

Gender Responsive standards to accelerate implementation of Agenda 2030

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.



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.



Women's labour force participation in 2022 is projected to remain below pre-pandemic levels in **169 countries and areas**.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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%**.



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.

Are we on track to achieve SDG5 by 2030? Latest global assessment reveals a long road ahead.



*SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are shown given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators.
UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Department of Economic and Social Affairs



CHARTING THE WAY FORWARD



The pandemic has tested and even reversed progress in expanding women’s rights and opportunities.

Reports of violence against women and girls, a “shadow” pandemic to COVID-19, are increasing in many parts of the world.

only **26% of countries** have a comprehensive system to track gender-budget allocations.



Globally about 1 in 3 managers/supervisors is a woman.

At the current rate, parity will not be achieved for another 140 years.



UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



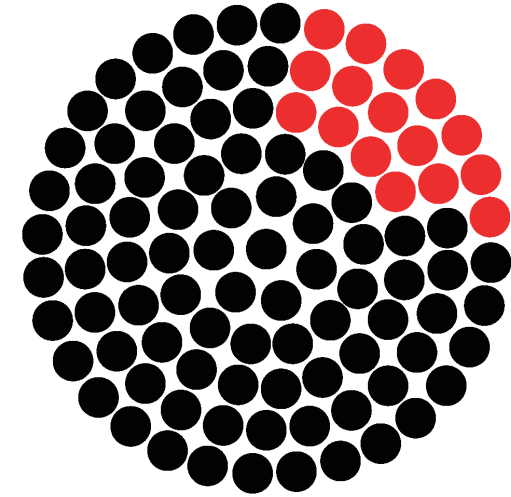
United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs



MORE WOMEN ARE IN DECISION-MAKING THAN EVER BEFORE.


Despite progress, women are still largely excluded from politics, policies and budgets.



Women hold four in every ten seats in national parliaments in only **16%** of countries in Europe and Central Asia.

The background of the left page features a white background with a grid of small grey dots. Several large, semi-transparent circles in shades of red and beige are scattered across the page. The main text is in a bold, dark blue font and is underlined.

Women's voices in political decision-making, in communities, and in parliaments must be amplified for prosperous and peaceful societies.

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Gender-responsive institutions, including national women's machineries are essential for ensuring gender equality is integrated across all levels of government policies, planning and budgets.

**GLOBALLY, 75%
OF COUNTRIES HAVE
LAWS AGAINST
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN.**

However, the world remains a dangerous place for women and girls.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increase in violence against women, countries in Europe and Central Asia have prioritized addressing this shadow pandemic as part of their COVID-19 policy responses.

Even before COVID-19, women in Europe and Central Asia spent

2 to 5 times

as many hours performing unpaid care and domestic work tasks than men – which has been further exacerbated by the pandemic.



Investment in the care economy is important for an inclusive and sustainable development and for expanding employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for women.



RFSD 2022: SDG5 as accelerator for Agenda 2030 implementation

- Gender responsive standards need to be applied by institutions and systems to contribute to elimination of underlying structural inequalities**

Gender equality needs to be mainstreamed in all policies, services and systems and gender responsive standards need to be applied by the institutions and systems to contribute to elimination of the underlying structural inequalities. The standards need to be developed in a participatory way that meets the needs and priorities of all the people and respond to the specific needs of those who are historically marginalized. Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) need to be used as standards for policy making and implementation and as a methodology and tool to promote more equitable allocation and utilization of the financial resources

Gender responsive standards 2023-2025 –

Enabling inclusivity with gender responsive standards and standards for the SDGs



UN-WOMEN

UN Women works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the internationally agreed standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. UN Women Regional Office joined UNECE to measure the impact of gender inclusiveness in standards development. It will also be key to determine how this fits in with other gender-mainstreaming initiatives within the beneficiary countries.

UNECE

In 2018, WP.6 launched the Gender-Responsive Standards Initiative as well as the standards for SDGs project. These two work streams quickly gained momentum with all major standards developers. WP.6 is the main focal point in the international community on this work, with around eighty signatories to its Declaration on Gender-Responsive Standards and Standards Development and over 20,000 standards mapped on its Standards4SDG platform.



UN WOMEN RESOURCES

- [The Gender Snapshot 2022](#)
- [SDG Spotlight Series](#)
- [COVID-19 and the Gender Monitor \(database\)](#)
- [From Insights to Action: Gender Equality in the Wake of COVID-19](#)
- [COVID-19 and Gender Policy Tracker](#)
- [RGAs on Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19](#)
- [RGAs on the impacts of COVID-19 on VAW](#)



THANK YOU