Status of data availability on the SDGs from a gender perspective

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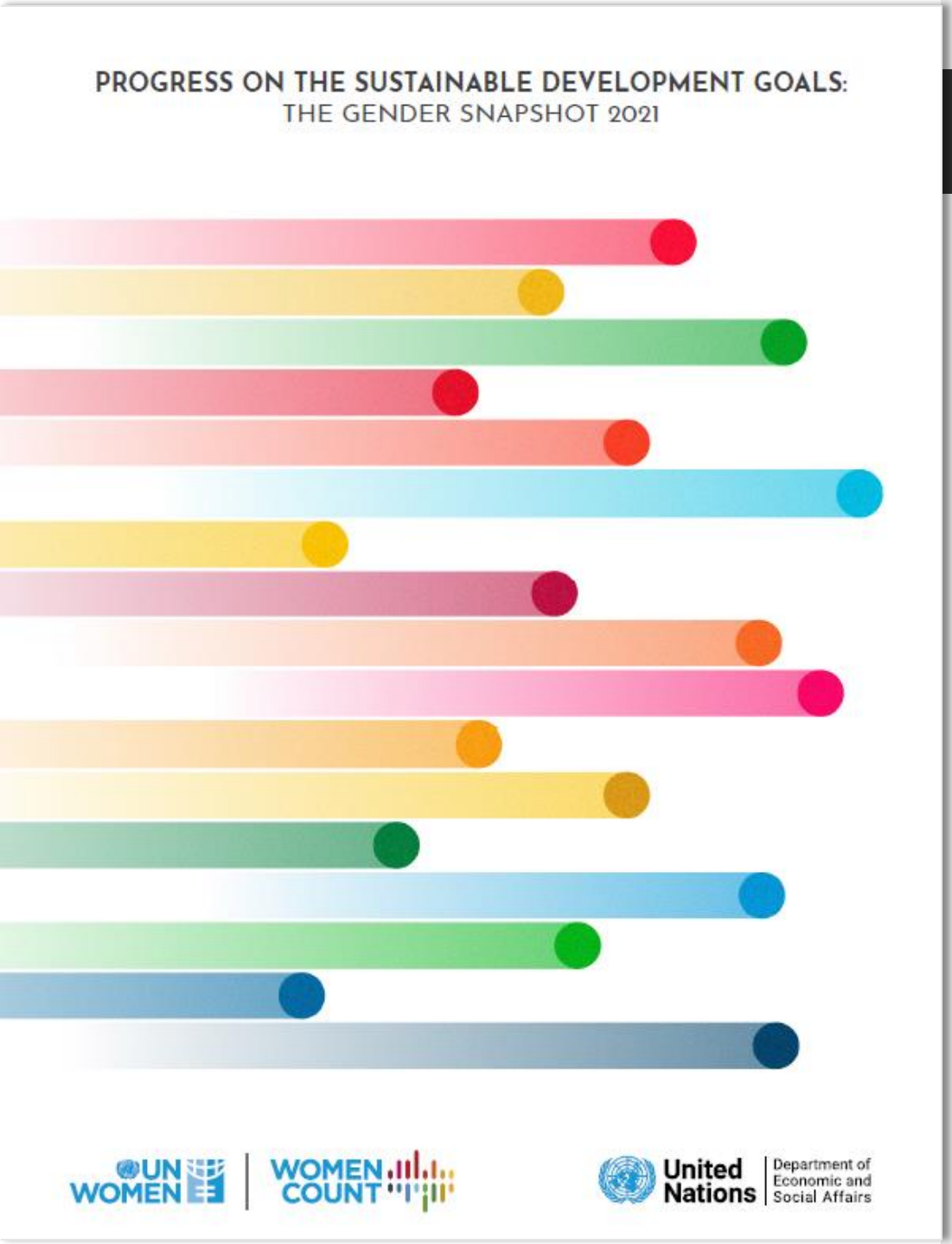


Latest available evidence on gender equality across all 17 Goals

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2021

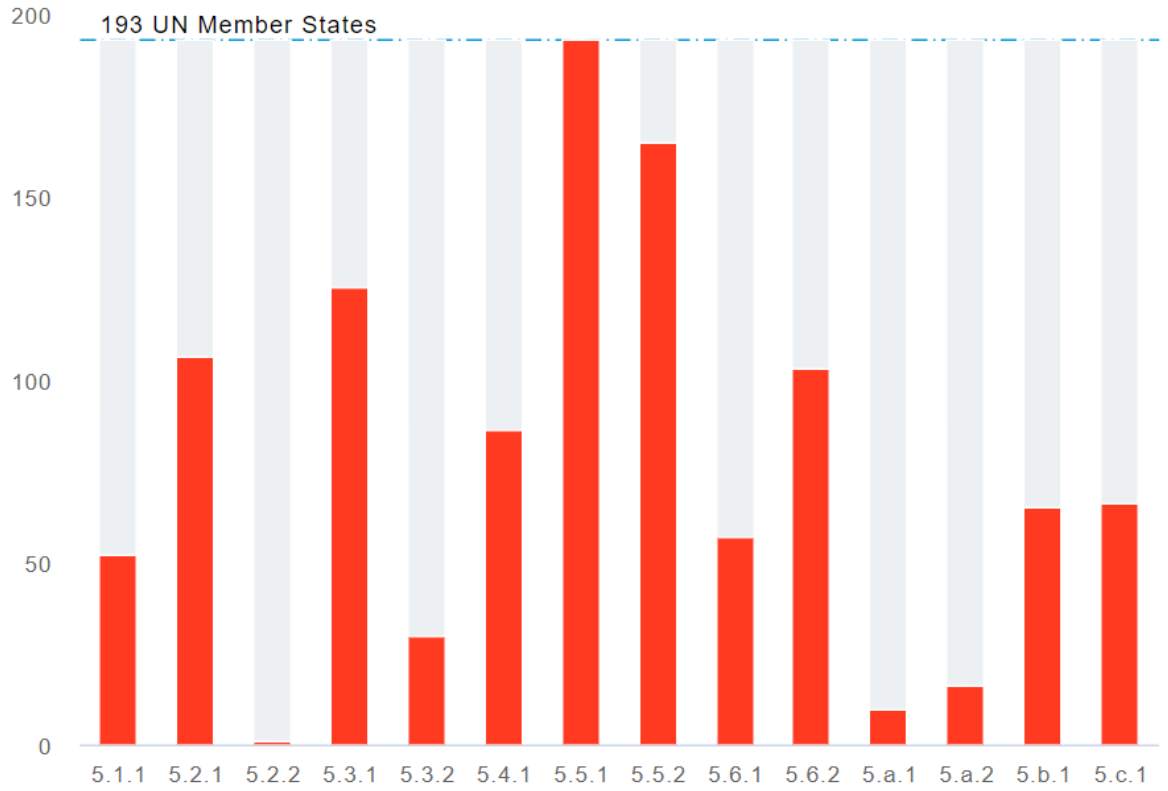
Report download page:

