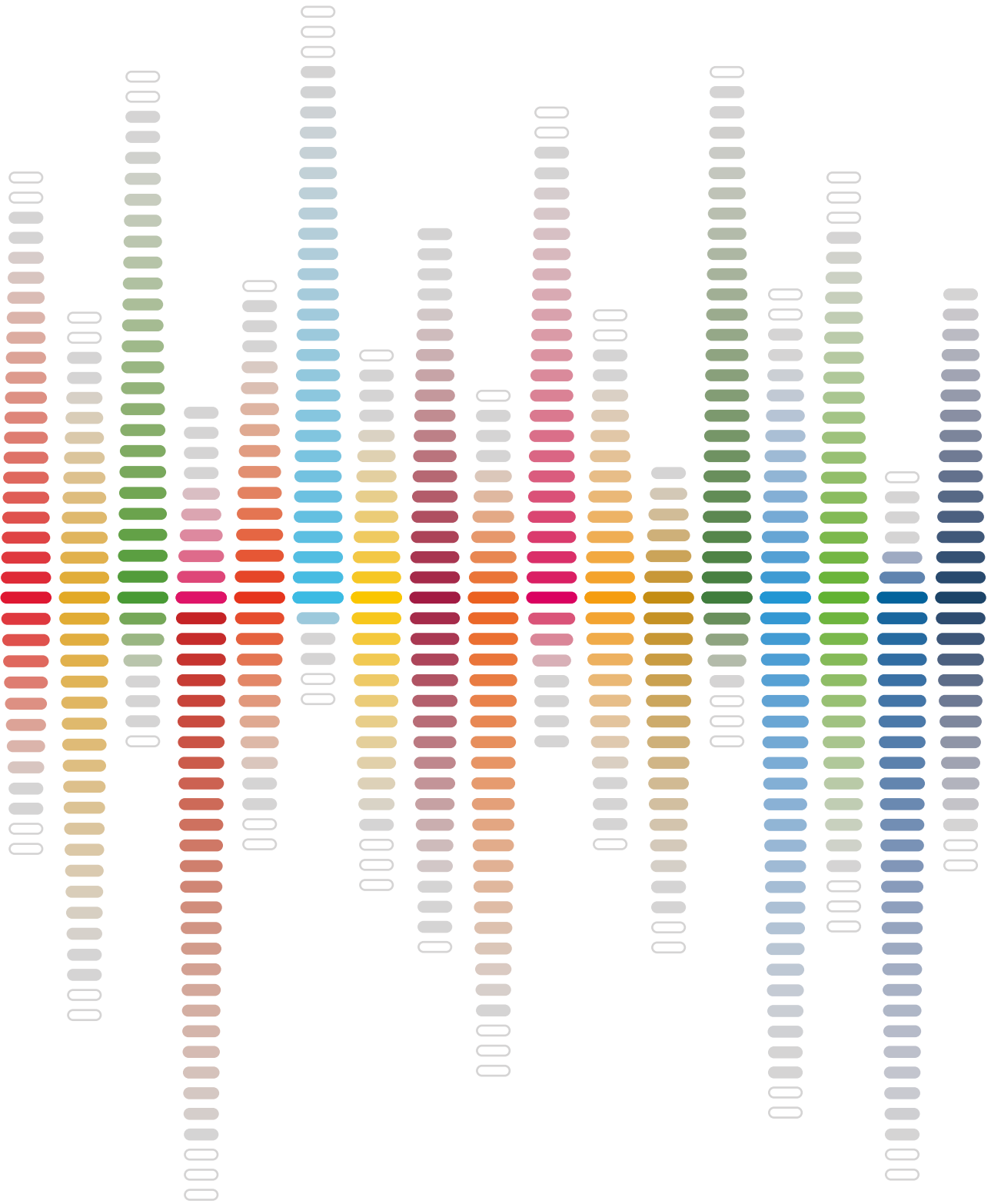


PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2022



Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals



Globally, over **380 million** **WOMEN AND GIRLS** are in extreme poverty, living on less than \$1.90 a day. If current trends continue, in sub-Saharan Africa, **more women and girls** will live in extreme poverty by 2030 than do today.



Globally, nearly **1 in 3** **WOMEN** experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2021. Rising food prices are likely to exacerbate hunger around the world.



Unsafe abortion is a leading but preventable cause of maternal mortality and morbidity. Today, over **1.2 billion** **WOMEN AND GIRLS** of reproductive age live in countries and areas with some restrictions on access to safe abortion. **102 million** live in places where abortion is prohibited altogether.



Protracted conflicts, wars and renewed efforts to keep girls out of school perpetuate gender gaps in access to school and learning. **54%** of **GIRLS** who are not in formal education worldwide live in crisis-affected countries.



At the current rate of progress, it may take another **286 years** to remove discriminatory laws and close prevailing gaps in legal protections for women and girls. Globally, more than **1 in every 10** **WOMEN AND GIRLS** aged 15–49 were subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by an intimate partner in the previous year.

In 2021, **4,475** **COMMUNITIES** made public declarations committing to eliminate female genital mutilation.

Women hold **over one third** of seats in local decision-making bodies.

School and day-care closures in 2020 led to an estimated **512 billion** additional hours of unpaid childcare globally for women.

The glass ceiling remains intact. Close to **1 in every 3** **MANAGERS/SUPERVISORS** is a woman. At the current pace of change, parity will not be achieved for another 140 years.

Despite progress, only **26%** **OF COUNTRIES** have a comprehensive system to track gender-budget allocations.



The lack of clean water claims the lives of more than **800,000** **WOMEN AND GIRLS** every year.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Affordable and clean energy, key to lifesaving care and productivity, remains **out of reach for millions**

OF WOMEN AND GIRLS in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Rising energy prices are making matters worse.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Women hold only **2 in every 10** science, engineering and information and communication technology jobs globally.

They comprise only **16.5%** of inventors associated with a patent.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



The majority of the world's women live in cities.

49% **OF WOMEN** in urban areas report feeling less safe walking alone at night since COVID-19 began.


16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Strong institutions that support just and peaceful societies are not possible without women.

But women globally hold just **42%** of judicial positions and make up a tiny share of police forces - a mere **16%**.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Women's labour force participation in 2022 is projected to remain below pre-pandemic levels in

169 countries and areas.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



By the end of 2021, some **44 million** **WOMEN AND GIRLS** had been forced to flee their homes due to climate change, war, conflict and human rights violations.

<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 	<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 
<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> 	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 

On average, one disaster resulting in **115 DEATHS AND LOSSES OF \$202 MILLION**

was recorded daily during 1970-2019.

WOMEN, especially from poor and marginalized communities, are disproportionately affected.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Funding for gender equality is not keeping pace with the increasing severity of global challenges and backlash against women's rights.

Just **4.6%** of bilateral allocable ODA goes to programmes where gender equality is the main objective.

LEAVE NO WOMAN OR GIRL BEHIND

Achieving universal, high-quality education for all girls remains out of reach

Decades of research leave no doubt about the direct and indirect benefits of educating girls and young women, which include faster poverty reduction, better maternal health, lower child mortality, greater HIV prevention and reduced violence against women. Girls' right to education is integral to virtually every aspect of development, including economic growth and prosperity. Each additional year of schooling can boost a girl's earnings as an adult by up to 20 per cent.

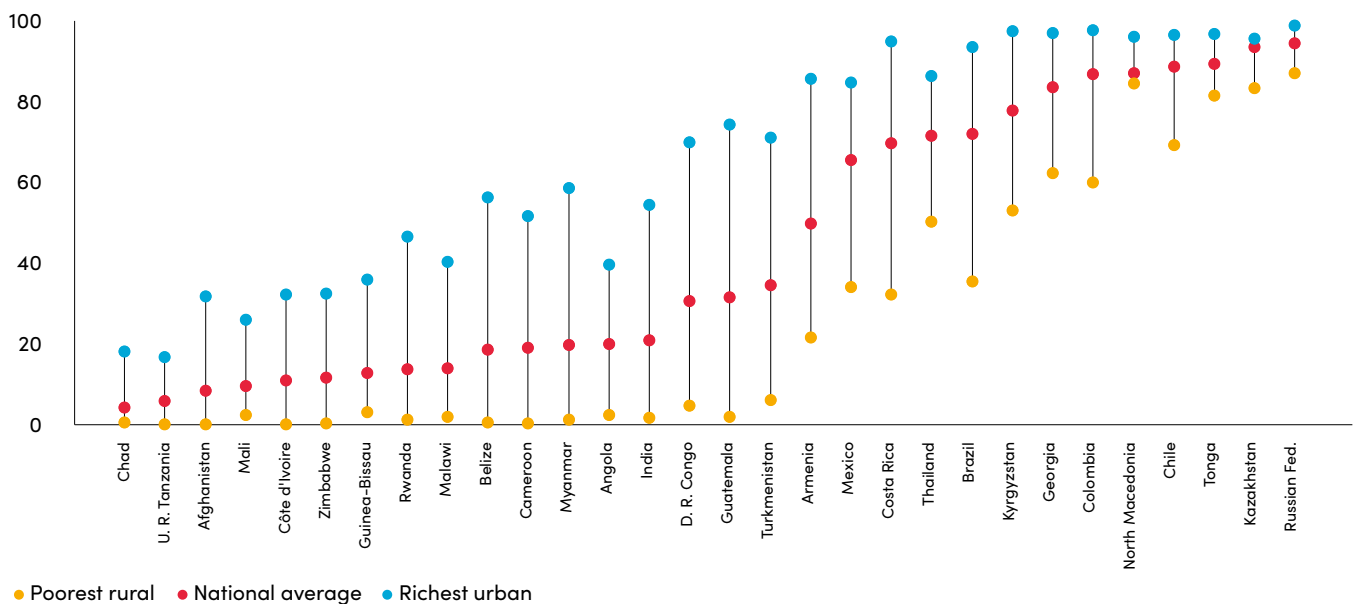
Globally, transformative gains in girls' education have unfolded in recent decades. Girls' learning outcomes have, on average, caught up to those of boys and in some cases surpassed them. But for girls from the poorest households and in rural areas, the trajectory has not been equal or transformative. A sample of 29 countries with recent data on upper secondary school completion by sex, location and

wealth uncovered gaps in completion rates among the poorest rural girls and the richest urban girls ranging from 11.5 to 72.2 percentage points.

