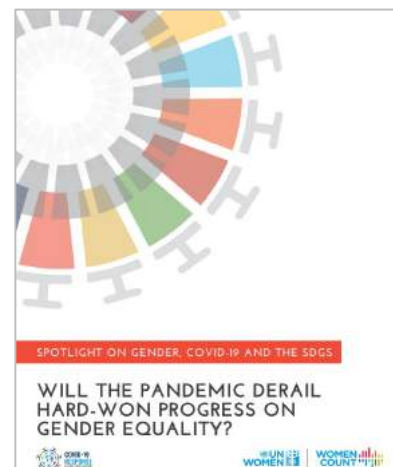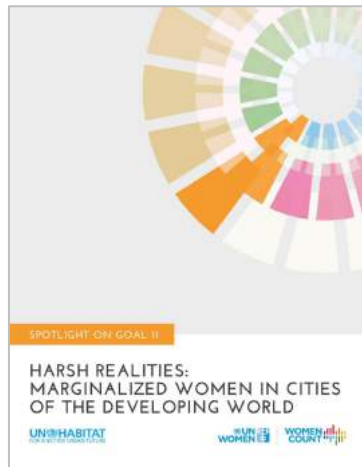PATH TO EQUAL

GLOBAL TRACKING OF GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

VNR Lab 15

Thursday, 15th July 2021

Gender and SDG Spotlight series and Annual Gender Snapshot with UNSD

SPOTLIGHT ON GOAL 1

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN POVERTY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION THROUGH THE LIFE CYCLE

SPOTLIGHT ON GOAL 8

THE IMPACT OF MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN ON LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION

SPOTLIGHT ON GOAL 11

HARSH REALITIES: MARGINALIZED WOMEN IN CITIES OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD

SPOTLIGHT ON GENDER, COVID-19 AND THE SDGS

WILL THE PANDEMIC DERAIL HARD-WON PROGRESS ON GENDER EQUALITY?

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2019

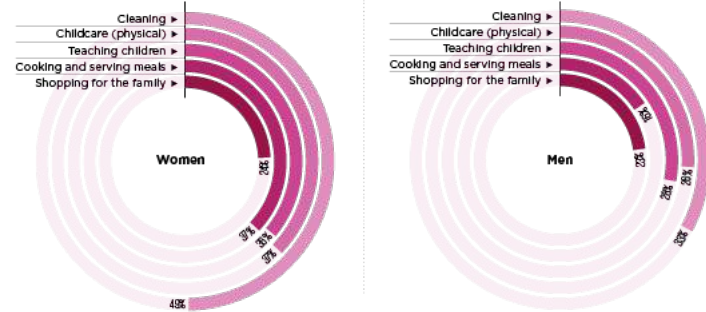**To access these materials, go to:**

data.unwomen.org

|CONTENT

1. **unpaid care and domestic work**

2. **inequality in access to paid work**

3. **violence against women**

4. **Power, voice and decision-making**

5. **…and the need to assess women's wellbeing through a multi-dimensional/intersectional lens**

Photo | UN Women

Emerging data in critical areas: an eye on the care crisis and surge in domestic violence

The pandemic has intensified women's unpaid care and domestic workloads

Share who reported an increase in time spent, based on 22 countries in Asia and the Pacific and Europe and Central Asia:

Women / Men — Cleaning, Childcare (physical), Teaching children, Cooking and serving meals, Shopping for the family

Men are much more likely to say they do not engage in these activities than women.

While only **6%** of women say they never engaged in cleaning, **44%** of men report the same.

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is critical for protecting human health and reducing women's unpaid work

Women and girls are responsible for collecting water in **80%** of households lacking on-site drinking water, increasing their exposure to the virus.

Globally, **4 billion** people are deprived of safely managed sanitation and **3 billion** people lack access to clean water and soap at home.

The pandemic has revealed both the importance and the fragility of care arrangements

Less than **1 in 5** of labour market and social protection measures enacted to tackle the COVID-19 crisis are gender sensitive.

Unpaid care work needs to be measured, recognized, valued and, most important, supported through diverse measures.

Policies should include expansive and inclusive social protection for unpaid caregivers and greater access to paid family and sick leave.

Domestic violence has grown globally in parallel to the virus

Before the pandemic:

18% of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 to 49 had experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hand of a current or previous partner in the previous 12 months.

More than **1/3** of women who are intentionally killed are murdered by a current or former intimate partner.

Since the lockdown:

Domestic violence calls have increased. In Tunisia, calls to a helpline in the first days of confinement increased fivefold.

However, other countries have seen a decline in reports, suggesting that some women face barriers to reporting violence or seeking help.