https://tinyurl.com/uemsp62a

Bonus in 2021 →

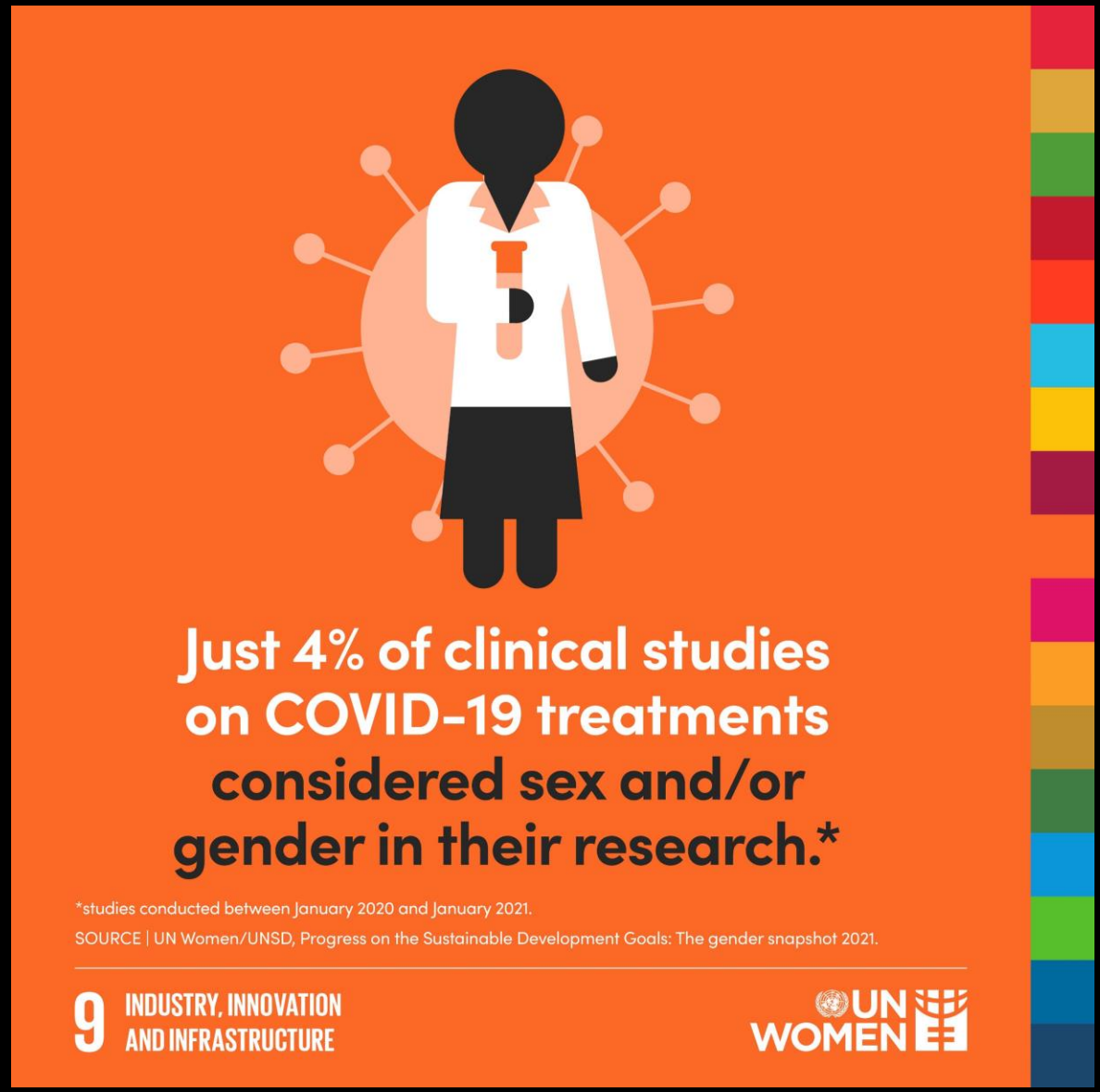
SDG 5 TRACKER: CHARTING THE WAY FORWARD

SDG 5: Number of countries with available data, by SDG5 indicator, 2020

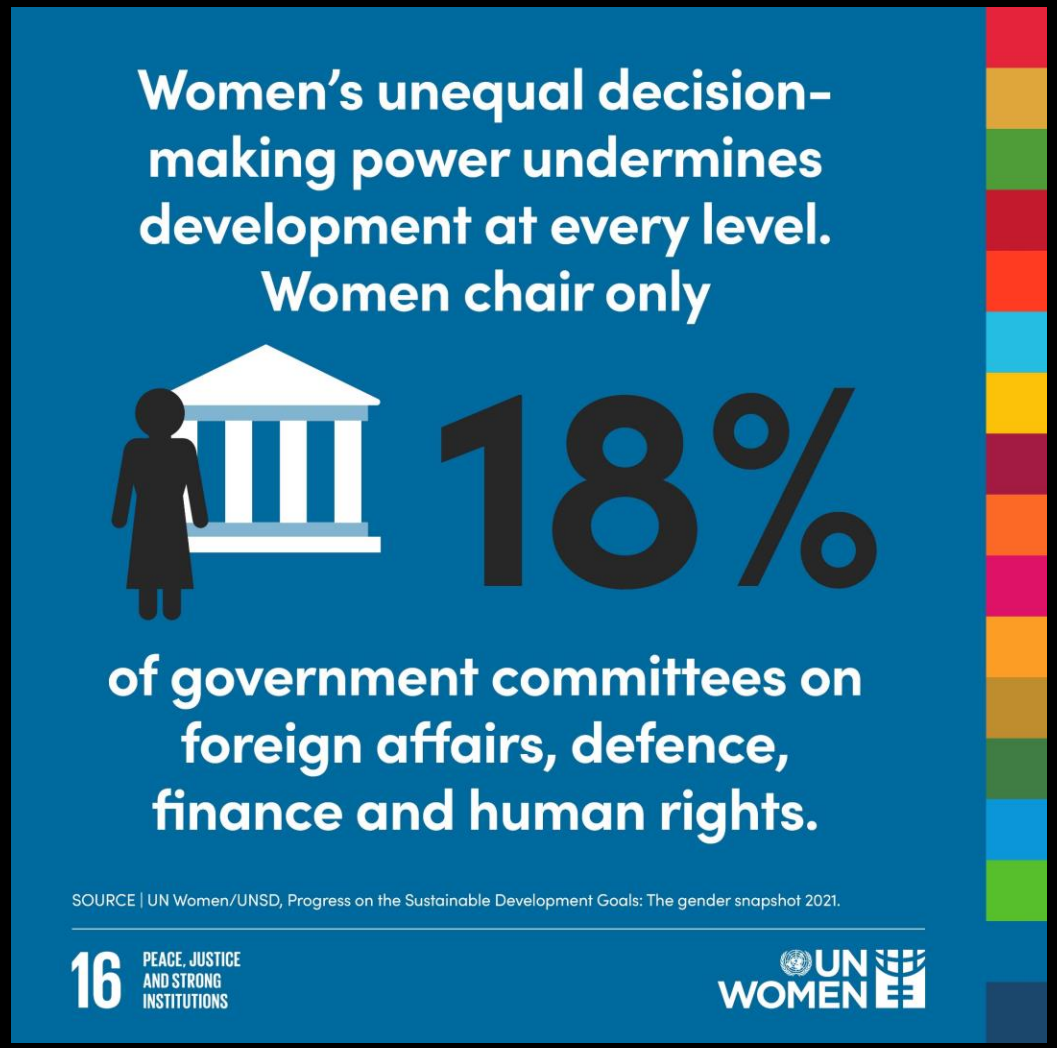


Increased demand for clean energy and low-carbon solutions is driving an unprecedented transformation of the energy sector. But women are being left out. Women hold only 32% of renewable energy jobs.

Women represent only a third of the world's researchers, but have been at the forefront of COVID-19 innovations



