

## *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2024*

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### References and Notes

#### Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals (Infographic, pages 2-3)

##### *Goal 1*

UN-Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures [Modelling Platform 2023](#).

Note: These statistics represent the share of women living in poor households, not the share of poor women, as data are collected at the household level, not at the individual level. Climate change and other economic and social shocks, including escalation of wars and conflict are likely to worsen the female poverty outlook.

International Labour Organization's estimates; World Social Protection Database, based on the Social Security Inquiry; Social Security Programs by the International Social Security Association; ILOSTAT; national sources.

##### *Goal 2*

FAO, 2024. [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024: Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms](#).

FAO, 2023. [The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#).

##### *Goal 3*

UNFPA, 2024. [One year of war in Sudan](#).

##### *Goal 4*

UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2024. [Education Estimates](#).

UNESCO. 2024. [The price of inaction: the global private, fiscal and social costs of children and youth not learning - UNESCO Digital Library](#)

##### *Goal 5*

UN-Women. 2024. [The crucial role of legal frameworks in advancing gender equality](#).

United Nations. 2024. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

##### *Goal 6*

In the [JMP 2023 report](#) a first analysis to calculate the hours of water collection was conducted, drawing on data from 32 countries in which at least 5% of the population collected water from off-premises sources. All of these were based on MICS-6 data, except for India which included similar questions in the 2018 NSS. For the 2024 Gender Snapshot, the JMP used the average time spent by women and girls, along with the time spent by men and boys, and multiplying by the female and male populations, to get a total amount of time spent per day, by country, hauling water. This can be expressed in millions of hours per day.

### *Goal 7*

SDG Action. 2023. [The lack of gender targets for clean energy is harming women and girls.](#)

IEA and ADB. 2023. [A Vision for Clean Cooking Access for All.](#)

### *Goal 8*

ILO. 2023. [ILO Generative AI and jobs - A global analysis of potential effects on job quantity and quality.](#)

### *Goal 9*

UNESCO. 2024. [Global Education Monitoring Report: Gender report – Technology on her terms.](#)

Global Digital Inclusion Partnership. 2024. [Connected Resilience: Gendered Experiences of Meaningful Connectivity through a Global Pandemic.](#)

### *Goal 10*

UNODC. 2023. [Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022.](#)

### *Goal 11*

United Nations. 2024. [Global SDG Indicators Database.](#)

DESA. 2023. [Goal 11.](#)

UN-Women. 2020. Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2020

### *Goal 12-15*

UN-Women and Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. [Gendered analysis of the impact of climate change on poverty, productivity and food insecurity.](#)

### *Goal 16*

Aid Worker Security Database. Accessed July 2024.

World Bank. 2024. [Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations.](#)

UN. 2024. [Gender-Responsive Arms Control, Ending Impunity Key to Reverse Record Level of Sexual Violence against Women, Girls in Conflict Zones, Speakers Tell Security Council.](#)

### *Goal 17*

Clearinghouse. 2022. [Making the Case to Domestically Finance Gender Data: Three Ways the NSDS Can Help.](#)

## Investing to realize women's rights is a sure pathway to achieving sustainable development (Six Transitions)

### ***Food systems***

FAO, 2024. [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024: Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms.](#)

FAO, 2023. [The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems.](#)

### ***Energy Access and Affordability***

Cecelski, E., Oparaocha, S. 2023. [The lack of gender targets for clean energy is harming women and girls.](#)

IEA. 2024. [Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Energy Data Explorer.](#)

IEA and ADB. 2023. [A Vision for Clean Cooking Access for All.](#)

IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, and WHO. 2024. [Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report.](#)

UN-Women 2024 calculations based on [WHO Household air pollution attributable deaths.](#)

UN-Women. 2024. [Women Political Leaders.](#)

UN-Women and UNIDO. 2023. [Gender Equality in the Sustainable Energy Transition.](#)

### ***Digital Connectivity***

GDIP (2024). [Connected Resilience: Gendered Experiences of Meaningful Connectivity through a Global Pandemic.](#) Global Digital Inclusion Partnership

The Pact of the Future is still under revision. The second revision took place on 17 July 2024, the latest update on negotiations on 14 August 2024.