Violence takes many different forms

In Cuenca, Ecuador, **90%** of women in urban areas have experienced some form of sexual harassment in the last 12 months.

Globally in 2019, over **1,200** incidents of violent attacks and threats against health care workers were reported — early reports in 2020 indicate the pandemic will worsen the situation.

Cyberviolence is also all too common: In Australia, reports of online abuse and bullying have increased by **50%** since social distancing started.

Women with disabilities are at increased risk

Women with disabilities are up to **2x** more likely to experience violence from partners and family members than women without disabilities.

Experience of sexual violence is up to **10x** higher for women with disabilities than women without disabilities.

Women and girls with disabilities may find it harder to report violence and abuse and access help due to the nature of disability as well as isolation and dependence on (or fear of) caregivers.

Support is urgently needed for women and girls experiencing violence during the pandemic. Governments need to:

1. Make urgent and flexible funding available for women's rights organizations and recognize their role as first responders.

2. Support health and social services to continue their duty of care to survivors and to remain accessible.

3. Ensure that services for survivors are regarded as essential, remain open, are adequately resourced and place a high priority on police and justice responses.

WOMEN COUNT

Being part of a couple, especially with young children, is associated with lower participation rates for women and higher rates for men
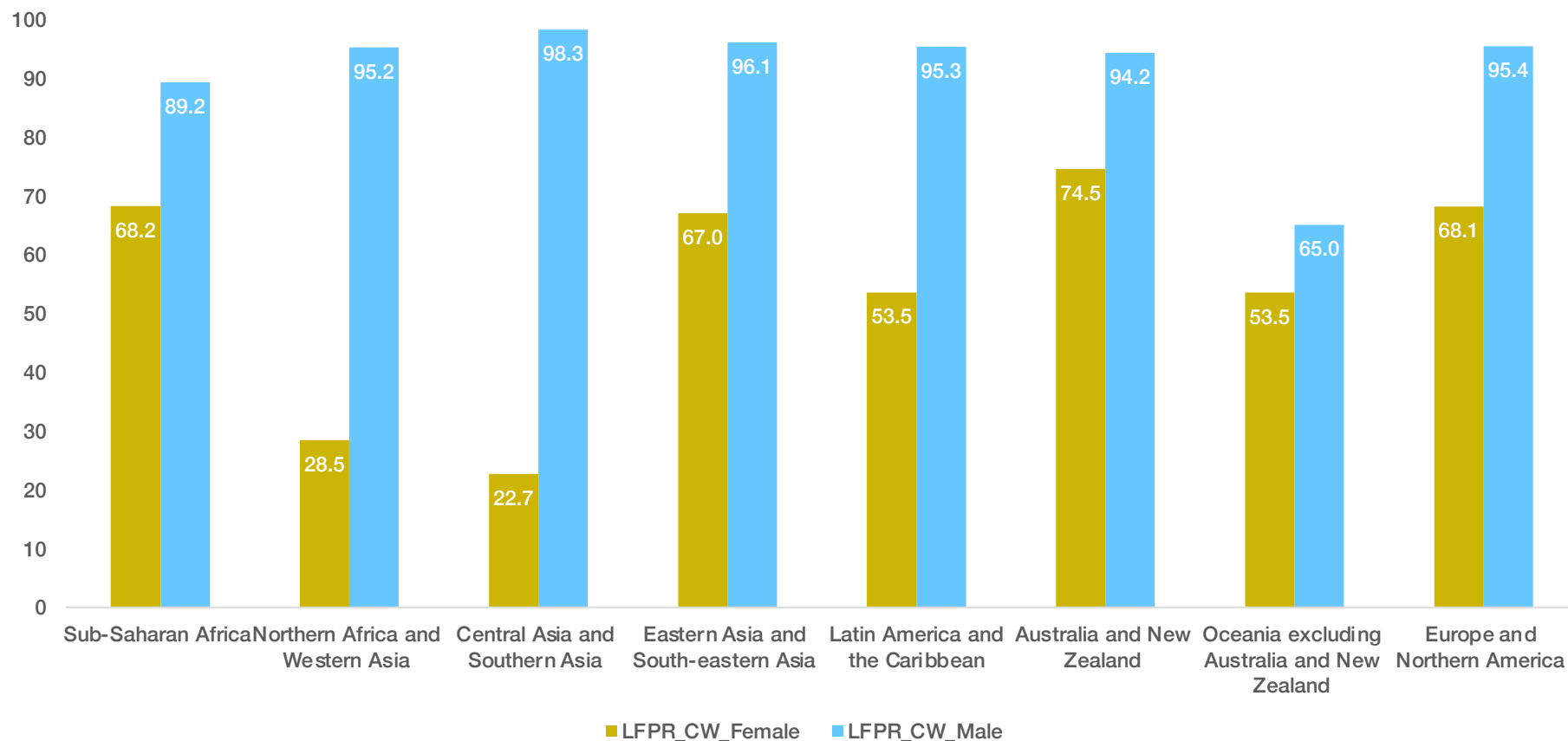