The path for girls facing discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, migration status and/or disability likewise diverges from the aggregate. Data from 42 countries found that children with disabilities had less access to early childhood education than children without disabilities. The disparity was greater for girls with disabilities. Only 18 per cent of girls with one or more functioning difficulties attended an early childhood education programme compared to 28 per cent of girls without functional difficulties. Pandemic-related disruptions to education systems further exacerbated access and deepened learning inequalities for vulnerable groups of girls and young women.

IN FOCUS

Women aged 20–29 who have completed upper secondary school, by location and wealth, selected countries, 2015–2019 (percentage)



Source: UNESCO Education Monitoring World Inequality Database, 2022.

Steered away from STEM, girls miss opportunities in tech and innovation

Biased gender norms and stereotypes, embedded in curricula, textbooks, and teaching and learning practices, derail girls' choices of what to study in school, and ultimately, their careers and employment opportunities as adults. Globally, young women outnumber young men in tertiary education. Yet women are a minority of students in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education, at only 35 per cent, and in information and communication technology studies, at just 3 per cent.

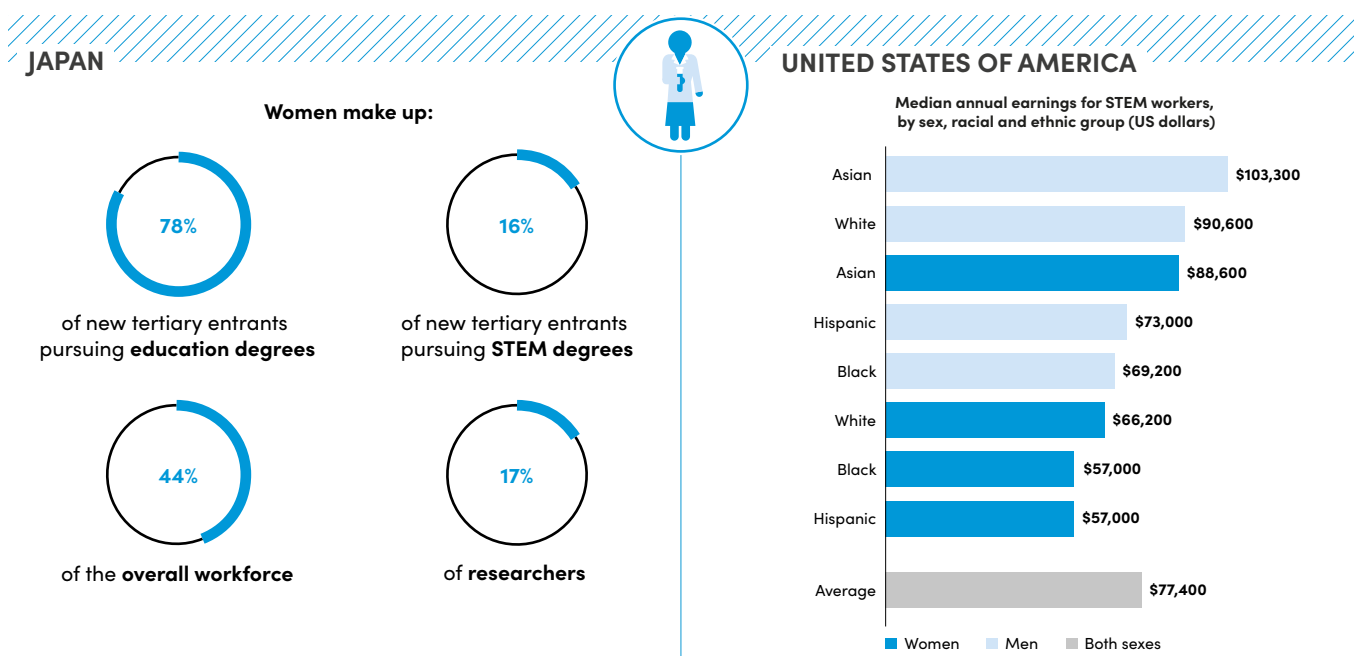
Countries where girls are at the top of the mathematics skill distribution in lower secondary school have higher shares of women in STEM professions. But overall, across countries, girls are systematically steered away from science and math careers. Teachers and parents, intentionally or otherwise, perpetuate biases around areas of education and work best "suited" for women and men. A 2020 study of Filipina girls demonstrated that loss of interest in STEM subjects started as early as age 10, when girls began perceiving STEM careers as

male-dominated and believing that girls are naturally less adept in STEM subjects. The relative lack of female STEM role models reinforced such perceptions.

Globally, women make up just 19.9 per cent of science and engineering professionals. Such low representation is compounded by a work environment that is typically male-centric, inflexible and exclusionary, making the field less attractive to women and other underrepresented groups. It is a vicious cycle. In Asia and the Pacific, one study revealed that 44 per cent of women in STEM occupations who had caring responsibilities did not have flexible work arrangements during the COVID-19 pandemic. Gaps in STEM education and careers are larger for women and girls doubly disadvantaged by the intersection of gender with other vulnerabilities. In the United States of America, Black and Hispanic women in STEM jobs earn about \$20,000 a year less than the average for STEM jobs and about \$33,000 less than their white male counterparts.

IN FOCUS

Gaping inequalities are evident in STEM education and employment



Source: OECD, 2021; UNESCO, 2021; ILO, 2022 and The Pew Research Center, 2021.



13 TOTAL INDICATORS

5 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS*

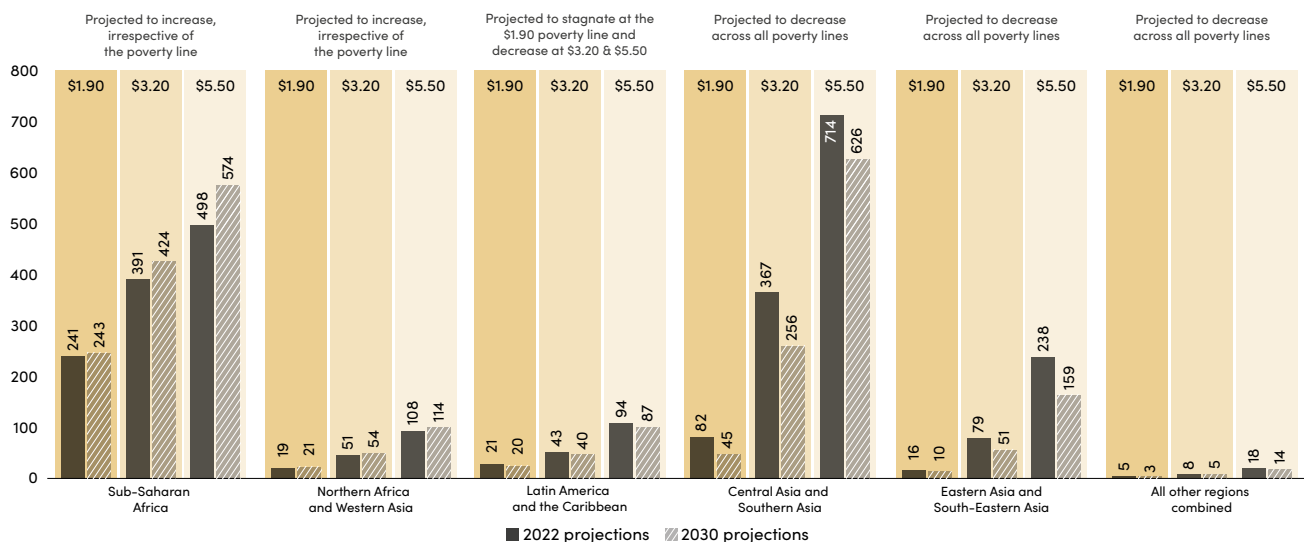
Progress in poverty reduction has reversed with women and girls paying a large price

Extreme poverty is projected to deepen for women and girls globally. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of people living on less than \$1.90 a day had fallen from 11.2 per cent in 2013 to 8.6 per cent in 2018. COVID-19 derailed this progress, with the rate expected to rise to around 9 per cent in 2022. By the end of 2022, around 383 million women and girls will live in extreme poverty compared to 368 million men and boys. More than 8 in 10 are in sub-Saharan Africa (62.8 per cent) and Central Asia and Southern Asia (21.4 per cent). If current trends continue, by 2030, more women and girls will live in extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa than do today.

Higher international poverty lines reveal an even grimmer picture. In 2022, a projected 938 million women and girls live on less than \$3.20 a day and 1.7 billion on less than \$5.50 a day. In the Philippines, 33 million women and girls subsist on less than \$5.50 a day. For many, poverty puts essential services such as piped water and clean cooking fuel out of reach. Such deprivations propel other gender inequalities as women spend more time on unpaid care and domestic work. Each week, Filipina women from the poorest households can devote up to seven hours to collecting firewood and two hours to collecting water safe enough to drink. Inadequate access to decent work and social protection perpetuates poverty. In 2019, 7.1 per cent of employed women aged 15 and older lived in extreme poverty compared to 6.5 per cent of men. While social protection measures expanded during COVID-19, most were short term and gender blind. In 2020, over 4 billion people lacked social protection cash benefits. Only 44.9 per cent of working mothers have maternity cash benefits.

