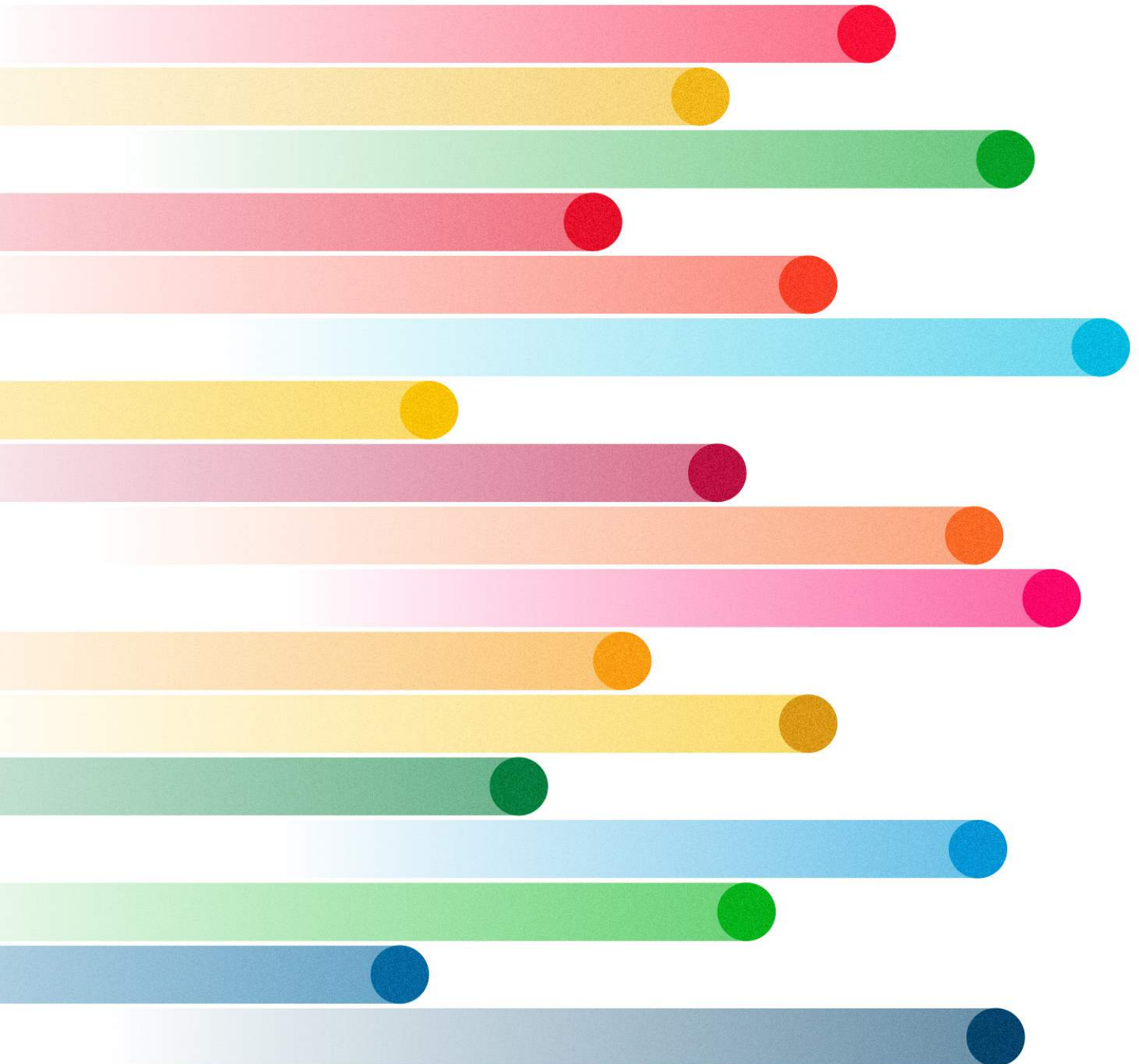


PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2021



Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals



By 2030, over **150 million WOMEN AND GIRLS** could emerge from poverty if governments implement a comprehensive strategy to improve access to education and family planning, achieve equal wages and extend social transfers.