Overall labour force participation rate, by sex

Labour force participation rates, by sex and type of household

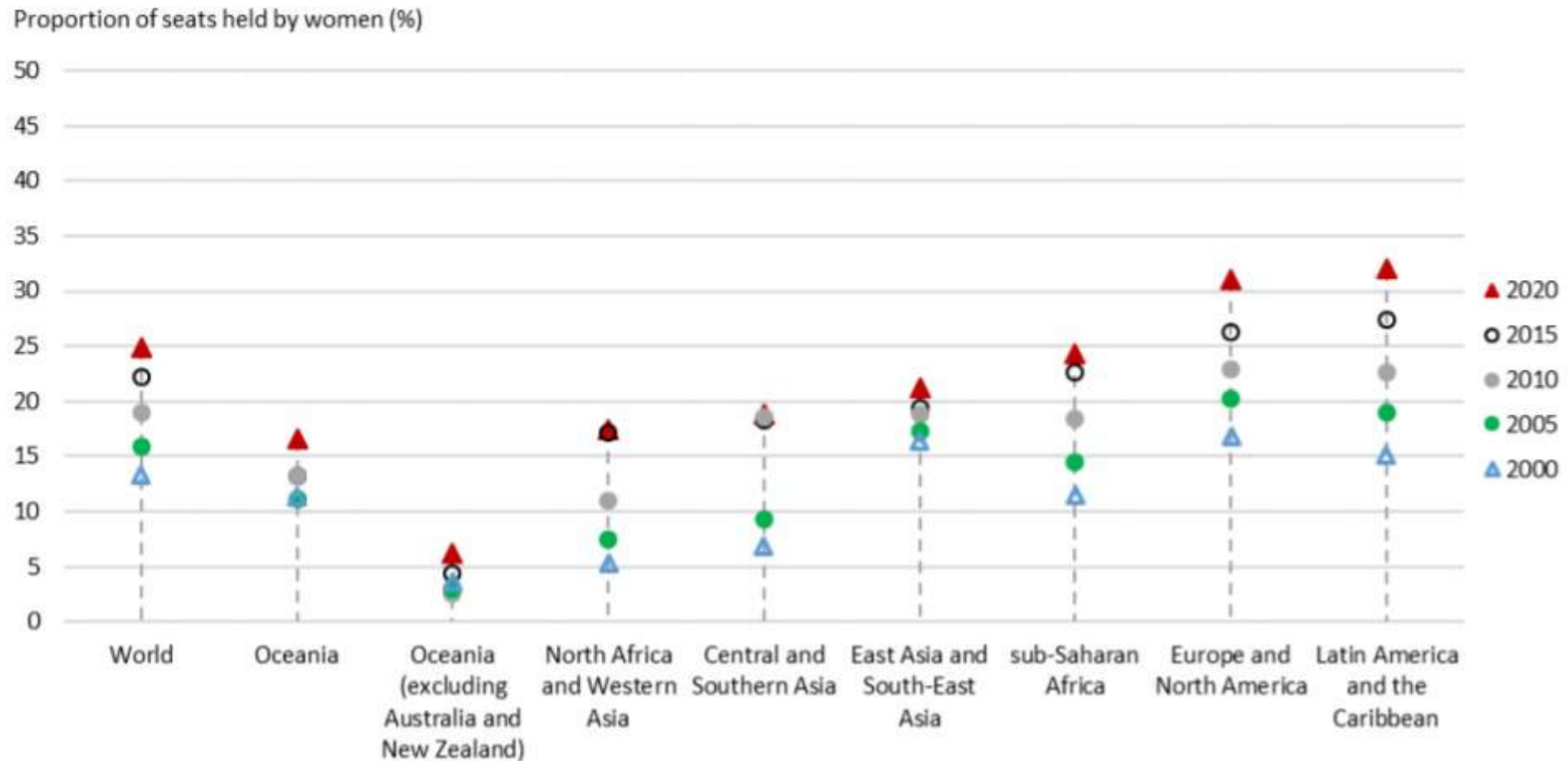|	Lone-person household	Couple-only household	Couple household with child under 6	Extended-family household with child under 6
Global	94.6 / 51.6	90.0 / 82.4	94.2 / 64.3	97.2 / 48.7	93.3 / 41.1

Source: UN Women/ILO's *Spotlight on Goal 8: The Impact of marriage and children on labour market participation*.