FIGURE 1

Female poverty headcount based on the \$1.90, \$3.20 and \$5.50 international poverty lines, by region, 2022 and 2030 projections (millions)



Source: UN Women, UNDP and Pardee Center for International Futures using the International Futures modelling platform 2022.

* The term “gender-specific indicators” describes indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as an underlying objective. For a full list of gender-specific indicators by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), see pages 29–32.



14 TOTAL INDICATORS

2 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Conflict, climate and COVID-19 have converged, posing a triple threat to food security

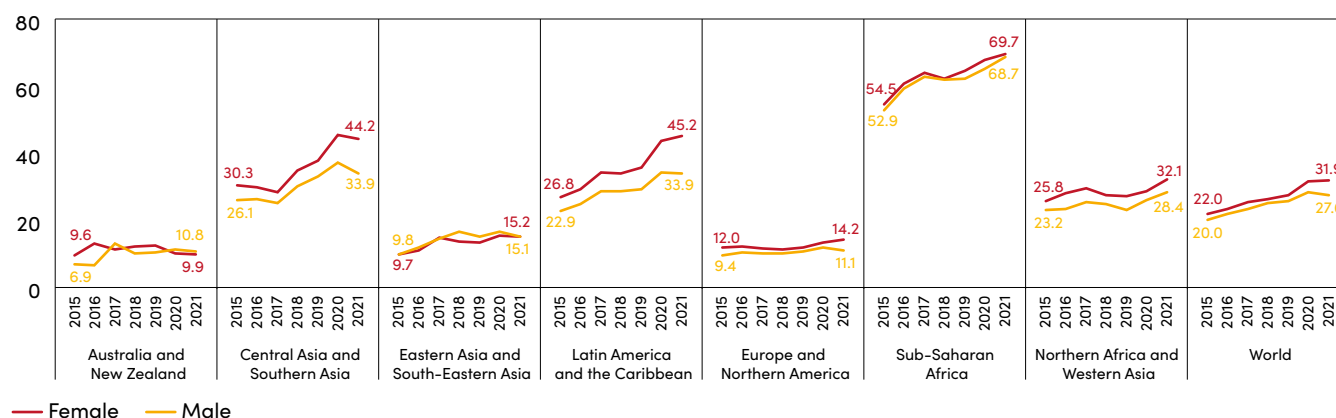
Women are more likely than men to experience food insecurity, and the gender gap is growing. Moderate or severe food insecurity among adult women rose during the pandemic from 27.5 per cent in 2019 to 31.9 per cent in 2021. Among men, it increased from 25.7 to 27.6 per cent, enlarging the gender gap from 1.8 to 4.3 percentage points. Women in food-insecure households face a higher risk of anaemia. In 2019, 571 million women of reproductive age (15–49) were anaemic, nearly one in three.

Inequalities are among the root causes of food insecurity. Since 2015, the gender gap in moderate or severe food insecurity has widened in five out of seven regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, where disparities are greatest, being poor, less educated and having less social capital are key drivers of food insecurity – all characteristics more prevalent among women. Economic shocks from COVID-19 and extreme climate events, such as floods and droughts, have further undercut food security in the region. With less access to land, education, information and financial resources, women are most affected by such catastrophes.

Sixty per cent of the world's undernourished people live in conflict-affected areas. In 2021, 37.5 per cent of female-headed households in war-affected areas experienced moderate or severe food insecurity, compared to 20.5 per cent of male-headed households. The ongoing war in Ukraine is worsening food insecurity, limiting supplies of wheat, fertilizer and fuel, and propelling inflation. Up to 36 countries rely on the Russian Federation and Ukraine for more than half of wheat imports, including conflict-affected nations such as Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. The full impact of the ongoing war is unknown but rising food prices are likely to exacerbate hunger, especially among women, children and other vulnerable populations.

FIGURE 2

Proportion of the population that is moderately or severely food insecure, by sex, 2015–2021 (percentage)



Source: UN Global SDG Indicator Database, 2022.

Note: Oceania, excluding Australia and New Zealand, is not included due to insufficient data.



28 TOTAL INDICATORS

6 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

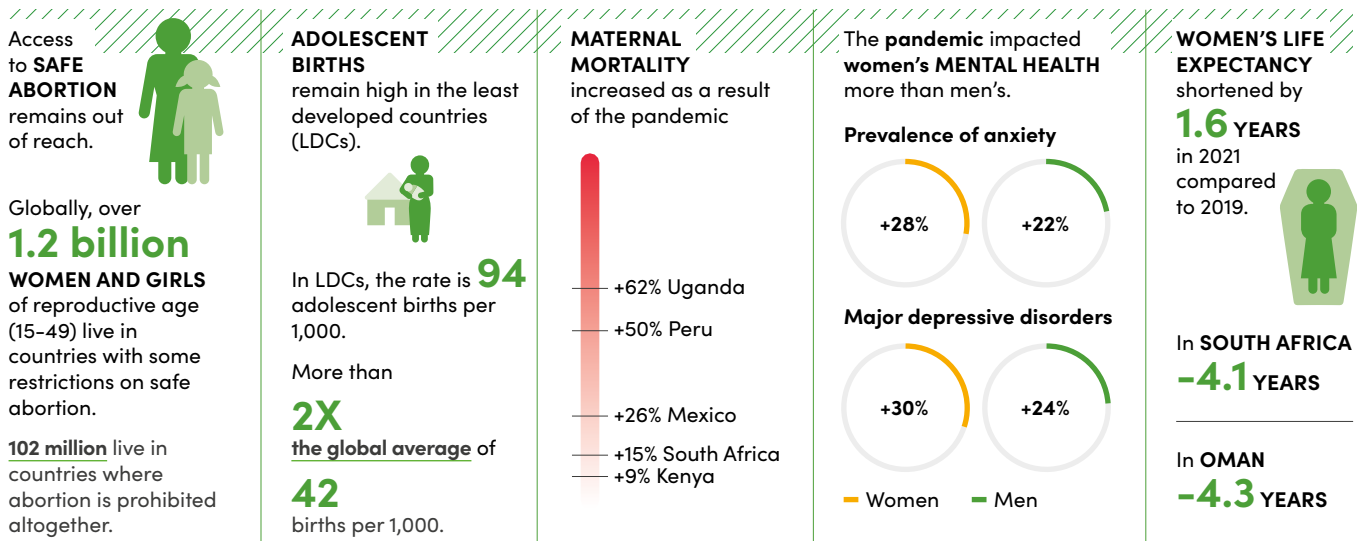
Devastated health systems have left poorer women without care and in worse physical and mental health

The COVID-19 pandemic has devastated health systems, disrupted essential health services and medical supply chains, and strained financial and human resources. Its direct and indirect effects on women’s sexual and reproductive health are undeniable, particularly among those least likely to receive adequate care before the pandemic. Drastic declines in maternal health care, including antenatal services, have occurred across countries. In high-income settings, this was generally offset by the growing use of telehealth. Women in poorer settings had fewer options, with striking consequences. In Brazil, during the height of the pandemic, municipalities with a high incidence of poverty and inequality and limited health resources had greater maternal mortality compared to municipalities with better social and health infrastructure. In Canada, while women who were pregnant during the pandemic were twice as likely to show symptoms of depression and anxiety, the rate was even higher among those from low-income households.

Stagnating and in some cases increasing adolescent birth rates among girls with no or little primary education and among the poorest girls are apparent in some developing countries. In rural Kenya, adolescent girls were twice as likely to fall pregnant before completing secondary school or to report that their first sex was not desired compared to similar girls graduating just before the pandemic. Legal restrictions, including the criminalization of abortion, continue to compound the challenges women face in accessing safe sexual and reproductive health care. Today, over 1.2 billion women and girls of reproductive age (15-49) live in countries and areas with some restriction on access to safe abortion.

FIGURE 3

Striking shortfalls remain in sexual and reproductive health; the pandemic worsened women’s chances for a healthy life





4 QUALITY EDUCATION

12 TOTAL INDICATORS

8 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

For girls, pregnancy, gender-based violence and insecurity compound learning losses due to COVID-19

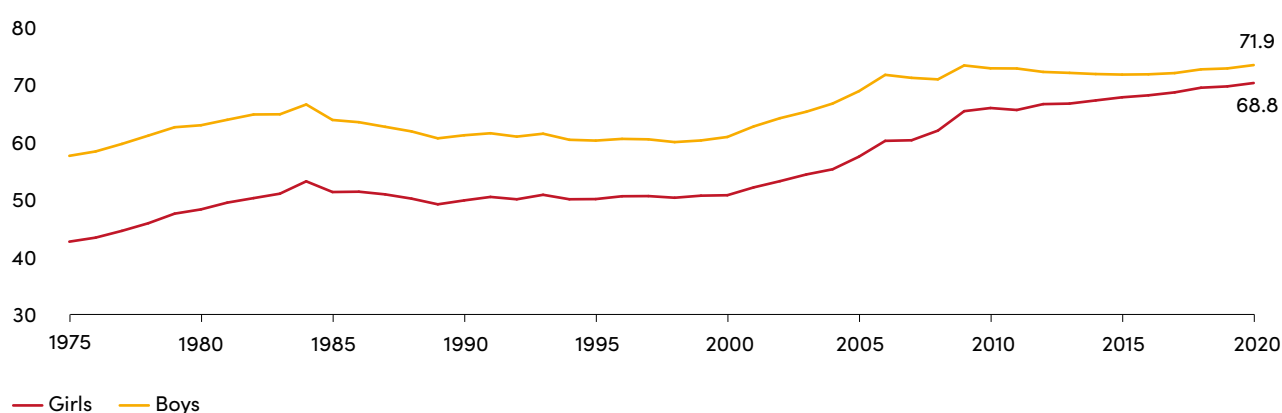
Over two years into the pandemic, most schools have reopened but sizeable impacts on learning remain, including among marginalized and vulnerable groups of girls. In rural Pakistan, learning losses are higher among girls than boys across all subjects and grades. In the states of Campeche and Yucatán in Mexico, the share of students aged 10 who can understand simple text may decline by 25 percentage points among those with low socioeconomic status compared to 15 percentage points for those from high socioeconomic backgrounds. Addressing these setbacks requires time and resources yet under 3 per cent of stimulus funds has gone to education. More than half of the nearly 130 million girls not enrolled in formal education worldwide (54 per cent) reside in crisis-affected countries. In Afghanistan, girls are no longer allowed to attend secondary school.