The gender gap in food insecurity has increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Women's food insecurity levels were **10% HIGHER** than men's in 2020, compared with 6% higher in 2019.



The pandemic is disrupting essential health services for women and girls.

During the first year of the crisis, an estimated **12 million WOMEN** in 115 lower- and middle-income countries experienced disruptions in family planning services, leading to an estimated **1.4 million UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES**.



Out-of-school girls are at increased risk of violence, child marriage, child labour, trafficking and early childbirth.

But only **42% OF COUNTRIES** had measures to support girls' return to school in early 2021.



Based on data collected in 95 countries in 2020, **MORE THAN HALF** lack quotas for women in national parliaments

63% lack rape laws based on the principle of consent.

Almost half continue to restrict women from working in certain jobs or industries.

An estimated **736 million WOMEN AND GIRLS** aged 15 years or older have experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner at least once in their lifetime.

By 2030, as many as **2 million** additional cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) are projected due to COVID-19-related service disruptions.

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

Worldwide, women hold **one in four** parliamentary seats. They have **36%** of elected seats in local deliberative bodies.

In low- and middle-income countries, **234 million** fewer women than men have access to the internet on their mobile phones.

Only **19% OF COUNTRIES** and areas with data have a comprehensive system to track how budgets respond to gender priorities.



In 2020, only **26% OF 170 COUNTRIES** were actively working on gender mainstreaming in water management.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Women are underrepresented in the energy sector. Globally in 2019, women held

22% of traditional energy jobs and **32%** of renewable energy jobs.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Female medical researchers have led advances on COVID-19 knowledge and testing techniques.

But women accounted for fewer than

1 in 3 RESEARCHERS globally in 2018.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Slum residents are at an elevated risk of COVID-19 infection and fatality rates. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, infected women in neighbourhoods with a high concentration of slums were more than

2X as likely to die compared with those living in neighbourhoods with no slums.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



The lack of women in decision-making limits the reach and impact of pandemic and other emergency recovery efforts, and opportunities to revitalize economies and societies.

Women chair only

18% of government committees on foreign affairs, defence, finance and human rights.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Women suffered steeper job losses than men during the pandemic.

The number of employed women declined by

54 million and **45 million** left the labour force altogether.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



The intersecting vulnerabilities of migrant, refugee and internally displaced women and girls have intensified in the wake of the pandemic.

By the end of 2020, **26.4 million** PEOPLE had fled their countries and become refugees, the highest level ever recorded. Almost half are women and girls.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



Unless urgent action is taken to reduce emissions,

global warming will exceed 1.5°C by 2040.

Women's voices and perspectives are **critical** to meeting climate and environmental sustainability challenges but often go unrecognized.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



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

Under Goal 5, global level assessments are unavailable for

6 indicators.*

Trend assessments are unavailable for

15 indicators.*

*including sub indicators, see pages 22–27

LEAVE NO WOMAN OR GIRL BEHIND

Global inequalities are widening as a result of COVID-19

One and a half years since the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, the toll on the poorest and most vulnerable people remains devastating and disproportionate. The combined impact of conflict, extreme weather events and COVID-19 has deprived them of even basic needs such as food security. Without urgent action to stem rising poverty, hunger and inequality, especially in countries affected by conflict and other acute forms of crisis, millions will continue to suffer.

No one is safe from COVID-19 until everyone is safe. Yet access to life-saving personal protection equipment, tests, oxygen and especially vaccines remains far from equitable. Of the nearly 5.8 billion vaccine doses administered globally by mid-September 2021, 77 per cent went to high- or upper-middle-income countries. A mere 0.3 per cent went to low-income countries. Unless access is universal, the virus will continue to roam, mutate and return. Based on the latest sex-disaggregated data in July 2021, 60 per cent of women in Israel and 52 per cent in Austria had

been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, compared with just 0.9 per cent in Venezuela and 0.16 per cent in Papua New Guinea.