Labour force participation rates of women and men (aged 25-54) in couple with children households, by region (percentage)

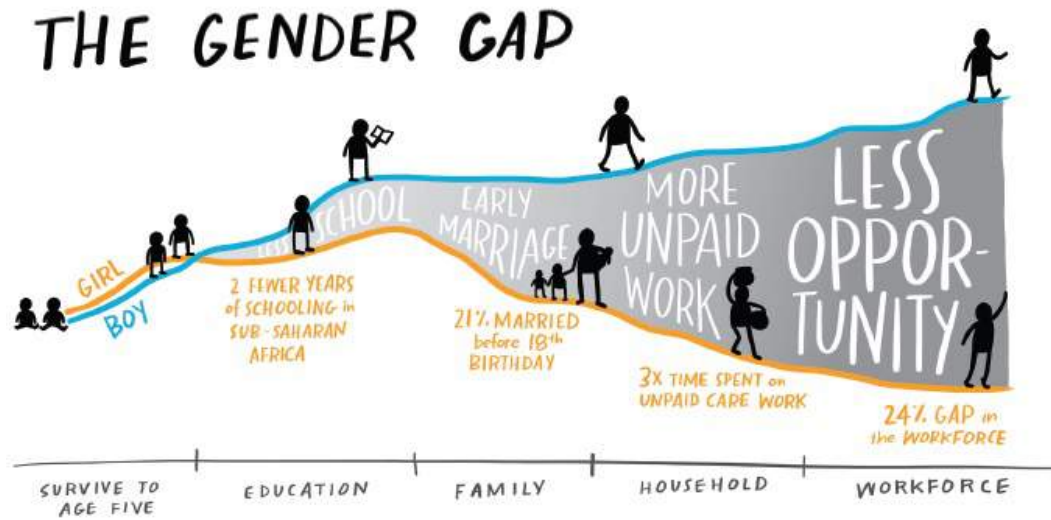| Region	LFPR_CW_Female	LFPR_CW_Male
Sub-Saharan Africa	68.2	89.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	28.5	95.2
Central Asia and Southern Asia	22.7	98.3
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia	67.0	96.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.5	95.3
Australia and New Zealand	74.5	94.2
Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand	53.5	65.0
Europe and Northern America	68.1	95.4

Gender equality is about power and about how that power is distributed in society

Percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments between 2000 and 2020, by region

Proportion of seats held by women (%)

Key message: Inequalities accumulate through life and are most acutely felt by women and girls from poor and marginalized groups.

Monitor all 17 SDGs from a gender perspective

- ✓ Map existing data sources, create inventories of sex-disaggregated statistics and gender-specific indicators, use existing data to analyse the SDGs from a gender perspective.

- ✓ Establish baselines and monitor progress and gaps by digging deeper, going beyond national aggregates.

- ✓ Bring together qualitative and quantitative data and information for a complete picture.

- ✓ Develop protocols that aim to reduce gender biases in data collection and data processing, including training of enumerators and careful consideration of survey and sample design.

- ✓ Collect data on targeted groups for which data is not currently collected or for which data that exists is limited.

    -- e.g., data on well-being of individuals with diverse gender identities and women and girls with disabilities and so on.
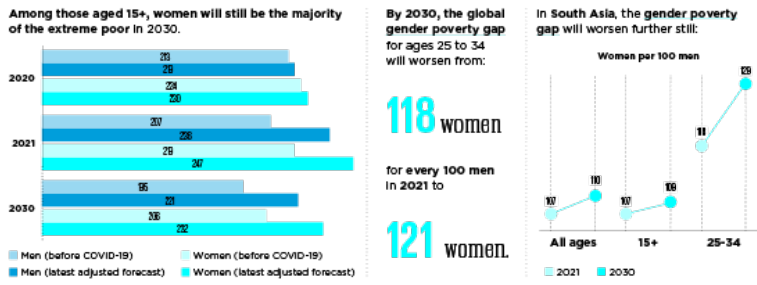
THANK YOU!

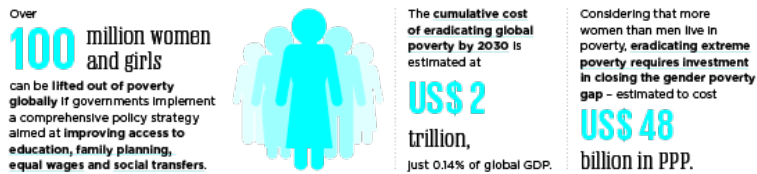# COVID-19 Will push millions more into extreme poverty

The COVID-19 crisis will likely increase female poverty

Globally,

247 million women

aged 15+ will be living on less than $1.90 per day in 2021, compared to

236 million men.