Women's insufficient participation in decision-making limits the reach and impact of pandemic and other emergency recovery efforts along with opportunities to revitalize economies and societies..



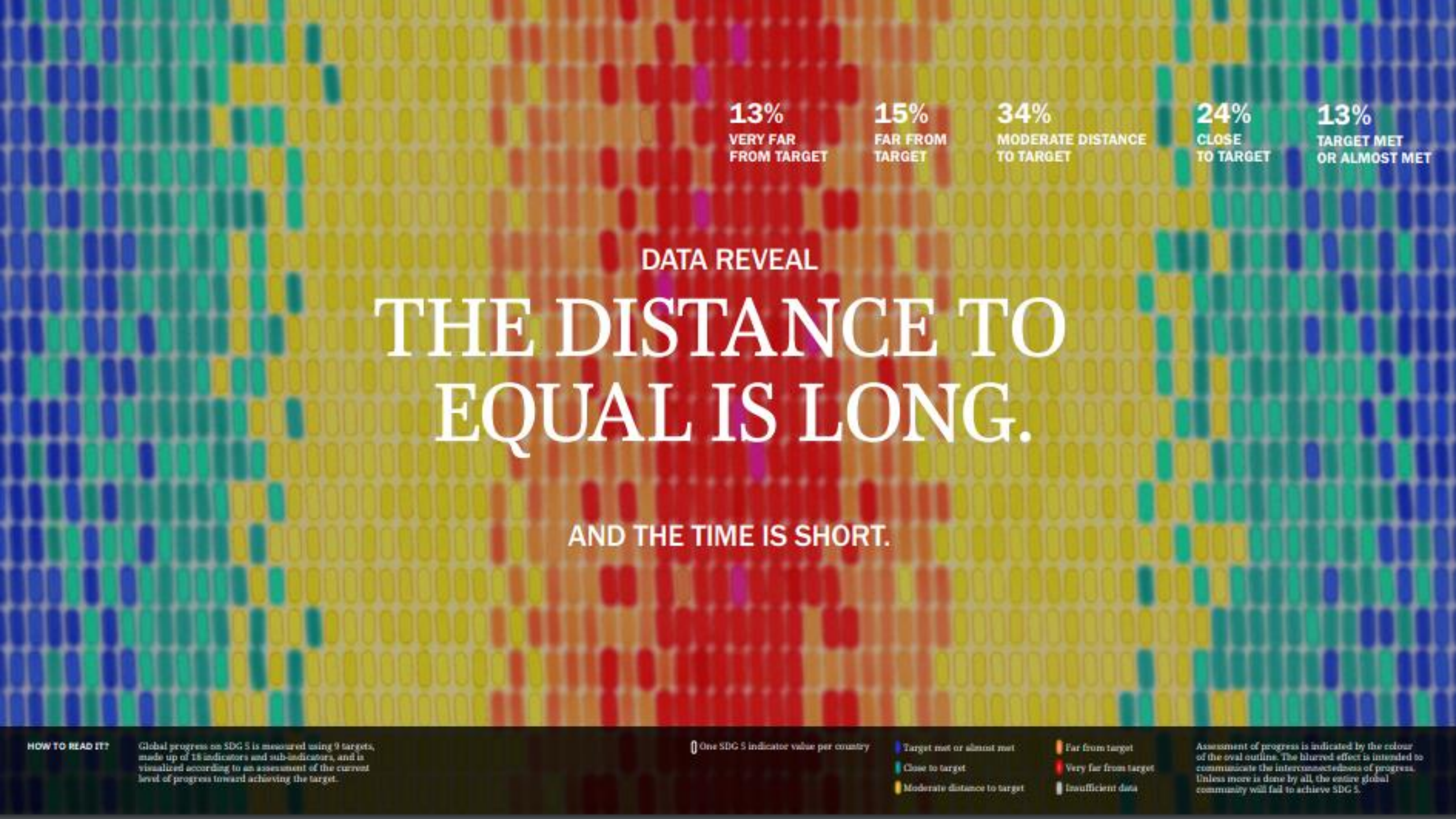
Fulfilling the promise of Goal 17 to “revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development” is more imperative than ever given the economic devastation of the pandemic, assaults on women’s rights and the looming climate crisis.