Increased adolescent pregnancy during COVID-19 threatens girls' education. A study in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania found that 56 per cent of adolescent girls from hard-to-reach populations who had dropped out of school early in the pandemic were currently or recently pregnant. The pandemic also placed girls at greater risks of gender-based violence, mental health disorders, and food and economic insecurity.

COVID-19 illnesses and deaths among adult caregivers have also resulted in lower educational outcomes; globally, over 5 million children had lost a parent or primary caregiver to COVID-19 as of October 2021. Among adolescent girls in sub-Saharan Africa, such losses lead to a greater risk of sexual violence, exploitation, HIV infection and lower educational attainment. Girls' education has advanced substantially in this region but even without considering the COVID-19 fallout, projections show that it will take at least another 54 years to reach universal primary completion.

FIGURE 4

Primary completion rate in sub-Saharan Africa, by sex, 1975–2020 (percentage)



Source: World Bank and UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2022.

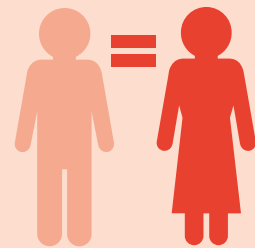
Note: The primary completion rate or gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education is produced jointly by the World Bank and UNESCO. For all other regions, primary completion rates for both girls and boys in 2020 were 85 per cent or higher.



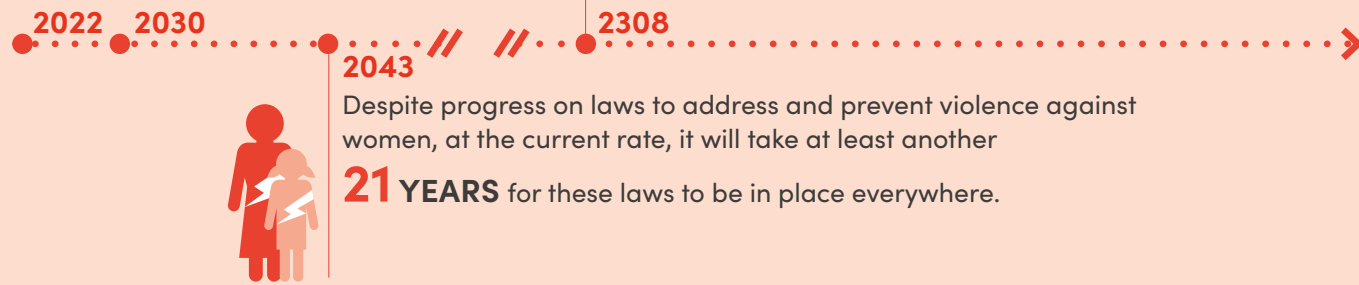
Momentum leading up to 2030 must translate promises into action on gender equality

The latest available SDG 5 data show that the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. Despite progress in reforming laws, closing gaps in legal protections and removing discriminatory laws could take up to 286 years based on the current rate of change. COVID-19 and the backlash against women’s sexual and reproductive health and rights are further diminishing the outlook for gender equality. Violence against women remains high, global health, climate and humanitarian crises have further increased risks of violence, especially for the most vulnerable women and girls, and women feel more unsafe than they did before the pandemic. Women’s representation in positions of power and decision-making remains below parity. Nearly halfway to the 2030 endpoint for the SDGs, the time to act and invest in women and girls is now.

THE PACE OF REFORM ON WOMEN’S LEGAL RIGHTS IS FAR TOO SLOW



Constitutional provisions on gender equality, laws that prohibit discrimination against women, and laws mandating quotas and guaranteeing equal rights to confer citizenship are all key elements in ensuring women have equal legal rights and protections. But gaps remain in many countries. At the current rate, it may take up to **286 YEARS** to secure such overarching legal frameworks.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS REMAINS COMMONPLACE

ONE WOMAN OR GIRL is killed by someone in her own family **EVERY 11 MINUTES.**

Globally, more than **1 IN EVERY 10 WOMEN AND GIRLS** aged 15–49 was subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by an intimate partner in the previous year (12.5%).

1 IN 4 WOMEN describes more frequent household conflicts since the pandemic began.

In 2021, **nearly 1 in 5 women** aged 20–24 were married before turning 18 (19.5%, down from 25.8% in 2001). To end child marriage by 2030, progress must be **17 times faster** than in the last decade.

1 in 4

In 2021, **WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15–49**



in **sub-Saharan Africa (24.7%)** had undergone female genital mutilation. But levels vary widely across countries. The practice is almost universal in Djibouti, Guinea and Somalia, while it affects no more than 1% of girls and women in Cameroon and Uganda.

Progress is not fast enough to meet the 2030 target on FGM but important strides have been made in some countries. In 2021,

4,475 COMMUNITIES

made public declarations committing to eliminate FGM, a 48% increase from 2020.

In 2020, school and preschool closures required 672 billion hours of additional unpaid childcare globally.



Assuming the gender divide in care work remained the same as before the pandemic, women would have shouldered

512 billion

OF THOSE HOURS.

Evidence suggests, however, that women took on an even larger share of unpaid care work.

Nearly **60% of countries and territories** did not take any measure to support increases in unpaid care work during the pandemic.

In July 2022, women held only

26.4% **OF PARLIAMENTARY SEATS**



globally; in 23 countries, representation was below 10%. At the current pace of progress, parity will not be achieved until 2062.

Women hold over one third of seats in local decision-making bodies (34.3%). Achieving parity in local government by 2030 requires widely implementing well-designed gender quotas.

In 2020, women held less than 1 in every 3 managerial positions (28.3%). Only 47 of the 151 countries and areas with data have reached over 40% representation. At current rates, **parity will not be achieved for more than 140 years.**

ONLY 4 OF 52 COUNTRIES with data for 2019–2021 have legal frameworks, including customary laws, that guarantee women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

Women are less likely than men to own a mobile phone in 52 of 80 countries and areas based on data for 2017–2021.



As of 2021,

26% OF COUNTRIES

have comprehensive systems to track gender-budget allocations. This demonstrates progress on gender-responsive budgeting yet gaps remain.

59% OF COUNTRIES

have some features;

15% OF COUNTRIES

lack minimal elements to track gender budgets.

Note: Projections for indicators 5.1.1 are based on the compounded annual growth rate, or CAGR, using the base year 2018. The projection calculations include only countries with data available since the base year. Projections for 5.5.1a, 5.5.2 and 5.3.1 are based on similar calculations produced by IPU, UNICEF and ILOSTAT, 2022, respectively. 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 our current understanding of prevailing trends and implications for future outcomes.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



11 TOTAL INDICATORS

0 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

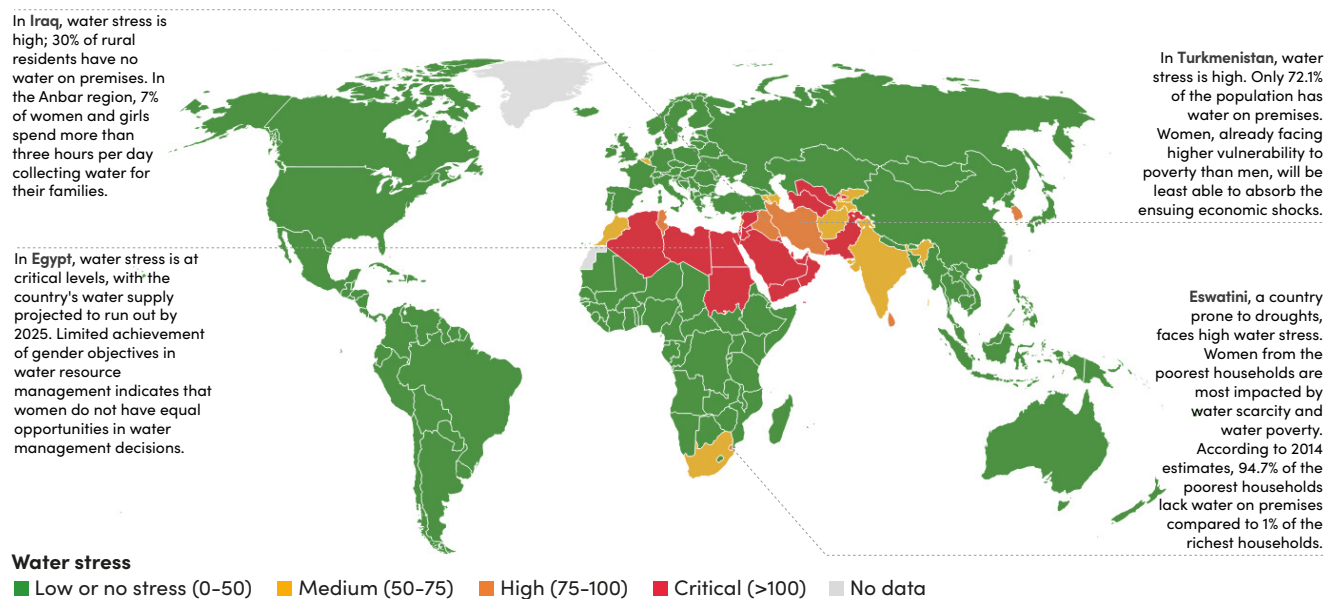
Water stress is intensifying, taking tolls on women’s and girls’ time, health and lives

Mismanagement, pollution and overconsumption have depleted water supplies around the world, elevating water stress to historic levels. More than 733 million people live in a context of high and critical water stress, where demand for safe, usable water outstrips supply. Where access is severely limited, women and girls must often walk long distances to collect improved water. In Iraq, which has high water stress (79.5 per cent), and where 30 per cent of the rural population has no improved drinking water on premises, women spend up to three hours per day collecting water. In India, in a quarter of rural households with no water on premises, women and girls devote more than 50 minutes per day to collecting water. By comparison, this figure was four minutes per day for men.

