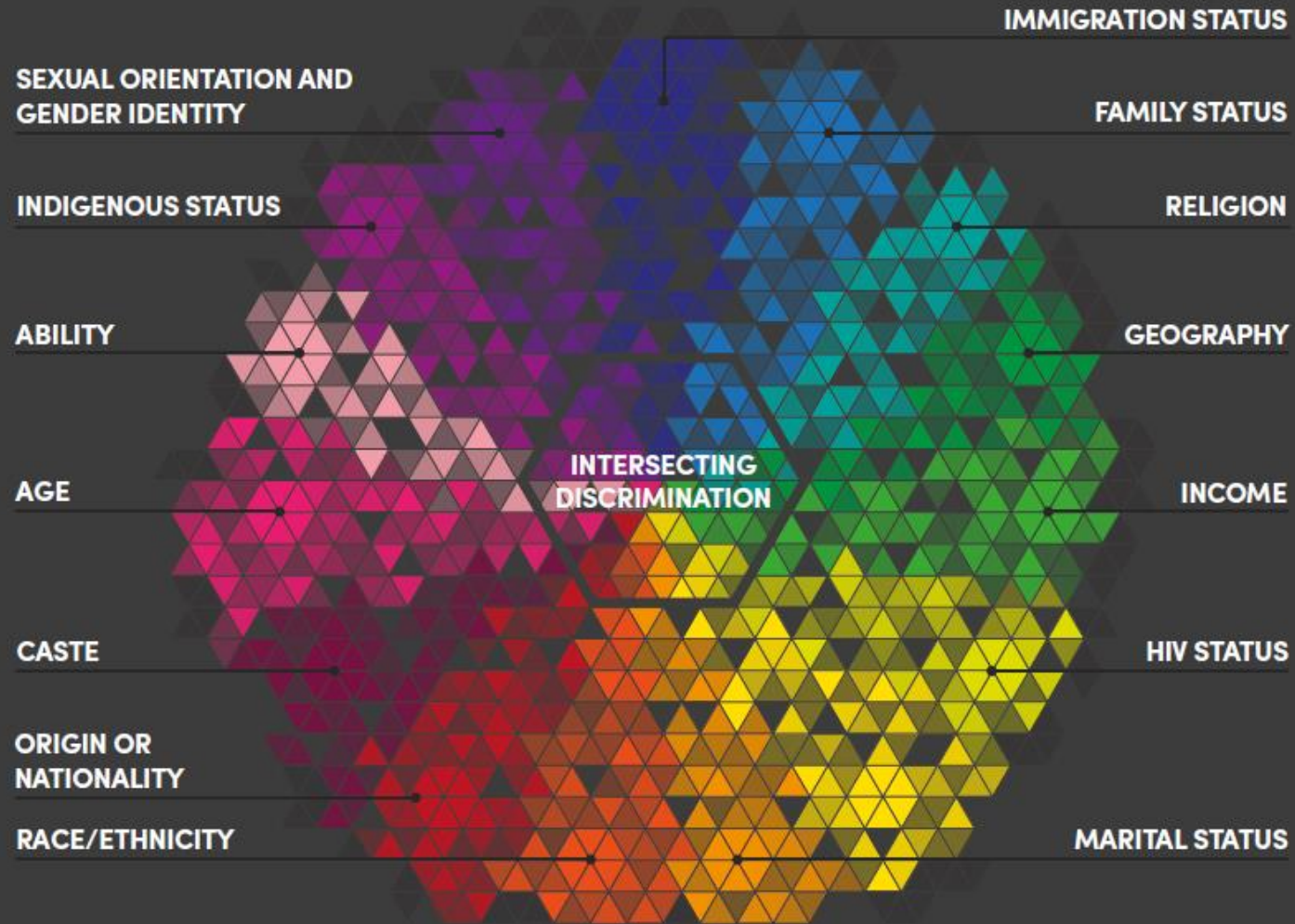
WHO IS BEING LEFT BEHIND?