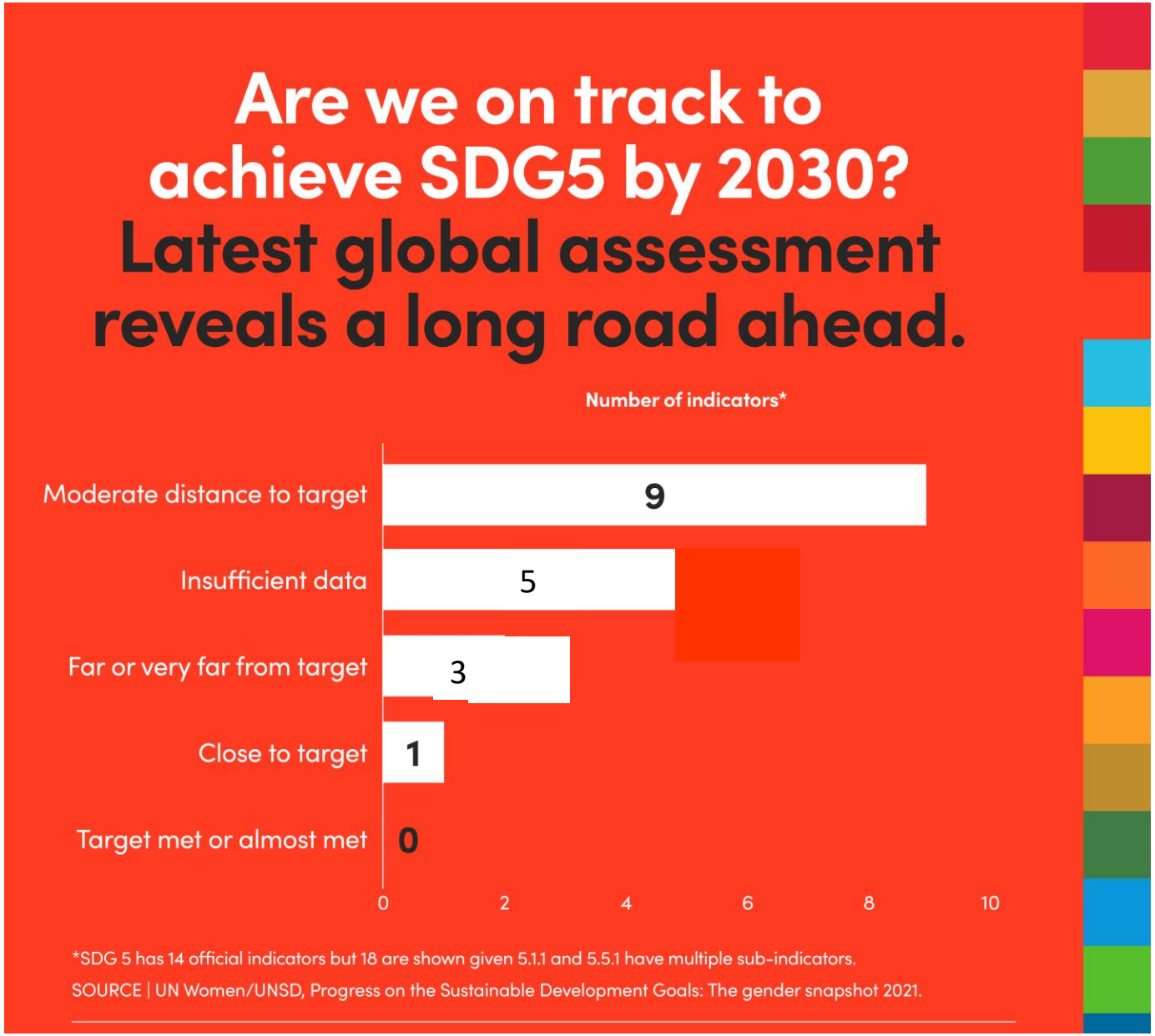
Innovative tools to monitor progress on the SDGs from a gender perspective

Antra Bhatt

Statistics Specialist, UN Women

ARE WE ON TRACK
TO ACHIEVE
GENDER EQUALITY
BY 2030?
United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN WOMEN
WOMEN COUNT


13%
VERY FAR FROM TARGET
15%
FAR FROM TARGET
34%
MODERATE DISTANCE TO TARGET
24%
CLOSE TO TARGET
13%
TARGET MET OR ALMOST MET
DATA REVEAL
THE DISTANCE TO EQUAL IS LONG.
AND THE TIME IS SHORT.
HOW TO READ IT?
Global progress on SDG 5 is measured using 9 targets, made up of 18 indicators and sub-indicators, and is visualized according to an assessment of the current level of progress toward achieving the target.
One SDG 5 indicator value per country
Target met or almost met
Close to target
Moderate distance to target
Far from target
Very far from target
Insufficient data
Assessment of progress is indicated by the colour of the oval outline. The blurred effect is intended to communicate the interconnectedness of progress. Unless more is done by all, the entire global community will fail to achieve SDG 5.

