

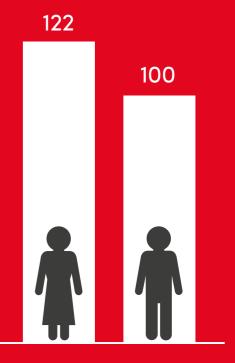
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

TARGETS

6

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS All adults

More women than men live on less than \$1.90 a day



Adults 25-34

Globally, there are 122 women aged 25-34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men in the same age group. Unequal access to, and control over, economic resources lies at the root of women's poverty.

WHY IT MATTERS

Research shows that more cash in women's hands contributes not only to eliminating poverty but also to better education, nutrition and health outcomes for children and other members of the household.



Based on UN Women's global monitoring report, Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development

To see the report, visit:

http://www.unwomen.org/en/ digital-library/sdg-report





End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

TARGETS

8

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Women are up to 11 percentage points more likely than men to face food insecurity. When crises hit or food prices rise, women and girls often become 'shock absorbers', going hungry and consuming less nutritious food.

In nearly two thirds of countries

women are more likely than men to face food insecurity

WHY IT MATTERS

Women play a critical role in food production, processing and distribution but are more likely to be food insecure than men. Empowering them is essential for achieving the agricultural productivity and nutrition targets of SDG 2.



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Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

TARGETS

13

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

6



Every day 830 women die

from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth around the world

While maternal mortality has declined, progress is much too slow to achieve Target 3.1. Poor access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, including skilled birth attendance, continues to take a high toll on women's health and survival.

WHY IT MATTERS

Expanding access to quality health care and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights are key for reducing maternal mortality rates for women and girls.



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Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

TARGETS

10

8

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Despite progress in school enrolment rates, as many as 48.1 per cent of girls remain out of school in some regions. Poor sanitation is one of the reasons that keeps girls away.

Girls

15 million

WHY IT MATTERS

Primary school age children out

of school worldwide

Each additional year of post-primary education for girls has important multiplier effects, expanding their employment outcomes, decreasing the chance of early marriage and improving their health and well-being.

Boys

10 million



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Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

TARGETS

9

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

14

Significant challenges lie ahead in achieving the 2030 Agenda for women and girls:

5.1

Countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.

5.2

19% of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

5.3

650 million women and girls aged 20 to 24 were married before the age of 18.

5.4

Women do 3 times as much unpaid care and domestic work as men.

5.5

Women hold just 23% of parliamentary seats, way below parity.

5.6

Only 53% of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

5.a

Globally, women are just 13% of agricultural landholders.

5.b

Women are less likely than men to own a mobile phone; their Internet usage is 6 percentage points lower than that of men.

5.c

More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.

WHY IT MATTERS

Gender equality is central to all the SDGs. If it is not achieved, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be jeopardized.



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Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGETS

8

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS





In **80%** of waterdeprived households, women and girls carry the burden of water collection

The burden of water collection forces women and girls to travel long distances to meet household water needs, exposing them to safety risks and violence and limiting their time for other activities, such as paid work and education. Poor sanitation facilities also expose women and girls to illness.

WHY IT MATTERS

Women and girls play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of household water and sanitation. Addressing water and sanitation needs of women benefits the health and well-being of entire communities.



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Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

TARGETS

5

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS



Over 4 million

people died prematurely from indoor air pollution caused by cooking with solid fuels in 2012

60% of those who died were women and girls

More than half of all households globally rely on solid fuels that put women's and girls' health and livelihoods at risk. They are responsible for food preparation, and are often forced to travel long distances for firewood, risking violence on the way.

WHY IT MATTERS

As primary energy managers in households, women can play a powerful role in the successful transition to sustainable energy for all.

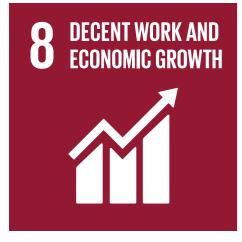


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Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Women are less likely to participate in the labour market, and when they do, it is often in informal, insecure and low wage employment. Occupational segregation and gender pay gaps persist, stubbornly, everywhere.

Today

23%

WHY IT MATTERS

Women's access to decent work is an essential measure of inclusive and sustainable growth.

2086

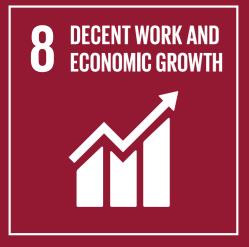
0%

Gender pay gap in the labour force

The pay gap will only close in

2086

if current trends continue



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Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

TARGETS

8

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS



Only **30%** of professionals in the sciences worldwide are women

Infrastructure, industrialization and innovation drive inclusive growth. But transitions towards industrialized, service- or knowledge-based economies are rarely genderneutral. Jobs in research and innovation continue to be dominated by men.