Unaffordable, inaccessible water has specific implications for women’s health due to increased needs for water and hygiene during menstruation, pregnancy and postpartum recovery. The average basic water requirement for a lactating woman is 5.3 litres a day. At least 20 litres a day per person is required for other basic needs such as handwashing, face washing, cooking and food hygiene. But those living far from a water source make do with much less. In contrast, in Europe, average water use stands at 144 litres per person daily. Without safe water, sanitation and hygiene, more than 800,000 women lose their lives every year. Increased disease is apparent in the 44 million pregnant women with sanitation-related hookworm, which causes maternal anaemia and pre-term births. For young girls, water stress can have significant impacts on education. In rural Nepal, a one-hour increase in the time spent to collect water decreases girls’ probability of completing primary school by about 17 percentage points.

FIGURE 5

Water stress levels based on freshwater withdrawal as a share of total renewable freshwater resources, 2019 (percentage)



Source: UN Global SDG Indicator Database, 2022; Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys, various years.



6 TOTAL INDICATORS

0 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

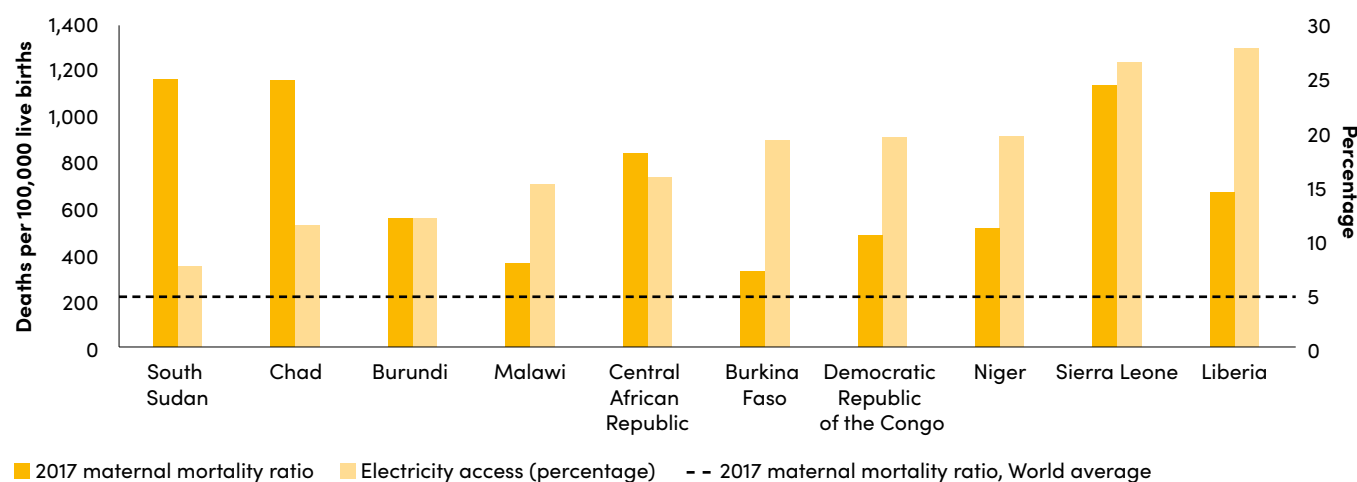
Affordable and clean energy, key to lifesaving care and productivity, remains out of reach for millions of women and girls in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

In 2020, 733 million people globally lacked access to electricity. An estimated 2.4 billion people had to cook with inefficient and polluting fuels. Most women and girls without clean and affordable energy live in sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia and South-Eastern Asia; more than half are in fragile or conflict-affected countries. Electrification can reduce women's time spent on unpaid domestic work and increase women's decision-making ability, financial autonomy, reproductive freedom and social participation, often due to increased labour market participation. Clean cooking technologies reduce fuelwood consumption, fuel collection and cooking times, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and carbon monoxide levels. Evidence demonstrates that the most efficient and low-emission cookstoves and fuels can reduce black carbon (soot) emissions by 50 to 90 per cent.

Electricity is critical to emergency health care, including an effective COVID-19 response. Yet in sub-Saharan Africa, only 28 per cent of clinics and hospitals have reliable electricity. In South Sudan, where the maternal mortality ratio is 1,150 per 100,000 live births, women often give birth by candlelight since generators have limited capacity and power outages are routine. The productive use of time for work and education also depends on electricity. Evidence from Brazil is consistent and compelling: Girls in rural areas with access to electricity are 1.5 times more likely to complete primary education by age 18 than those without. For rural female wage/salary workers in Brazil, access to electricity correlates with a 59 per cent jump in wages.

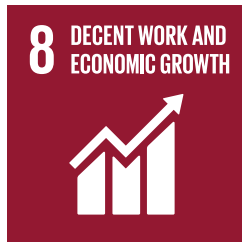
FIGURE 6

Maternal mortality ratios in the 10 countries with the lowest electricity access (deaths per 100,000 live births and percentage)



Source: UN Global SDG Indicator Database, 2022; World Bank Global Electrification Database, 2020.

Note: The latest data on maternal mortality ratios were collected in 2017. The latest data on electricity access were collected in 2020.



16 TOTAL INDICATORS

6 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

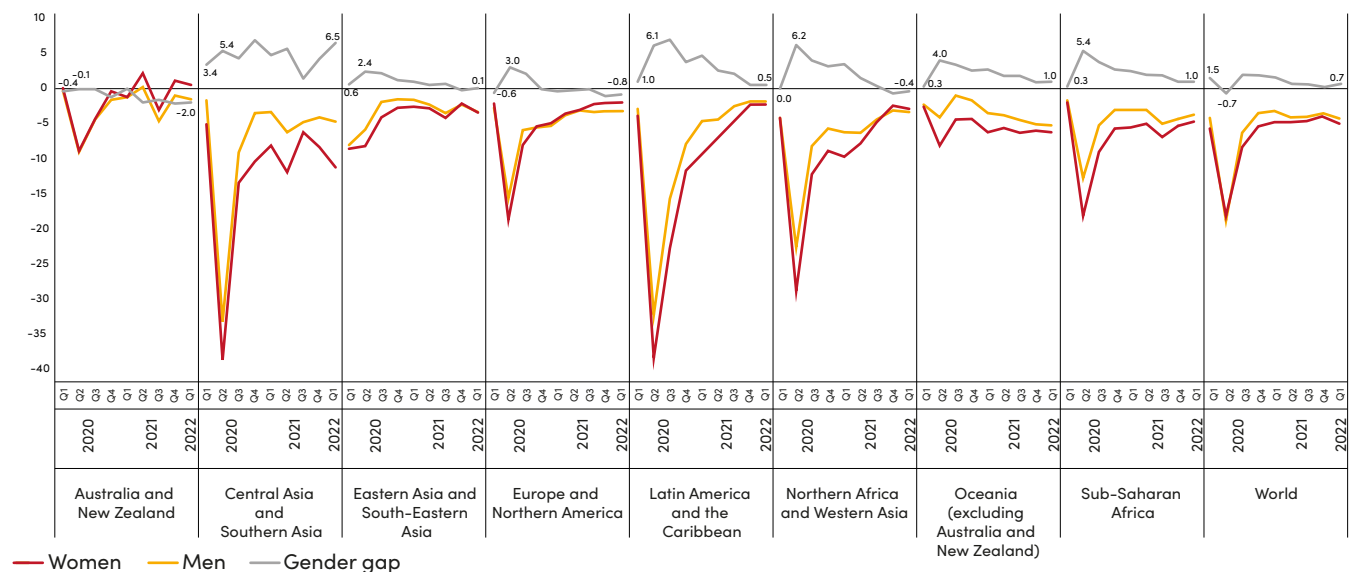
Fewer working hours, lower pay and unfair burdens of unpaid care all stall women’s prospects in labour markets

Global employment for women and men will likely exceed pre-pandemic levels in 2022 yet the labour market recovery remains weak and uneven. Women are disproportionately affected, accounting for only 21 per cent of projected employment gains during 2019–2022 despite comprising 39.4 per cent of total employment in 2019. Women’s labour force participation in 2022 is projected to remain below pre-pandemic levels in 169 countries and areas (50.8 per cent, compared to 51.8 per cent in 2019); the gender gap is expected to widen in 114 countries and areas compared to 2019. The gender gap in hours worked in employment, already large before the pandemic, has expanded globally, threatening to increase pervasive gender pay gaps. Only in Europe and Northern America, Australia and New Zealand, and Northern Africa and Western Asia have women witnessed a faster recovery than men.

Women’s overrepresentation in sectors severely impacted by the pandemic and in informal employment explains their greater vulnerability. Women are more likely than men to work in the informal economy where the typical worker took home only 64 per cent of pre-pandemic earnings in mid-2021. The unequal distribution of unpaid care work and limited access to maternity benefits, childcare and parental leave deepen disparities. Further, young women aged 15–24 have fared significantly worse than those aged 25 and older. Five million fewer young women will be employed in 2022 compared to 2019. About one in every four young women aged 15–24 was not in employment, education or training in 8 of 46 countries with data for the last quarter of 2021.