In 29 out of 36 countries and territories where sex disaggregated data are available from June to August 2021, women are more or equally likely as men to be vaccinated. In Asia and the Pacific, however, more men are vaccinated than women. In India, as of August 2021, 53 per cent of total administered vaccine doses went to men and 47 per cent to women. An estimated half a million people in India identify as other genders, including trans, non-binary or intersex. Vaccination rates in the country are rising, but as of August 2021 less than 20 per cent of the transgender population has received at least one dose. In the United States, women lost an estimated 1.5 years of life expectancy on average from 2018–2020 due to COVID-19. The loss is significantly higher among Hispanic women (2.9 years) and non-Hispanic Black women (2.7 years) compared with non-Hispanic White women (1.1 years).

IN FOCUS

Vaccines remain out of reach for many around the world

To cover 70% of the population

High-income countries
have to increase their
health spending by
0.8%.

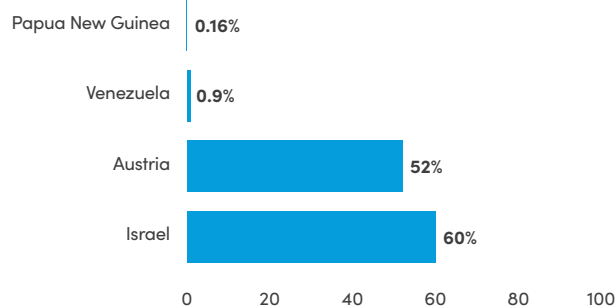
Low-income countries
have to increase their
health spending by
56.6%.

In India, more men are vaccinated than women



<20%
of the transgender population
has received at least one dose.

Proportion of women fully vaccinated by July 2021



Sources: India Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2021; ReliefWeb, 2021; UNICEF COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard, 2021; United Nations Development Programme Global Dashboard for Vaccine Equity, 2021; World Health Organization COVID-19 Vaccination Data Dashboard, 2021; and World Health Organization Global Health Observatory, 2021.

Limited progress for women is being eroded by the pandemic

The pandemic is clawing back limited progress in the past 25 years on expanding women's rights and opportunities, including for economic participation and political voice. Young women have witnessed more pronounced employment losses than their male counterparts and risk long-term exclusion from labour markets. The number of young women not in education, employment or training (NEET) increased in 28 out of 48 countries with available data between the fourth quarter of 2019 and the fourth quarter of 2020. Women facing multiple forms of discrimination, including women and girls with disabilities, are especially affected.

Where women have been in leadership positions, the response to the pandemic has often been faster and more attuned to social needs, but at all levels and across sectors, women do not have the same space in decision-making as men. Globally, women comprise over 75 per cent of the health workforce, making them

indispensable to the COVID-19 response. Yet they make up only 28 per cent of health executives. While women's organizations are at the forefront of community responses to COVID-19 in many countries, they struggle with diminishing funding and shrinking civic space.

Women's effective participation in the pandemic response depends on strong support for their leadership. More broadly, stemming the erosion of progress on gender equality calls for robust laws and policies to uphold women's rights, backed by sufficient funds for implementation. Balanced gender representation in COVID-19 task forces, use of gender-responsive budgeting in response and recovery efforts, and greater awareness of the gendered effects of the pandemic are essential for advancing women's rights and equal participation. Yet an analysis of 334 COVID-19 task forces from 137 countries found that only 4 per cent have gender parity; 18 countries have no women at all.

IN FOCUS

A lost generation? COVID-19's impact on learning and skill-building



An increasing number of young women are not in employment, education or training (NEET).

The NEET rate of young women

INCREASED

in 28 out of 48 countries between the fourth quarter of 2019 and the fourth quarter of 2020.