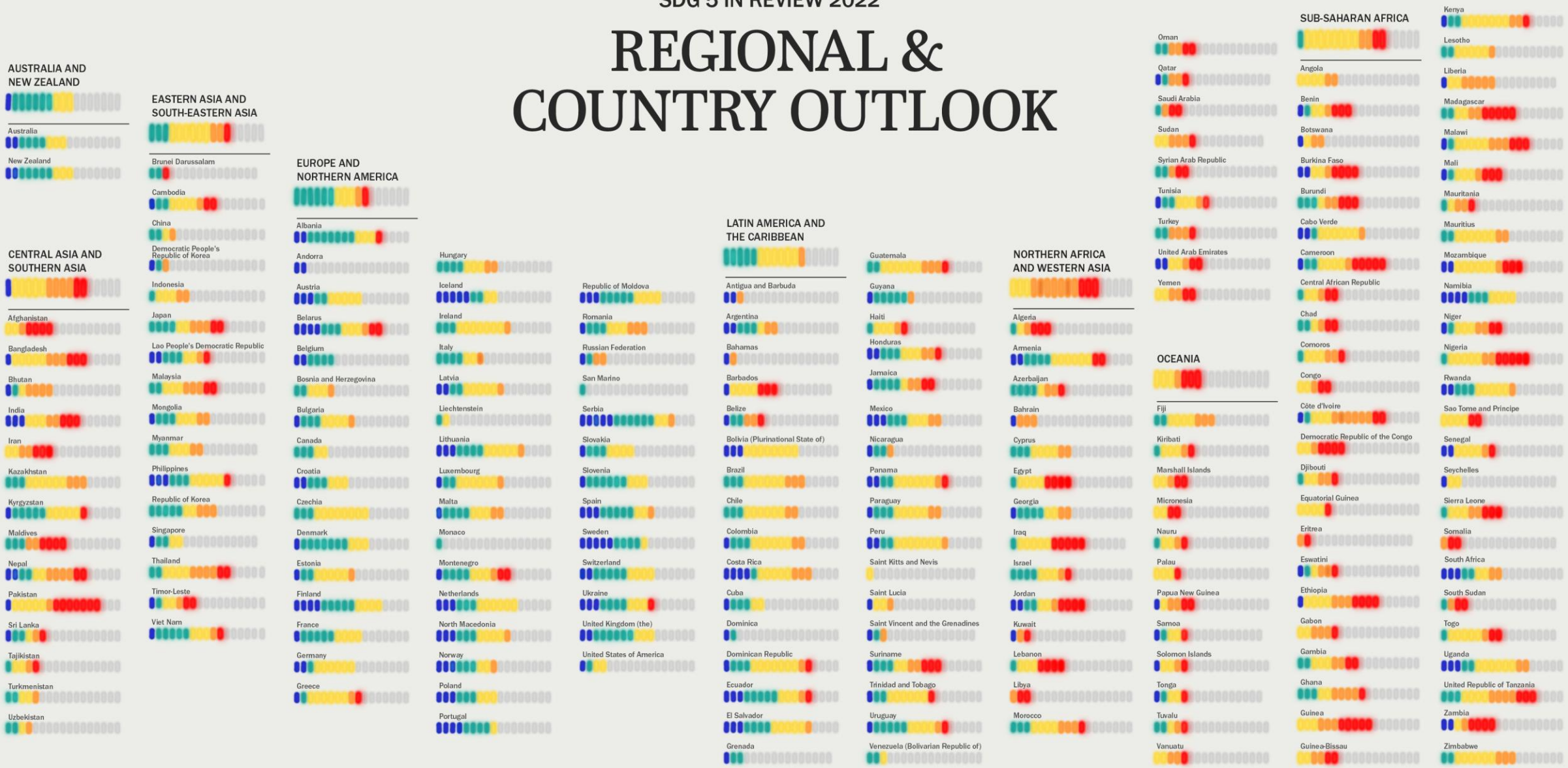


GENDER SDG SNAPSHOT

- Only 1 SDG 5 indicator is close to target (Women in local governance)
- 3 indicators are far or very far from targets (Unpaid Care, decisions on SRH & GRB)
- The full impact of COVID-19 & conflicts will erode progress
- Data gaps need to be urgently addressed: insufficient data for 5 of 18 indicators.
- Only 2 indicators have sufficient data to assess progress over time across all regions

SDG 5 IN REVIEW 2022

REGIONAL & COUNTRY OUTLOOK

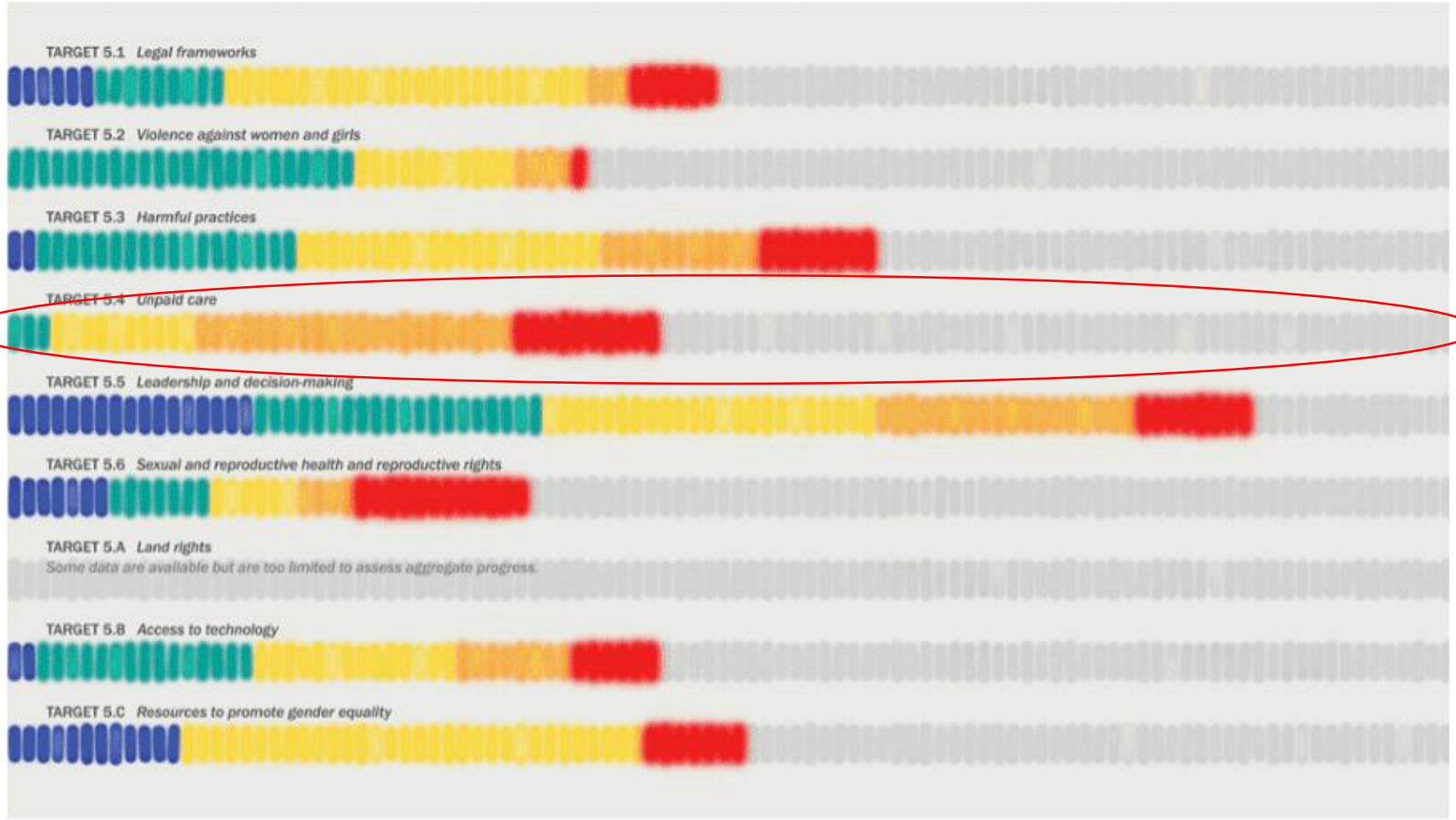


United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UN WOMEN | WOMEN COUNT

One in every 15 countries is very far from target or far from target in at least a third of the SDG 5 indicators.

WHERE DATA ARE MISSING,
WOMEN & GIRLS ARE INVISIBLE.
ONLY 48% OF DATA NEEDED TO MONITOR SDG 5 ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE.
United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN WOMEN
WOMEN COUNT



Assessment of progress is indicated by the colour of the oval outline. The blurred effect is intended to communicate the interconnectedness of progress and emphasize that unless more is done by all, the entire global community will fail to achieve SDG 5.

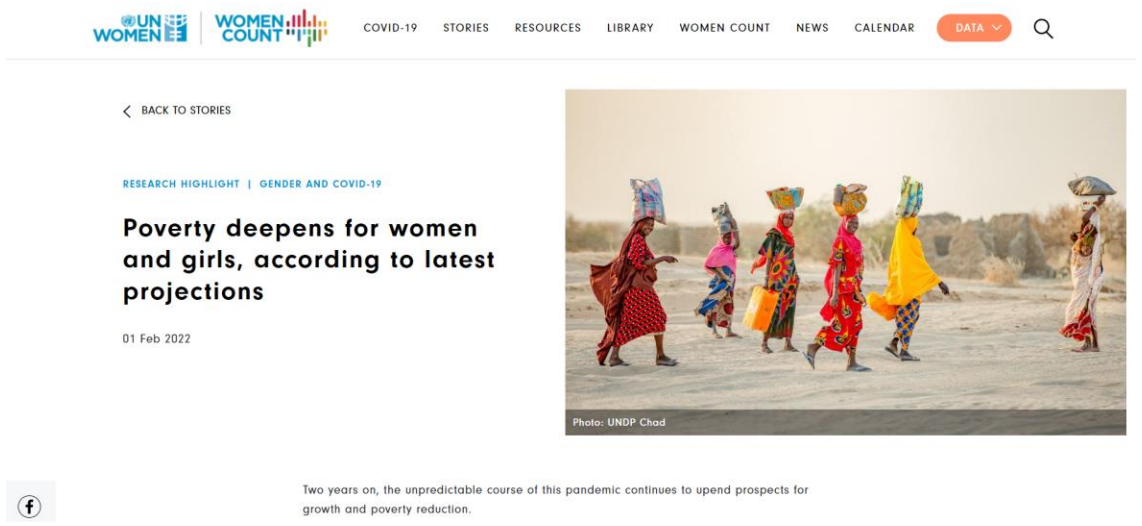
- Target met or almost met
- Close to target
- Moderate distance to target
- Far from target
- Very far from target
- Insufficient data

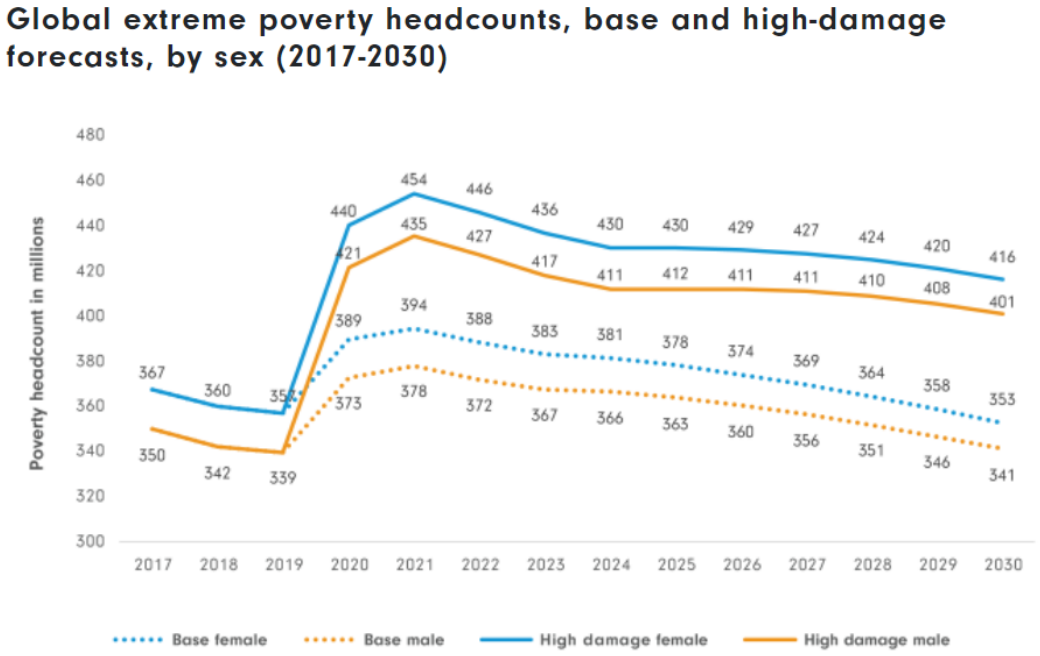
Total number of ovals per target = 100.
For example:

▮▮▮ = 3% of data for the given target are at the 'met or almost met' threshold.

Projections of extreme poverty by sex and age (as of 2021)

- UN Women continued the collaboration with UNDP and the Pardee Center for International Futures to produce estimates and projections of extreme poverty by sex and age using the International Futures Model. This time the estimates and projections were extended to $3.20, $5.50 per person per day as well as National Poverty line-based estimates
- Current dataset is a limited release with only the global and regional averages being released. Full dataset with national estimates will be released in Fall 2022.
- The dataset shows the trajectory of poverty at different thresholds by sex including based on a high damage scenario which assumes higher inequality and slower economic recovery

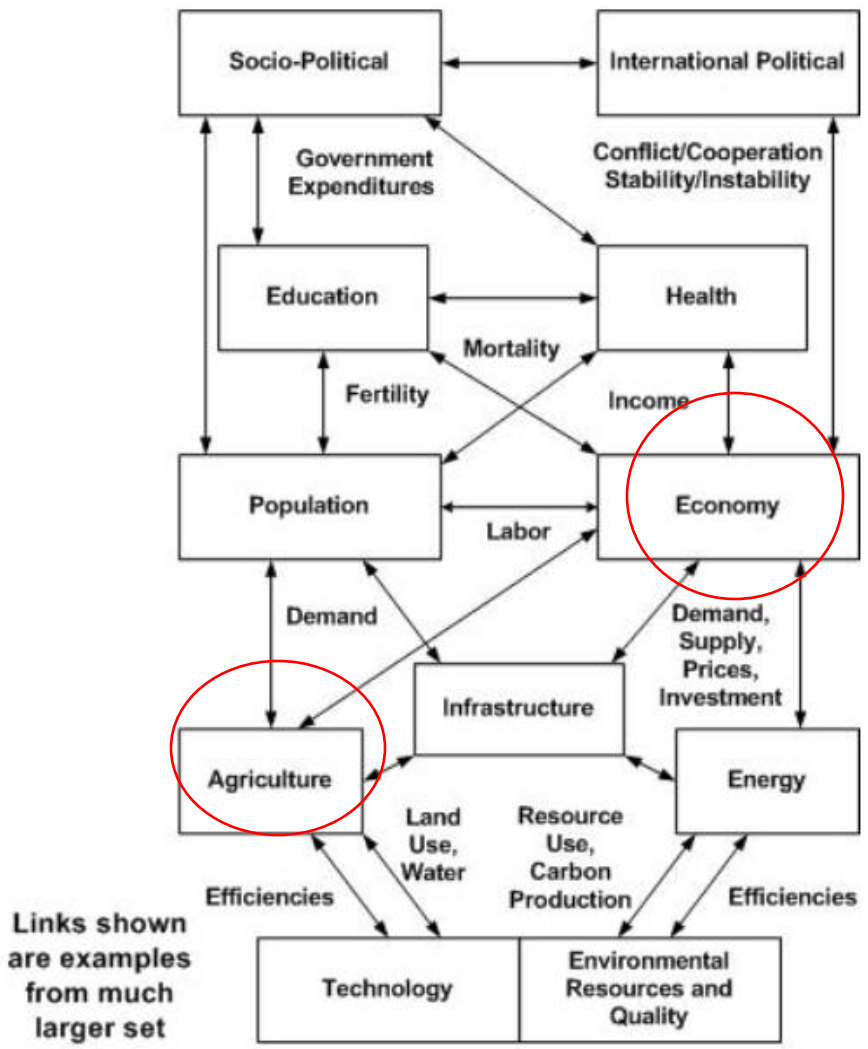




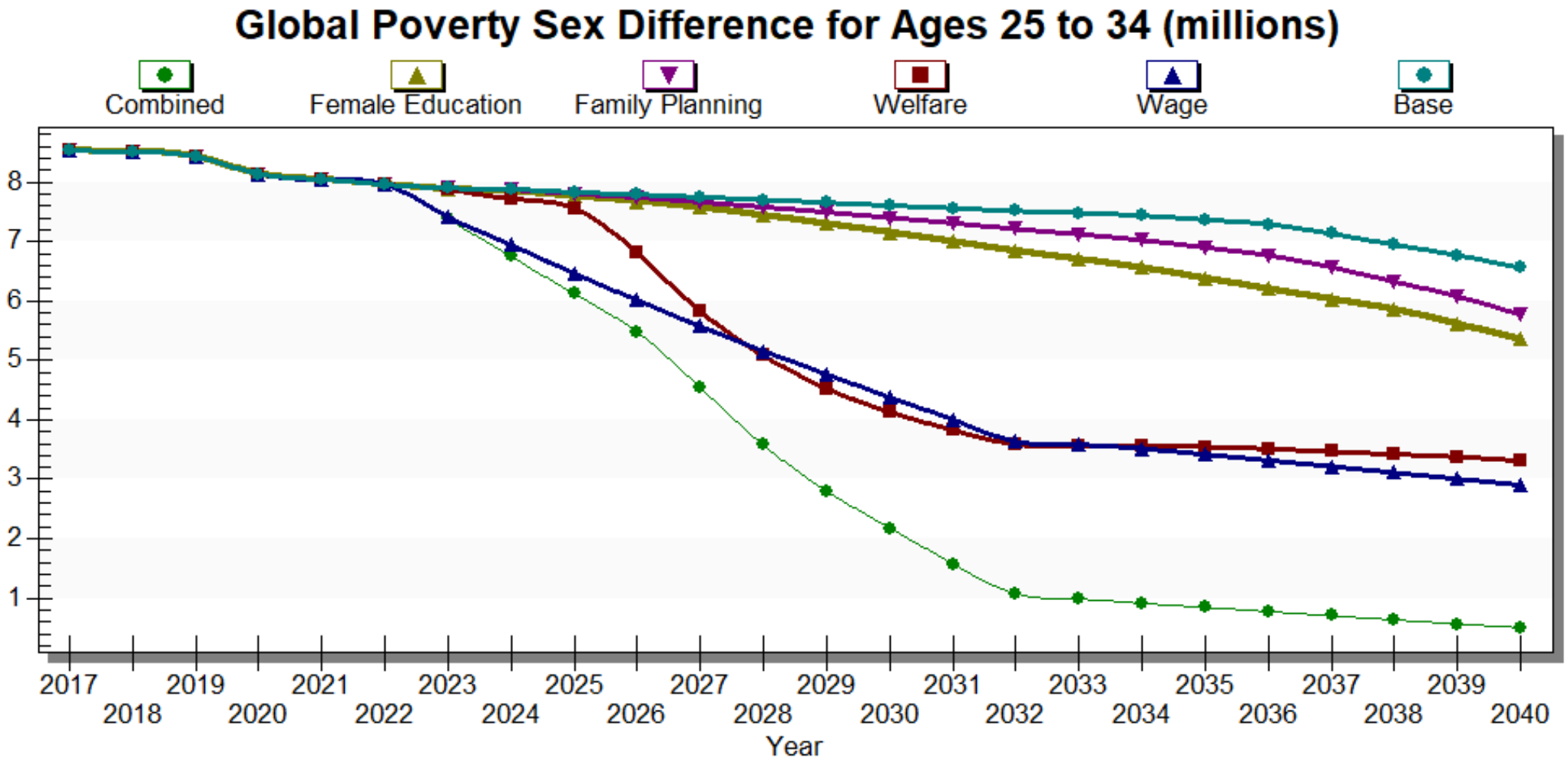
Source: UN Women, UNDP and Pardee Center for International Futures using the International Futures modeling platform.

- The International Futures (IFs) model is a sophisticated and comprehensive forecasting modeling system that is used to forecast change and development in 186 countries worldwide.
- IFs includes more variables and connections from a wider range of key development systems than any other forecasting model available today (and it does so for 186 countries).
- The International Futures (IFs) tool, makes use of historical data (over 4,500 historical series), identifies and measures trends, and models dynamic relationships to forecast hundreds of variables at the global, regional and country level

Introduction to the IFs model



Scenario name	Description
Base Case	Current path of development. Reference Case.
Wage	Converge female and male wages over a 10-year period. Countries where women earn more wages remain unchanged.
Welfare	Increase government welfare transfers to unskilled households (as a percent of GDP) to levels on average with high-income economies over a 10-year period. Countries already at that level remain unchanged.
Family Planning	Reduce total fertility rates by 20 percent over a 10-year period to simulate greater access to family planning services.
Female Education	Increases female student throughput across all levels by 20 percent (if possible) over a 10-year period for all countries.
Combined	Combines all for interventions described above.