FIGURE 7

Working hours lost due to the COVID-19 crisis relative to 2019 Q4, by sex and region (percentage)



Source: ILOSTAT, 2022.



12 TOTAL INDICATORS

0 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Discriminatory norms and violence sideline women from fully entering the digital world

A large gender gap continues in technology and innovation, despite recent improvements. Women and girls are underrepresented in industries, academia and the broader technology sector. Globally, women hold only 2 in every 10 science, engineering and information and communication technology jobs. At the 20 largest global technology companies, women are 33 per cent of the workforce in 2022 but hold only one in four leadership positions. Women inventors make up only 16.5 per cent of inventors listed on international patent applications globally. Bringing women and other marginalized groups into technology results in more creative solutions and has greater potential for innovations that meet women’s needs and promote gender equality. By contrast, excluding women from the digital world has shaved \$1 trillion from the gross domestic product of low- and middle-income countries in the last decade. Without action, this loss will grow to \$1.5 trillion by 2025.

The Internet, while offering significant opportunities and information, can expose women and girls to online harassment and abuse. Surveys in Colombia, Ghana and Uganda found that women reported being concerned about personal data privacy more frequently than men. A study of 51 countries revealed that 38 per cent of women had personally experienced online violence. Only 1 in 4 reported it to the relevant authorities and nearly 9 in 10 opted to limit their online activity, thereby increasing the gender digital divide. Online and ICT-facilitated violence against women increased during the pandemic as women spent more time online.

FIGURE 8

Proportion of female inventors, by region, 2019–2021 (percentage)



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, 2022.

Note: Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) is not included due to insufficient data.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



14

TOTAL INDICATORS

1

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATOR

The global population of forcibly displaced women and girls has reached record levels

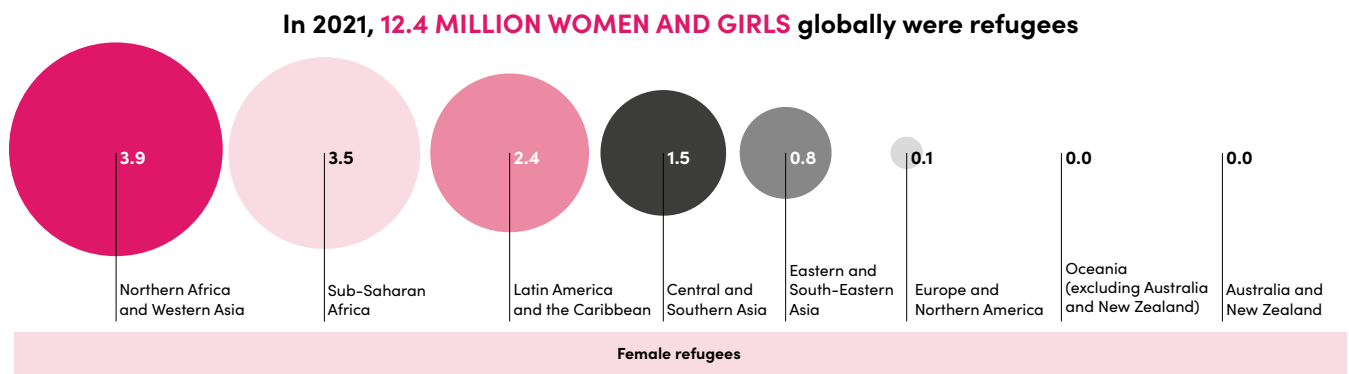
Structural and systemic discrimination against women and girls persists around the world. While income inequality narrowed in some countries before the pandemic, this has now reversed. Vulnerable groups of women and girls, including migrants, refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs), are bearing the brunt of the social ills that plague today’s world, including climate change, war, conflict and human rights violations. By the end of 2021, some 44 million women and girls were forcibly displaced, a figure encompassing refugees, asylum seekers, and persons displaced by conflict and violence in their country. Of these different groups, an estimated 12.4 million, a third of whom come from Northern Africa and Western Asia, are refugees.

Women and girls on average account for more than half of all IDPs globally but the share varies. In the Central African Republic, 6 in 10 IDPs are female. Women make up a greater share in Honduras, Mali and Niger. The number of women and girls forced to flee their homes is expected to rise as more data from recent conflicts in Europe and sub-Saharan Africa become available. As of 23 August 2022, Europe had recorded 6.8 million refugees from Ukraine; more than 8 in 10 are women and girls.

For women, displacement often results in lost property, assets and livelihoods, and worsening health and access to health care. It exposes them to greater risks of violence, trafficking and sexual abuse. Across 15 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, interviews with refugee and displaced women revealed an increased prevalence of domestic and sexual violence during COVID-19 (73 per cent and 51 per cent, respectively); 32 per cent of these women indicated a risk of early and forced marriages. In Colombia, displaced women and girls aged 13–49 reported 40 per cent more unintended pregnancies than women and girls who were not displaced.

FIGURE 9

Female refugees, by region, 2021 (millions)



Source: UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2021, 2022*; UN World Population Prospects, 2022.
 Note: The female refugee population presented is based on the country of origin. Figures may not add up due to rounding.



15 TOTAL INDICATORS

3 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Half of women feel unsafe walking alone at night in urban areas, with evidence that violence and harassment escalated during the pandemic

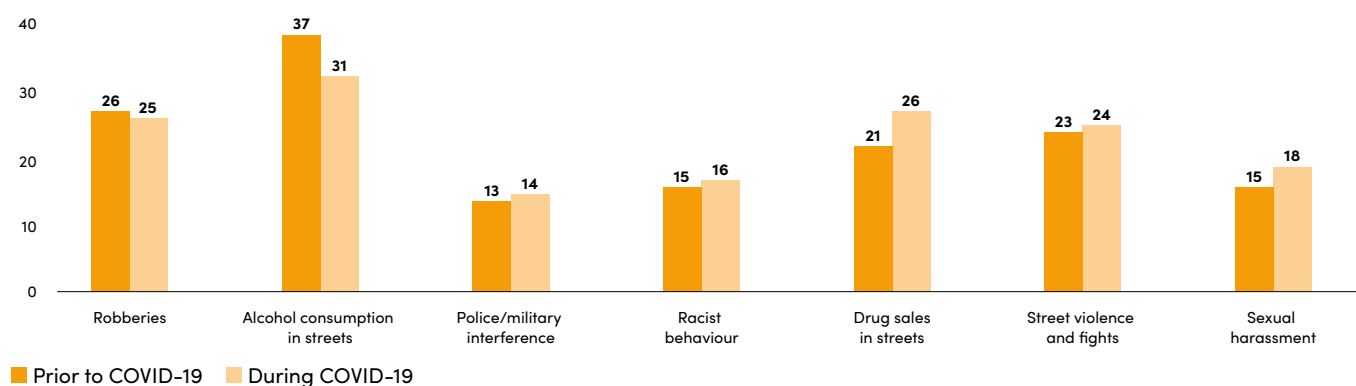
In 2020, the majority of the world's women and girls lived in urban areas (56.2 per cent), a proportion expected to increase to 60.4 per cent by 2030 and 68.4 per cent by 2050. Urban areas typically offer abundant resources and opportunities but are also sites of huge inequality. For poor women and girls, including in slum and slum-like settings, adequate housing, water and sanitation are scarce, access to decent health care is deficient, transportation is patchy and decent job opportunities are few and far between. These stressors limit women's attainment of their full range of economic and social rights.

Urban settings can be unsafe due to ill-planned infrastructure, a lack of visible sightlines in parks and alleyways, and poorly maintained and lit spaces such as public restrooms and parking lots, exposing women and girls to sexual and other forms of violence. In Quito, Ecuador, 68 per cent of women reported experiencing sexual harassment in a public space. In Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam, 41 per cent of women and 39 per cent of men said that they had witnessed sexual harassment in public spaces. An online survey of LGBTQI individuals in the European Union found that half avoided certain public places for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed.

During the pandemic, urban spaces became even more hostile for women and girls. In a survey of 55 countries, 18 per cent of women said sexual harassment was quite frequent or very frequent in their community, compared to 15 per cent pre-pandemic. Other threats commonly reported included racist behaviour and street violence (16 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively). Evidence from UN Women's rapid gender assessments in 13 countries showed that 49 per cent of women in urban areas feel less safe walking alone at night since COVID-19. In Cameroon, one in every three urban women feels unsafe walking alone during the day since the pandemic began (32 per cent).

FIGURE 10

Proportion of women in urban areas who believe that the following issues occur frequently in their neighbourhood, pooled sample, 2017–2022 (percentage)



Source: World Values Surveys, 2017–2022.



45 TOTAL INDICATORS

1 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATOR

Food security, livelihoods and the well-being of women and girls depend on climate action and a healthy planet

Climate change continues to have visible effects everywhere, with extreme weather events becoming more frequent and intense. In 2022, record-breaking heatwaves occurred in Europe, parts of China and the United States of America. Droughts following four consecutive failed rainy seasons left 18.4 million people at risk of starvation in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. In north-east Bangladesh, flash floods severely affected some 7.2 million people. Women, especially those from poor and marginalized communities, are disproportionately affected by climate change and the destruction of the Earth’s natural resources, including its oceans and forests. Their vulnerability stems from their limited access to and control of land and environmental goods, exclusion from decision-making and the higher likelihood of living in poverty.