Nearly **6 in 10** NEET youth in the last quarter of 2020 were women (57.4 per cent).

In 2019, the NEET rate among **Syrian refugee women** living in Turkey stood at **70.9%** compared to **26%** for men.



Women and girls with disabilities face an uphill battle.

Viet Nam

NEET rates among:

Cambodia



Young women with disabilities



Young men with disabilities



Young women without disabilities



Young men without disabilities



Sources: International Labour Organization, *Youth and COVID-19: Access to Decent Jobs Amid the Pandemic*, 2021; UN Women calculations based on data from the International Labour Organization, 2021 and census data from IPUMS International, 2013 and 2009 for Cambodia and Viet Nam, respectively.



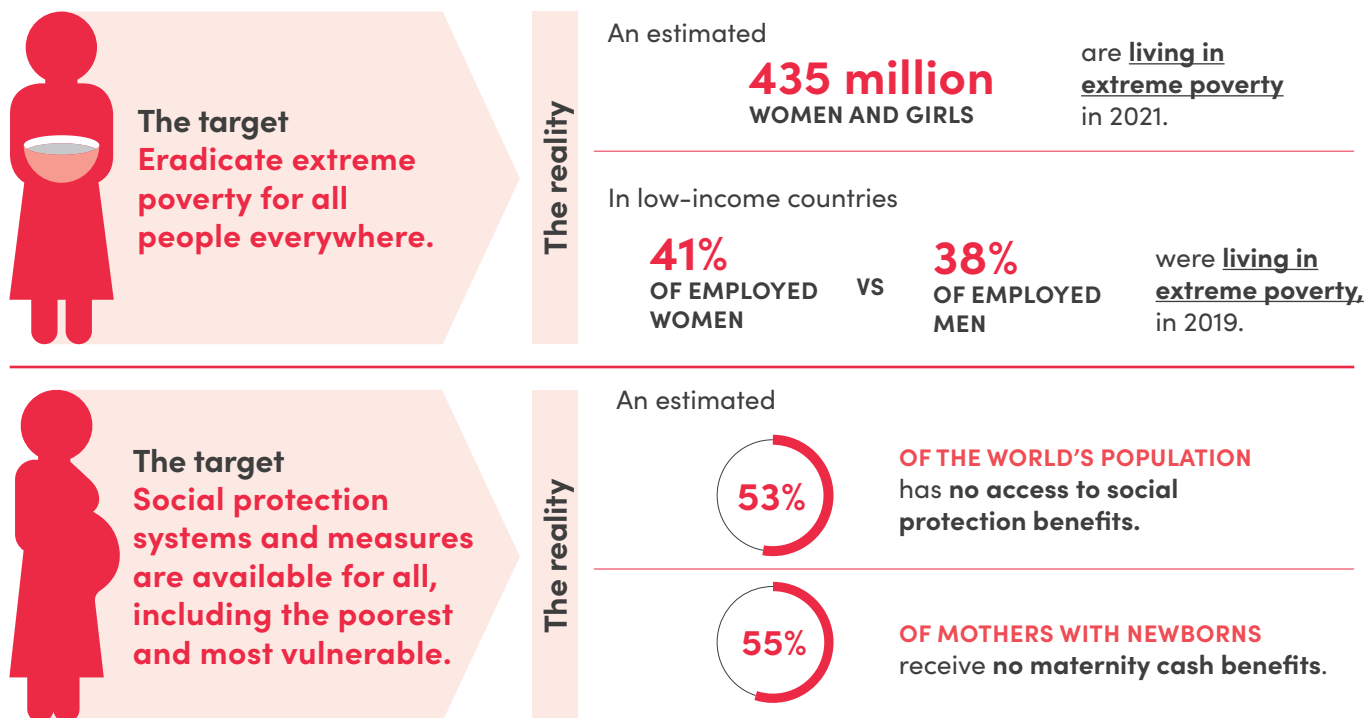
13 TOTAL INDICATORS

5 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS*

Progress in eliminating extreme poverty has reversed while holes in the social protection floor leave women even more vulnerable

