### The COVID-19 crisis will likely increase female poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>439</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Gender poverty gaps will worsen by 2030

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>64</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>364</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Gender poverty gaps have widened

- Over 100 million women and girls can be lifted out of poverty globally if governments implement a comprehensive policy strategy aimed at improving access to education, family planning, equal wages and social transfers.
- The cumulative cost of eradicating global poverty by 2030 is estimated at US$ 2 trillion, just 0.14% of global GDP.
- Considering that more women than men live in poverty, eradicating extreme poverty requires investment in closing the gender poverty gap – estimated to cost US$ 48 billion in PPP.

### Gender poverty gaps are deepest in the prime reproductive years

- Gender poverty gaps will worsen further still:
  - By 2030, the global gender poverty gap for ages 25 to 34 will worsen from: 118 women for every 100 men in 2021 to 121 women for every 100 men globally, compared to 118 women for every 100 poor men in that region, and that ratio will increase to 129 women for every 100 men by 2030.
  - Gender poverty gaps are expected to grow from: 110 women for every 100 men in 2021 to 118 women for every 100 men in 2030.
  - Gender poverty gaps are projected to grow from: 110 women for every 100 men in 2021 to 129 women for every 100 men globally.

### The COVID-19 crisis will likely increase female poverty

- Global poverty is expected to increase from 385 million people to 603 million people, of whom 395 million are women and girls.
- Among those aged 15+, women will still be the majority of the extreme poor in 2030.
- The COVID-19 crisis will likely increase female poverty globally.
- By 2030, the global gender poverty gap for ages 25 to 34 will worsen from: 118 women for every 100 men in 2021 to 121 women for every 100 poor men in that region, and that ratio will increase to 129 women for every 100 men by 2030.
- Gender poverty gaps are expected to grow from: 110 women for every 100 men in 2021 to 129 women for every 100 men globally.

### Gender poverty gaps will worsen as a result of the crisis

- The COVID-19 crisis is expected to push 155 million people, of whom 145 million are women and girls, into extreme poverty.
- The COVID-19 crisis is expected to increase global poverty by 2030 by 317 million people, of whom 312 million are women and girls.
- The COVID-19 crisis is expected to push 182 million women and 158 million men into extreme poverty by 2030.
- The COVID-19 crisis is expected to push 135 million women and 119 million men into extreme poverty by 2030.
- The COVID-19 crisis is expected to increase global poverty by 2030 by 364 million people, of whom 359 million are women and girls.

### To eradicate extreme poverty, policymakers need to act now

- Smart investments and sound policies will be crucial to put the world back on track to eradicate extreme poverty.
- The cumulative cost of doing so by 2030 is about $2 trillion in purchasing power parity (PPP), or just 0.14 per cent of global GDP.
- As more women than men live in poverty, policies that improve access to education, family planning, fair and equal wages, and expanding social transfers are crucial.
- Applying a gender lens in designing fiscal stimulus packages and social assistance programmes is crucial for building a more prosperous, equal, inclusive and resilient society.

### The fallout will intensify extreme poverty across regions

- Central and Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (where the majority of the poorest live), will see the largest increases in extreme poverty, with an additional 54 million and 24 million people, respectively, living below the international poverty line as a result of the pandemic.
- The expected rise of poverty in South Asia as a result of the economic fallout of the pandemic showcases the vulnerability of women and girls living in households that have only recently been able to escape poverty.
- The pre-pandemic female poverty rate in this region was projected to be 10 per cent in 2021 but is now expected to reach 13 per cent. Moreover, before the pandemic, projections for the region suggested that by 2030 only 15.8 per cent of the world’s poor women and girls would be living in South Asia. The revised projections now put that figure at 18.6 per cent.
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