

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2024



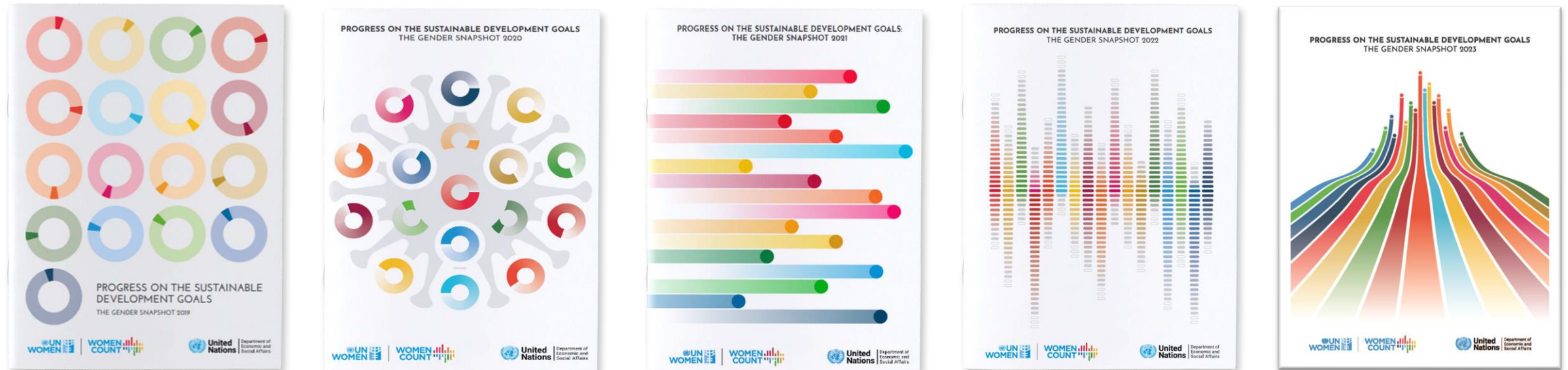
United
Nations

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.

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.

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.

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



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.

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.

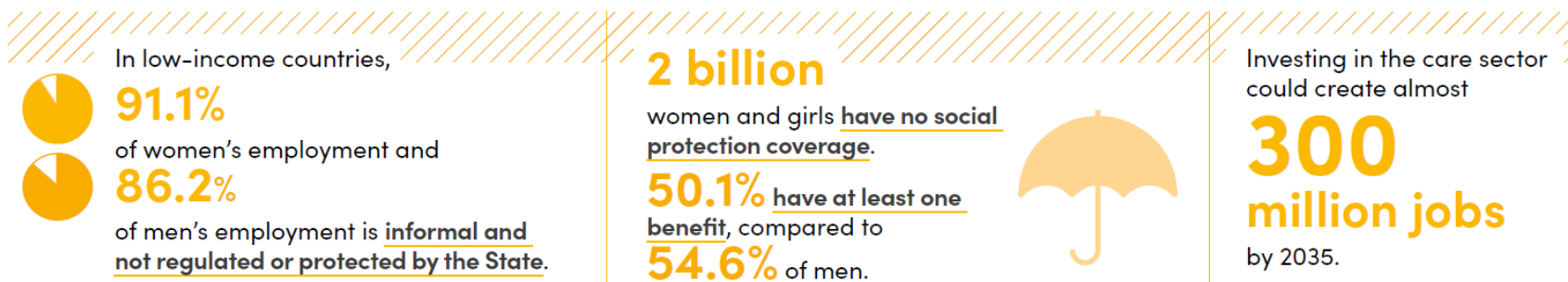
The global gender gap in Internet use
could cost low- and middle-income
countries an estimated
\$500 billion
over the next five years.

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

Education



Jobs and social protection



Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution



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.



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

UN WOMEN



Child marriage
will continue until
2092
unless we
take action.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

UN WOMEN

Intimate partner
violence in countries
with domestic
violence laws:

9.5%

compared to

16.1%

in countries without



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

UN WOMEN

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	Level									
Overarching legal frameworks and public life	Trend									
5.1.1	Level									
Violence against women	Trend									
5.1.1	Level									
Employment and economic benefits	Trend									
5.1.1	Level									
Marriage and family	Trend									
Target 5.2										
5.2.1	Level									
Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence	Trend									
5.2.2	Level									
Sexual violence against women and girls	Trend									
Target 5.3										
5.3.1	Level									
Child marriage among women and girls	Trend									
5.3.2	Level									
Female genital mutilation/cutting	Trend									
Target 5.4										
5.4.1	Level									
Ratio of unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	Trend									



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



up from



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



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





PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2024



Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs