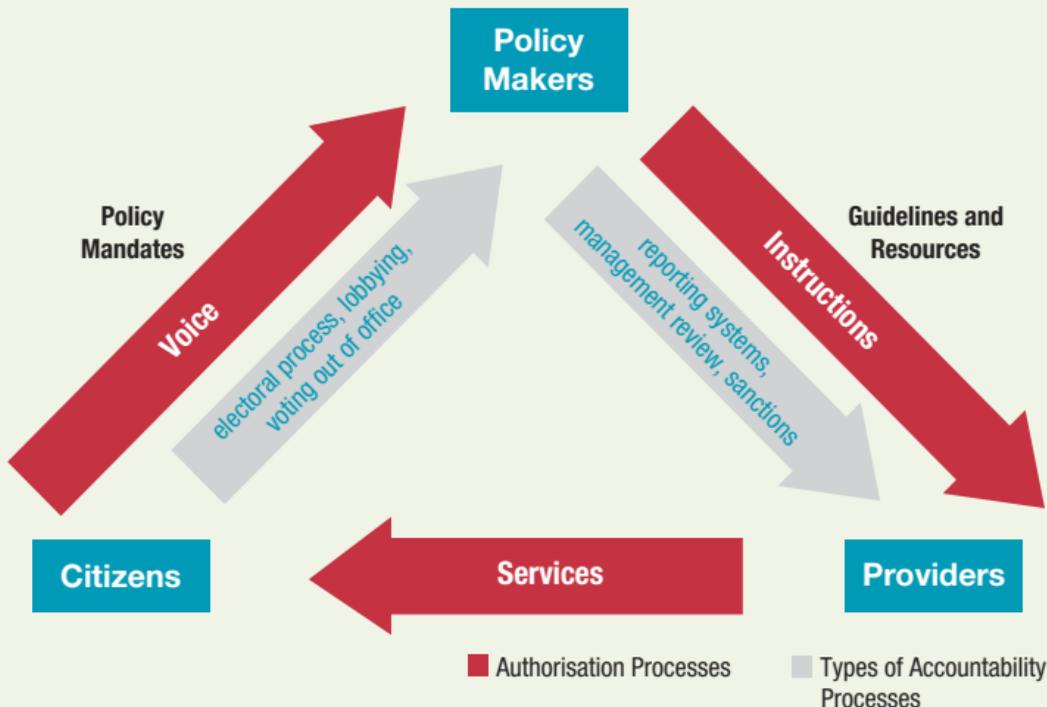


FIGURE
1.1

The Authorisation, Assessment and Correction Cycle



Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).

FIGURE
1.2

Vertical and Horizontal Dimensions of Accountability

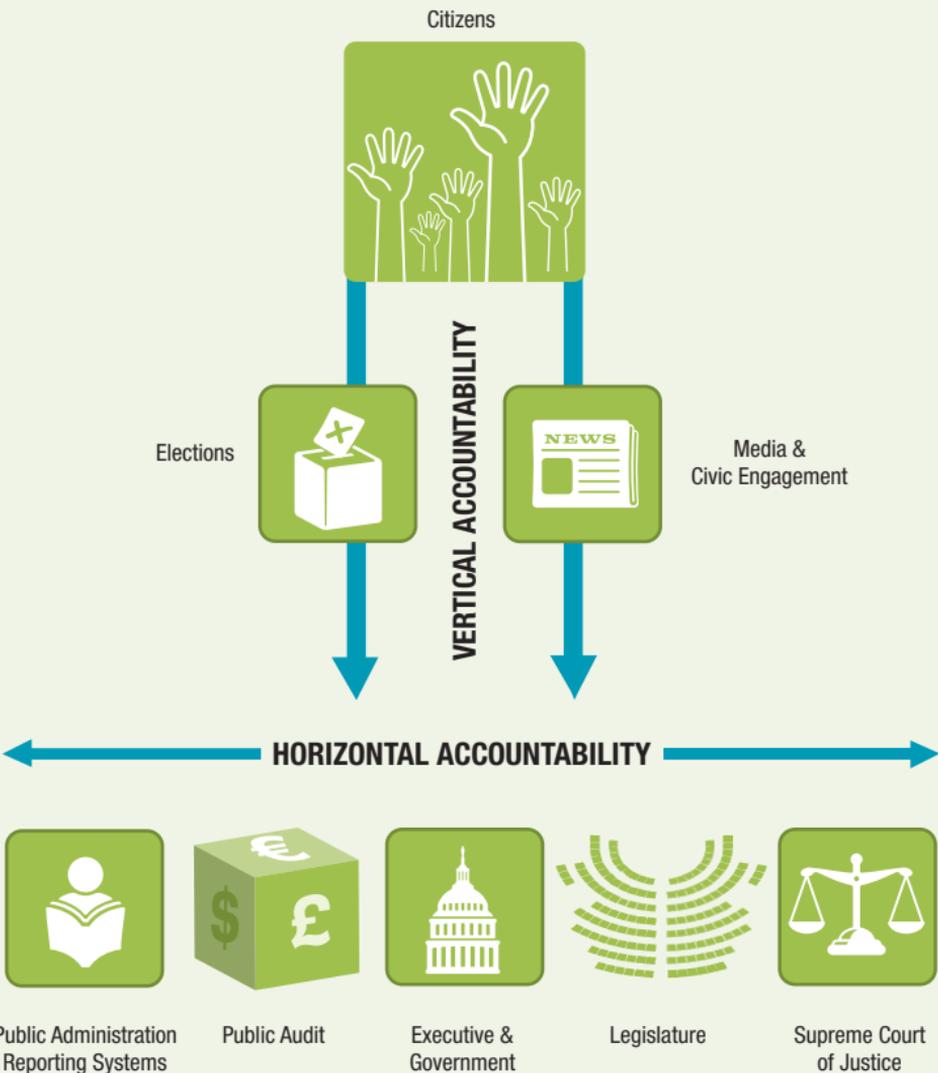
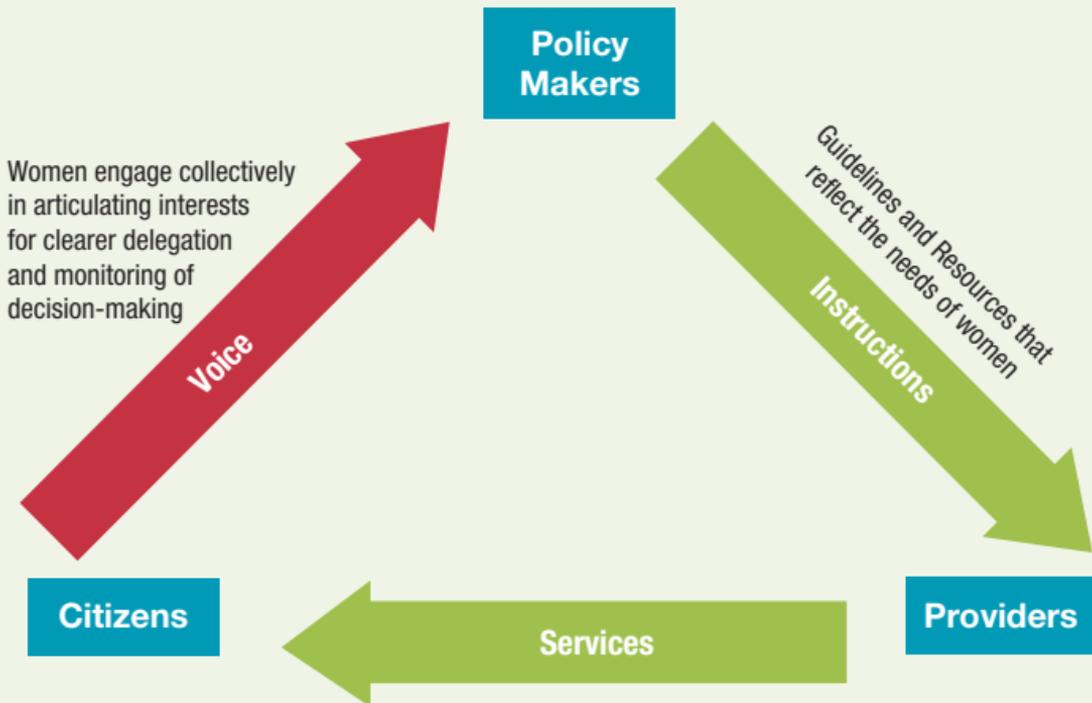


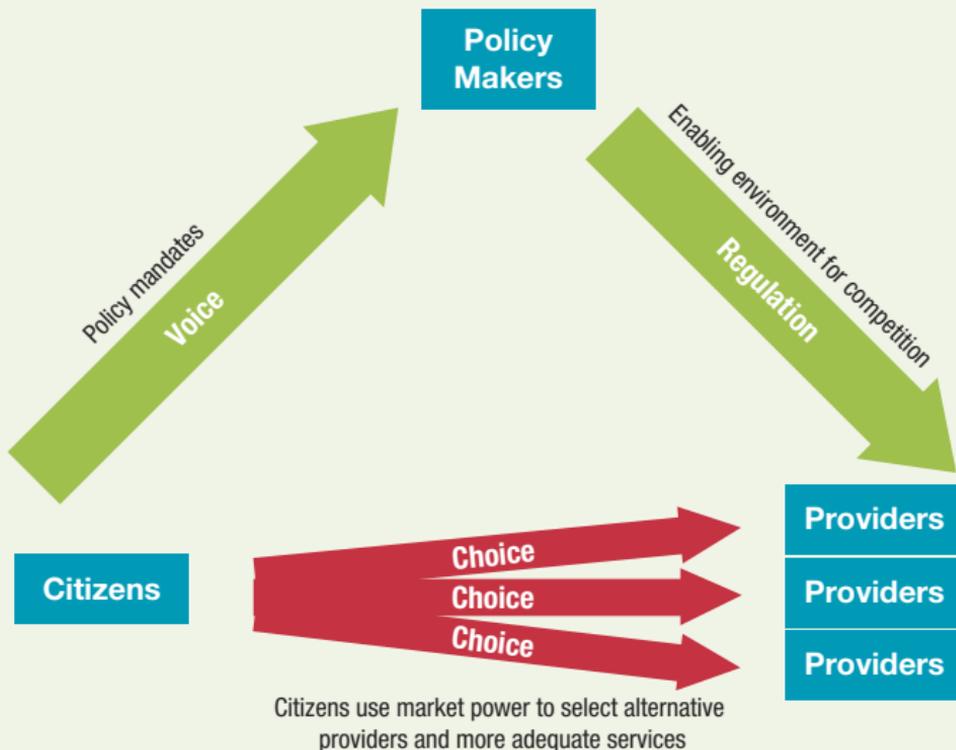
FIGURE
1.3

Strengthening 'Voice' for Better Accountability



Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).

FIGURE 1.4 | Strengthening 'Choice' for Better Accountability



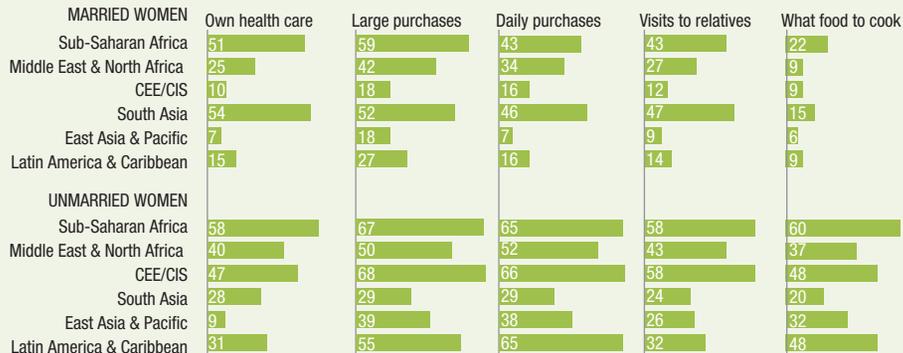
Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).

FIGURE 1.5 | Women's Control Over Decisions

Women with a final say over decisions, 1999-2005



Women with no say over decisions

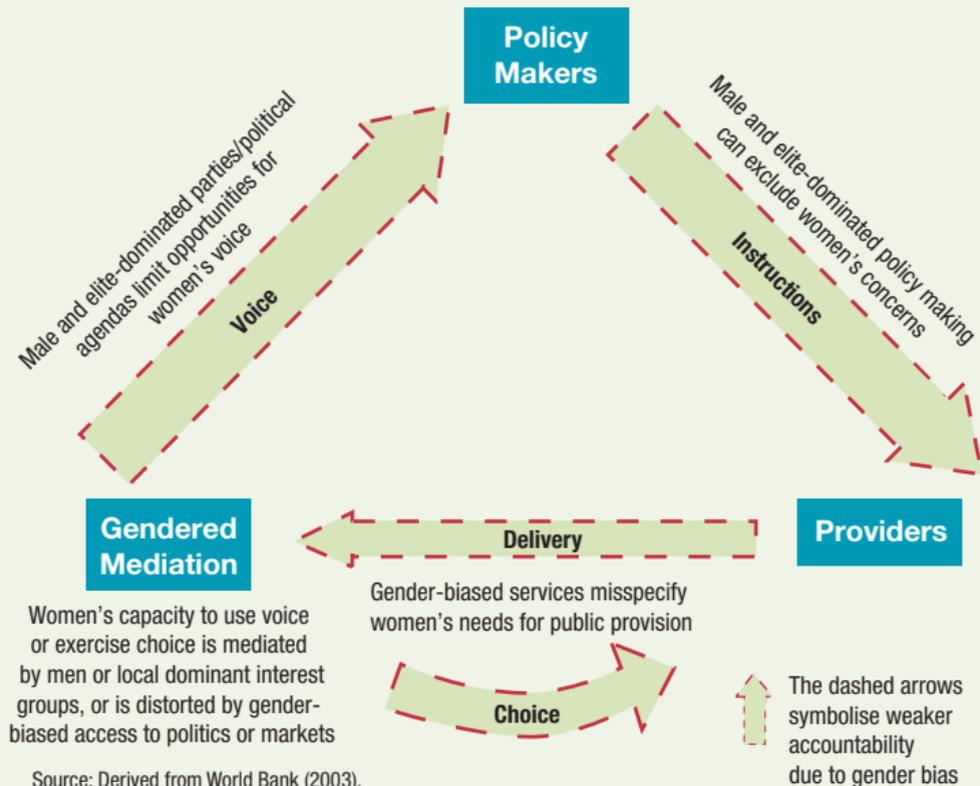


Notes: This figure reflects the percentage of women who have the final say in making specific decisions by type of decision. Regional information for married/unmarried women in HH decision making was based on countries with available information from DHS STATcompiler and organized according to UNIFEM regional groupings.

Source: DHS database.

FIGURE
1.6

Gendered Mediation Compromises Women's Engagement in both 'Voice' and 'Choice'-based Accountability Mechanisms

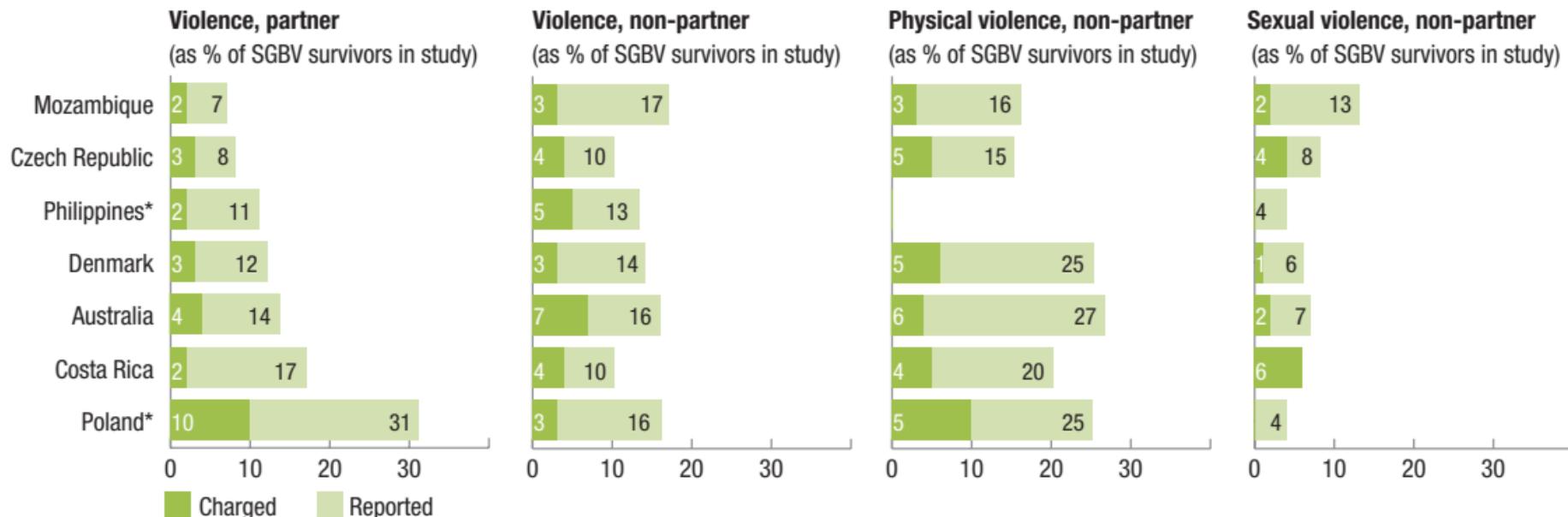


Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).

FIGURE | Violence Against Women: Reporting and Charging Rates

A

A survey of women who experienced some form of violence indicates that in countries in this figure, no more than one third of cases of violence are reported, and charges are pressed in very few of the reported cases. Women are more likely to report crimes if they were not committed by a partner, and more likely to report non-sexual violence than sexual violence.

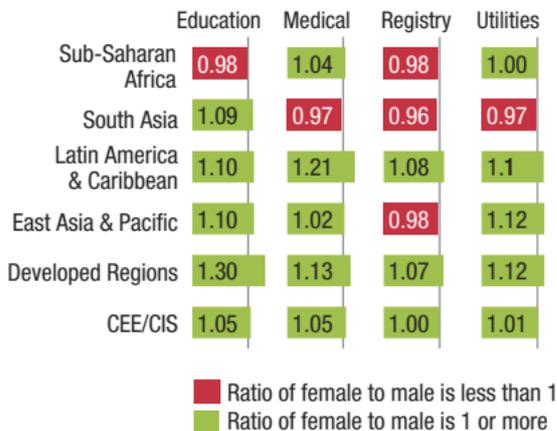


Notes: Percentages of the cases reported to the police and percentage with charges brought (convictions by the Criminal Justice System) were calculated as percentages of all victimised women. Information includes physical and sexual violence, perpetrated by partners and non-partners. The original source did not provide complete information for the Philippines. *No information on the percentage of charged cases was reported for Philippines and Poland.

Source: Johnson, H., Ollus, N., & Nevada, S. (2007).

FIGURE A Gendered Perceptions of Corruption by Region: Service Provision Institutions

Respondents with high levels of perceived corruption, ratio female to male, 2005

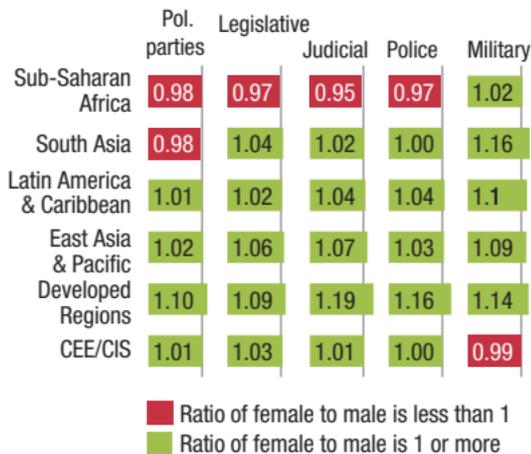


Notes: The percentages of men and women who perceived high levels of corruption was calculated considering respondents who ranked institutions as "very corrupt" and "extremely corrupt" (scores of 4 and 5 out of a range from 1 to 5), or who stated that corruption affects their lives to a large extent. The statistical significance of differences by sex was tested using a t-test of difference in means (applied to the difference in percentages). All the statistics at the country level are weighted using the sample weights provided in the original database; regional averages are weighted using population data for the year 2005 compiled by the UN Population Division.

Source: UNIFEM analysis of Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer database (2005).

FIGURE B Gendered Perceptions of Corruption by Region: Political, Judicial and Security Sector Institutions

Respondents with high levels of perceived corruption, ratio female to male, 2005

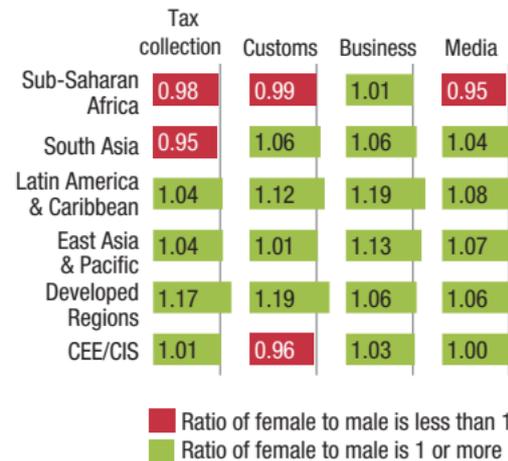


Notes: See notes in figure A

Source: UNIFEM analysis of Transparency International global corruption Barometer database (2005).

FIGURE C Gendered Perceptions of Corruption by Region: Market-Related Institutions

Respondents with high levels of perceived corruption, ratio female to male, 2005



Notes: See notes in figure A

Source: UNIFEM analysis of Transparency International global corruption Barometer database (2005).

FIGURE
2.1

The Cycle of Political Accountability

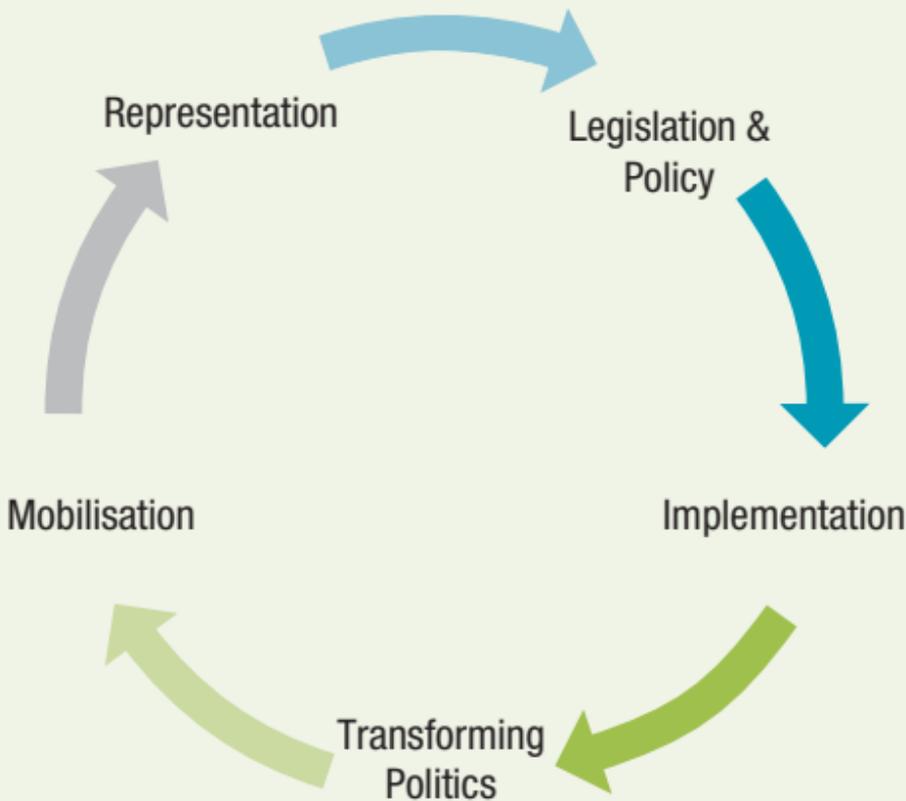
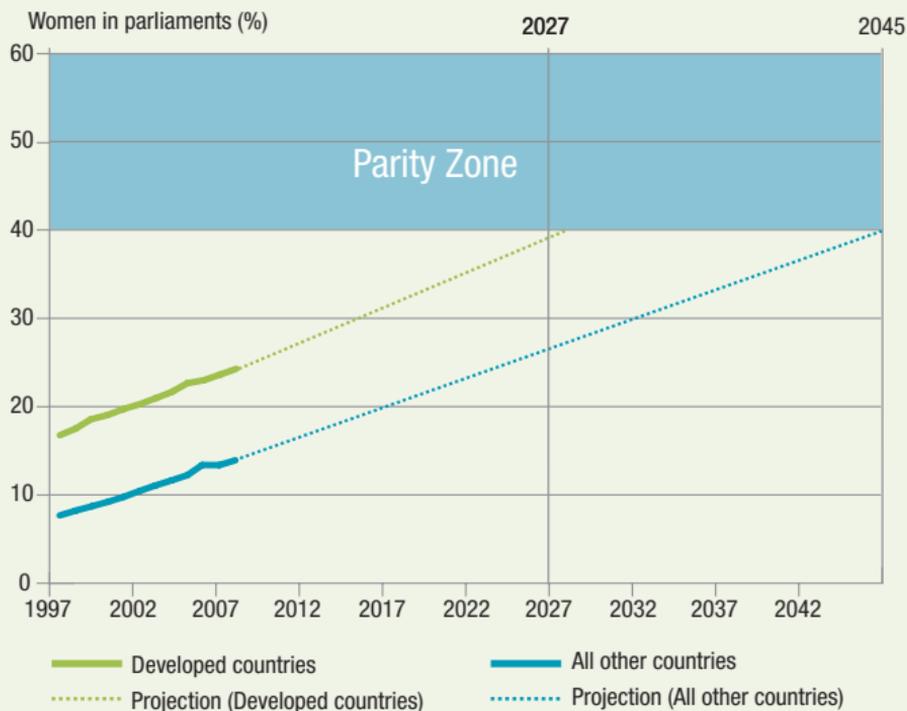


FIGURE
2.2

Parity Zone for Women in Parliaments is Generations Away

At the current rate of increase, it will take close to 20 years for developed countries and more than 40 years for all other countries to reach the parity zone between 40% and 60%.



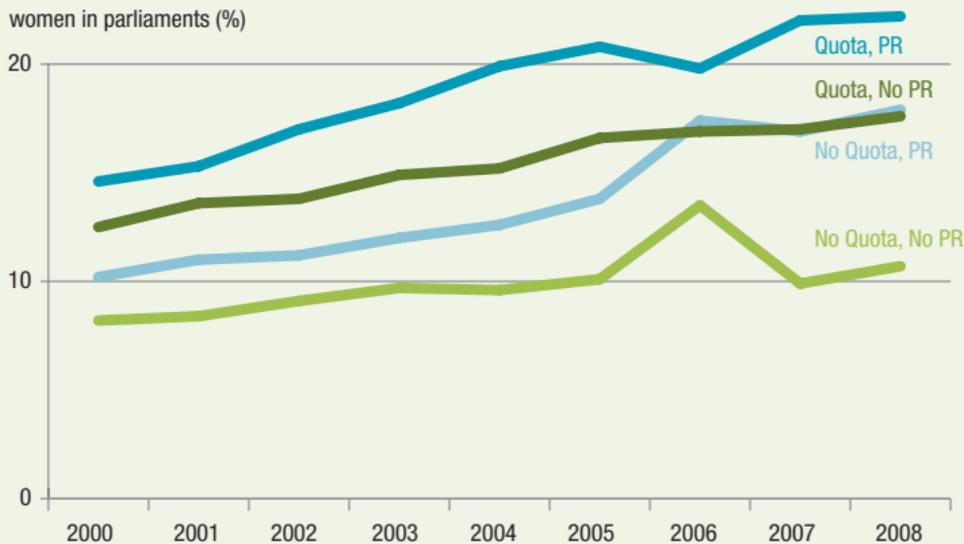
Notes: This calculation is based on women members in the lower or single house of parliament as of 31 May 2008. Projections reflect a simple linear regression using available information from 1997 to 2008. The linear extension of the current trend assumes that the rate of increase during the last decade remains unchanged.

Source: IPU database.

FIGURE
2.3

Making a Difference: Electoral Systems & Quotas

Countries with a PR system have more women in parliament. Quotas make a difference, regardless of electoral system.



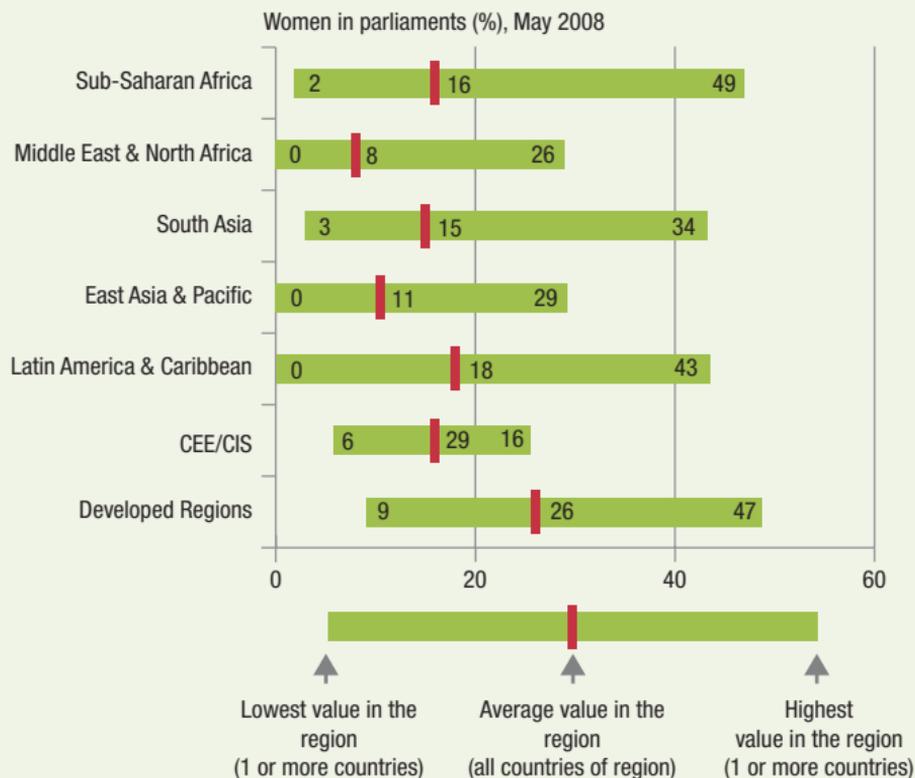
Notes: Unweighted averages. Information regarding electoral systems is based on the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network and verified with IDEA (2005). Where countries had combined systems or where these sources disagreed, IDEA (2005) was used. PR denotes proportional representation. All numbers presented are non-weighted averages corresponding to the lower or single house of parliament as of 31 May 2008.

Sources: IPU database; IDEA Global Database of Quotas for women; IDEA (2003); IDEA website; ACE Electoral Knowledge Network website.

FIGURE
2.4

Women in Parliaments: Great Disparities within Regions

Disparities in the proportion of women in parliaments abound within regions, ranging from no women in parliament in some countries to a high of over 40% in some countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America & Caribbean.



Notes: All numbers presented are non-weighted averages corresponding to the lower or single house of parliament as of 31 May 2008.

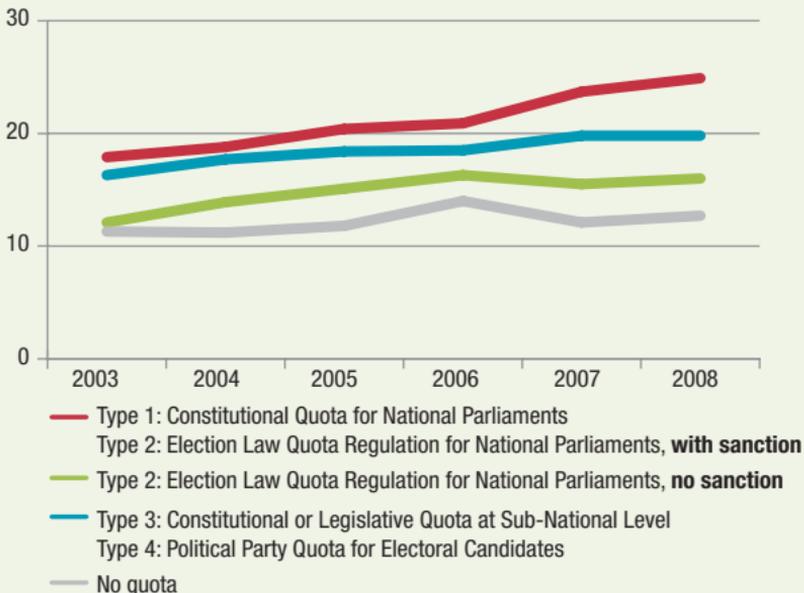
Source: IPU database.

FIGURE
2.5

Quotas Backed by Sanctions Do the Job

Global averages by type of quota, 2003-2008

Women in parliaments (%)

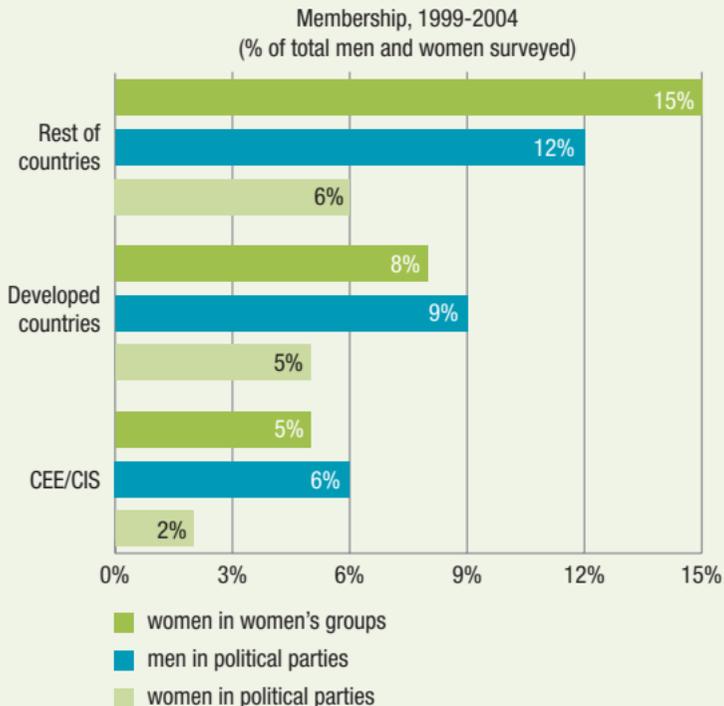


Notes: “No quota”: countries that have no quota system that applies to all national legislative bodies or all political parties that participate in national elections. “Sanctions” are legally mandated, enforceable measures applied when mandated quotas in national parliament are not met, applicable to Quota Type 2. For more information on quotas, including definitions see IDEA’s Global Database of Quotas for Women. All numbers presented are non-weighted averages corresponding to the lower or single house of parliament as of 31 May 2008. For more details on quota types, see Box 2D.

Sources: IPU database; IDEA Global Database of Quotas for Women; IDEA (2003).

FIGURE
2.6

Political Party Membership: Significantly More Men than Women



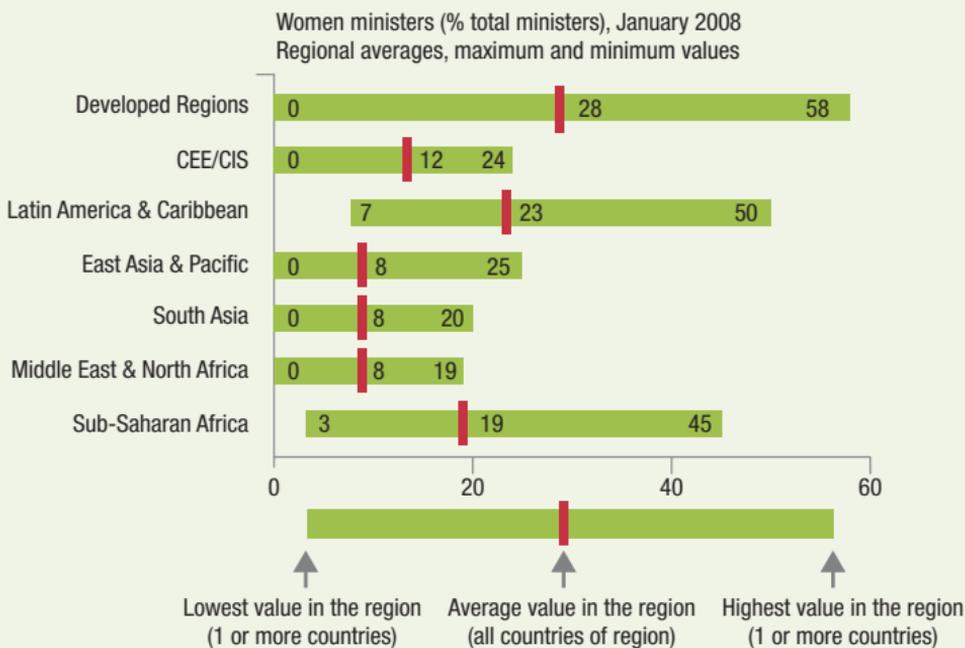
Notes: Calculations are based on self-identification as members of political parties and/or women's groups in the World Values Survey. Only countries with information from the fourth wave (1999-2004) were included.

Source: World Values Survey database.

FIGURE
2.7

Women in Ministerial Positions: 1 in 3 at Best

Women hold between 7.7% to 28.1% of ministerial posts. Five regions include countries with no women in government.

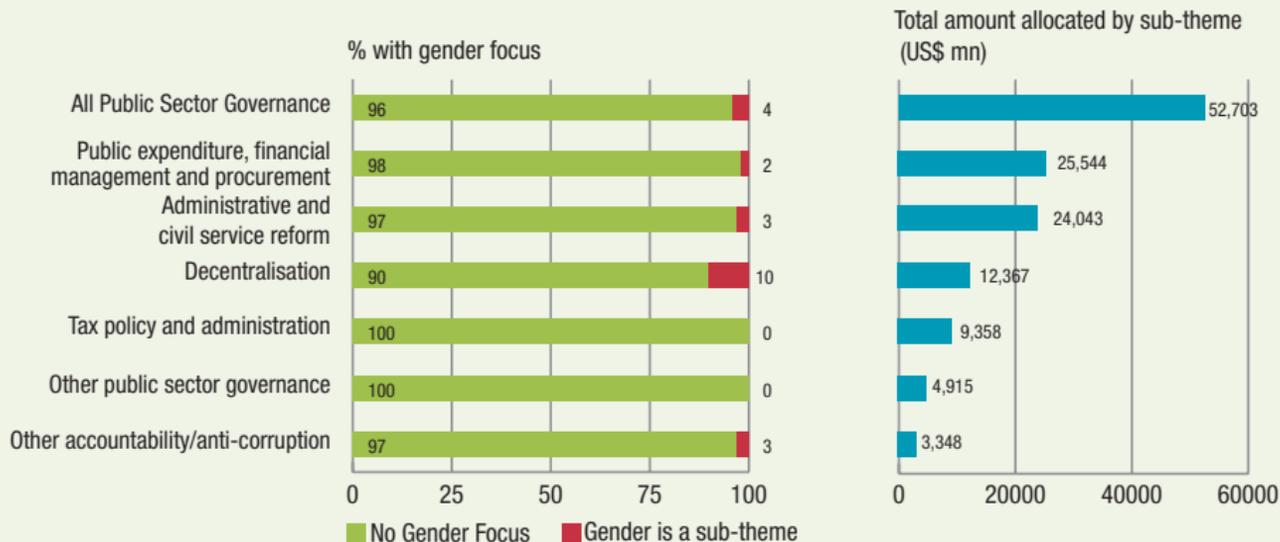


Notes: Information includes Deputy Prime Ministers and Ministers. Prime Ministers were also included when they held ministerial portfolios. Vice-Presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies have not been included.

Source: IPU (2008).

FIGURE
2.8

World Bank Lending on 'Public Sector Governance': Gender Focus, 2002-2007

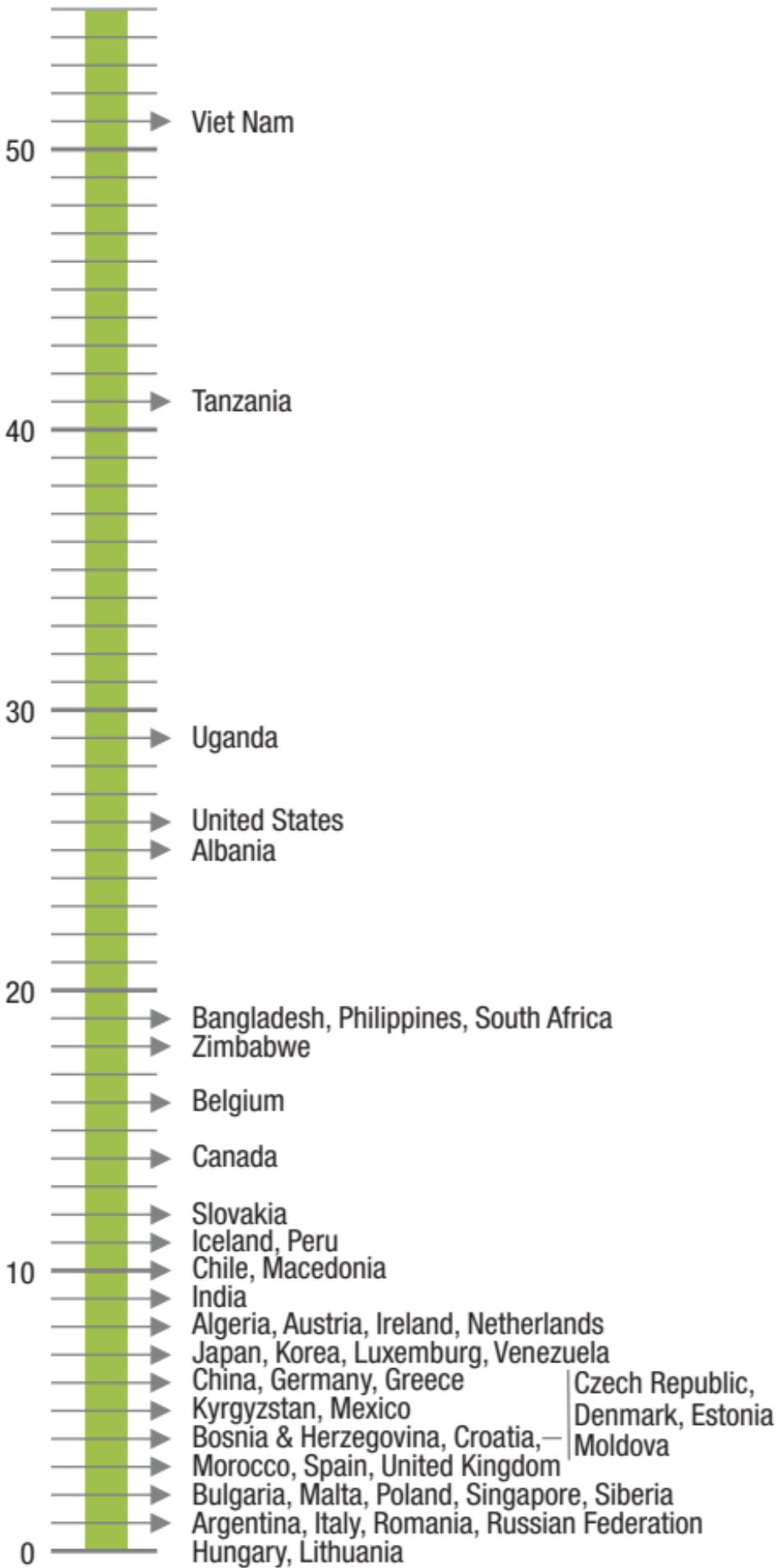


Notes: This graph shows information for proportions allocated to projects that (a) do not have a specific gender sub-theme, regardless of whether they have mentioned the theme “social development, gender and inclusion”, or (b) have a gender focus, that is, have mentioned the theme “social development, gender and inclusion” and have a “gender” sub-theme within it. Calculations were made considering any mention of “public sector governance” and its subthemes across all themes (up to five) and sub-themes. Hence, a project could be counted more than once within this thematic categories and subcategories. While the gender sub-theme provides project managers with the opportunity to indicate activities targeting or benefiting women, this tool may be subject to inconsistent application since projects focusing on areas that may well be of significance to women’s rights – such as public expenditure management or civil service reform – may not be identified by their managers as having gender as their main focus.

Source: World Bank Projects Database.

FIGURE A | Women's Groups: Membership Varies Greatly Across Regions

Membership to women's groups (%), 1999-2004

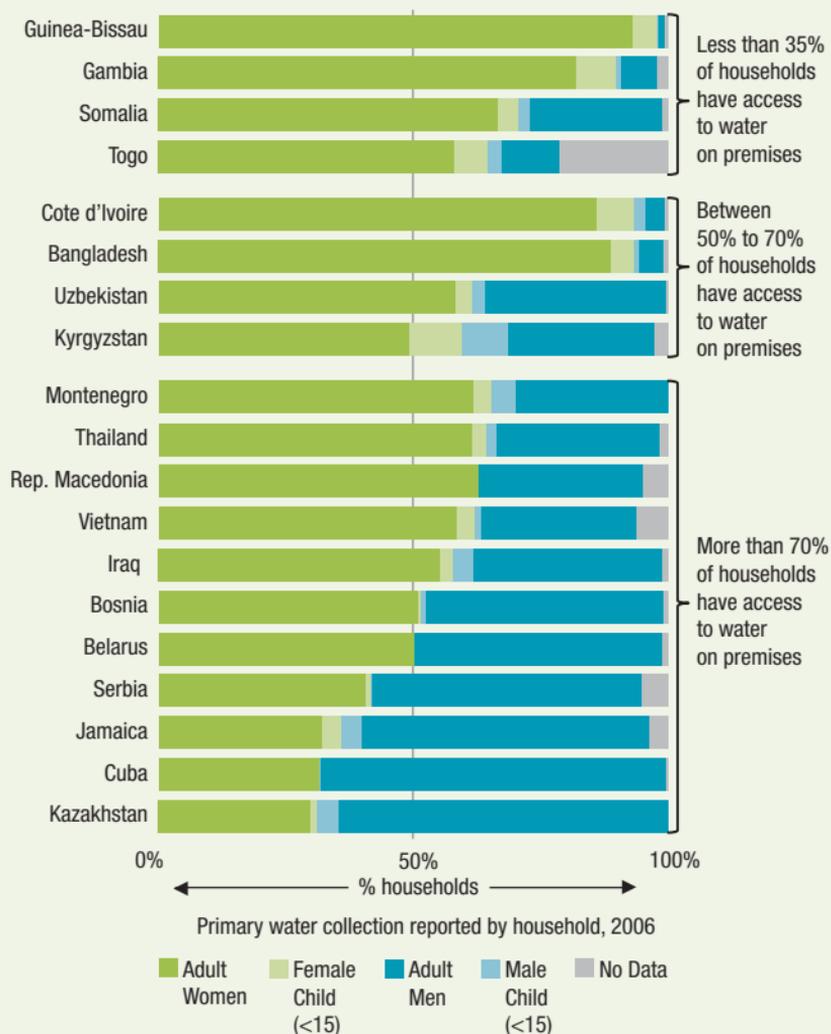


Notes: Calculations are based on respondents who self-identified as members of women's groups according to the World Values Survey (1999-2004).

Source: World Values Survey database.

FIGURE 3.1 | Women Carry the Buckets

Water collection is a task mainly undertaken by women. Women's responsibility for water collection tends to coincide with poor access to water, thus suggesting a high time burden on women.



Notes: Primary water collector by household captures which member of the household is primarily responsible for collecting water (by percentage of households within a country).

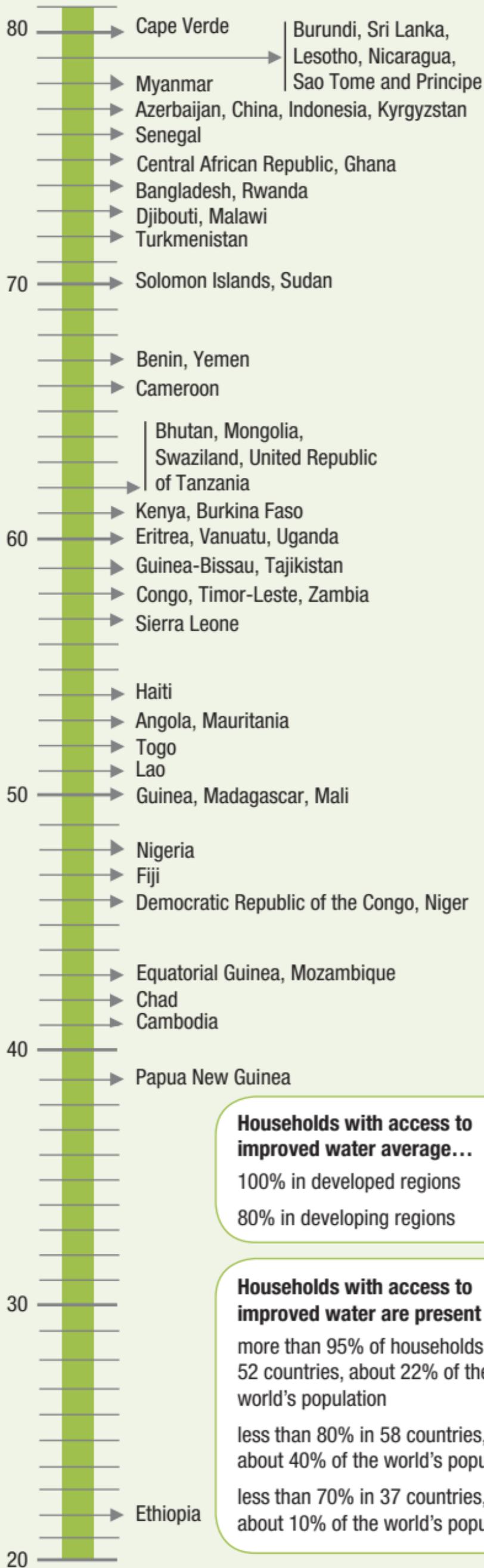
Source: UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2007).

FIGURE
3.2

**Long Way to Go: Universal
Access to Improved Water**

2.5 billion people live in countries where one fifth or more of the population cannot access drinkable water.

% population with access to improved water, 2004



Households with access to improved water average...
100% in developed regions
80% in developing regions

Households with access to improved water are present in...
more than 95% of households in 52 countries, about 22% of the world's population
less than 80% in 58 countries, about 40% of the world's population
less than 70% in 37 countries, about 10% of the world's population

Notes: Population with access to improved water captures the percentage of households that can access drinkable water within each country.

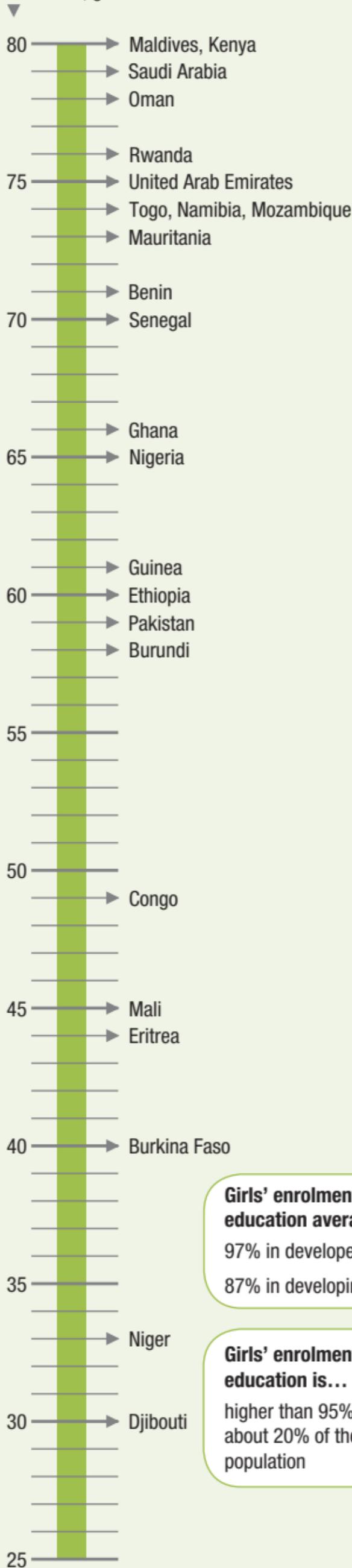
Source: UNDP (2006).

FIGURE 3.3

Girl's Access to Education

9 out of 10 girls in the world are going to school, but some countries are still facing challenges

% total net enrollment in primary education, girls 2005



Girls' enrolment in primary education averages...
97% in developed regions
87% in developing regions

Girls' enrolment in primary education is...
higher than 95% in 60 countries, about 20% of the world's population

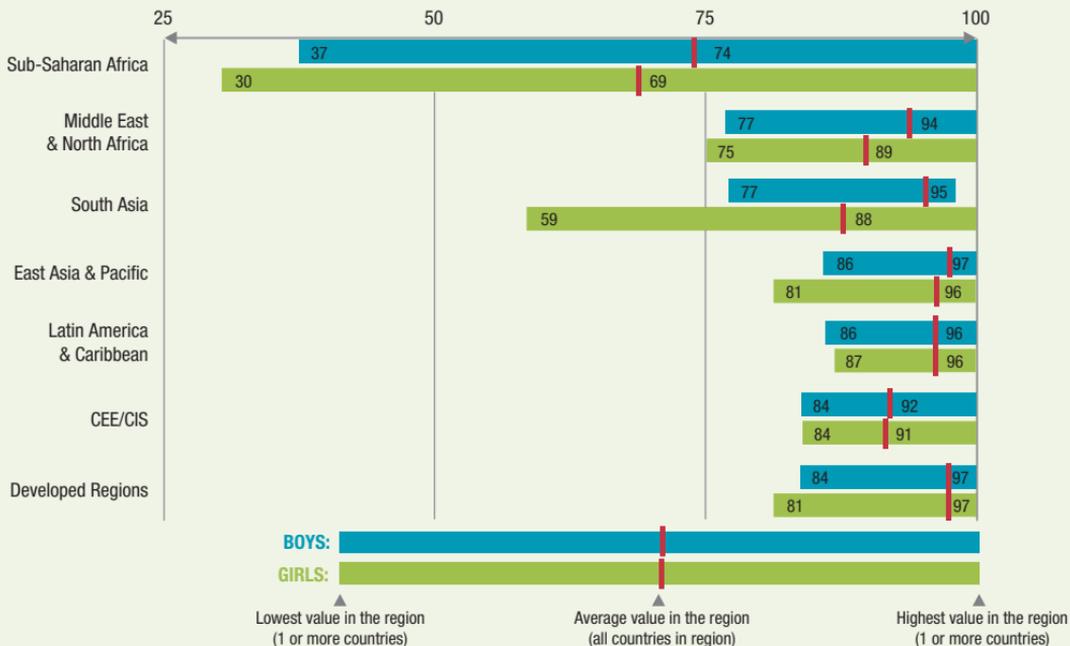
Notes: The total net enrolment ratio in primary education measures the proportion of children (girls/boys) within the relevant age group who are enrolled in school.

Sources: UN Statistics Division Millennium Indicators database; and UN Statistics Division database.

FIGURE 3.4 | The Gender Gap on Primary Education Enrolment

In most countries, enrolment in primary education is greater than 80% for both girls and boys. However, significant gender gaps of 5 percentage points or more persist in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and the Middle East & North Africa.

Net enrolment ratio in primary education, girls & boys, 2005 (% of total within relevant age group)



Notes: The total net enrolment ratio in primary education measures the proportion of children (girls/boys) within the relevant age group who are enrolled in school. The graph includes information on the regional range of values (from minimum to maximum) as well as weighted regional averages, using UNIFEM groupings. No information is available for China.

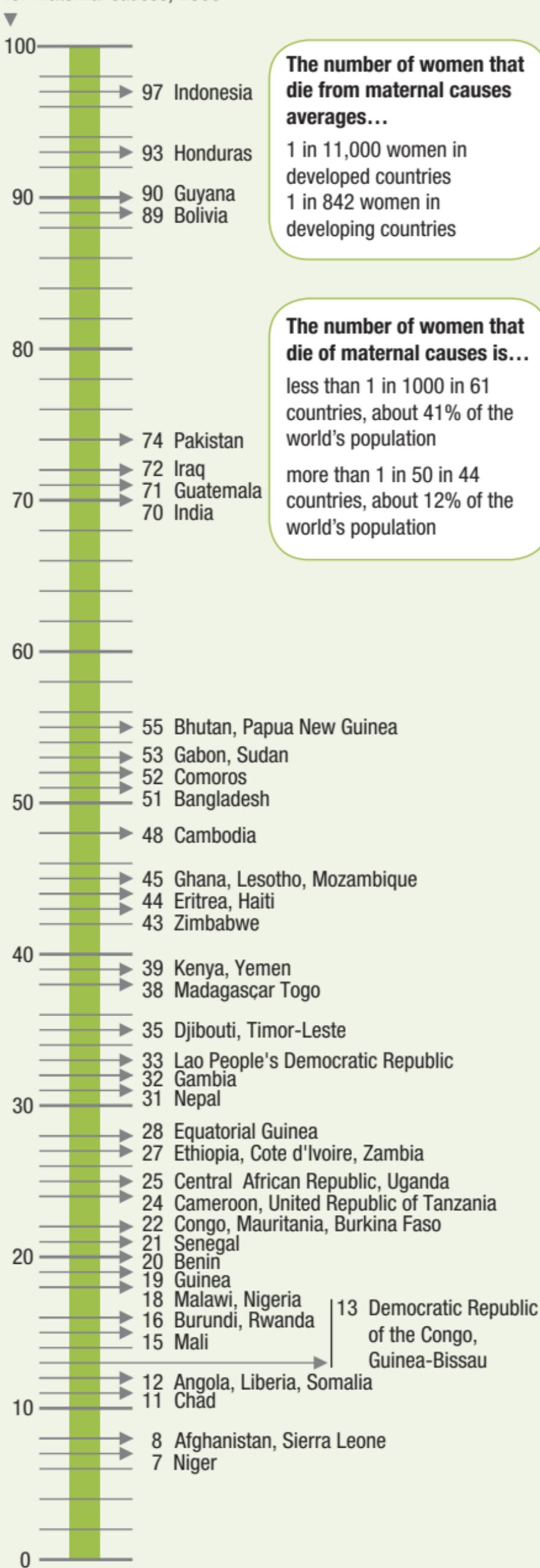
Sources: UNIFEM elaboration based on UN Statistics Division Millennium Indicators database; and UN Statistics Division database.

FIGURE
3.5

**Maternal Mortality:
Disparities in Risk**

The lifetime risk of maternal mortality is higher than 1 in 100 women in 59 countries, where more than one third of the world's population lives. In developing regions, women's risk of dying from maternal causes is 13 times higher than in developed countries.

1 in ... women die
for maternal causes, 2005



The number of women that die from maternal causes averages...
1 in 11,000 women in developed countries
1 in 842 women in developing countries

The number of women that die of maternal causes is...
less than 1 in 1000 in 61 countries, about 41% of the world's population
more than 1 in 50 in 44 countries, about 12% of the world's population

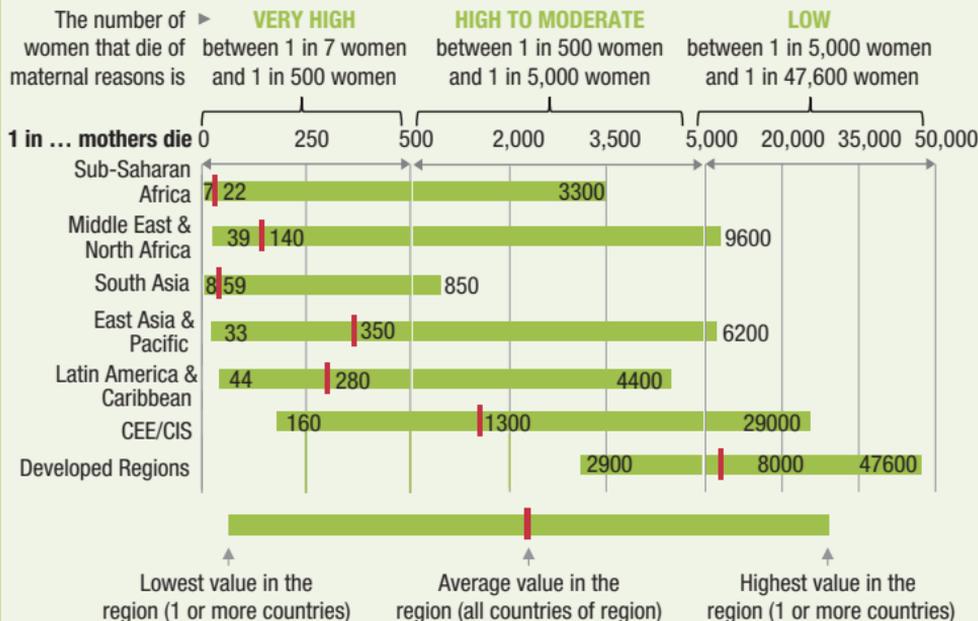
Notes: Lifetime risk of maternal mortality is the probability that a 15-year old female will die eventually from a maternal cause.

Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank (2007).

FIGURE 3.6 | Great Disparities in Risk of Maternal Mortality Across and Within Regions

The lifetime risk of maternal mortality varies greatly across and within regions – evidence of the differences in the status of women around the world.

Lifetime risk of maternal mortality, 2005: probability of dying during pregnancy or child birth

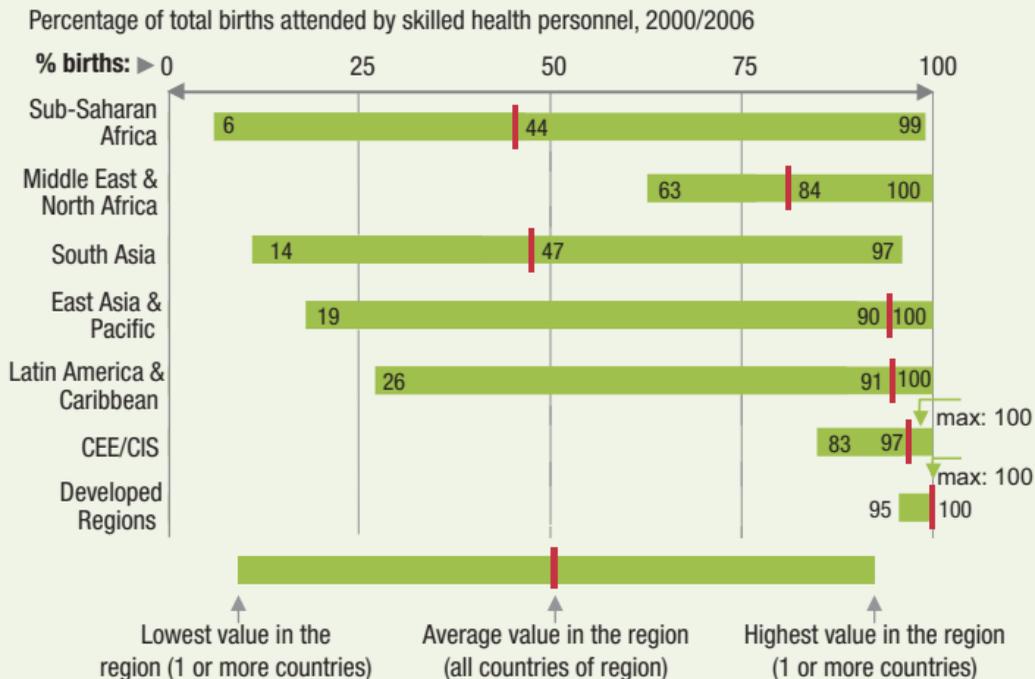


Notes: lifetime risk of maternal mortality is the probability that a 15 year old female will die eventually from maternal causes. This figure presents estimates using UNICEF regional groupings, which differ from UNIFEM groupings.

Source: UNIFEM elaboration based on WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank (2007).

FIGURE
3.7

Disparities in Access to Skilled Health Care Personnel



Notes: The percentage of total births attended by skilled health personnel includes the number of births out of 100 that took place under the supervision of an attendant with training in maternal care and child delivery. The graph includes information on the regional range of values (from minimum to maximum) as well as regional weighted averages.

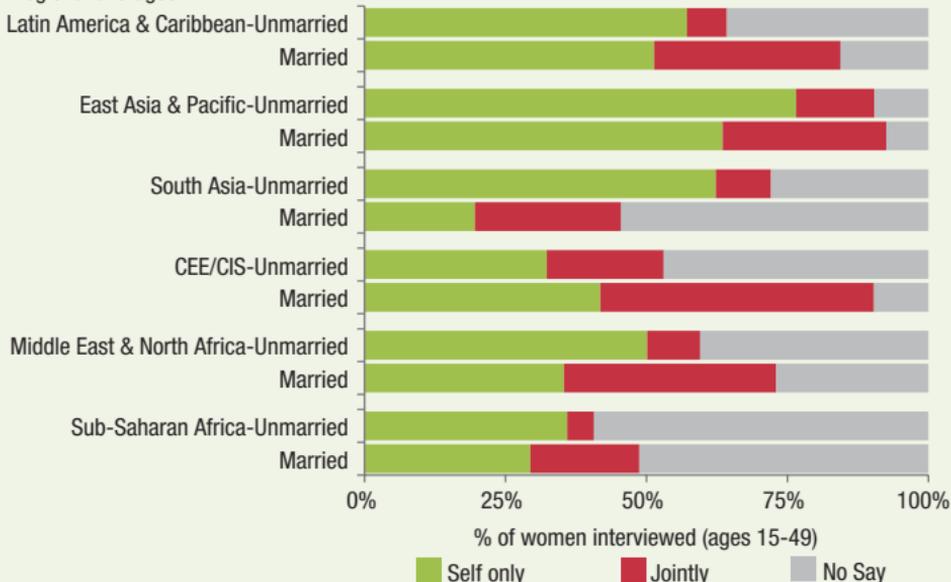
Source: UNIFEM elaboration based on WHO (2008).

FIGURE
3.8

Women's Role in Health Decisions, 1999-2005

More than 1 in 4 women does not have a final say in decisions related to her own health. A woman's role in making healthcare decisions is a strong measure of her autonomy, and thus of her ability to access services.

Women's participation in decision-making on issues related to their own health, by marital status: regional averages



Notes: Regional averages (unweighted) were calculated using available DHS country information and classified according to regional groupings. Original information included a fourth category where information was not available for some countries. These percentages were recomputed to add 100% considering only these three categories.

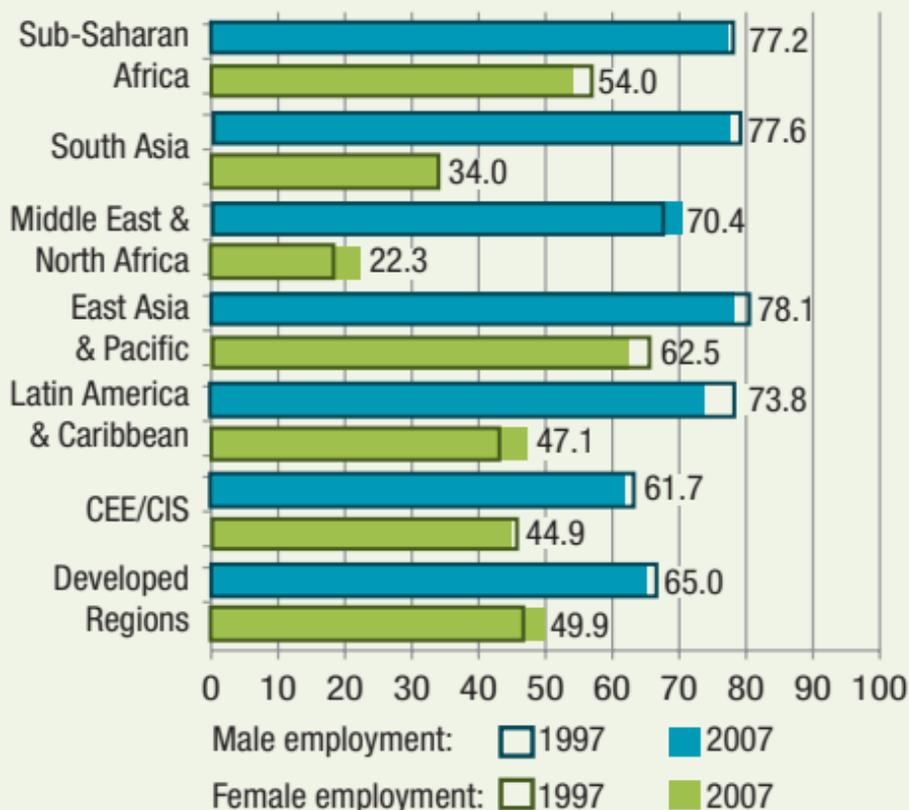
Source: UNIFEM elaboration based on DHS database.

FIGURE
4.1

Men's Productive Potential is Tapped to a Greater Extent than Women's

Across all regions, employment-to-population ratios are significantly higher for men compared to women, particularly in South Asia and the Middle East & North Africa.

Employment to Population Ratios by Sex (%)



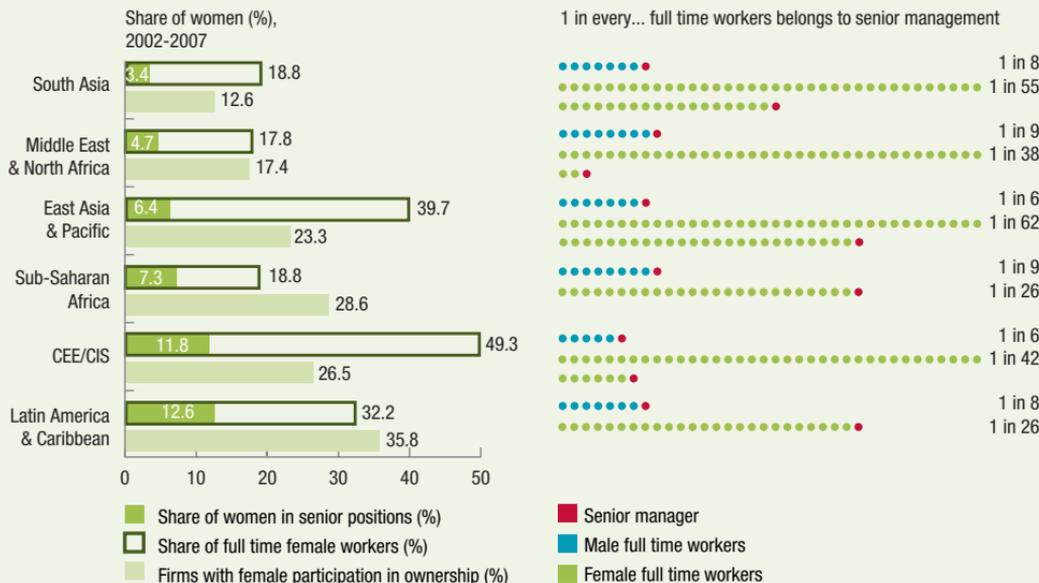
Notes: The employment to population ratio is defined as the number of employed persons, calculated as a percentage of the working-age population. This indicator provides some information on the efficacy of the economy to create jobs. Weighted regional averages were calculated by ILO using UNIFEM's regional groupings. The value labels shown are for 2007.

Sources: ILO (2008); ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market database; and estimates provided by ILO to UNIFEM on request.

FIGURE
4.10

There is 1 Woman for Every 9 Men in Senior Management Positions in Firms

While the number of men in senior management positions per total share of full time employment is relatively stable (between 1 in 6 to 1 in 9), the number of women is dramatically lower, ranging from 1 in 26 women in sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and Caribbean, to 1 in 62 women in East Asia and Pacific. The percentage of women in senior positions ranges from 3 to 12%, despite the fact that the share of full time female employment ranges from 17% to 49%.



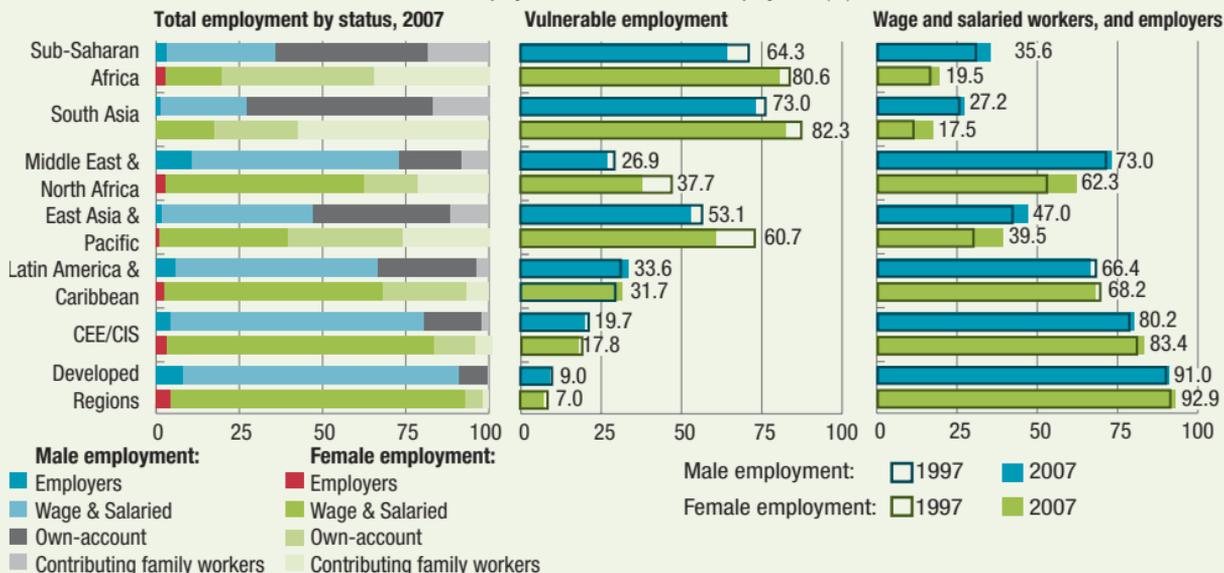
Notes: Unweighted regional averages were estimated. Complete information for developed regions was unavailable. Estimates on the number of persons in senior positions per full time workers are UNIFEM calculations. These estimates were produced using the percentages from the left side graph, and assuming that 10% of the full time employees are in senior positions. If the actual percentage is different from the assumed 10%, the actual number of persons estimated would also change, but the female to male ratio would remain the same.

Source: World Bank Enterprise Survey.

FIGURE 4.2 | Women are a Smaller Proportion of Salaried Workers than Men

In most developing regions, about one half to two thirds of women hold vulnerable employment. Although the percentage of women in vulnerable employment has dropped since 1997 in most regions, a disparity between men and women exists, specially in the Middle East & North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Status in Employment as Share of Total Employment (%)



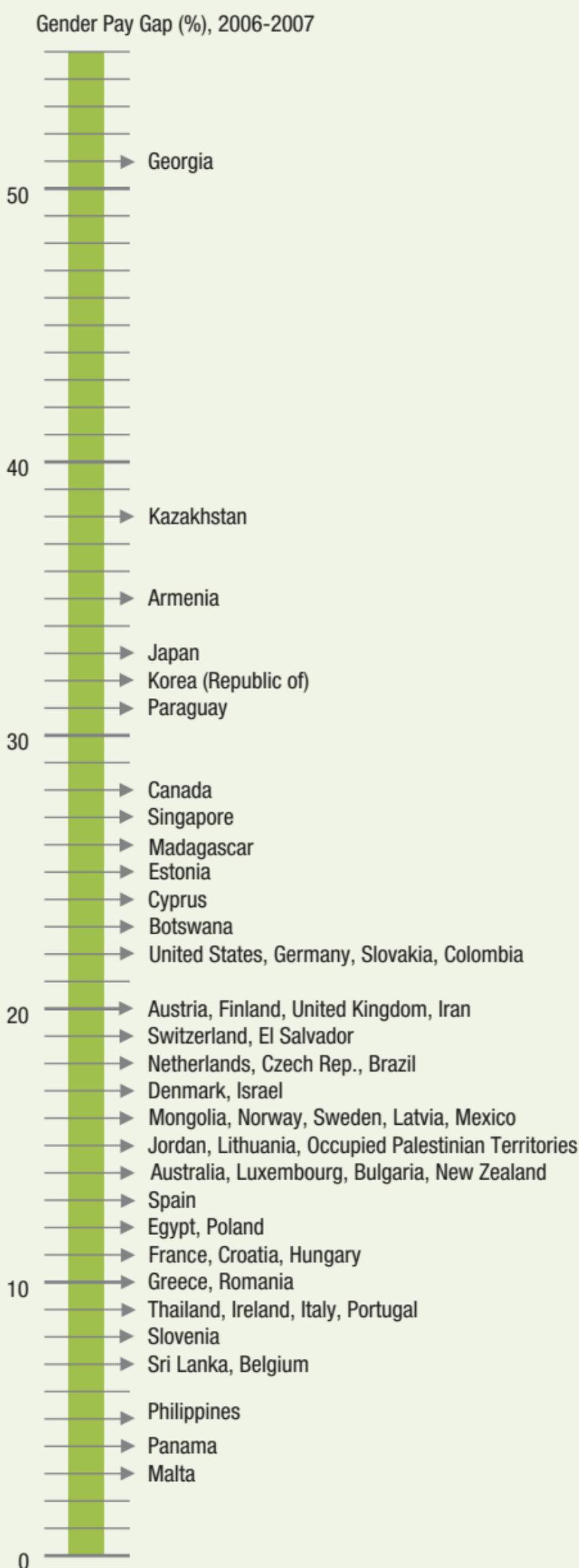
Notes: Wage and salaried workers are also known as “employees” or persons in paid jobs, where the incumbent holds an explicit or implicit contract and receives a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent on the revenue of the unit for which they work. Own-account workers are persons who are self-employed with no employees working for them. Contributing family workers are own-account workers who work without pay in an establishment operated by a relative living in the same household. Vulnerable employment is calculated as the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers. Weighted regional averages were calculated by ILO using UNIFEM’s regional groupings. The value labels shown are for 2007.

Sources: ILO (2008); ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market database; and estimates provided by ILO to UNIFEM on request.

**FIGURE
4.3**

Women are Paid 17% Less Than Men

According to public information collected by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), the gender pay gap ranges from 3% to 51% with a global average of 17%. Information available only for selected countries.



Notes: This graph includes only information for those countries included in the regional groupings used throughout this report. For this reason, the global average of 17.03% is slightly different from the 15.6% reported by ITUC (2008). The graph does not show the information corresponding to Costa Rica and Qatar, where a negative gender pay gap of 2.2% was reported — these numbers were, however, included in the average estimations. Finally, information from Bahrain was not included.

Source: ITUC (2008).

FIGURE
4.4

The Gender Pay Gap is Higher in the Private Sector

Women tend to earn less than men, and the gender pay gap in the private sector tends to be wider than in the public sector.



Notes: ITUC also reports information for employment in the non-profit sector and "other"; however, information for the private and public sector only is reported here, since these represented 90% or more of the sample.

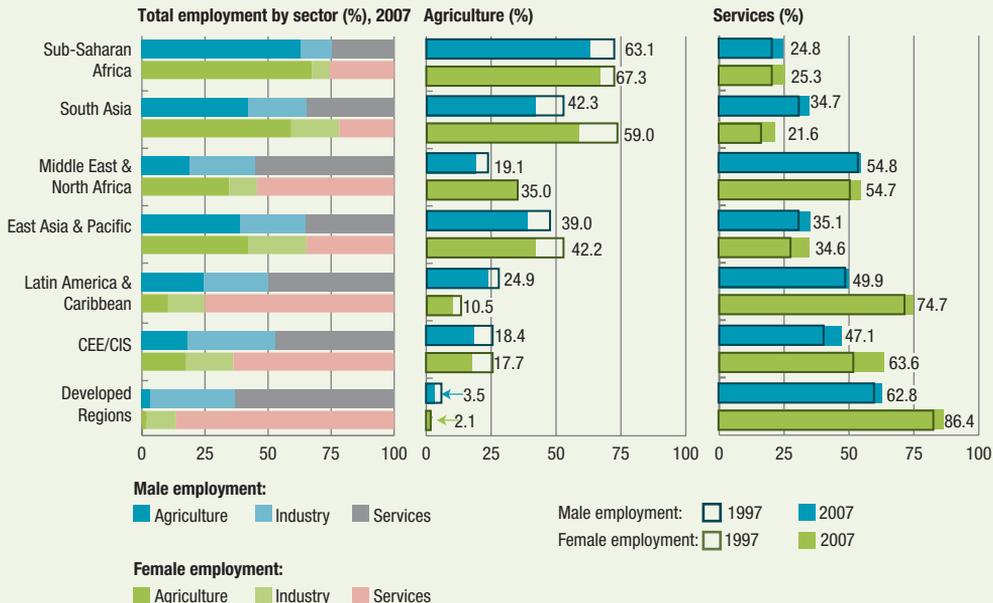
Source: ITUC (2008).

FIGURE 4.5 Women Tend to be Employed in Agriculture or Services

4.5

In most regions female employment is concentrated in either services or agriculture, with fewer women than men employed in industry (ranging from 7 to 23% in all regions, compared to 12 to 34% for men). The only region where men and women have similar patterns of employment by sector, both in relative composition and in trend, is East Asia & Pacific.

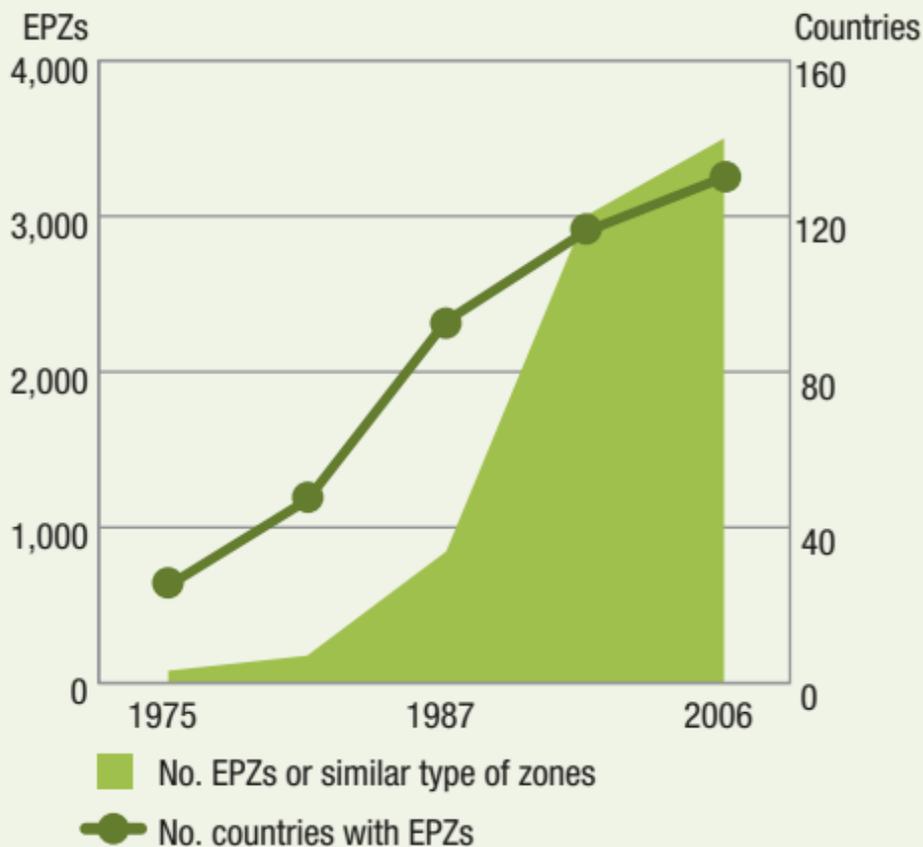
Employment by sector (as share of total employment) by sex



Notes: Weighted regional averages were calculated by ILO using UNIFEM's regional groupings. The value labels shown are for 2007.

Sources: ILO (2008); ILO key indicators of the Labour Market database; and estimates provided by ILO to UNIFEM on request.

FIGURE 4.6 | **Export Processing Zones: An Increasing Trend**



Notes: ILO defines EPZs as industrial zones with special incentives to attract foreign investors, in which imported materials undergo some degree of processing before being re-exported.

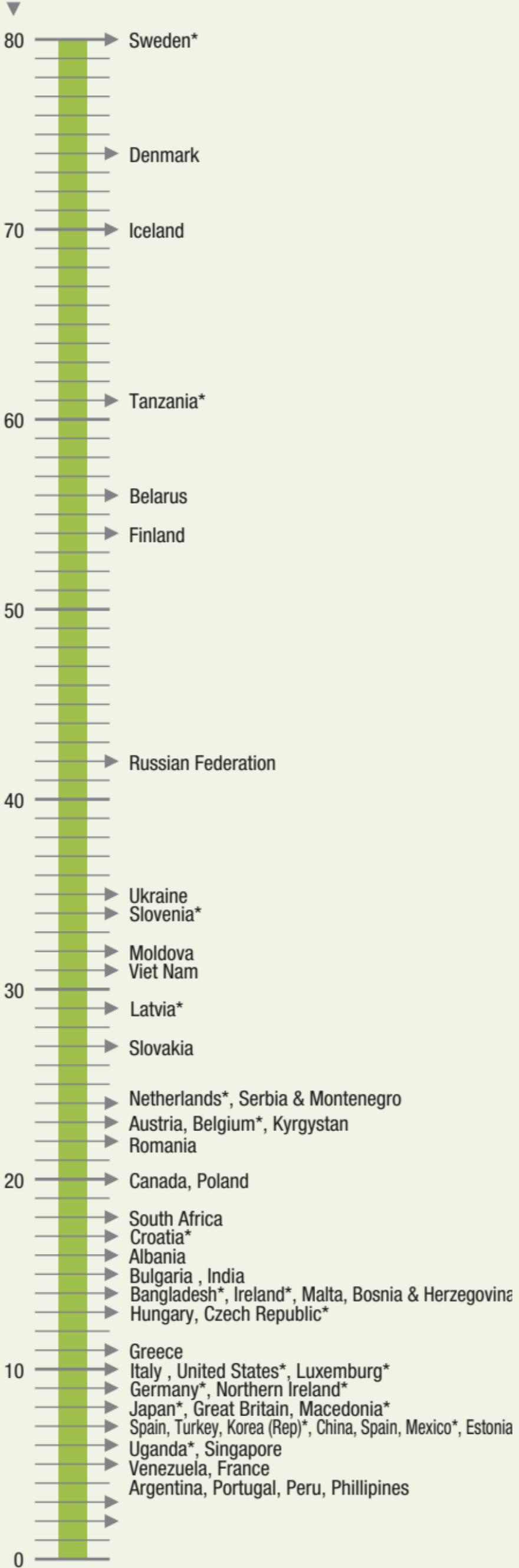
Source: ILO (2007).

FIGURE 4.8

Female Membership in Labour Unions

In most countries, less than 40% of the employed population belongs to labour unions; women tend to join in lower numbers than men.

% women employed that are members of labour unions (1999-2004)



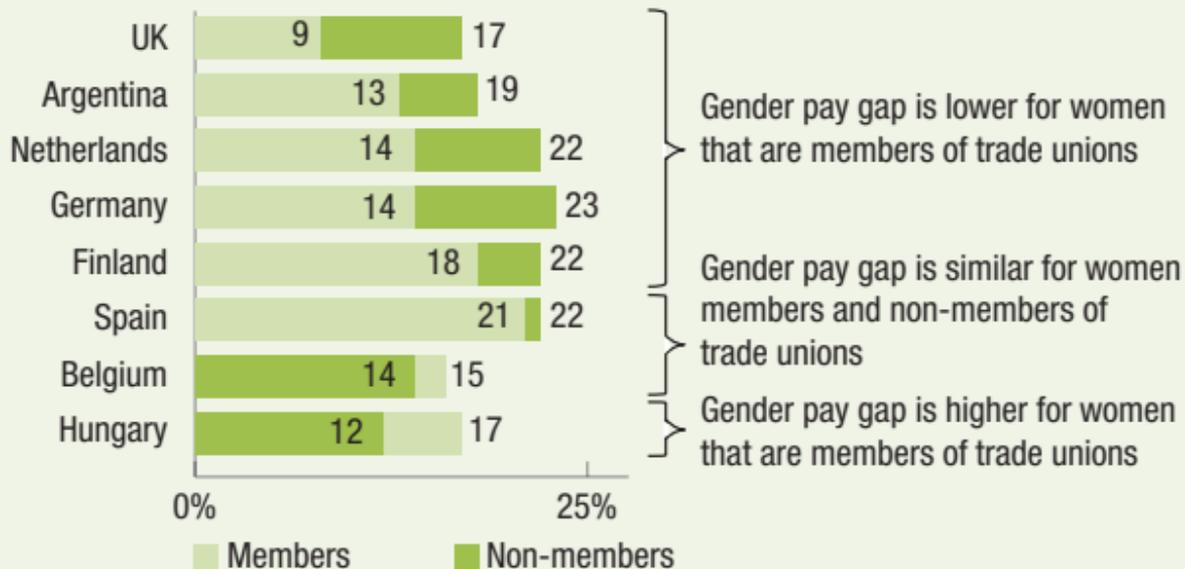
Notes: Calculations were based on self-identification in the World Values Surveys as member of a labour union and limited to those that declared they were employed. *Countries marked with an asterisk have statistically significant differences for men and women (23 out of 59 countries)

Source: World Values Survey database.

FIGURE
4.9

Gender Pay Gap, by Membership of Trade Unions, 2006-2007

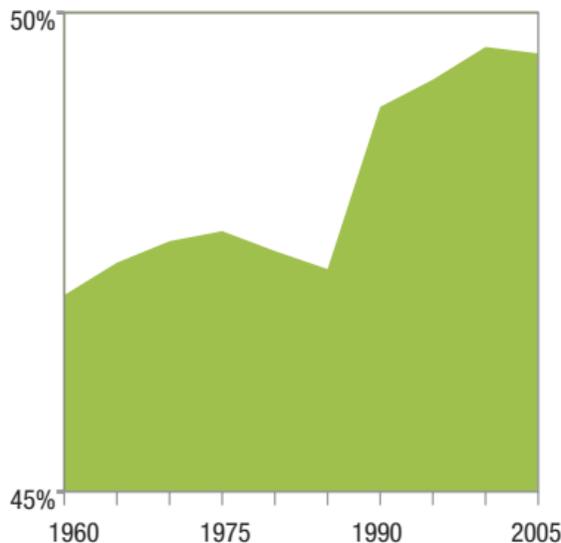
Gender gap exists. Women are paid less than men performing similar work in (%)



Source: ITUC (2008).

FIGURE A | Women are Half of the World's Migrants

Female migration
(as % of total international migrants)



Source: UN Population Division database.

Female migration distribution
by region in millions

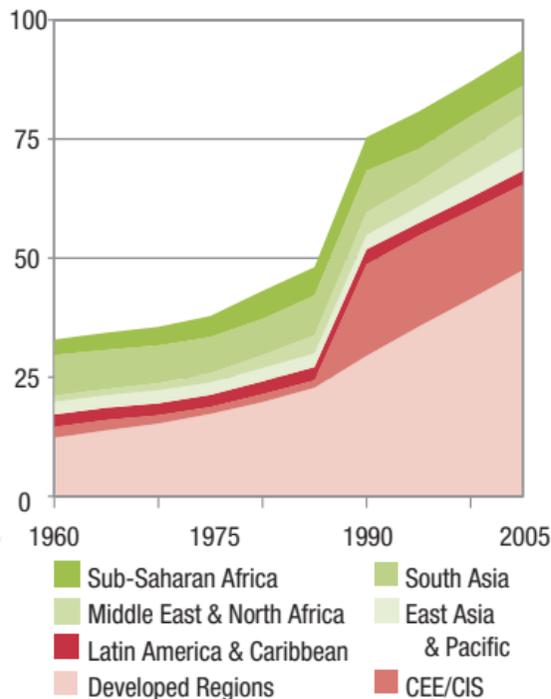
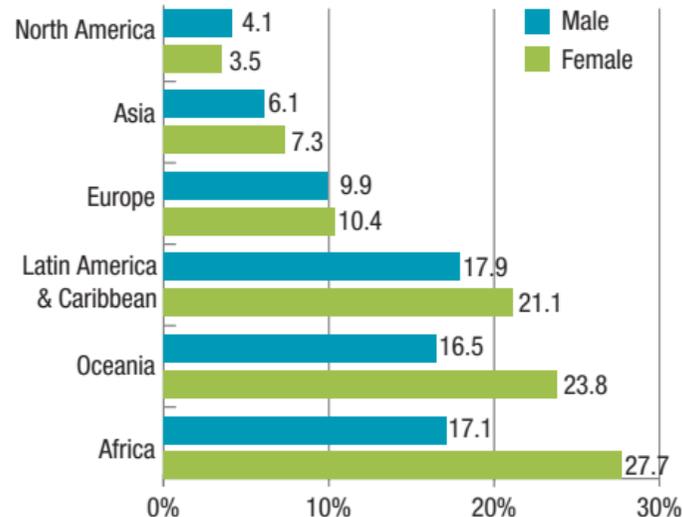


FIGURE B | Women Lead the Brain Drain

With the exception of North America, the average rate of migration of women with tertiary education levels is higher than that of men, particularly in Africa and Oceania where the difference is as high as 8% and 10% respectively.

Emigration rate, adults with tertiary education %, circa 2000



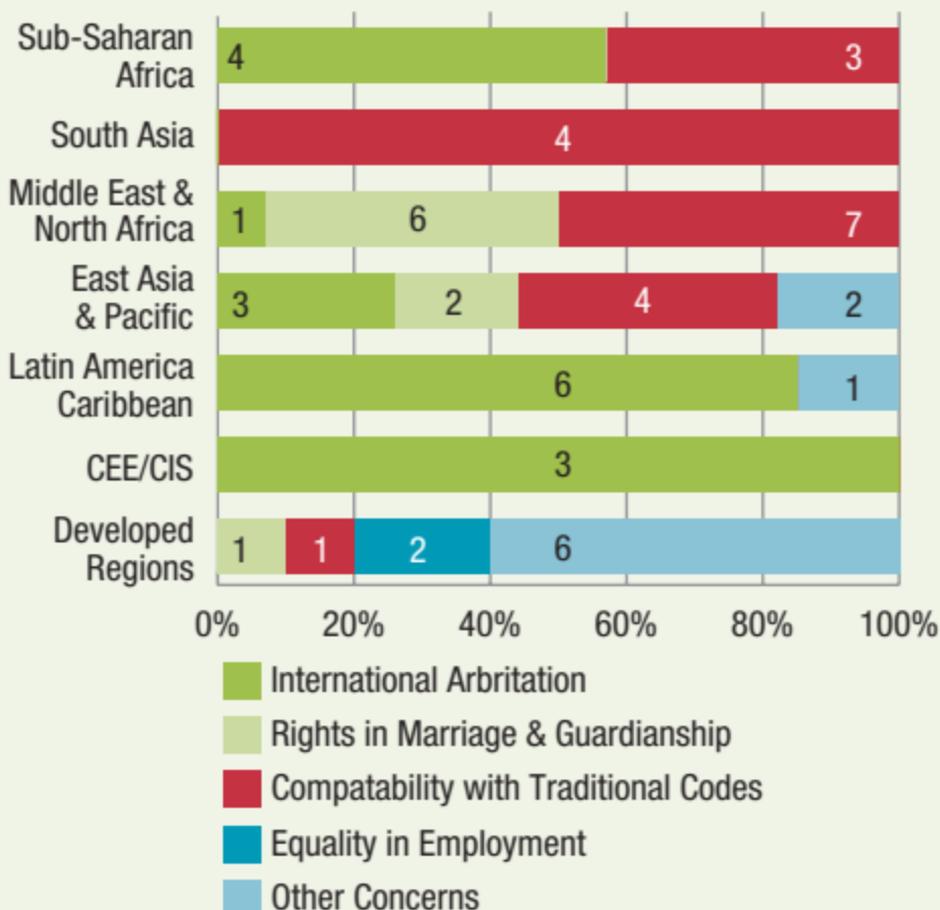
Notes: Regional groupings as calculated by source. Information at country level was not available, so the regional groupings used throughout the rest of this report could not be applied here.

Source: Martin, J.P., Dumont, J. & Spielvogel, G. (2007).

FIGURE
5.2

Reservations to CEDAW

Number of countries with reservations, 2008



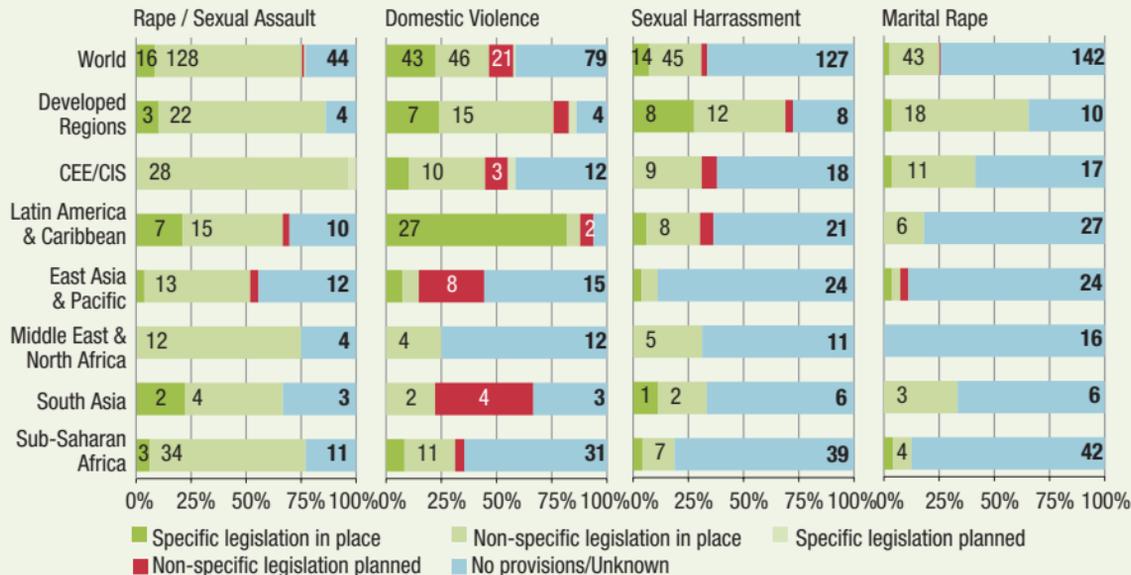
Notes: "International Arbitration" refers to reservations made against the requirement to submit intrastate disputes on the interpretation and execution of CEDAW to arbitration (Article 29 (1)). A state is only classified in this category if this is the *only* reservation it makes. "Rights in Marriage" encapsulates reservations to CEDAW's provisions of rights in marriage and guardianship of children, including the transmission of citizenship from mother to child. "Compatibility with Traditional Codes" indicates that a state finds some provisions of CEDAW incompatible with traditional codes; States that protect minority traditions over their own national laws fall into this category, as well. "Employment" indicates reservations to provisions on equality in employment. "Other Concerns" encompasses states that either make multiple types of reservations to CEDAW, or that register a general reservation regarding the whole treaty.

Source: UNIFEM systemisation based on UNDAW website.

FIGURE 5.3 | Few Countries have Specific Legislation on Sexual Harassment and Marital Rape

A 2003 UNIFEM study shows that rape and sexual assault are widely recognised as crimes, although in 44 countries legislation is yet to be developed or data is missing. The legal situation for domestic violence is similar, but more laws are needed in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Sexual harassment and marital rape show a very different scenario, with a high proportion of countries with no provisions (or where data is missing).

Number of countries



Notes: Legislation information at a country level was taken from appendix 1 of UNIFEM (2003); this information was organised according to the regional groupings used in this report.

Source: UNIFEM (2003).

FIGURE
5.4

Female Judges on Supreme Courts

Over two thirds of the selected countries have Supreme Court benches on which fewer than 25% of judges are women.

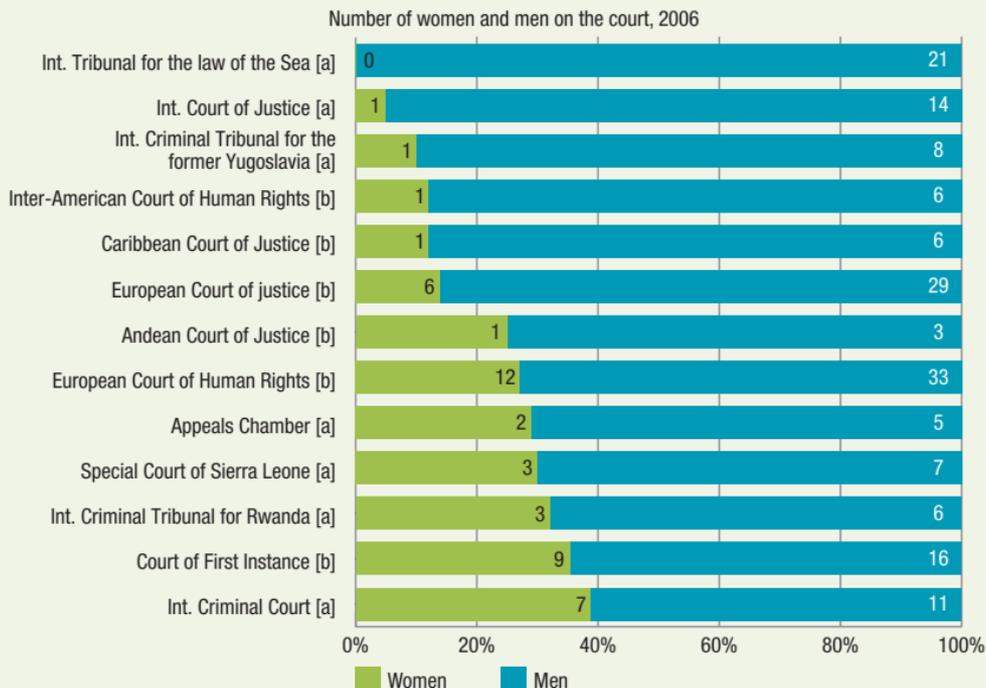


Notes: For Latin American countries, data refers to the percentage of women among magistrates, Ministers and Judges on Supreme Courts of Justice. For Africa, Asia, Europe and CIS data refers to percentage of women among Supreme Court Judges, including the Chief Justice.

Sources: [a] Civil, Criminal, and Administrative Law Chambers of Estonia website (accessed June 2008); [b] Constitutional Court of Austria website; [c] Constitutional Court of Spain website; [d] Federal Tribunal of Switzerland website; [e] First and Second Senates of German Constitutional Court website; [f] Formisano, M. & Moghadam, V. (2205) website; [g] Luxembourg Conseil d'État website; [h] Supreme Court of Albania website; [i] Supreme Court of Croatia website; [j] Supreme Court of Cyprus website; [k] Supreme Court of India website; [l] Supreme Court of Ireland website; [m] Supreme Court of Japan website; [n] Supreme Court of Norway website; [o] Supreme Court of Pakistan website; [p] Supreme Court of the Czech Republic website; [q] Supreme Court of the Philippines website; [r] Tripp, A. M. (2005).

FIGURE 5.5 | Women Judges on International Courts

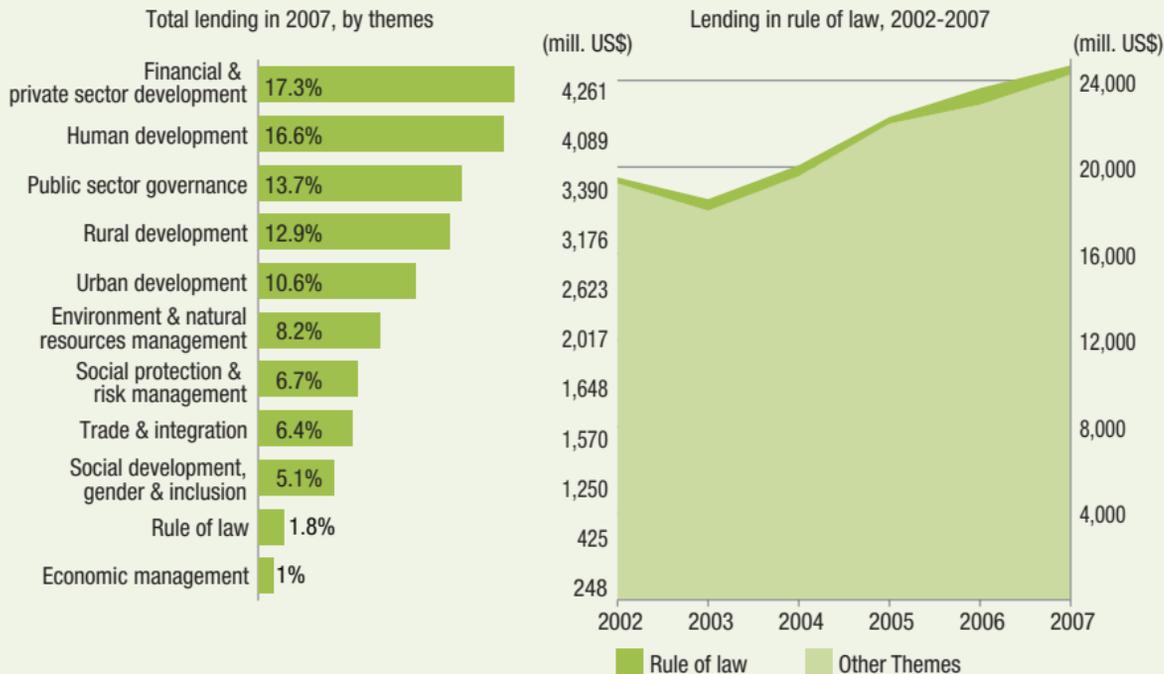
Women are under-represented in international and regional courts, with only one third having percentages higher than 30%.



Notes: Figures for European Court of Justice include both judges and advocates general. Court of First Instance is an independent court attached to the European Court of Justice. [a] denotes international courts and [b] regional courts.

Source: Terris, D., Romano, C., & Schwebel, S. (2007).

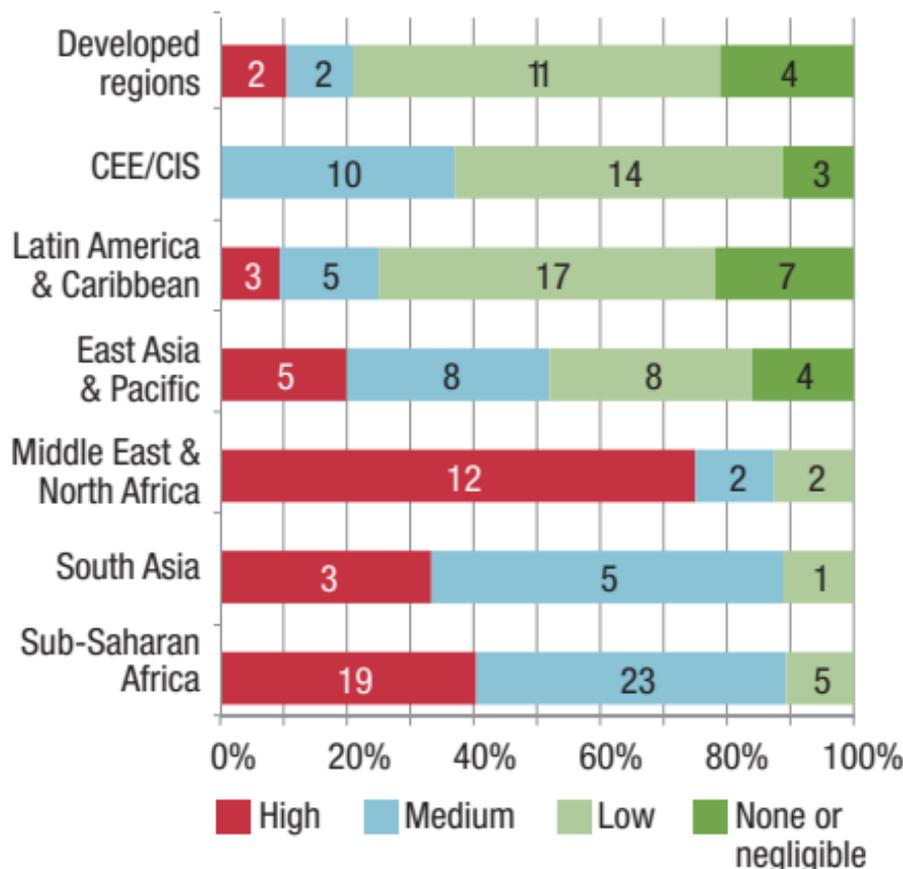
FIGURE 5.6 | World Bank Lending by Themes



Notes: The total lending amount combines commitments of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Lending is organised by either sectors or themes (the left side of this figure shows the eleven major themes used). Projects can have up to five major themes assigned; this information corresponds to the Annual Report of the World Bank, where percentages were calculated avoiding duplication.

FIGURE A | Women Face Discrimination in Accessing Social Rights

Number of countries with low, medium and high levels of discrimination, 2004



Notes: 'High' indicates that there were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. 'Medium' indicates that women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. 'Low' indicates that women had some social rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters. 'None or negligible' indicates that all or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice.

Source: The CIRI Human Rights database.

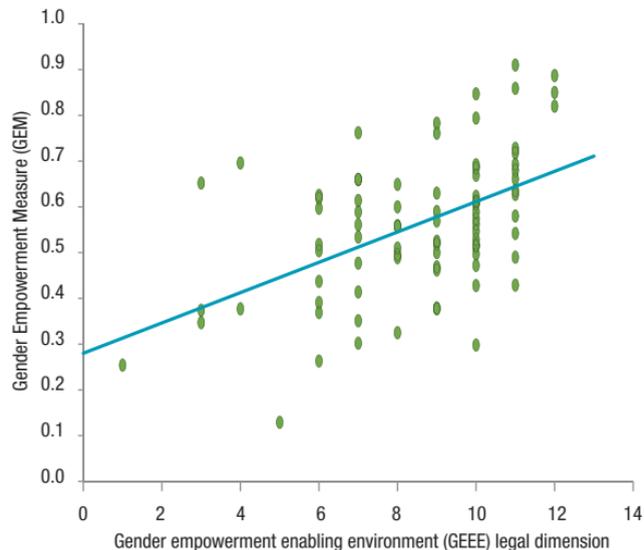
FIGURE B | Women Face Discrimination in Accessing Economic Rights



Notes: See notes for Figure A; in this case classifications are for degrees of codification and enforcement of economic rights.

Source: The CIRI Human Rights database.

FIGURE C | Correlation between an Enabling Legal Environment and Realisation of Women's Rights



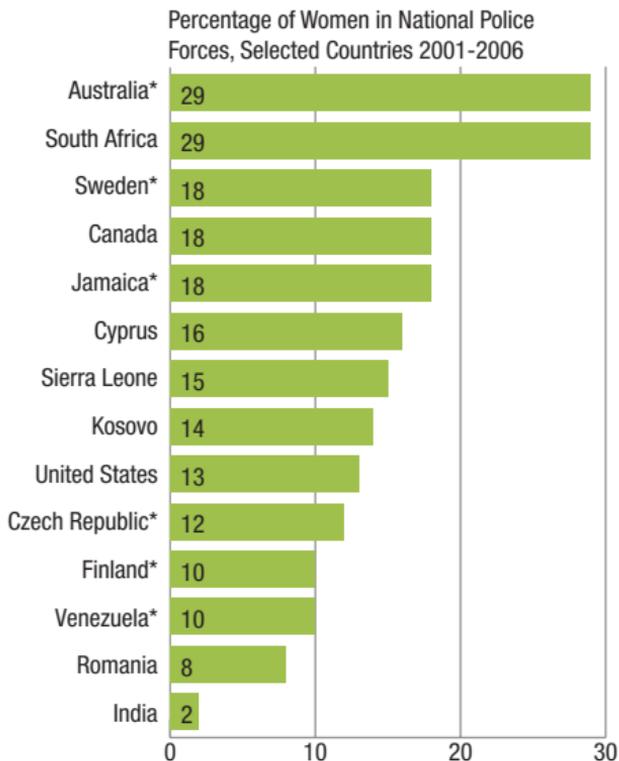
Notes: Includes 83 cases; the GEM corresponds to 2005; data on the legal dimension of the GEEE were constructed using Cingranelli-Richards [CIRI] 2004 and information on variables related to CEDAW and the Beijing Platform of Action for the year 2004. Findings from Cueva 2006 have been recalculated using updated information. For more information, see Cueva 2006.

Sources: Cueva Beteta, H. (2006). UNDAW. (2004) The CIRI Human Rights database; UNDP (2007).

FIGURE | National Police Forces Are Male-Dominated

A

In a sample of 13 countries shown in this figure, only 2 have police forces with female participation greater than 25%. The rest have less than 20% participation of women.

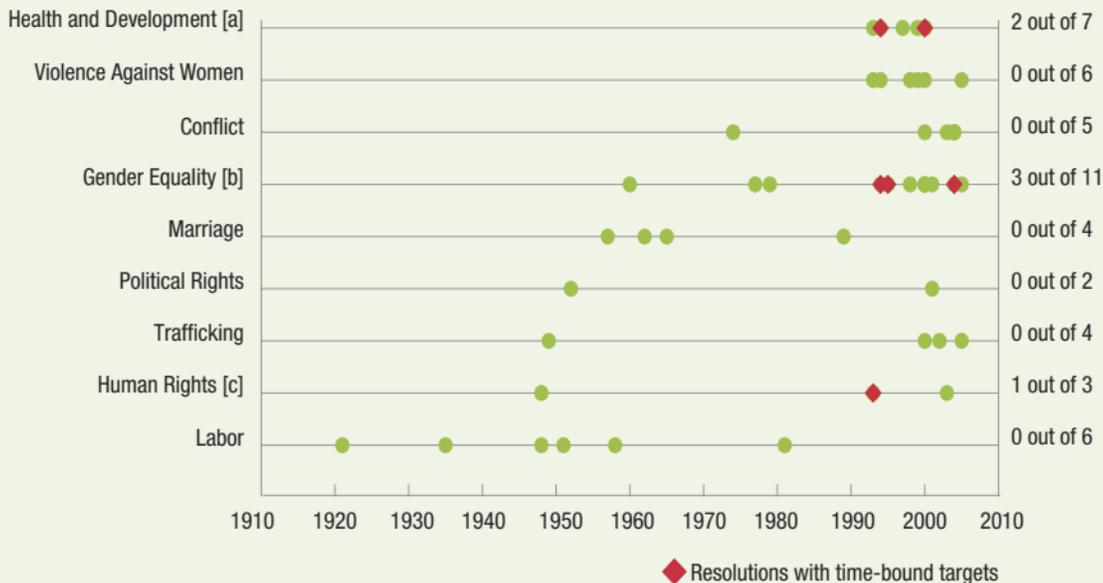


Notes: Information corresponds to 2006 except for: Sweden, Jamaica and Czech Republic (2001), Venezuela and Australia (2002), Finland (2004) and Romania (2005). Information for the United States was reported originally as ranging from 12% -14%; an average of 13% was used for this graph.

Source: Denham (2008).

FIGURE 6.1 | Landmark Resolutions & Commitments to Gender Equality, 1921-2005

Out of 48 instruments agreed upon, only 6 have time-bound, measurable targets

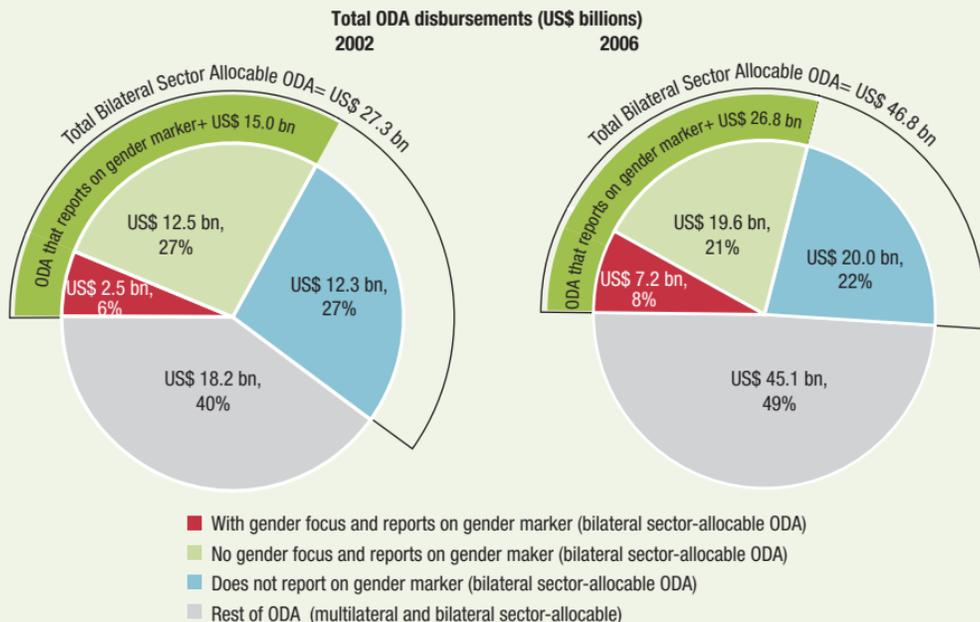


Notes: The resolutions with measurable targets are: [a] United Nations Millennium Declaration [2000]; International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action [1994]; [b] Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action [1995]; Solemn Declaration of Gender Equality in Africa [2004]; Jakarta Declaration and Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Asia and the Pacific [1994]; [c] The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action [1993]

Source: See Annex 2.

FIGURE
6.2

Gender Equality Focus in Bilateral ODA Has Increased Since 2002

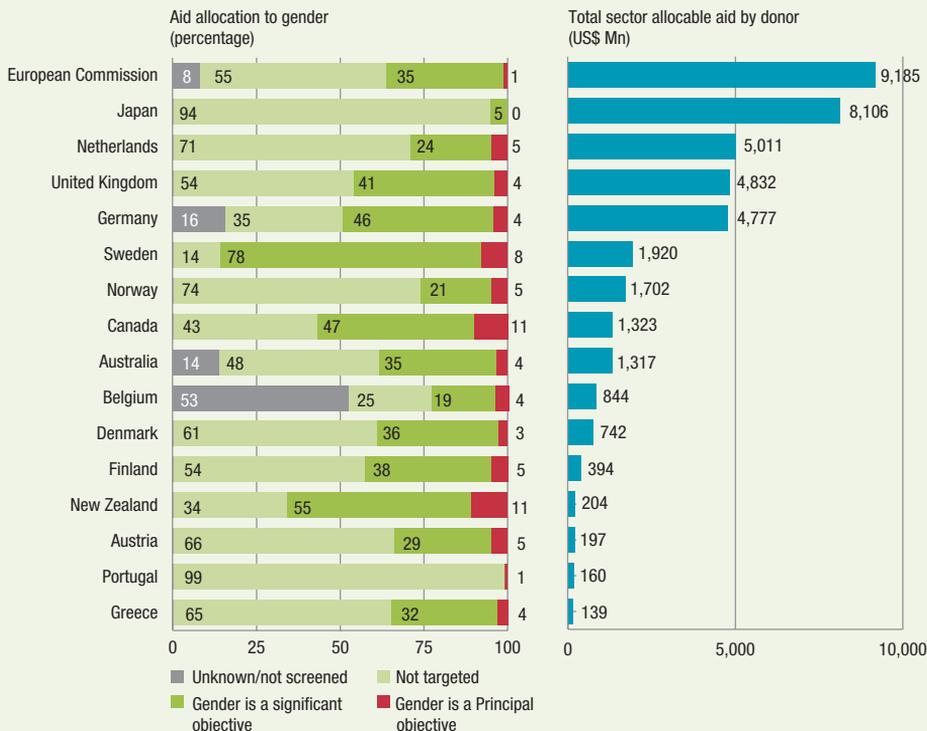


Note: Bilateral Sector Allocable Overseas Development Aid (ODA) refers to aid from bilateral sources allocated to identifiable sectors (like education and health). Non-sector allocable aid includes budgetary support and other forms of assistance that do not target specific sectors. Total ODA includes bilateral and multilateral DAC members and is identified as sector-allocable or non sector-allocable aid. Only some DAC members have committed to reporting on the gender marker, and this marker applies only to sector-allocable ODA from bilateral DAC members. This graph reflects the distribution of total ODA distributed in four groups: (1) bilateral sector-allocable ODA from DAC members that report on the gender marker and have a gender focus; (2) bilateral sector-allocable ODA from DAC members that report on the gender marker, but do not have a gender focus; (3) the rest of bilateral sector allocable ODA (from DAC members that do not report on the gender marker); and (4) the rest of ODA, including multilaterals and non-sector allocable bilateral aid.

Source: OECD Credit Reporting System (CRS) database.

Among the DAC members that report on the gender equality marker, only a fraction of ODA is allocated to gender equality as a principal objective. When gender equality as a principal and secondary objective is combined, two donor countries surpass 50% of ODA commitments to gender equality.

Proportion of aid allocated on gender as significant objective and principal objective as percentage of total sector allocable aid

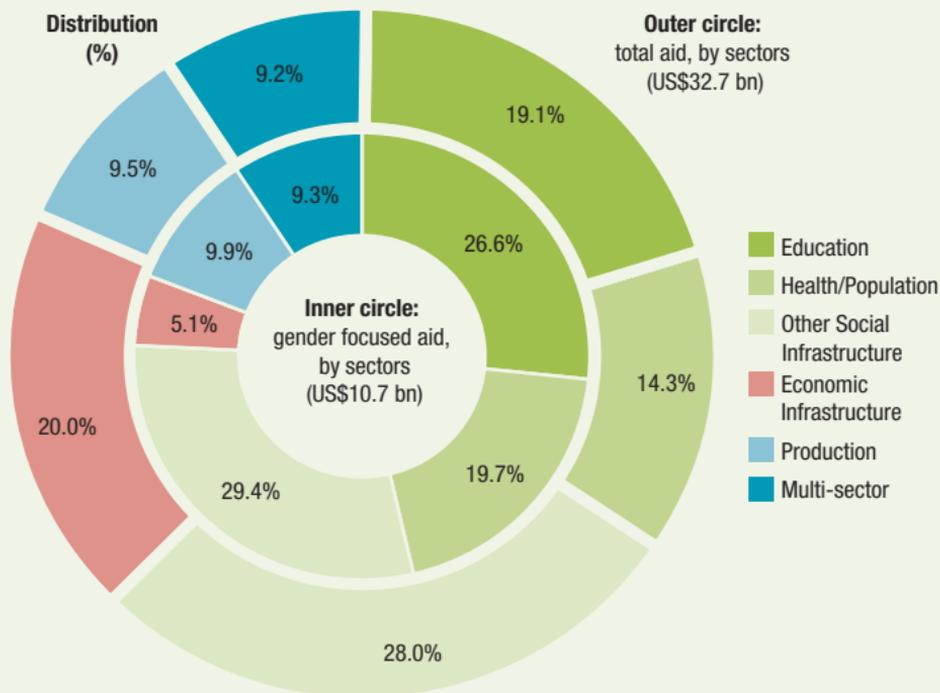


Notes: 'Principal' means gender equality was an explicit objective of the activity and fundamental in its design. 'Significant' means gender equality was an important, but secondary, objective of the activity. 'Not targeted' means that the activity was screened for promoting gender equality, but targeting was not found. 'Not screened' means the activity has not been screened for the policy marker, representing an unknown situation. OECD countries that do not report on the gender equality marker; whose reporting on the gender marker is unclear; or for which the marker coverage over 2006 is too low, are not included [e.g. France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland, United States]. For some members such as Australia, Belgium and Germany and the EC, some amount of ODA has not been screened, which makes it difficult to determine the exact proportion of funds allocated for gender.

FIGURE 6.4 | Sector-specific Allocation of Bilateral Aid

A comparison of the sectoral allocation of ODA in general with the ways gender-marked funds are allocated by sector shows a rough correspondence in priorities, with allocations to social sectors predominating. The exception is allocations for economic infrastructure, with a great deal less earmarked for this within the gender-marked pool than in total sector-allocable aid: 5% compared to 20%.

Distribution by sectors of total amount and gender marked amount, 2006



Notes: The chart only includes committed amounts of bilateral sector-allocable ODA from those DAC members that report on the gender equality focus of their ODA, which amounts to US\$33.3 billion. The total committed amount of bilateral sector-allocable ODA including members not reporting on gender equality policy marker was \$ 56.6 billion. See also notes in figure 6.2.

Source: OECD Credit Reporting System (CRS) database.

FIGURE 6.5 | Gender as a Sub-theme in World Bank Lending, 2002-2007

Gender is identified as a sub-theme in less than 5% of lending projects between 2002 and 2007. This does not mean that projects fail to incorporate gender, but rather that gender equality objectives are not indicated amongst the main thematic focus area of these programmes.



Notes: In order to assess whether projects had a gender focus, the database was analysed to incorporate all projects mentioning the “Social development, gender and inclusion” theme and within it, the “Gender” sub-theme. This graph shows information for proportions allocated to projects that (a) do not have a gender sub-theme, regardless of whether they have mentioned the theme “social development, gender and inclusion”, or (b) have a gender focus, that is, have mentioned the theme “social development, gender and inclusion” and have a “gender” sub-theme within it. It is worth mentioning that calculations were made considering all themes (up to five) mentioned by projects, disregarding the order given in the database, hence, a project could be counted more than once within thematic categories.

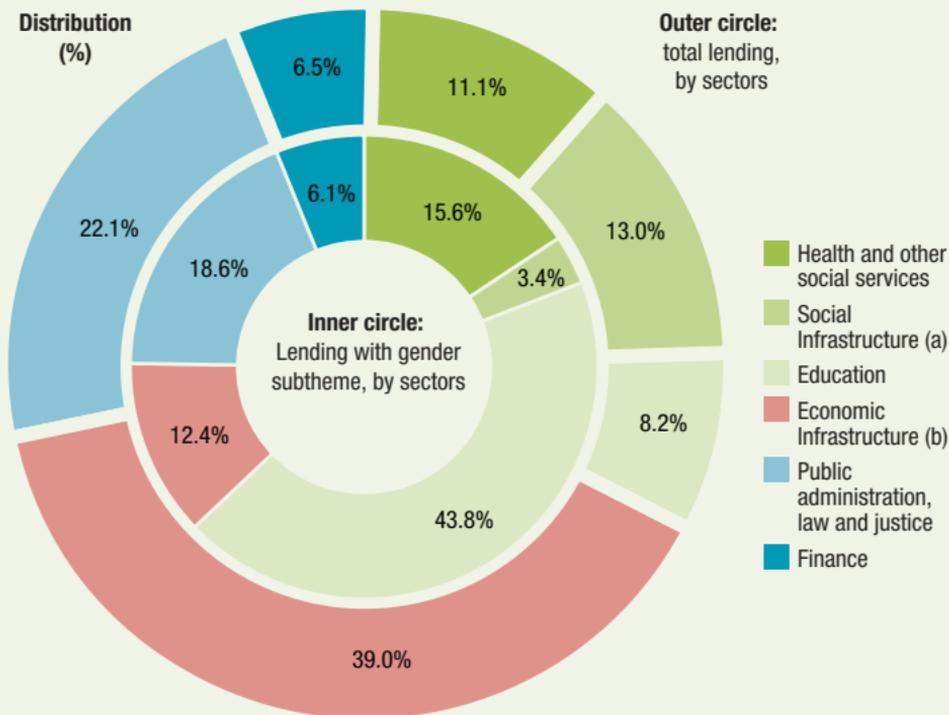
Source: World Bank Projects Database.

FIGURE
6.6

Sector-wise Allocation of World Bank Lending, 2007

A comparison of the sectoral allocation of total lending against lending with a specific gender sub-theme shows a striking divergence in relation to economic infrastructure, which accounts for 39% of total lending but just 12% of allocations under the gender sub-theme. A much greater proportion, in contrast, is allocated to education within the gender sub-theme: 44% compared to 8% in total lending.

Distribution by sectors for total lending and lending with a gender “sub-theme”, 2006



Notes: See notes in Figure 6.4

(a) Includes water, sanitation and flood protection; and information and communications

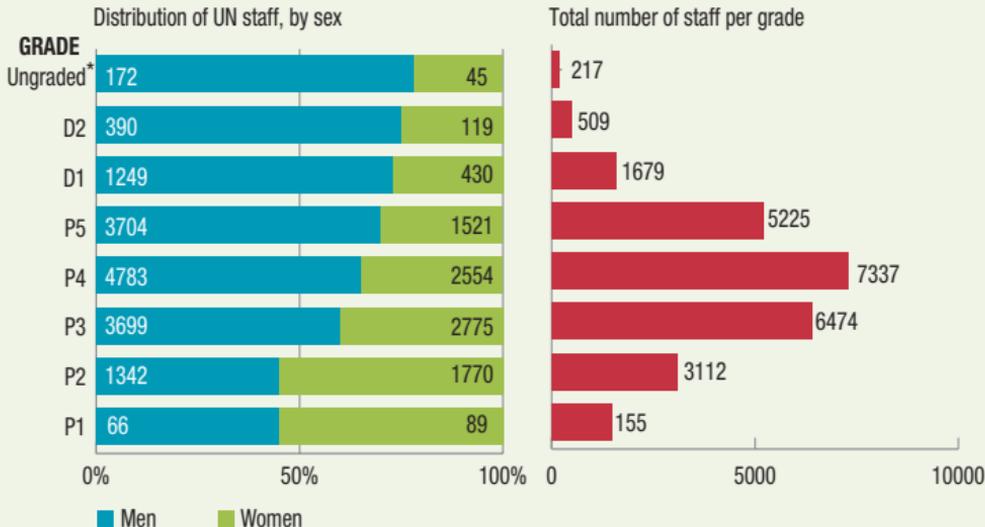
(b) Includes transportation; energy; agriculture, fishing and forestry; and industry and trade.

Source: World Bank Projects database.

FIGURE
6.8

Distribution of UN Professional Staff by Sex and by Grades, 2006

The distribution of UN staff by sex and grade show a very clear pattern: numbers of women staff to men diminish significantly at higher grades, reaching less than a quarter at the highest level.



Notes: This information only includes staff with contracts of 12 months or longer; data does not include information on National Professional Officers, which are published separately. *Ungraded staff include positions of the under secretary-general, deputy secretary-general, etc.

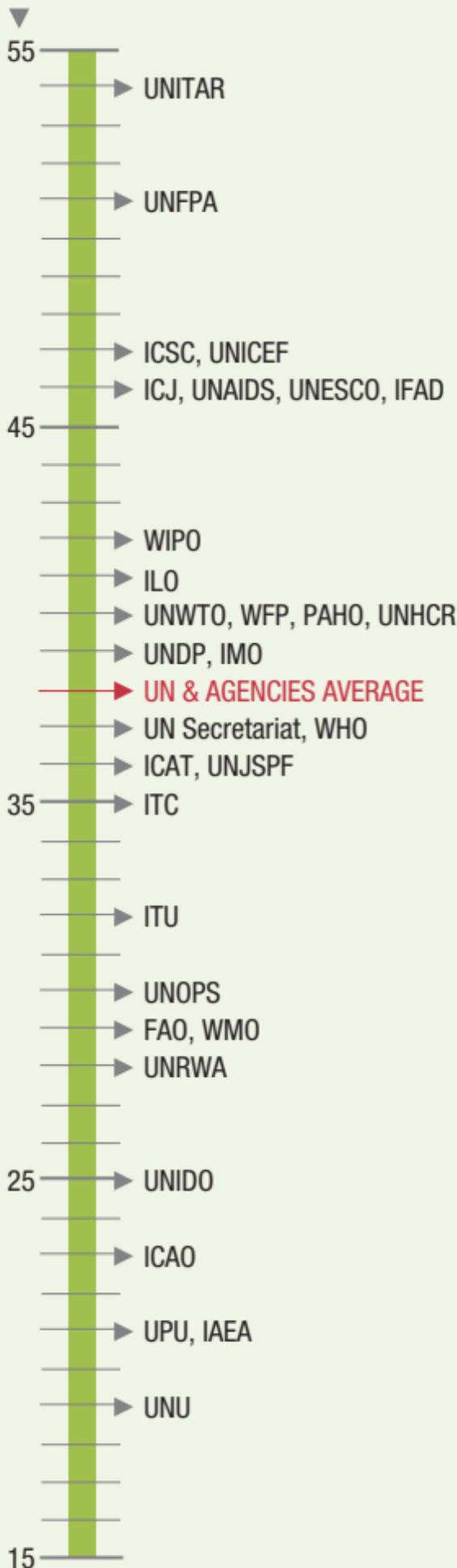
Source: UN System, High Level Committee on Management website.

FIGURE
6.9

Female Professional Staff in the UN

Only a few agencies have reached the parity zone of 40%.

% of female professional staff
in the UN, 2006



Notes: This information only includes staff with contracts of 12 months or longer; data does not include information on National Professional Officers, which is published separately. Original source does not provide separate information for UNIFEM.

Source: UN System, High Level Committee on Management website.

FIGURE
MDG1.1

More Women in Vulnerable Employment than Men

The share of vulnerable employment has declined from 1997 to 2007, but it is still high, particularly for women in sub-Saharan Africa and in South Asia.

Share of vulnerable employment, 1997-2007 (%)

*Trend
over time*



Notes: Vulnerable employment is calculated as the sum of own-account workers and contributing family workers. Own-account workers are persons who are self-employed with no employees working for them. Contributing family workers are own-account workers who work without pay in an establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Regional averages are calculated by ILO using UNIFEM's regional classification. The value labels shown are for 2007.

Sources: ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market database; ILO (2008); and estimates provided by ILO to UNIFEM on request.

FIGURE | Disparities in Levels of Employment Between Men and Women Are Shrinking, MDG1.2 but at a Slow Pace

Across all regions, employment-to-population ratios are significantly higher for men compared to women, with a gender gap that ranges from 15% in developed regions to more than 40% in South Asia and the Middle East and North Africa.

Notes: The employment to population ratio is defined as the number of employed persons, calculated as a percentage of the working-age population. This indicator provides information about the ability of the economy to create jobs. Regional averages are calculated by ILO using UNIFEM's regional classification. The value labels shown are for 2007.

Sources: ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market database; ILO (2008); and estimates provided by ILO to UNIFEM on request.

Employment-to-population ratio by sex, 1997-2007

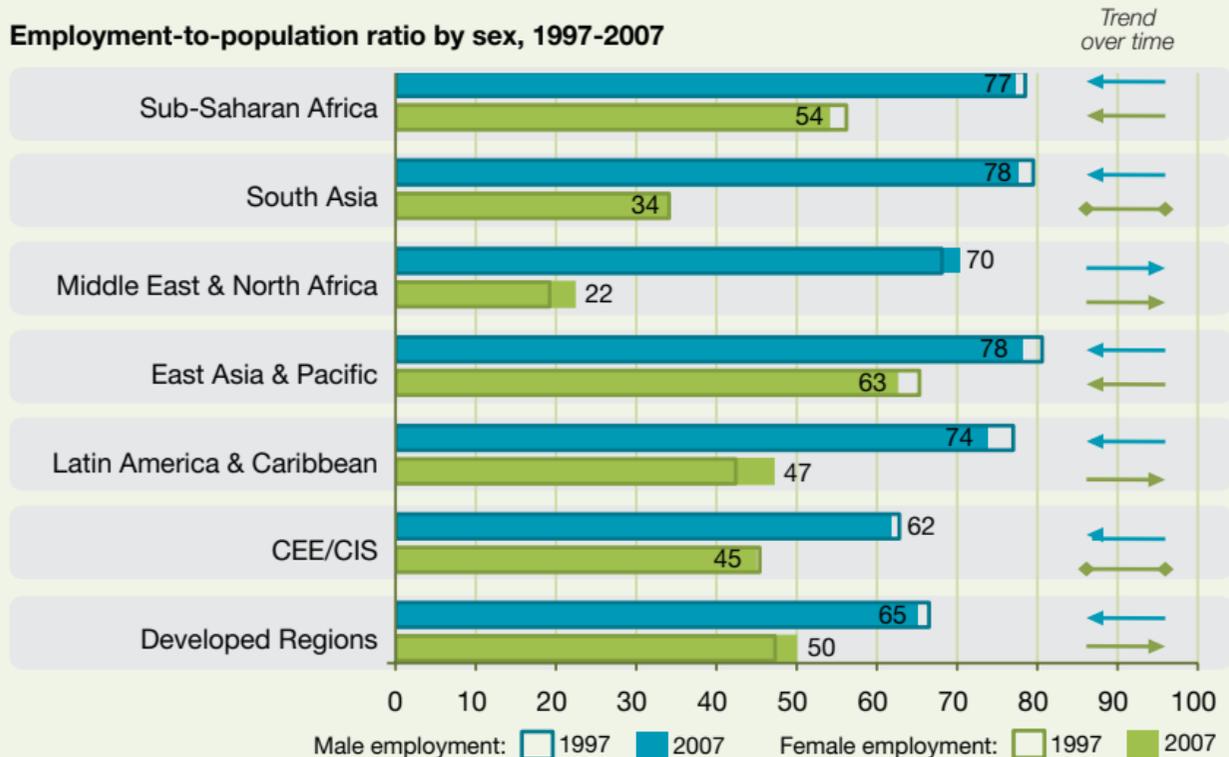
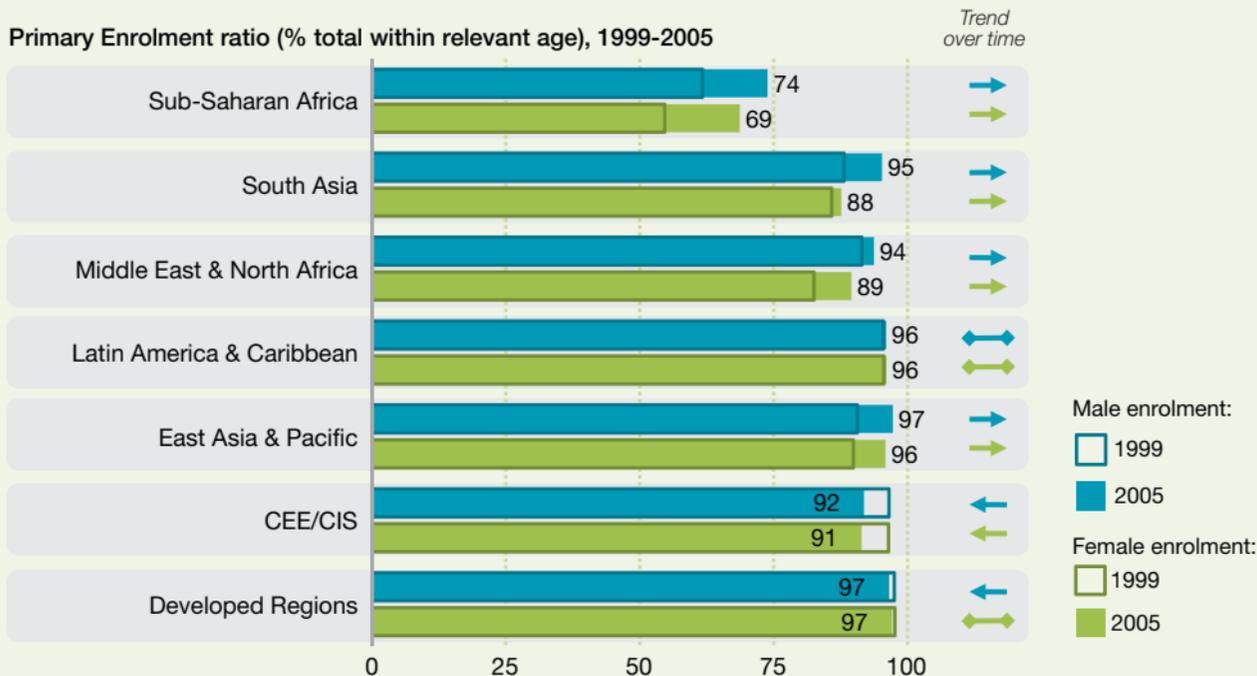


FIGURE MDG2.1 | Gender Differences in Primary Education Enrolment Ratios Are Decreasing but are Still Significant in Some Regions

Sub-Saharan Africa has made significant improvements in overall primary education enrolment and is now on track for achieving the 2015 goal. In South Asia, although absolute enrolment levels have increased for both boys and girls, the gender gap in primary education does not seem to be narrowing. In the Middle East and North Africa, gender disparities are still present although decreasing.

Primary Enrolment ratio (% total within relevant age), 1999-2005



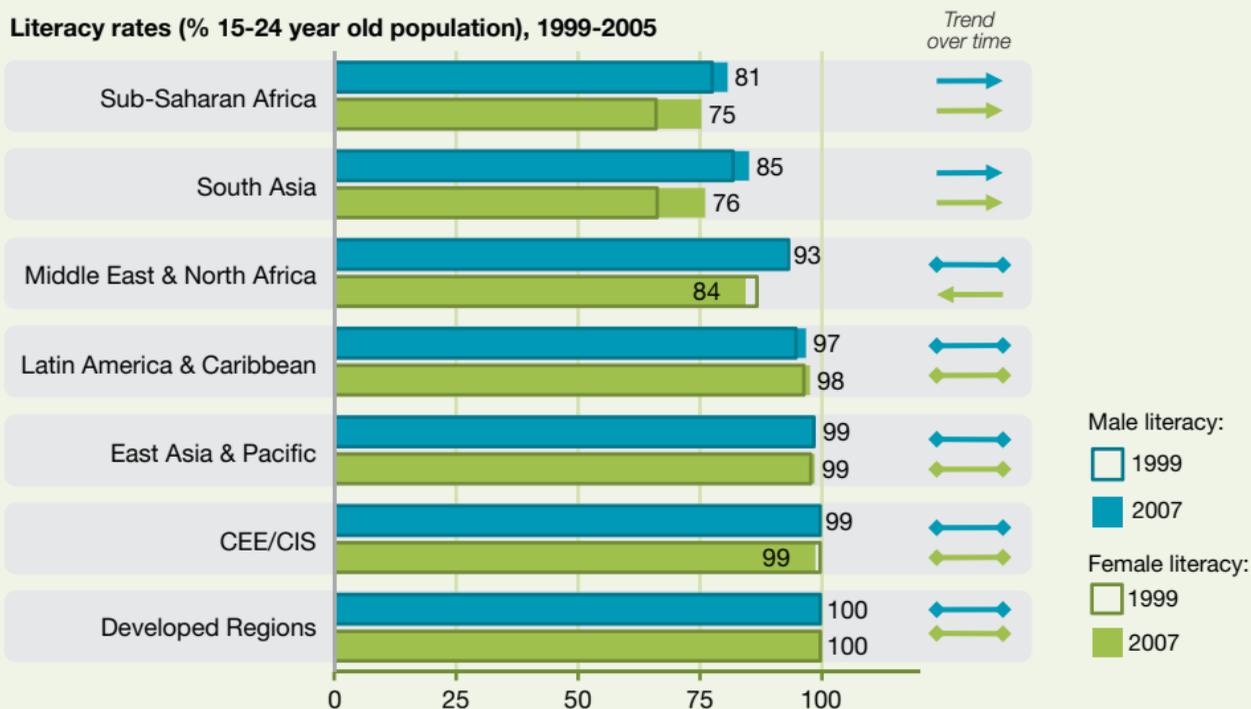
Sources: UN Statistics Millennium Indicator Database; UN Statistics Division database.

FIGURE
MDG2.2

Gender Gaps in Youth Literacy are Narrowing in Most Regions

Female literacy rates have increased substantially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The gender gap has narrowed but not yet disappeared.

Literacy rates (% 15-24 year old population), 1999-2005

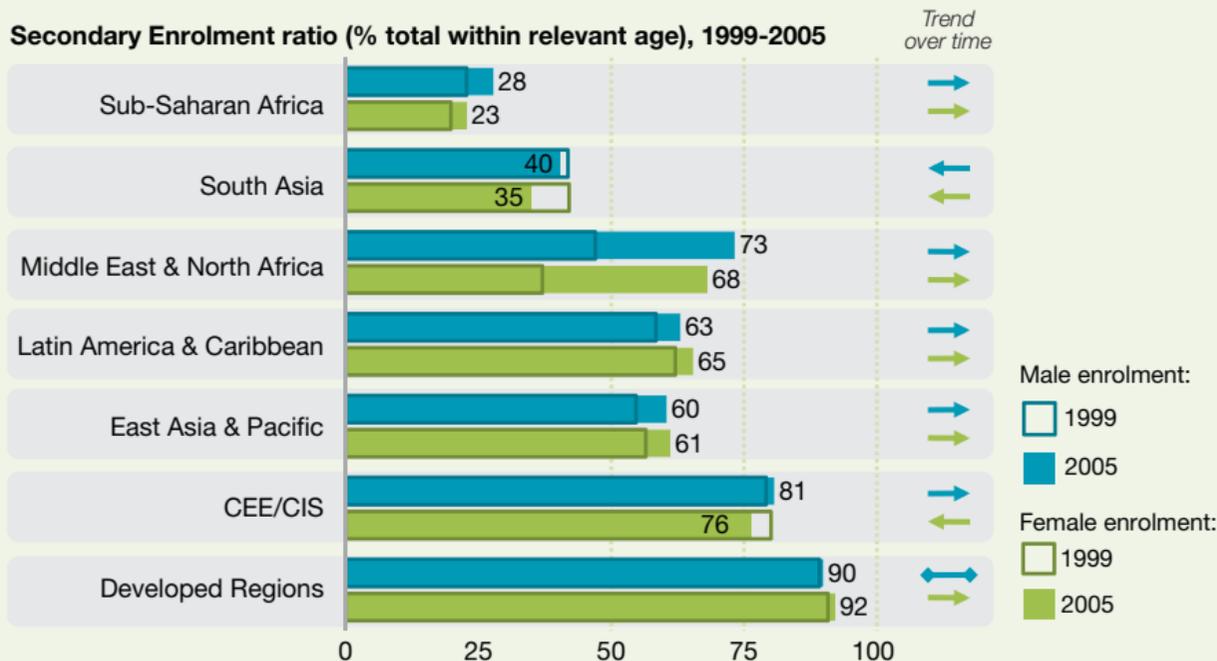


Sources: UN Statistics Millennium Indicator Database; UN Statistics Division database.

FIGURE
MDG2.3

Enrolment Rates are Lower for Secondary Education

Secondary education enrolment rates are much lower than primary education enrolment. For women, in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, this ratio is only 23% and 35%, respectively.



Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database; and UN Statistics Division database.

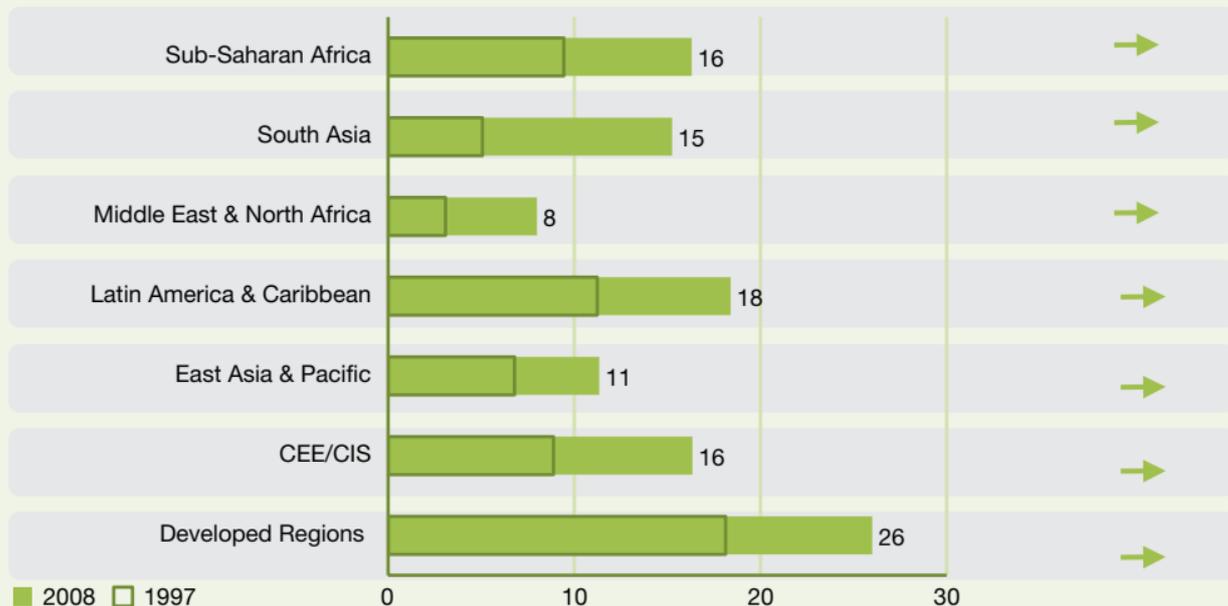
FIGURE | Women's Representation in Parliaments Has Increased but Regional Averages Are Still Below 30%

MDG3.1

The percentage of women in parliaments has increased in the last decade, but regional averages are all below 20%, with the exception of developed countries. At this rate, a critical mass of 30% will not be achieved by 2015. The parity zone between 40% and 60% will not be reached in developing countries for another 40 years.