WHY IT MATTERS

Increasing women's participation in technology, science and innovation is critical for meeting the global challenges ahead.



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Reduce inequality within and among countries

TARGETS

10

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS



Divorced women are more than **twice** as likely to be poor as divorced men

Gender inequality often intersects with other forms of inequality, based on age, marital status or ethnicity, compounding those inequalities and pushing certain groups of women further behind.

WHY IT MATTERS

Gender equality is crucially linked with overall equality in society, and reducing inequality is crucial for improving economic efficiency, productivity and environmental sustainability.



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Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGETS

10

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

More than **50%** of urban women and girls in developing countries live without at least one of the following



For women and girls, urbanization can mean greater access to education, more jobs, lower fertility rates and increased independence. But women living in urban slums endure many hardships when it comes to meeting their basic needs.

WHY IT MATTERS

Women have equal rights to the city, and their safety in public spaces is crucial for sustainable urbanization.



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Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

TARGETS

11

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

0



Investing in public transportation benefits women, who rely on public transport more than men do

Governments and businesses have an essential role in promoting more sustainable production practices, halting overexploitation of natural resources and fostering innovations that support sustainability throughout the supply chain, all of which impact women and girls in different ways.

WHY IT MATTERS

Unsustainable production and consumption patterns are gendered, including travel 'choices' and their sustainability.



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CLIMATE

SDG 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

TARGETS

5

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS



Poor rural and indigenous women depend on local natural resources for their livelihood and are disproportionately affected by climate change

Human-induced climate change is having a profound impact on natural ecosystems. Women's livelihoods are being threatened by reduced crop and forest yields and acidification of the oceans.

WHY IT MATTERS

Gender equality is critical to mitigate climate impacts: Women's inclusion in climate discussions leads to improved outcomes of climate-related projects and policies.



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Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



The contamination of the world's oceans affects women's livelihoods, their health and the health of their children

TARGETS

10

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Water contamination impinges on women's and men's livelihoods and health as well as the health of their children, as occupational segregation denies women access to marine resources provided by fishing and aquaculture.

WHY IT MATTERS

Enabling women to have decision-making power in local fisheries leads to better resourcegovernance and conservation.



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Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS



3.3 million

The hectares of forest areas the world lost between 2010 and 2015

Rural women are particularly affected by this depletion

The worldwide depletion of forests is advancing at a staggering pace. Women and girls—particularly those from landless and land-poor households—are impacted by deforestation in their responsibilities to meet food and fuel needs.

WHY IT MATTERS

Women's specific knowledge of and dependence on forests makes them key contributors to forest conservation and regeneration.



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Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS



1 in 2

female homicide victims in 2012 died at the hands of a partner or family member

In developed and developing countries alike, law and justice institutions continue to fail millions of women and girls, while tolerance and impunity for crimes against them remain widespread.

WHY IT MATTERS

Women play a vital role in preventing conflict and forging and maintaining peace. By fully protecting women's rights, peaceful and inclusive societies will be within reach.



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Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

TARGETS

19

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

1.3 trillion

Financial resources flowing in (Investment, income and aid)



3.3 trillion

(interest, investments, debt, repatriated income and capital flight)

When countries lose resources from unrecorded capital flight, fewer resources are invested in essential services on which millions of women and girls depend.

WHY IT MATTERS

Achieving the SDGs requires an enabling environment and a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation. Mobilizing sufficient resources will be critical for meeting the gender equality commitments of the 2030 Agenda.



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Gender matters but data challenges remain

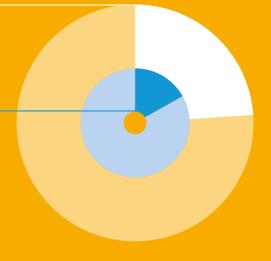
We need more and better data to monitor progress for women and girls: across all SDGs, across all countries, and over time. Here are ways to step it up:

Only 23%

of the available data is from 2010 or later

Only 16%

is available for two or more points in time





Support the inclusion of gender-specific indicators across all 17 SDGs by 2020.

6 out of the 17 SDGs have no official indicator that explicitly tracks progress for women and girls.



Work towards the regular collection of data for genderspecific indicators, ensuring quality and comparability.

Only 23 per cent of the available data for monitoring gender across the SDGs is from 2010 or later.



Develop global, regional and national strategies for identifying groups who are being left behind.

Women and girls with disabilities, migrant, refugee and displaced women and girls and those with diverse gender identities are among those groups who remain invisible in official statistics.

