ARE WE ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY BY 2030?
DATA REVEAL

THE DISTANCE TO EQUAL IS LONG.

AND THE TIME IS SHORT.
Are we on track to achieve SDG5 by 2030?

Latest global assessment reveals a long road ahead.

Number of indicators*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate distance to target</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far or very far from target</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close to target</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target met or almost met</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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*SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are shown given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators.


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.
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.
Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals

1. NO POVERTY

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.

2. ZERO HUNGER

The gender gap in food insecurity has increased since the COVID-19 pandemic. Women's food insecurity levels were 10% higher than men's in 2020, compared with 5% higher in 2019.

3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The pandemic is disrupting essential health services for women and girls. During the first year of the crisis, an estimated 12 million women and girls in low- and middle-income countries delayed or skipped family planning services, leading to an estimated 1.4 million unintended pregnancies.

4. QUALITY EDUCATION

Out-of-school girls are at increased risk of violence, child marriage, child labor, trafficking, and early childbirth. By 2020, as many as 2 million additional girls dropped out of school due to COVID-19-related school closures.

5. GENDER EQUALITY

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

6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Women and girls spend 350 million hours per year collecting water. In 2020, only 25% of countries were actively working on gender mainstreaming in water management.

7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Women are underrepresented in the energy sector. Globally in 2019, women held 22% of traditional energy jobs and 32% of renewable energy jobs.

8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Women suffered deeper job losses than men during the pandemic. By 2020, 54 million women and 45 million men left the labor force altogether.

9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Female medical researchers have made advances in COVID-19 knowledge and testing techniques. But women accounted for fewer than 1 in 3 researchers globally in 2018.

10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES

The intersecting vulnerabilities of migrant, refugee, and internally displaced women and girls have increased 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.

11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Slum residents are at an elevated risk of COVID-19 infection and fatalities, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, infected women in neighbourhoods with a high concentration of slums were 2x as likely to die compared with those living in neighbourhoods with no slums.

12. SDG INDICATORS

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

13. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Under Goal 9, global level assessments are unavailable for 6 indicators. Trend assessments are unavailable for 15 indicators.

*Including sub-indicators, see pages 22-27
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.
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
PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: The Gender Snapshot (2019, 2020, 2021)

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

UNSD & UN Women

UN Women & various partners

SDGs, COVID-19 & Gender

UN Women & various partners