### ***Education***

UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2024. [Education Estimates.](#)

UNESCO. 2023. [Progress on girls' access to education: What the new UNESCO data reveals](#)

United Nations. 2024. [Global SDG Indicators Database.](#)

UNESCO. 2024. [The price of inaction: the global private, fiscal and social costs of children and youth not learning - UNESCO Digital Library](#)

### ***Jobs and Social Protection***

ILOSTAT. 2024. [Statistics on Women.](#)

ILO. 2022. [Global Wage Report 2022–23: The impact of inflation and COVID-19 on wages and purchasing power.](#)

ILO. 2022. [Greater investment in care could create almost 300 million jobs.](#)

ILO. 2024. World Social Protection Report 2024-26: Universal Social Protection for Climate Action and a Just Transition.

UN Global Accelerator. 2024. [Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.](#)

### ***Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution***

UN-Women and Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. [Gendered analysis of the impact of climate change on poverty, productivity and food insecurity.](#)

UN-Women. 2023. [Feminist Climate Justice: A Framework for Action.](#)

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## **Goal by Goal Storylines**

### **Goal 1**

The 2030 projections for indicator 1.1.1 are based on the compounded annualized growth rate, or CARR, using the base year (i.e., the earliest available base year for the global average). This methodology is used for other SDG gender-specific indicators, including those produced by IPU, WHO, UNICEF and ILOSTAT. As with all efforts to project the future, there is a significant amount of uncertainty and variability with the estimates. More and better gender data can help to significantly reduce the level of uncertainty and improve current understanding of prevailing trends and implications for future outcomes.

Note: These statistics represent the share of women living in poor households, not the share of poor women, as data are collected at the household level and, not at the individual level. Climate change and other economic and social shocks, including the escalation of wars and conflict are likely to worsen the female poverty outlook.

ILO. 2024. World Social Protection Report 2024-26: Universal Social Protection for Climate Action and a Just Transition.

UN-Women and Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. [Gendered analysis of the impact of climate change on poverty, productivity and food insecurity](#)

UN-Women. 2023. [Poverty is not gender-neutral.](#)

UN-Women. 2024. [World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2024.](#)

Note to Figure: All regional estimates are weighted by the reference population – i.e., old-age pension beneficiaries are weighted by the population aged 65 and older, maternity benefit recipients by the number of women aged 15 to 49, and active contributors by the population aged 15 and above. Persons covered by at least one social protection benefit are weighted by the total population.

## Goal 2

FAO. 2023. [The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems](#).

FAO. 2024. [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024: Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms](#).

A recent Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) Survey on the impact of the cost-of-living crisis in Senegal conducted by Agence Nationale de la Statistique et la Demographie of Senegal, with the support of UN-Women seems to confirm this negative trend. The survey, conducted in 2023, finds that following inflationary pressures of 10 per cent in 2022, the experience of food insecurity was slightly higher for men (55.8 per cent) than women (55.5 per cent). See ANSD. 2024. Enquete Rapide sur les Effets de la Crise du Cout de la Vie au Senegal: Rapport Final.

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## Goal 3

UN-Women. 2024. [Addressing Haitian women’s particular needs through their leadership role. A UN-Women Rapid Gender Assessment of Haiti](#).

UN. 2023. [Survey reveals war’s ‘immense’ mental health toll on Ukrainian refugee mothers in Poland](#)

UNFPA. 2024. [One year of war in Sudan](#).

UNFPA. 2024. [Palestine Situation Report #7](#).

UNICEF. 2023. [Facing life in the Gaza Strip with a new disability](#).

United Nations, 2023. [Survey reveals war’s ‘immense’ mental health toll on Ukrainian refugee mothers in Poland](#).

UN-Women. 2024. [A year of suffering for Sudanese women and girls](#).

UN-Women. 2024. Gender Alert: War on Women’s Health: A Deep Dive into the Gendered Impact of the War in Gaza on the Health Sector. (forthcoming)

UN-Women. 2024. [Projections for Afghan women and girls: We hope we will not be left alone to fight for our rights](#).