Extreme poverty is on the rise. The total number of women and girls living on less than \$1.90 a day may reach 435 million in 2021, up from 398.5 million in 2019. This is heartbreaking given progress in reducing poverty over the last two decades. A simulation analysis of COVID-19 policy responses finds that over 150 million women and girls could emerge from poverty if governments implemented comprehensive strategies to improve access to education and family planning, ensure fair and equal wages, and expand social transfers by 2030. Significant action is urgent, but efforts so far have been inadequate. In 2020, only 46.9 per cent of the world's population had access to at least one social protection benefit and only 44.9 per cent of mothers with newborns could obtain maternity cash benefits. Despite women's greater vulnerability to poverty, only 23 per cent of social protection policy and labour market measures to respond to COVID-19 are gender-sensitive.

FIGURE 1



Sources: International Labour Organization, 2021; United Nations Statistical Division, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021 Statistical Annex; UN Women, *From Insights to Action, Gender Equality in the Wake of COVID-19*, 2020.

* The term "gender-specific indicators" refers to 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, see pages 28–31.



14 TOTAL INDICATORS

2 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

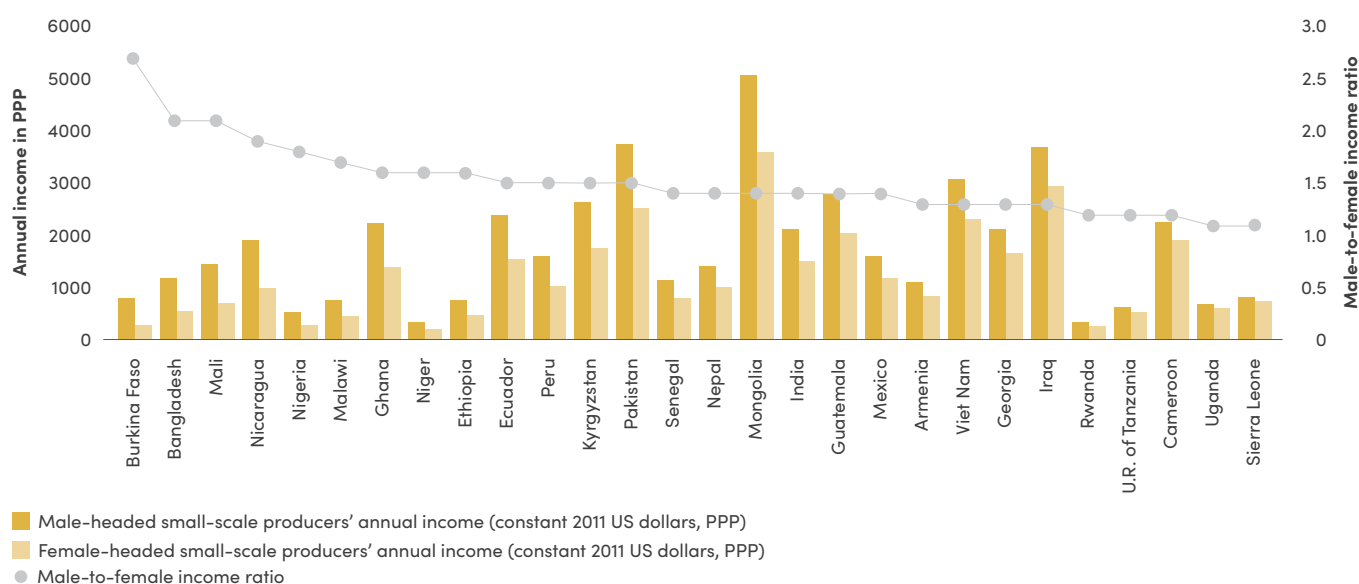
The global gender gap in food security has risen dramatically during the pandemic, with more women and girls going hungry

The COVID-19 pandemic has undermined food security globally. An estimated 811 million people went hungry in 2020, an increase of 161 million over 2019. Key nutrition services, including school-based nutrition programmes, have faced severe disruptions. Programmes providing iron and folic acid supplementation for adolescent girls, for example, declined by 45 per cent. The global gender gap in moderate or severe food insecurity increased from 6 per cent in 2019 to 10 per cent in 2020. The gaps were largest in Latin America and the Caribbean (30 per cent) and Asia (10 per cent).