Looking beyond the averages

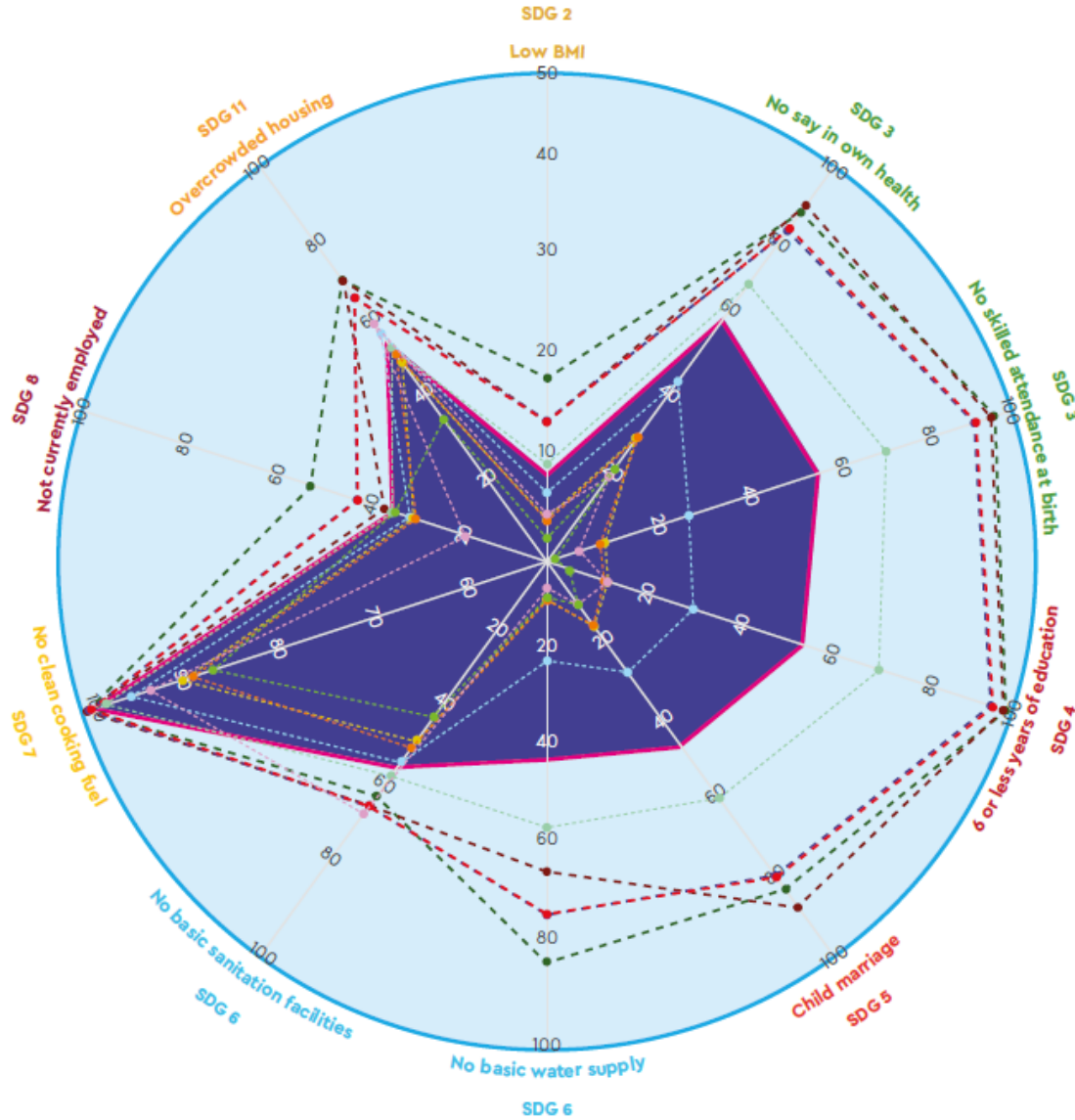
Even within the same countries, different groups of women and girls often inhabit parallel realities.

Women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination fare worse than all other groups in key SDG-related dimensions.

Gender-based discrimination will often intersect with other forms of discrimination to create acute forms of disadvantage



INEQUALITIES IN SDG-RELATED OUTCOMES BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, NIGERIA, 2013



SDG 2
Proportion of women aged 18-49, who are underweight (BMI less than 18.5 kg/m²)

SDG 3
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 who do not have an independent/joint say in own healthcare

SDG 3
Proportion of births not attended by skilled health personnel (births in last five years)

SDG 4
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 with six or less years of education

SDG 5
Proportion of women aged 18-49 who were married before age 18

SDG 6
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 with no access to basic drinking water services

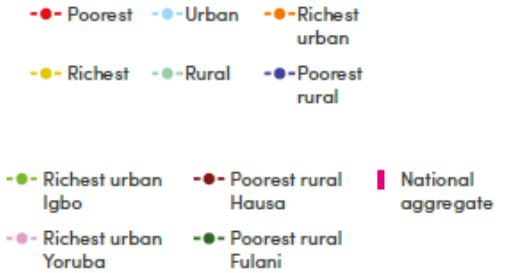
SDG 6
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 with no access to basic sanitation facilities

SDG 7
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 with no access to clean cooking fuel

SDG 8
Proportion of women aged 18-49 currently not employed

SDG 11
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 living in overcrowded housing

Groups



- Deprivation exceeds the national average
- Deprivation lower than the national average

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