Women play transformative roles in climate change adaptation and mitigation despite many obstacles. In Yap, Federated States of Micronesia, women are planting palms in flooded taro patches to provide material for weaving and building homes and to protect against coastal flooding. They run a nursery of native plants that generates seeds for food and medicine and help replant areas damaged by flooding. In Antigua and Barbuda, Dr. Ayana Elizabeth Johnson, working with the Barbuda Council and partners, led the development of the first community-driven ocean zoning plan in the Caribbean. The plan balances economic, conservation and cultural uses, and supports the sustainable, profitable and enjoyable use of ocean resources for current and future generations. The premise of this and other similar initiatives is simple: Conservation must go hand in hand with social justice. Women and their communities must be engaged in solutions that affect their environment, their livelihoods and their way of life.

FIGURE 11

Climate and human-made disasters are destroying the planet and affecting the lives of women and girls

On average, one disaster resulting in

115

DEATHS AND LOSSES OF \$202 MILLION

was recorded daily during 1970-2019.

WOMEN, especially those from poor and marginalized communities, **are disproportionately affected**.



BANGLADESH

Recurrent disasters, such as floods, constrain the provision of reproductive health services in rural and remote areas.



BOTSWANA

A study found that

56%

OF GIRLS

reported travelling longer distances than usual to fetch water.



SOMALIA

When families migrated from rural to urban areas in 2018-2019 as a result of flooding, drought and conflict, **girls’** enrolment rates dropped from **45% to just 29%**.

In contrast, **boys’** enrolment following displacement rose from **29% to 41%**.





24 TOTAL INDICATORS

6 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

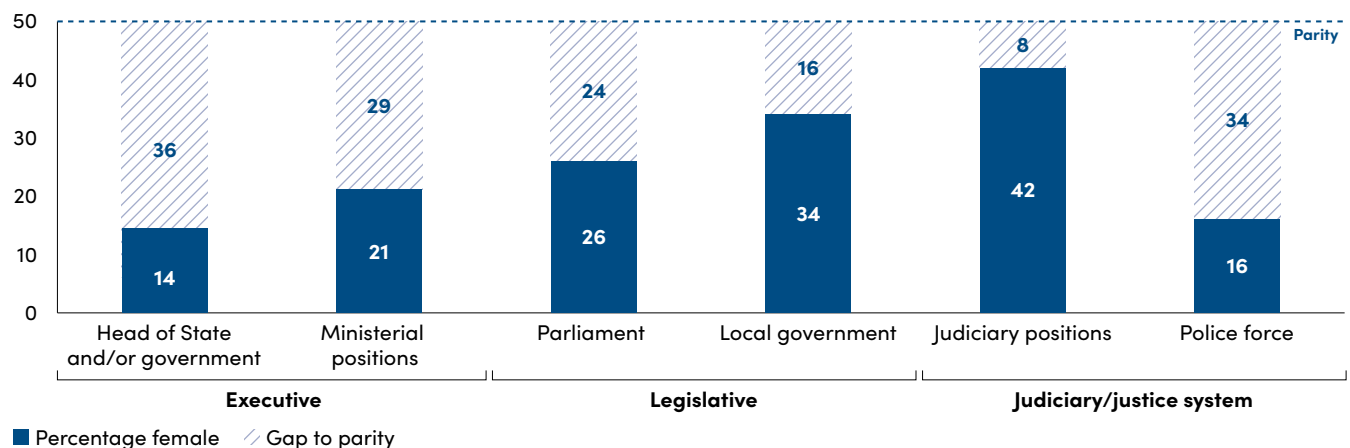
In all the places where decisions are made, gender parity is far from being achieved

To protect human rights, uphold the rule of law and provide redress to victims of abuse and injustice, all public institutions must represent and respond to women and girls. Equal representation is a goal and a conduit for more just, peaceful societies yet has not been attained. Globally, women make up 46 per cent of the public sector workforce but remain chronically underrepresented in leadership and some occupations. As of 2017, they held 42 per cent of judicial positions but a mere 16 per cent of police jobs. Women’s representation in public administration in fragile and conflict-affected countries is half the global average. Similarly, political institutions are far from achieving gender parity, particularly at the highest levels of executive and legislative power. As of 29 July 2022, only 27 countries (14 per cent) have a woman head of State and/or government; in 2021, women held 21.9 per cent of ministerial positions. According to the latest available data, women comprise just 26.4 per cent of parliamentarians globally and 34.3 per cent of local government representatives.

Countries took extraordinary measures to respond to the pandemic but military expenditure nevertheless continued to outpace health spending. Global military expenditure in 2021 stood at \$2.1 trillion and is likely higher in 2022. Meanwhile, the 511 million women and girls living in fragile and conflict-affected countries in 2022 is almost double the number in 2019. Women peacebuilders, human rights defenders and political activists in these settings face sexual violence and harassment, often to intimidate and drive them out of public life. Human rights defenders working on land, environmental and indigenous rights, LGBTIQI rights and women’s rights confront the greatest threats. In 2021, female service providers reported threats and attacks resulting in closures of essential services, such as for emergency post-rape care.

FIGURE 12

Participation of women in selected public sector leadership positions and occupations (percentage)



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union and UN Women, *Women in Politics 2021*, 2021; United Nations Statistics Division, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022*, Statistical Annex, 2022; UNODC, 2018.

Note: Police force data are based on a simple average of 73 countries. Coverage for sub-Saharan Africa, Central and Southern Asia and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia is limited.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



24 TOTAL
INDICATORS

0 GENDER-SPECIFIC
INDICATORS

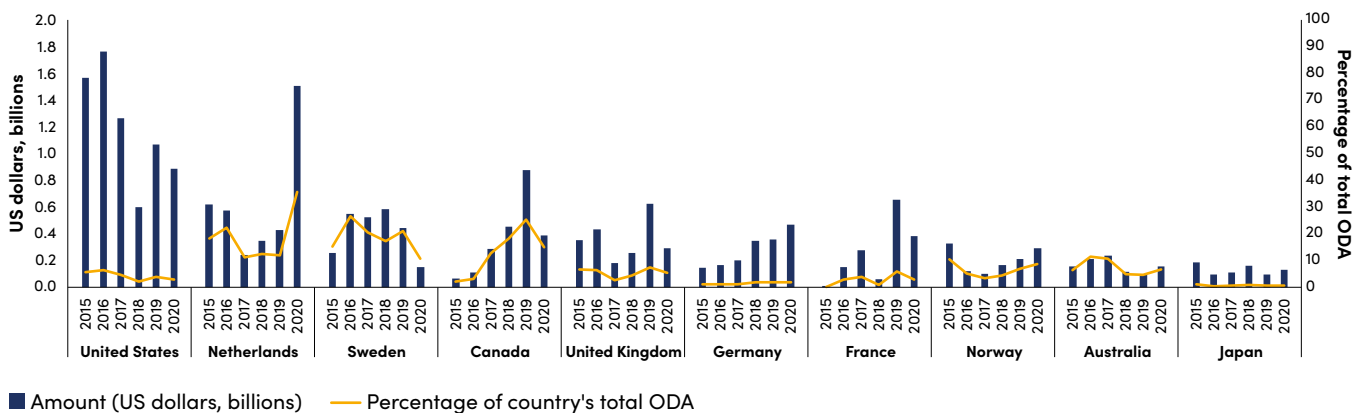
Inadequate and unpredictable funding for gender equality priorities mars prospects for real change

Globally, women lost an estimated \$800 billion in income in 2020 due to the pandemic. Despite a rebound since then, their participation in labour markets is projected to be lower in 2022 than before the pandemic. With higher poverty rates, skyrocketing food and commodity prices, an accelerating climate emergency and the curtailment of sexual and reproductive rights, women and girls face unprecedented threats. Stronger international cooperation, especially to finance gender equality, is imperative to combat multiple, interlinked global crises that put lives and well-being at risk. Funding remains erratic and insufficient, however, given the scale of challenges women and girls face.

In 2021, official development assistance (ODA) amounted to \$178.9 billion in grants-equivalent (current prices) or 0.33 per cent of the combined gross national income of donor countries. While this share increased from 2020, it is well below the global target of 0.7 per cent. Allocations to programmes where gender equality is the main objective constituted only 4.6 per cent of bilateral allocable ODA in 2020. Another 41.5 per cent went to programmes where gender equality was a secondary development goal. While overall gender equality funding remains steady, individual country contributions ebb and flow, in some cases dramatically. For instance, Canada contributed \$875 million or 25 per cent of its bilateral allocable ODA to initiatives prioritizing gender equality in 2019, falling to \$388 million or 15 per cent in 2020. For South Sudan, this resulted in an annual shortfall of \$77 million in gender equality programming. Such funding fluctuations impact strategic planning and reduce the likelihood of achieving lasting, transformative change for women and girls.

FIGURE 13

Bilateral ODA for programmes with gender equality as the principal objective, top 10 DAC donors (billions of current US dollar commitments and percentage)



Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System, 2022.

Note: Only individual donor countries are shown. In 2020, the top 10 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, excluding the European Union, comprised close to 80 per cent of total bilateral ODA where gender equality was the primary objective.

SDG 5 TRACKER: CHARTING THE WAY FORWARD

The world is not on track to achieve SDG 5 by 2030; incoming data show ominous signs, underscoring the imperative for bold action and ambitious finance

The SDG 5 tracker evaluates progress on the 9 targets and 18 indicators and sub-indicators of SDG 5. Two measures of progress are included: a level assessment, which gauges the current level of achievement in a given target/indicator, and a trend assessment, which measures the pace of progress from a baseline year to the current level. Despite some improvement, data gaps remain a perennial challenge, rendering women

and girls effectively invisible. Only 47 per cent of data required to track progress on SDG 5 are currently available. As a result, a global level assessment is only available for 13 out of 18 indicators and a global assessment of trends for a mere 3 indicators.