Global Poverty Sex Difference for Ages 25 to 34 (millions)
Combined
Female Education
Family Planning
Welfare
Wage
Base
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
2033
2034
2035
2036
2037
2038
2039
2040
Year

COVID scenarios

No COVID

- GDP growth rates follow IMF April 2019 projections
- All other results are estimated endogenously

COVID Base

- Wage gap rises between women and men as a proxy for COVID's disproportionate impact on female employment, but return to pre-COVID levels by 2023 [1]
- Increase in births in 2020-2022 (following low health service disruption estimation) [2]

High Damage

- Distribution of calories worsens over time
- Rather than stemming mostly from underutilized capital, the economic shock of COVID leaves a more lasting scar on economic productivity
- Inequality increases by 5 percent globally
- Countries take on greater debt
- Severe Acute Malnutrition is worse in 2020 and contributes to higher stunting levels
- High debt-risk countries see a 5 percent reduction in expenditures over the coming decade
- Education enrolment and quality drop in countries with significant closures
- Low- and lower-middle income countries experience a higher degree of child undernourishment
- Wage gap rises between women and men as a proxy for COVID's disproportionate impact on female employment [1]
- Increase in births in 2020-2022 (following high health service disruption estimation) [2]

[1] Estimated ratio of female to male employment rates in 2019, 2020, and 2021 (ILO 2021). Applied percent change between years to the labor wage sex ratio. Carried forward 2021 value to 2022 for both COVID Base and through horizon in the High Damage scenario.
[2] Increased TFR so that additional births (relative to No COVID) matched estimates from UNFPA 2020.

SDG Push scenario

Social Protection

- Shift towards a more crop-based diet
- Modernization of cookstoves
- Increased public health spending
- Greater welfare transfers in low-income economies
- Increased access to piped water and improved sanitation
- Equal pay for women

Digital Disruption and Innovation

- *Higher secondary education graduation rates*
- Increased focus on science and engineering graduates
- Greater education budget allocation
- Higher research & development spending
- Higher infrastructure spending
- Increased access to fixed and mobile broadband

Governance

- Improved government effectiveness
- Strengthened democratic institutions
- Increased government transparency

Green Economy

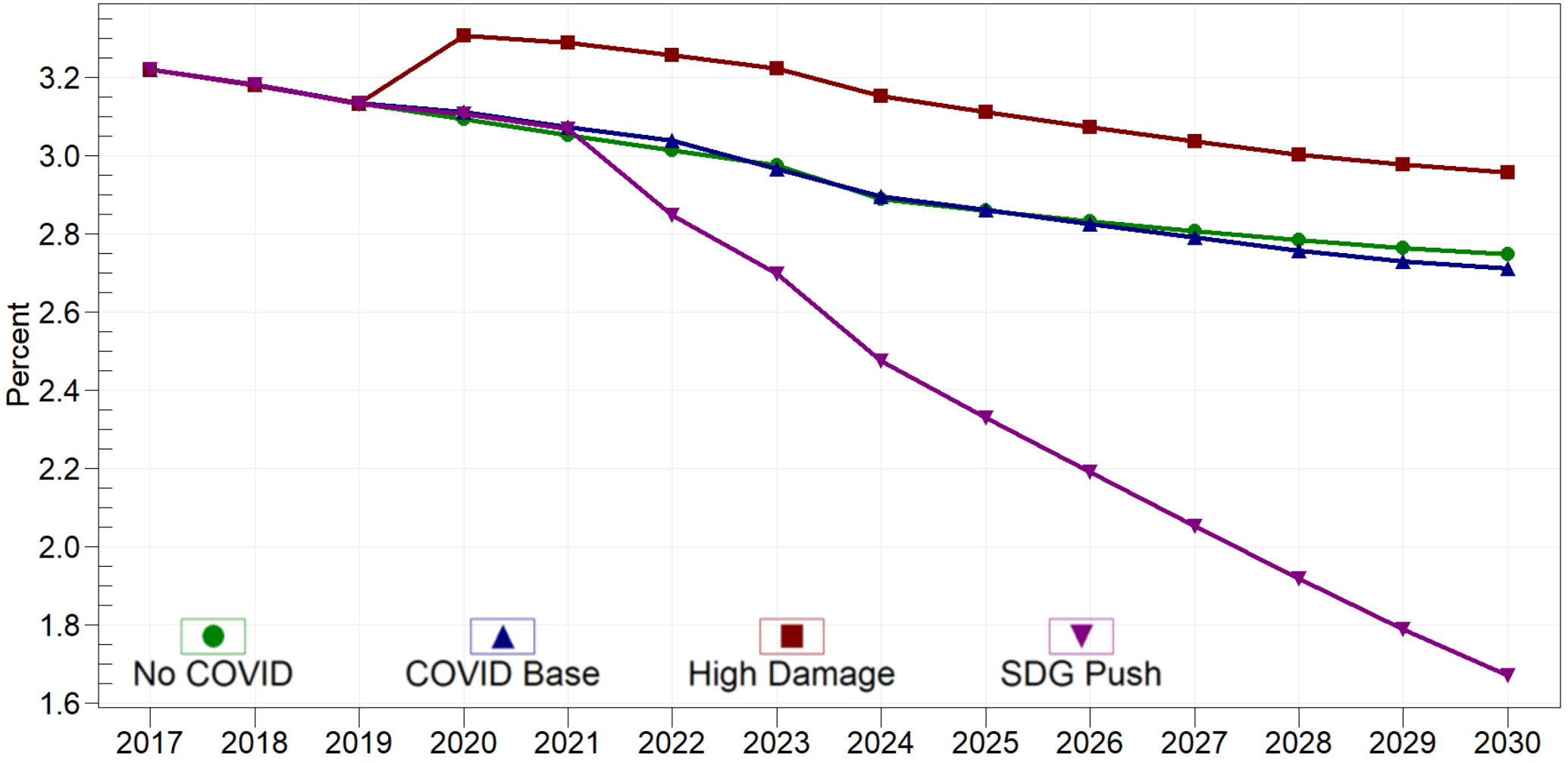
- Lower water demand
- Reduced electricity transmission loss
- Improved urban air quality
- Reforestation
- Stronger carbon tax regime
- Reduced energy intensity in the economy
- Greater investment in renewable resources
- Reduced energy demand
- Increased electricity access
- Reduced agricultural losses
- Improved crop yields
- Reduced fish catches for largest producers

Additional Phase 1 Interventions

- Reduction in total fertility rates
- Increase in wages and welfare transfers (beyond related SDG Push interventions)

Global sex difference in $5.50 poverty rates

For ages 25 to 34, by scenario



UN Women Resources

The Gender Snapshot 2021

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