UN-Women. 2024. UN-Women’s Afghanistan Gender Index 2024. (forthcoming). Survey conducted in March 2024. When asked “Who usually makes decisions about your health care?”, only 30% of women respondents said themselves, and 60% said their husbands did. When asked “Thinking about the closest health clinic, how easy would you say it is for you to travel to the nearest health clinic?”, 21.6% of women responded “difficult” and 10,3% responded “very difficult”.

UN-Women. 2024. [Intensified military operations will bring increased death and despair for Rafah’s 700,000 women and girls](#).

USAID. REACH. 2024. Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA): [Gender, Age and Disability Situation Overview - January 2024](#) | Ukraine

WHO. 2023. [oPT Emergency Situation Update – Issue 16](#).

WHO. 2023. [Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020: Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division](#). An estimated 8,698 maternal deaths occurred in Afghanistan in 2020. Dividing this estimate by 365 days yields an average of 23.8 maternal deaths per day.

WHO. 2024. [Afghanistan infectious disease outbreaks situation report. Epidemiological week #30-2024.](#)

WHO. 2024. [Health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including east Jerusalem.](#)

WHO, 2024. [Maternal Mortality.](#)

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#### Goal 4

Buitrago-Hernandez, P., Levin, V., and Castelan, C. R. (2023). [Can we achieve gender parity in education while leaving boys out of school?](#) World Bank Blogs.

ILO. 2024. Global Employment Trends for Youth 2024. [Decent work, brighter futures.](#)

Ministry of Women and Child Development. 2021. [Initiatives by Government for reducing Gender Gap in all aspects of Social, Economic and Political Life.](#) Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

UNESCO. 2023. [Global Education Monitoring Report 2023: Technology in education – A tool on whose terms?](#)

UNESCO. 2023. [#HerEducationOurFuture: fact sheet on girls' education](#)

UNESCO. 2024. [Global Education Monitoring Report: Gender report – Technology on her terms.](#)

UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2024. [Education Estimates.](#)

Welmond, M. J., and Gregory, L. [Educational Underachievement Among Boys and Men.](#) The World Bank.

Wodon, Q., Montenegro, C., Nguyen, H., and Onagoruwa, A. (2018). [The cost of not educating girls. Missed opportunities: the high cost of not educating girls.](#) The World Bank.

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#### Goal 5

GSMA. 2024. [The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2024](#)

ILO. 2018. [Care work and care jobs for the future of decent work](#)

ILO. 2024. [ILOSTAT Database.](#)

United Nations. 2024. [Global SDG Indicators Database.](#)

United Nations. 2021. [Report of the Secretary-General, Commission on the Status of Women, Sixty-fifth session.](#)

UNICEF. 2024. [Female Genital Mutilation: A global concern – 2024 Update](#)

UN-Women. 2024. [The crucial role of legal frameworks in advancing gender equality.](#)

World Bank. 2024. [Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations.](#)

United Nations. 2024. SDG Report Statistical Annex: [Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators](#)

UNSD. 2024. [Extended Report: Goal 5.](#)

## Goal 6

In the [JMP 2023 Report](#) a first analysis to calculate the hours of water collection was conducted, drawing on data from 32 countries in which at least 5% of the population collected water from off-premises sources. All of these were based on MICS-6 data, except for India which included similar questions in the 2018 NSS. For the 2024 Gender Snapshot, the JMP used the average time spent by women and girls, along with the time spent by men and boys, and multiplying by the female and male populations, to get a total amount of time spent per day, by country, hauling water. This can be expressed in millions of hours per day. Note that for sub-Saharan Africa data are available for 17 countries, representing 41 percent of the population of sub-Saharan Africa.

Ministry of Jal Shakti. 2024. [Functional Household Tap Connection \(FHTC\) in every rural home](#). Government of India.

UNEP. 2024. [Integrated Water Resources Management Data Portal](#).

UNICEF and WHO. 2023. [Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2022: special focus on gender](#).

UN-Women calculations using Office of National Statistics. 2024. [Employment in the UK: April 2024](#).

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## Goal 7

IEA. 2017. [Energy Access Outlook 2017 - From poverty to prosperity](#).

IEA. 2019. [Gender equality for an inclusive energy transition](#).