Many of the world's hungry produce food themselves. In some countries, small-scale farmers account for over 90 per cent of food producers but earn two to three times less than large-scale producers. Women small-scale producers routinely earn far less than men. Data from 28 countries show that small-scale producer households headed by women earn on average 30 per cent less than those headed by men. Women can play vital roles in transforming food systems, as shown by improved nutrition outcomes when agricultural interventions focus on women's access to and control over resources.

FIGURE 2

Annual income of small-scale food producers, by sex of household head, 2010–2019 (constant 2011 US dollars, purchasing power parity) and male-to-female income ratio, selected countries



Source: UN Women calculations based on the Global SDG Indicator Database, 2021.



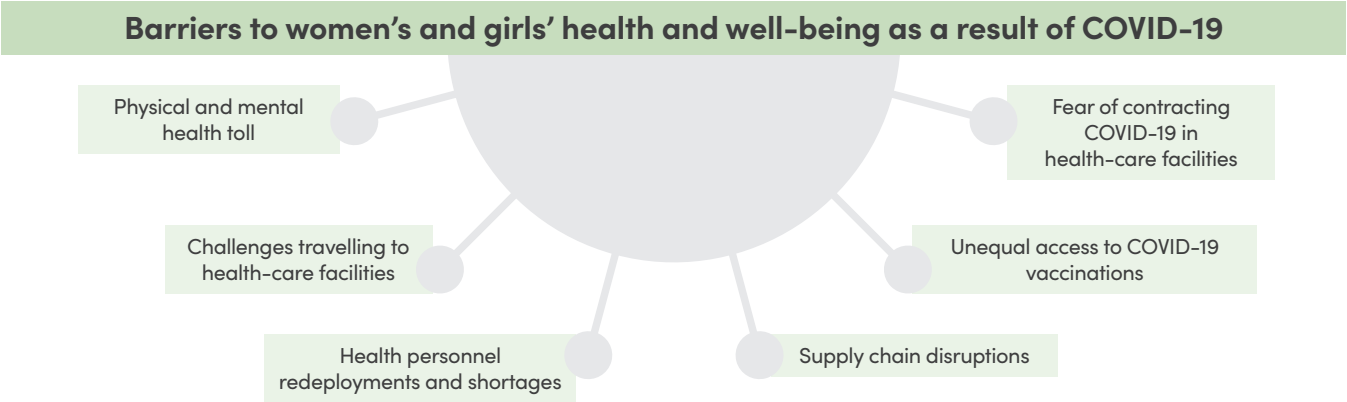
28 TOTAL INDICATORS

6 GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Disruptions in essential health services due to COVID-19 are taking a tragic toll on women and girls

The COVID-19 pandemic’s enormous pressure on health systems has disrupted essential services, including for maternal health and contraception. In the first year, an estimated 12 million women in 115 lower- and middle-income countries experienced gaps in family planning services, leading to 1.4 million unintended pregnancies. An estimated 113,400 additional maternal deaths occurred in the same period. In South Asia, essential sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health services declined over 50 per cent in the second quarter of 2020 compared with the same period in 2019. Antenatal HIV testing and antiretroviral therapy fell in South Africa. In Germany, between March and July 2020, women were more likely to postpone planned cancer screening than men. The pandemic thwarted critical mental health services in 93 per cent of 130 countries, yet just 17 per cent of countries allocated additional funding to mental health and psychosocial support in national COVID-19 response plans.

FIGURE 3



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_21771