Among the 15+ age group in **sub-Saharan Africa** (where the majority of the poorest live),

132 million women

compared to

124 million men

will be living on less than $1.90 a day in 2021.

Gender poverty gaps are deepest in the **prime reproductive years**. Globally,

60 million women

aged 25 to 34 compared to

54 million men

are expected to live on less than $1.90 per day in 2021.

Gender poverty gaps will worsen by 2030

Among those aged 15+, women will still be the majority of the extreme poor in 2030.

- Men (before COVID-19)
- Women (before COVID-19)
- Men (latest adjusted forecast)
- Women (latest adjusted forecast)

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.

In South Asia, the gender poverty gap will worsen further still:

Women per 100 men

All ages | 15+ | 25-34

2021 | 2030

Gender-responsive policymaking is key for closing gender poverty gaps

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.

Unless measures are taken to shield the most vulnerable, 435 million women and girls will be living on less than $1.90 a day worldwide by 2021 – **including 47 million as a result of COVID-19**

Global population living below the international poverty line, by sex, 2015–2030 projection (millions)

- Female (before COVID-19)
- Female (latest adjusted forecast)
- Male (before COVID-19)
- Male (latest adjusted forecast)
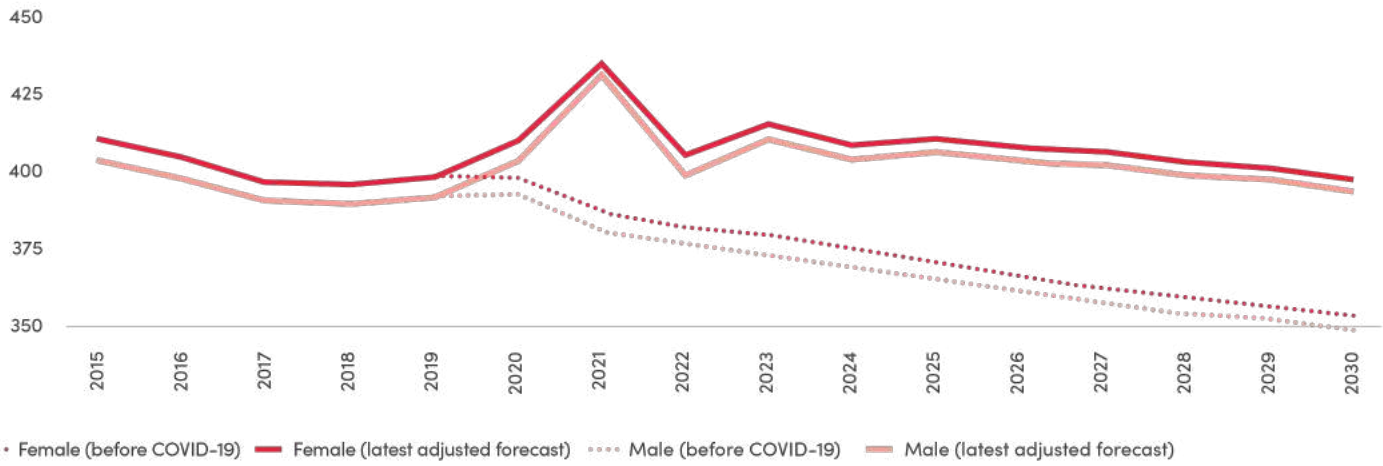
Source: UN Women, *From Insights to Action: Gender Equality in the Wake of COVID-19*, 2020.

Note: This analysis is based on a sample of 129 countries and areas accounting for 89 per cent of the global population. The latest adjusted forecasts for men and women respectively are based on the International Monetary Fund's June 2020 downward revision in global economic growth.

* The term 'gender-specific indicators' is used here and in subsequent sections of the Gender Snapshot to refer to indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as an underlying objective. For a full list of gender-specific indicators by Goals, see pages 21–23 of this publication.

WOMEN COUNT

Proportion of employed population living below $1.90 a day, 2019 (percentage)

Least developed countries

	Total	Youth	Adults
Women	33.5	36.3	32.6
Men	28.3	33.5	26.8
Total	30.5	34.8	29.2

World

	Total	Youth	Adults
Women	7.1	13.0	6.2
Men	6.3	11.4	5.5
Total	6.6	12.0	5.8

● Women ● Men — Total