

Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2021

References

Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1

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Goal 2

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Goal 9

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Goal 10

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Note: SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are assessed in the tracker given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators.

Leave no women or girl behind

Note: Data on COVID-19 vaccinations are changing rapidly as countries administer more and more doses every day. Thus, the figures provided should be interpreted in the context of the timeline that is mentioned. For Israel and Venezuela vaccine data are for June 2021 while for Austria and Papua New Guinea the data are from July 2021. The data on vaccinations in India are as of August 2021. Women's population share in India is 48.2% and that of men is 51.7%. Yet of all the doses administered, women received only 47 per cent of all the doses and men received 53% of all doses. Population figures are as per the latest available 2011 census of India.

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Goal 1

Note: 435 million women and girls living on less than \$1.90 a day estimate is based on a UN Women-UNDP initiative in collaboration with the Pardee Center to forecast new poverty estimates, taking into account the effect of COVID-19. The estimates are based on the June 2020 release of the International Futures model by the Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures, University of Denver, commissioned by UN Women and UNDP. The estimates are not necessarily comparable with World Bank forecasts given the differences in country coverage (Pardee et al forecasts are based on a sample of 129 countries and areas, covering 97.5% of the World's LMIC population vs 91 countries, covering 76.8% of the LMIC population for the World Bank forecasts). The total headcount of individuals living in extreme poverty among 129 countries/areas is estimated to be 869 million for Pardee et al vs 711 million for 91 countries for the World Bank. Despite the differences in country coverage and methodological approach, the number of additional people living in poverty as per the World Bank and Pardee are quite comparable for 2021: WB estimates [98 million](#) additional people living in poverty vs 96 million as per Pardee et al estimates. Other differences between the two estimates include the version of the World Economic Outlook used to produce the estimates and survey vintage used. For example, in the case of Nigeria the General Household Survey for 2012/13 which is more recent than the Living Standards Survey 2009/10 is used. For further details see [Technical Note](#).

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Note: The estimates on hunger included at the beginning of this section are based on the upper bound of the estimates presented in the FAO SOFI 2020 report. The report projects that between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020. Considering the middle of the projected range (768 million), around 118 million more people were facing hunger in 2020 than in 2019 – or as many as

161 million more, considering the upper bound of the range. For full methodology, see Annex 2 of [FAO SOFI 2021 report](#).

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Note: Proportion of schools partially or fully closed is based on UN Women calculations using [UNESCO data](#) as of 31 July 2021. Data cover 93 countries not currently on a scheduled academic break.

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Note: Page 27 of the [GLAAS survey](#) defines levels of participation on a scale of 1-6 where 1 is very low and 6 is very high. Very Low means that there is no communication between government and stakeholders on policy, planning and management. High means that there are regular opportunities for stakeholders to take part in relevant policy, planning and management processes. Very High means that there is formal representation of stakeholders in government processes contributing to joint decision-making on important issues and activities, as appropriate.

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Note: SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are assessed in the tracker given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators.

List of gender-specific indicators

Note: Indicator 12.8.1 'Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment' is not listed as gender-specific under Goal 12 in this chart so as not to double count the identical indicator 13.3.1 in the section on Goals 12-15 on page 18.