

# PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

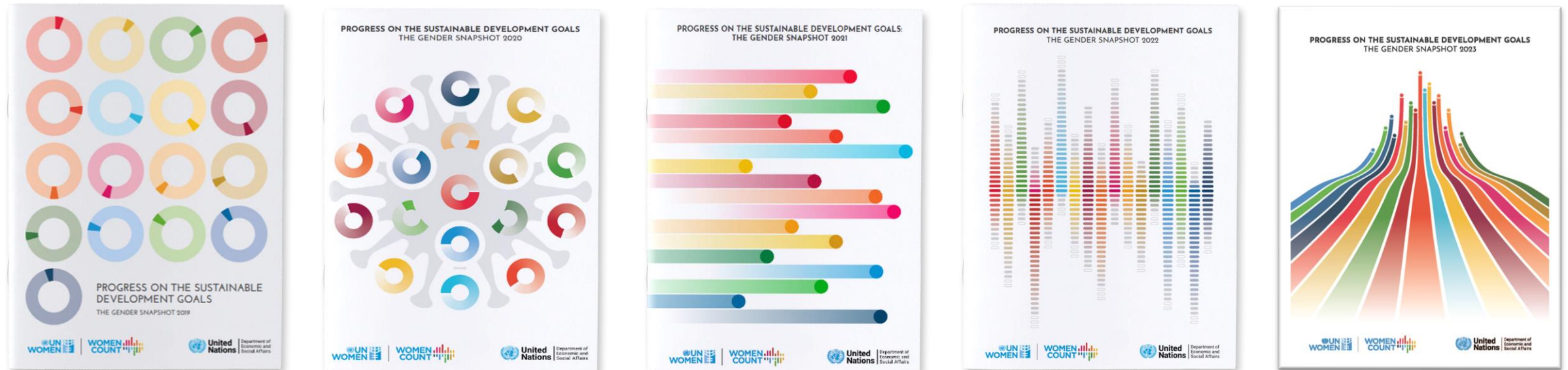
THE GENDER  
SNAPSHOT 2024



# GENDER EQUALITY IS ESSENTIAL FOR ACHIEVING ALL 17 SDGS

# 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.



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 FOCUS

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.

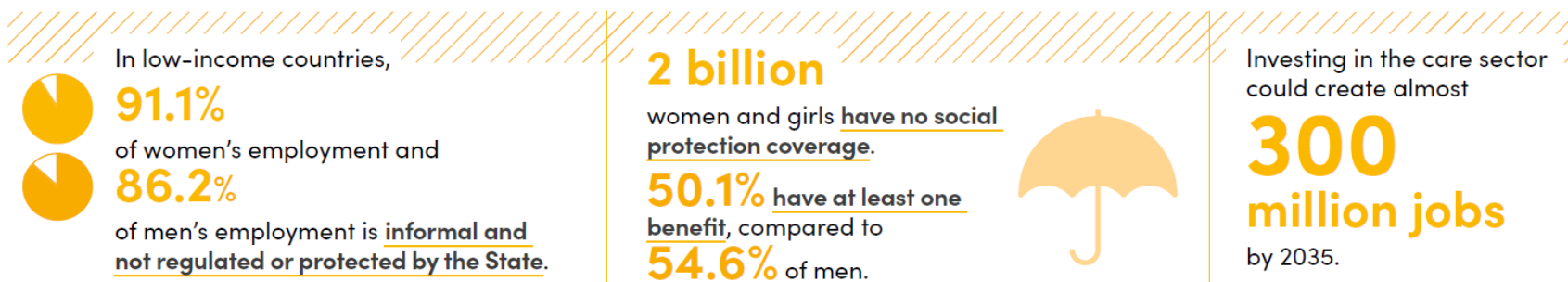
The global gender gap in Internet use could cost low- and middle-income countries an estimated **\$500 billion** over the next five years.

# 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





Women's extreme poverty has declined, but at current rates, it will take an additional 137 years to eradicate it.

In 2023, only 50.1% of women could benefit from at least one social protection benefit, compared to 54.6% of men.

**A comprehensive package of policies including social protection, essential services and equal wages could reduce the number of women in extreme poverty by 115 million in 2050.**

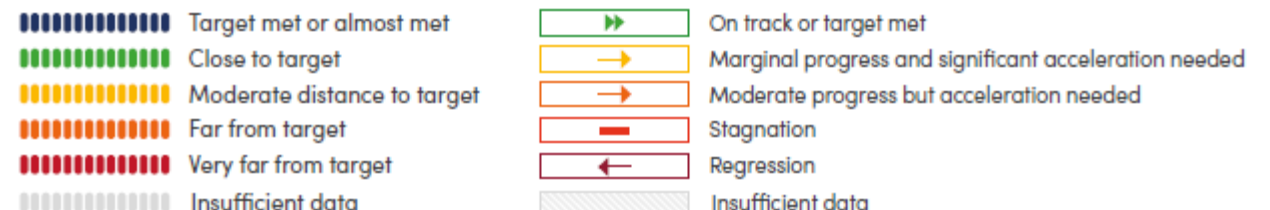


# SDG 5 TRACKER: CHARTING THE WAY FORWARD

**None of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 indicators, on gender equality, have been fully met. Two are close to target, eight are within reach at a moderate distance, four are far or very far, and four lack sufficient data.**

The SDG 5 tracker evaluates progress on the 9 targets and 18 indicators and sub-indicators of SDG 5. 4 of the 18 indicators and sub-indicators cannot be fully assessed globally due to data shortages.

**Limited baseline and trend data and a lack of timely data remain major bottlenecks in determining whether policy and spending measures to uproot gender inequality have an impact.**





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

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Social Affairs



UN WOMEN

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Women and girls toil for 250 million hours a day to collect water, over three times more hours than men and boys.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the nearly 200 million hours per day spent by women and girls on water collection surpasses the total daily work hours of all individuals in the United Kingdom.

A national programme initiated in India in 2019 expanded access to piped water systems to over 117 million households in less than five years.



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**250**  
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This is **3 x more**  
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6 CLEAN WATER  
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United  
Nations

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

UN  
WOMEN



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.**





Countries are on average at only a halfway point in their ability to plan, coordinate, produce and make gender data available.

**Greater investments in gender data are required for effective policymaking:**

**Half of all data projects supported by official development assistance allocated either zero or negligible amounts (less than 0.05%) to gender-related activities.**



## 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







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