IEA and ADB. 2023. [A Vision for Clean Cooking Access for All](#).

IEA. 2023. [World Energy Employment](#).

IEA. 2024. [Gender and Energy Data Explorer](#).

SDG Action. 2023. [The lack of gender targets for clean energy is harming women and girls](#).

United Nations. 2024. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

UNIDO and UN-Women. 2023. [Gender equality in the sustainable energy transition](#).

United Nations Sustainable Development Group. 2023. [Energy access and affordability: Powering ahead to 2030](#).

UN-Women calculations using WHO. 2024. [Global Health Observatory](#).

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## Goal 8

Bennedsen, M. et al. 2023. [Gender wage transparency and the gender pay gap: A survey](#). Journal of Economic Surveys, 37: 1743-1777

Ceccon, D. and Ahmad, I. 2018. [Do Collective Agreements increase Equality and promote Work-Life Balance? Evidence from WageIndicator Database](#). Paper prepared for presentation at the Industrial Relations in Europe Conference for IREC, Leuven, Belgium), 10-12 September 2018. WageIndicator Foundation, Amsterdam.

ILO. 2022. [Preparing future generations of women for new jobs demands: skilling, re-skilling, digitalization and automation](#).

ILO. 2023. [ILO Generative AI and jobs - A global analysis of potential effects on job quantity and quality.](#)

ILO. 2024. [ILOSTAT Database.](#)

PwC. 2024. [Women in work 2024. Unmasking inequalities: delving deeper into the gender pay gap.](#)

Note: The unemployment rate conveys the number of persons who are unemployed as a per cent of the labour force, that is, the employed plus the unemployed. The unemployed comprise all persons of working age who were without work during the reference period, that is, were not in paid employment or self-employment, currently available for work, that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period, and seeking work, that is had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The jobs gap rate is defined as the sum of the unemployed, the potential labour force and willing non-jobseekers divided by the sum of the extended labour force and willing non-jobseekers. Willing non-job seekers includes persons who do not fall in neither of the previous categories but who want employment.

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## Goal 9

UNESCO. 2024. [Global Education Monitoring Report: Gender report – Technology on her terms.](#)

UN-Women. 2023. [Innovation and Technological Change, and Education in the Digital Age for Achieving Gender Equality and the Empowerment of all Women and Girls.](#)

Note to Figure: Data are based on headcounts of the total number of researchers mainly or partially engaged in research and development. Data on the number of researchers broken down by sex are not sufficient to calculate a regional aggregate for Oceania and Australia and New Zealand.

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## Goal 10

ILO. 2021. [ILO Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers – Results and Methodology – Third edition](#)

IOM. 2024. [A decade of documenting migrant deaths: Data analysis and reflection on deaths during migration documented by IOM's Missing Migrants Project, 2014-2023](#)

UNODC. 2023. [Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022.](#)

UNDESA. 2021. [World Population Policies 2021: International Migration Policies.](#)

World Values Survey Association. 2024. [World Values Survey data analysis tool.](#)

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## Goal 11

Badran, A., Sabek, Y., Mousallem, S., Mimano, C., Kost, C., Sorour, M., El Deeb, N. 2022. [A study about women's experience in Greater Cairo's public transportation system.](#)

Jones, S. E. 2016. [Ageing and the city: making urban spaces work for older people.](#)

Government Equalities Office, UK. [2020 Sexual Harassment Survey.](#)

Statistics Canada. 2019. [Gender-based violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2018: Initial findings from the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.](#)



Sustrans. 2023. [Disabled Citizens' Inquiry – Executive Summary](#).

United Nations. 2023. [SDG 11 Synthesis Report](#).

United Nations. 2024. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

DESA. 2023. [Goal 11](#).

UN-Women. 2014. Scoping Study. [Ensuring Safe Public Transport with and For Women and girls in Port Moresby](#).