Approaching the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the world is not on track to

achieve gender equality by 2030. Based on available data, 28 per cent of the SDG 5 indicators and sub-indicators are very far or far from target; about one in three are at moderate distance from target, a quarter are close to target and only 12 per cent are at target met or almost met. Recent setbacks in progress, particularly among women and girls living in fragile or conflict-affected countries, and the backlash against women's sexual and reproductive rights are worsening the outlook for gender equality. This year's SDG 5 tracker reveals a concerning regression in women's economic empowerment, with two regions experiencing a decline in the proportion of women in managerial positions.

Moving forward, progress on SDG 5 will remain out of reach unless long-term structural barriers to gender equality, including discriminatory norms, laws and practices, are addressed and dismantled. Global challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath, violent conflict and climate change, are further exacerbating gender disparities. Global cooperation and investments in the gender equality agenda, including through increased national funding, are essential to right the course and place SDG 5 back on track.

TABLE 1

Level assessment of SDG 5, by region

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	Moderate	Moderate	Very far	Moderate	Far	Moderate	Insufficient data	Moderate	Moderate
Violence against women	Moderate	Moderate	Far	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Insufficient data	Moderate	Close
Employment and economic benefits	Moderate	Moderate	Far	Very far	Moderate	Moderate	Insufficient data	Close	Close
Marriage and family	Moderate	Moderate	Far	Moderate	Moderate	Close	Insufficient data	Moderate	Moderate
Target 5.2									
5.2.1 Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence	Moderate	Far	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Close	Very far	Insufficient data	Close
5.2.2 Sexual violence against women and girls	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Target 5.3									
5.3.1 Child marriage among women and girls	Moderate	Far	Insufficient data	Moderate	Insufficient data	Moderate	Moderate	Insufficient data	Insufficient data

■ Target met or almost met
 ■ Close to target
 ■ Moderate distance to target
 ■ Far from target
 ■ Very far from target
 Insufficient data

TABLE 1: LEVEL ASSESSMENT OF SDG 5, BY REGION (CONTINUED)

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	
5.3.2 Female genital mutilation/cutting	Level	Moderate	Very far							
Target 5.4										
5.4.1 Ratio of unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	Level	Far	Very far	Very far	Very far	Far		Moderate	Moderate	
Target 5.5										
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments	Level	Moderate	Moderate	Far	Far	Moderate	Close	Very far	Close	Close
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments	Level	Close	Moderate	Far	Target met	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Close	Close
5.5.2 Women in managerial positions	Level	Moderate	Moderate	Far	Far	Close	Close	Moderate	Close	Close
Target 5.6										
5.6.1 Proportion of women and girls who make informed decisions on reproductive health	Level	Far	Very far	Moderate	Far	Close	Close	Far	Close	
5.6.2 Laws on equal access to reproductive health, information and education	Level	Close	Moderate	Moderate	Close	Close	Close		Target met	Target met
Target 5.a										
5.a.1 Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex	Level									
5.a.2 Laws that guarantee equal land rights	Level									
Target 5.b										
5.b.1 Women who own a mobile phone	Level			Moderate						
Men who own a mobile phone	Level			Moderate						
Target 5.c										
5.c.1 Countries with system to track gender equality	Level	Very far	Very far	Very far	Moderate	Very far	Very far	Very far	Very far	

■ Target met or almost met
 ■ Close to target
 ■ Moderate distance to target
 ■ Far from target
 ■ Very far from target
 ■ Insufficient data

Trend data are mostly unavailable for SDG 5 and prevent a robust assessment of progress

TABLE 2

Trend assessment of SDG 5, by region

TREND ASSESSMENT (IF AVAILABLE)										
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	Trend									
Target 5.2										
5.2.1 and 5.2.2	Trend									
Target 5.3										
5.3.1 Child marriage among women and girls	Trend	Fair →	Fair →		Fair →		Limited -	Limited -		
5.3.2 Female genital mutilation/cutting	Trend		Fair →	Fair →						
Target 5.4										
5.4.1	Trend									
Target 5.5										
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments	Trend	Fair →	Fair →	Limited -	Limited -	Limited -	On track ▶▶	Limited -	On track ▶▶	On track ▶▶
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments	Trend									
5.5.2 Women in managerial positions	Trend	Limited -	Limited -	Limited -	Limited -	Fair →	Deterioration ◀	Deterioration ◀	On track ▶▶	Fair →
Target 5.6 to 5.c										
All indicators for target 5.6 to 5.c	Trend									

Note: Trend data are shown only for indicators where at least two data points over time are available, at least one of which is 2015 or earlier.

▶▶ Substantial progress/on track ▶ Fair progress but acceleration needed - Limited or no progress ◀ Deterioration ◻ Insufficient data

Sources: UN Women and the United Nations Statistics Division, based on the latest available data and estimates as of 2021 provided by: the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Bank.

Notes: Official SDG indicator names have been condensed for this depiction. For full indicator names and descriptions, see the list of gender-specific indicators below. Global and regional averages are as reported in the Statistical Annex of *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021*, unless otherwise specified.

SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are assessed in the tracker given that 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple subindicators.

5.2.1: The average for the world is based on 157 countries and 2 areas with 90 per cent population coverage, sub-Saharan Africa is based on 39 countries with 94 per cent population coverage, Latin America and the Caribbean is based on 26 countries with 99 per cent population coverage, Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) is based on 9 countries with 96 per cent population coverage, and Australia and New Zealand is based on 2 countries with 100 per cent population coverage.

5.3.1: Covers women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18. The average for the world is based on 101 countries with 77 per cent population coverage, sub-Saharan Africa is based on 34 countries with 88 per cent population coverage, Central and Southern Asia is based on 11 countries with 95 per cent population coverage, Latin America and the Caribbean is based on 17 countries with 58 per cent population coverage, and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) is based on 7 countries with 96 per cent population coverage. Data for Northern Africa and Western Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Australia and New Zealand are not included due to insufficient country and/or population coverage. Trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2011 and is as provided by the custodian agency.

5.3.2: The average for sub-Saharan Africa is based on 25 countries with 69 per cent population coverage. The average for Northern Africa and Western Asia covers Northern Africa only (2 countries and 65 per cent population coverage). Data coverage is limited for Western Asia, where the practice is marginal.

5.4.1: Simple averages of the female-to-male ratio of time spent in unpaid care and domestic work for 77 countries and areas based on the latest available data in the Global SDG Indicator Database (2007 or later). Data for India were added using the 2019 time use survey report and for Madagascar using the ILO 2018 care report, bringing the total count to 79 countries and areas. Country coverage is lower than the 2021 assessment of 92 countries because estimates prior to 2007 were excluded from the SDG indicator database. Regional aggregates are presented only if 50 per cent of countries and/or 66 per cent of the region's population are covered except for Northern Africa and Western Asia where the country coverage and population coverage stand at 39 per cent and 63 per cent, respectively.

5.5.1(a): Level assessment is based on data as of 1 January 2022. Trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2015 and is provided by the custodian agency.

5.5.1(b): The averages are based on data for 136 countries compiled by UN Women and United Nations regional commissions as of 29 April 2022.

5.5.2: Trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2015.

5.6.1: The average for the world is based on 64 countries with 16 per cent population coverage, sub-Saharan Africa is based on 36 countries with 97 per cent population coverage, Central and Southern Asia is based on 7 countries with 20 per cent population coverage, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia is based on 5 countries with 6 per cent population coverage, Latin America and the Caribbean is based on 7 countries with 10 per cent population coverage and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) is based on 1 country with 79 per cent population coverage. The average for Northern Africa and Western Asia covers Western Asia only (3 countries with 5 per cent population coverage). The average for Europe and Northern America covers Europe only (5 countries with 9 per cent population coverage).

5.b.1: UN Women calculation based on the ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database, July 2022. Includes latest available year during 2017–2021. Regional averages are presented only if 50 per cent of countries and 66 per cent of the region's population are covered. The 2022 assessment for this indicator should not be compared with the 2021 assessment since the data coverage for this indicator has dropped from 89 in 2021 to 80 in 2022. The drop in sample includes countries with large populations such as Bangladesh, China and Sierra Leone due to data quality and comparability issues. ITU plans to publish regional estimates with more complete information in November 2022. Thus, a more complete global and regional assessment for this indicator will be available in the 2023 edition of the Gender Snapshot.

5.c.1: The data represent information as reported by countries over 2018–2021. For Northern Africa and Western Asia, the regional average is based on reporting from less than 50 per cent of countries.

LIST OF GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Gender-specific indicators (5)

1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Gender-specific indicators (2)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Gender-specific indicators (6)

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Gender-specific indicators (8)

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

4.7.1 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

4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender-specific indicators (14)

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Gender-specific indicators (6)

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Gender-specific indicator (1)

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Gender-specific indicators (3)

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Gender-specific indicators (1)

13.3.1 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

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Gender-specific indicators (6)

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

No gender-specific indicators

Total	Total indicators: 231	Gender-specific indicators: 51
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Note: The total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework is 248. Since some indicators repeat under different targets, however, the actual number of unique indicators is 231. Similarly, the total number of gender-specific indicators listed above is 52 but the total number of unique gender-specific indicators is 51.

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PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2022

The latest available SDG 5 data show that the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. COVID-19 and the backlash against women's sexual and reproductive health and rights are further diminishing the outlook for gender equality. Violence against women remains high; global health, climate and humanitarian crises have further increased risks of violence, especially for the most vulnerable women and girls; and women feel more unsafe than they did before the pandemic. Women's representation in positions of power and decision-making remains below parity. Only 47 per cent of data required to track progress on SDG 5 are currently available, rendering women and girls effectively invisible. Nearly halfway to the 2030 endpoint for the SDGs, the time to act and invest in women and girls is now.

"Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2022" presents the latest evidence on gender equality across all 17 goals, calling out the long road ahead to achieve gender equality. It emphasizes the interlinkages among the goals, the pivotal force gender equality plays in driving progress across the SDGs, and women and girls' central role in leading the way forward.



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