UN-Women. 2020. [Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals : The Gender Snapshot 2020](#)

Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2021: A National Survey on Violence against Women and Girls conducted in Uganda in 2020 found that 95 per cent of women had experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by partners or non-partners since the age of 15

Wang, X., Younan, D., Millstein, J., Petkus, A. J., Garcia, E., Beavers, D. P., Espeland, M. A., Chui, H. MC., Resnick, S. M., Gatz, M., Kaufman, J. D., Wellenius, G. A., Whitsel, E. A., Manson, J. E., Rapp, S. R., and Chen, J. 2022. [Association of improved air quality with lower dementia risk in older women](#).

Zhang, P., Carleton, T., Lin, L., and Zhou, M. 2024. [Estimating the role of air quality improvements in the decline of suicide rates in China](#).

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## Goals 12-15

FAO. 2024. [The unjust climate – Measuring the impacts of climate change on rural poor, women and youth](#). Rome.

UN-Women and Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures. 2023. [Gendered analysis of the impact of climate change on poverty, productivity and food insecurity](#).

UN-Women. 2023. [Feminist Climate Justice: A Framework for Action](#).

WMO. 2024. [State of the Global Climate](#).

UN-Women and MNSO. 2024. Gender and Environment Survey Pilot for Mongolia (2021) (forthcoming)

UN-Women and TSD. 2023. [Gender and Environment Survey for Tonga \(2022\)](#)

Note: The carbon emissions corresponding to a worst-climate path scenario are for combustion and processing industries for Representative Concentration Pathway 6.0, which corresponds to an average 2.2°C increase in global temperature by 2100.

Note on infographic: The survey conducted in Mongolia was a pilot survey. The data was collected utilizing Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) during the COVID-19 pandemic. The main objective of the 2021 GES-P Mongolia was to test the survey tools. Although the sample was large enough for national representation, the questionnaire and survey tools have since been fine-tuned. In contrast, the survey in Tonga and were conducted as full-scale, face-to-face surveys. The differing methodologies and conditions under which these surveys were conducted should be taken into consideration when interpreting the results.

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## Goal 16

[Aid Worker Security Database](#). Accessed July 2024.

UN-Women. 2024. [Gender alert: Scarcity and fear: A gender analysis of the impact of the war in Gaza on vital services essential to women's and girls' health, safety, and dignity – Water, sanitation, and hygiene \(WASH\)](#).

UNDP, UNODC, and OHCHR. 2024. [Global Progress Report on Sustainable Development Goal 16 Indicators. At the Crossroads: Breakdown or Breakthrough for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions](#).

UN. 2024. [Gender-Responsive Arms Control, Ending Impunity Key to Reverse Record Level of Sexual Violence against Women, Girls in Conflict Zones, Speakers Tell Security Council](#).

UNRWA. 2024. [Message from the Commissioner-General: Fallen UNRWA colleagues in Gaza](#)

World Bank. 2024. [Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations](#).

Note: Data on number of women and girls lived within 50 kilometers of armed conflict are calculated by Peace research institute Oslo, based on Uppsala Conflict Data Program Georeferenced Event Dataset, Global version 24.1. and CIESIN (2018) Gridded Population of the World v.4.11. Data on armed conflict come from Uppsala Conflict Data Program Dataset Download Center, accessed June 2024.

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## Goal 17

Clearinghouse. 2022. [Making the Case to Domestically Finance Gender Data: Three Ways the NSDS Can Help](#).

Dang, H., Pullinger, J., Serajuddin, U., and Stacy, B. 2023. [Statistical performance indicators and index: A new tool to measure country statistical capacity](#). Scientific Data, Vol. 10/146.

UN-Women and PARIS21, [Gender Data Outlook 2024](#)

World Bank, [Statistical Performance Indicators](#)

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## SDG 5 Tracker

United Nations. 2024. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).

See also United Nations. 2024. [Technical Note for Progress Assessment](#).

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## List of gender-specific indicators

Indicator 12.8.1 'Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment' is not listed as gender-specific under Goal 12 in this chart so as not to double count the identical indicator 13.3.1 in the section on Goals 12-15.

Indicator 16.b.1 'Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights



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law' is not listed as a gender-specific indicator under Goal 16 in this chart so as not to double count the identical indicator 10.3.1 in the section on Goal 16.

The total number of gender-specific indicators listed above is 54, but the total number of unique gender-specific indicators is 52.