Share of women in parliaments (% lower or single house)

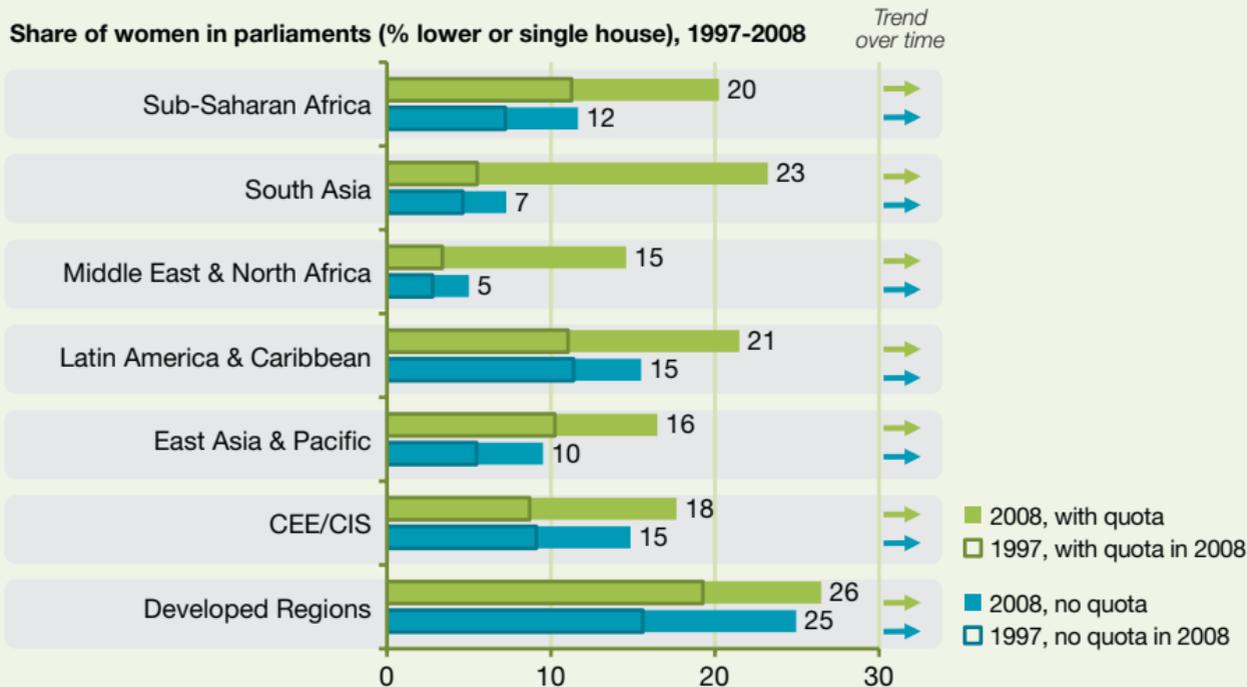
Trend over time



Source: IPU database.

FIGURE | Countries with Quotas Have Higher Representation of Women in MDG3.2 | Parliaments – in All Regions

The use of quotas can be instrumental in accelerating the increase of regional averages and in improving the probability of reaching a critical mass of 30% by 2015, as well as the parity zone of 40% to 60% sooner than the estimated 40 years at the current rate.



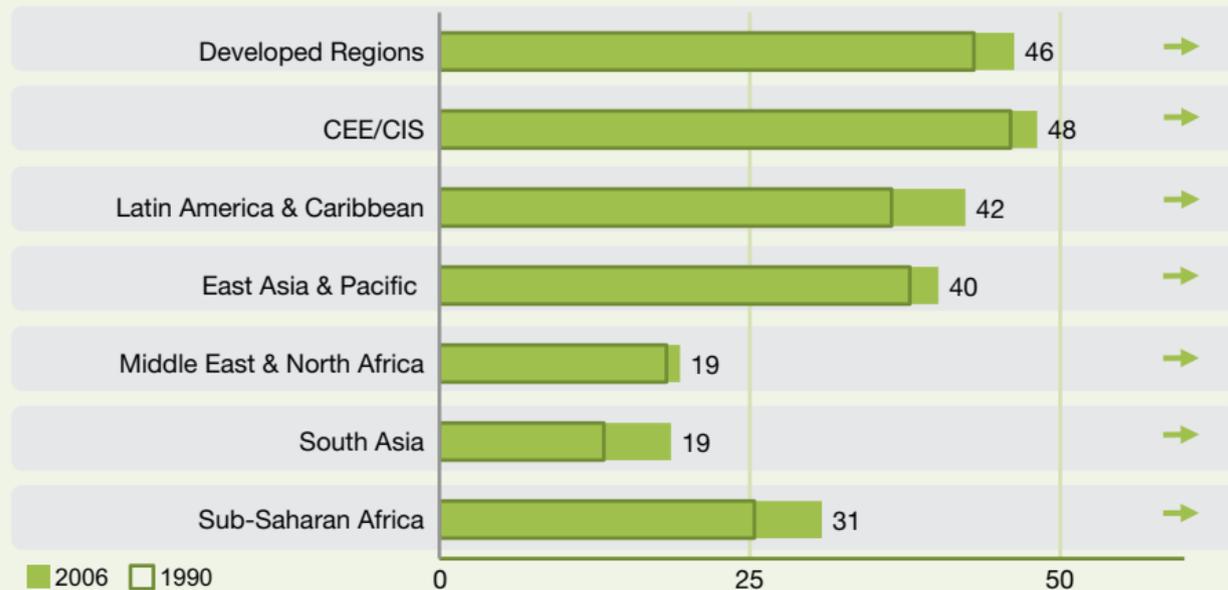
Sources: IPU database; IDEA Global Database of Quotas for Women; and IDEA (2003).

FIGURE MDG3.3 | Slow Increase in Women's Waged Employment Outside of Agriculture

Women's share in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector has increased across all regions. Globally, women now account for almost 40% of the total employment in this sector. Despite improvements, women's share of waged non-agricultural employment is still low in sub-Saharan Africa, at around 30%, and in South Asia and the Middle East and North Africa, at less than 20%.

Women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total employmen in sector, both men and women), 1990-2006

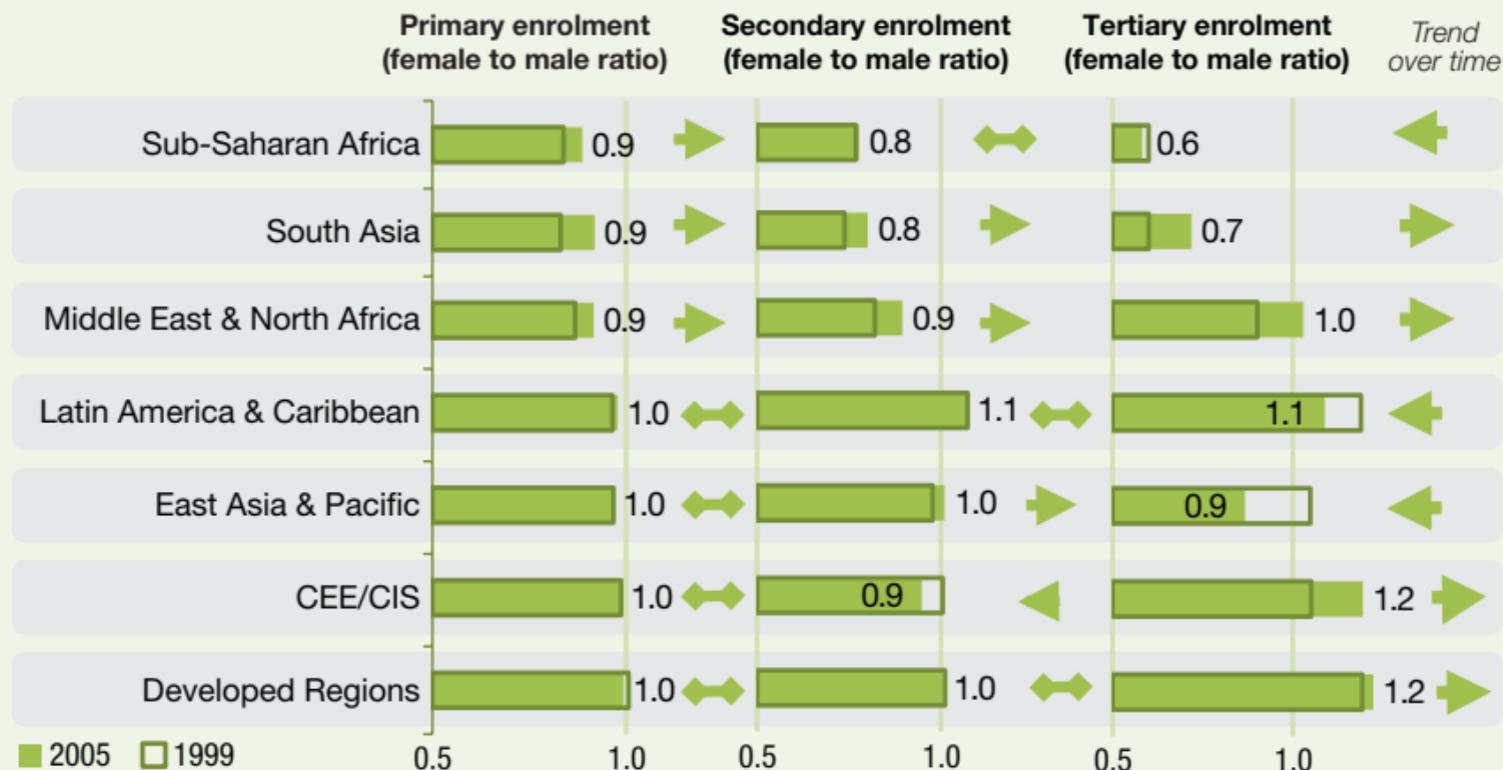
*Trend
over time*



Sources: Estimates provided by ILO to UNIFEM on request.

FIGURE MDG3.4 | Gender Parity in Education Is Improving but Regional Differences are Significant, Especially in Tertiary Education

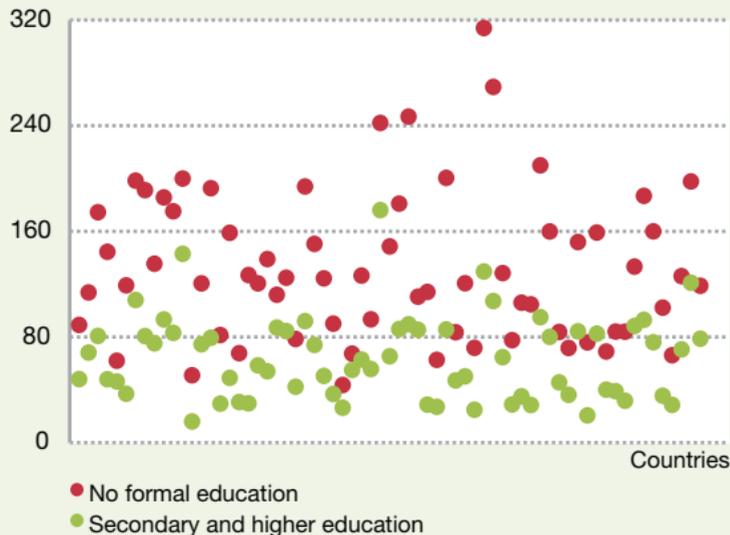
Despite progress, differences between female and male enrolment rates persist in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia for levels of education beyond the primary level. In Latin America and the Caribbean and in Developed Regions, female enrolment tends to be higher than male enrolment especially at the tertiary level.



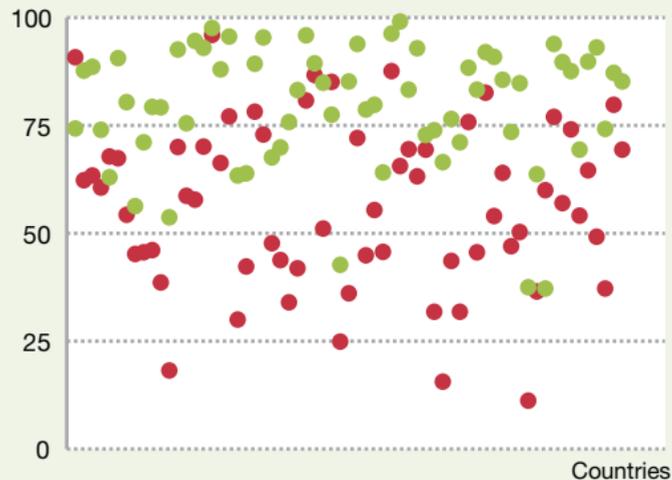
Sources: UN Statistics Division database; UN Statistics Division Millennium Indicators database.

FIGURE | A Mother with Secondary or Higher Education Reduces the Probability of a Child Dying
MDG3.5 | Before Its Fifth Birthday

Probability of dying by age 5 (per 1000 live births)
 (estimates stratified by educational level of mother)



Coverage of measles immunisation (%)
 (estimates stratified by educational level of mother)



Notes: For all countries, under-five mortality rate is based on the ten-year period preceding the survey, except for India and Turkey where it is based on the five-year period preceding the survey. WHO source uses stratified figures for “educational level of mother” extracted from Demographic and Health Survey data using STATcompiler software or Demographic and Health Survey reports data ranges from 1990 to 2005.

Sources: WHO (2008); DHS database.

FIGURE MDG4.1 | Under-Five Mortality Rates have Decreased, but Gender Inequality Still Exists in Some Regions

The decrease in under-five mortality rates since 1990 has been striking for both boys and girls. Child mortality rates have been roughly halved in East Asia and the Pacific, CEE/CIS and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Notes: Under-five mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five. The under five mortality rate is not a rate per se. Values shown correspond to weighted averages for 2006.

Sources: WHO (2008); and UN Statistics Division database

Probability of dying by age 5 (per 1000 live births), 1990-2006

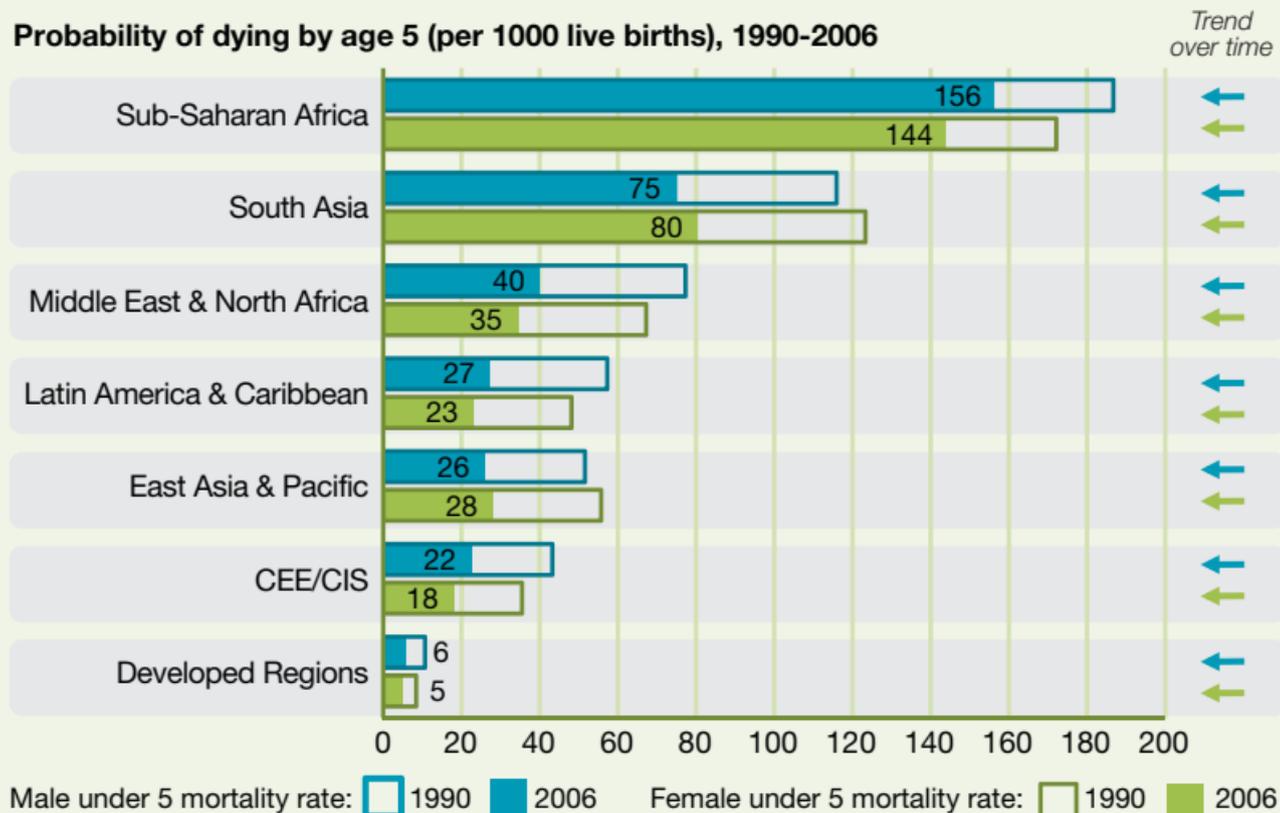
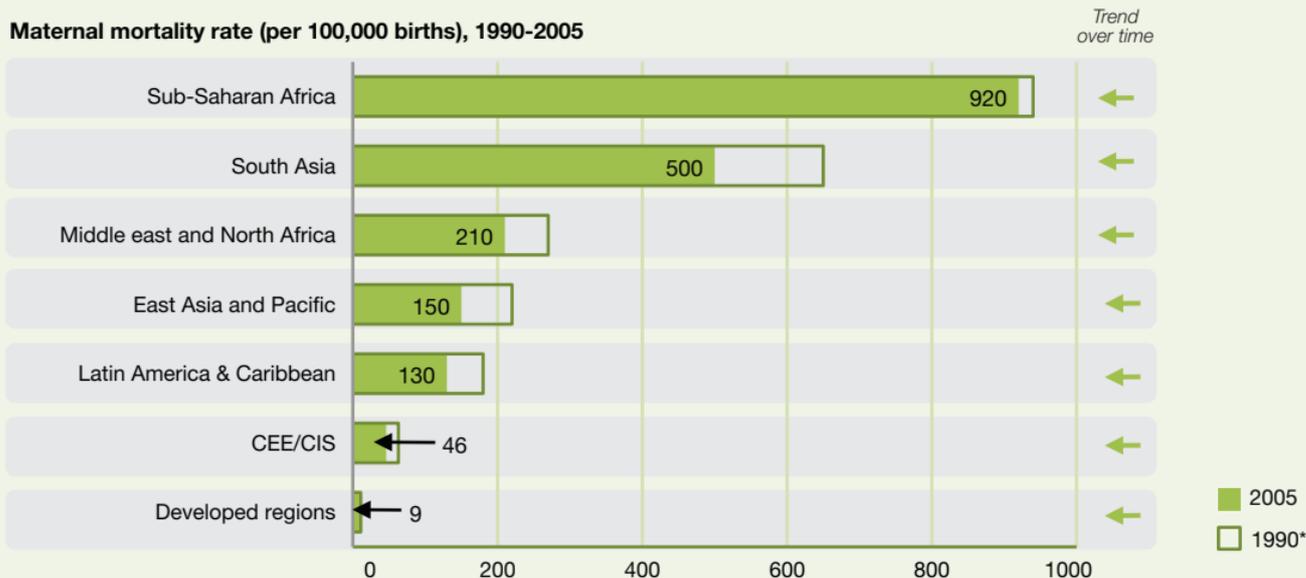


FIGURE | High Levels of Maternal Mortality Persist in Some Regions

MDG5.1

Sub-Saharan Africa experienced an absolute increase in the number of maternal deaths (from 212,000 in 1990 to 270,000 in 2005) accompanied by an increase in the number of live births (from 23 million in 1990 to 30 million in 2005).



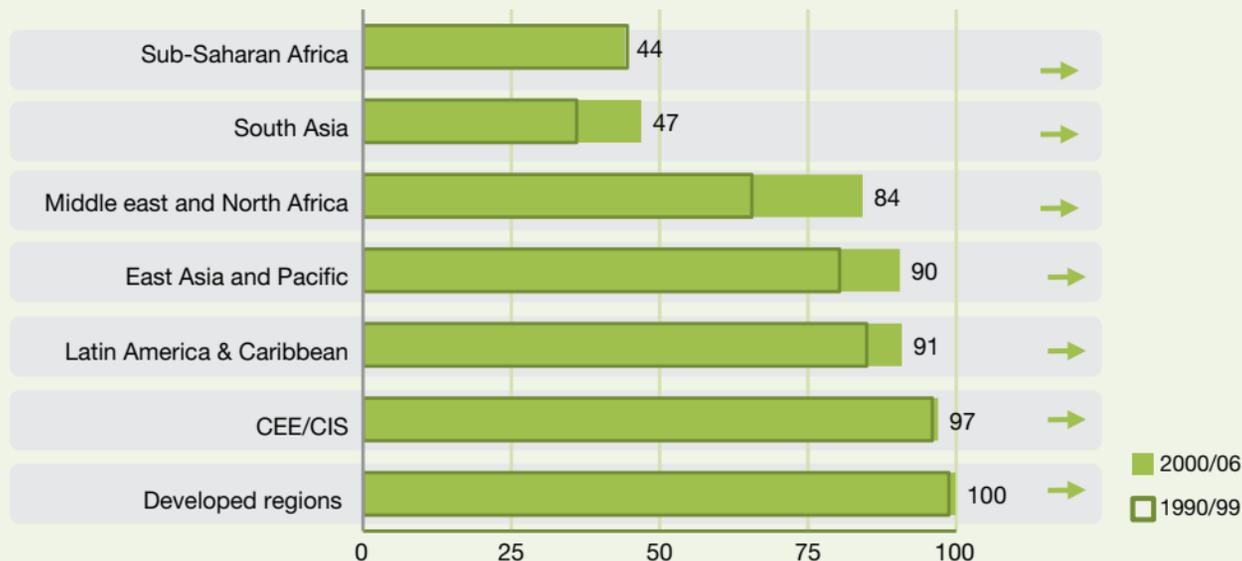
Notes: *1990 estimates have been revised for 2005 using the same methodology. Due to unavailability of country level data for 1990, regional averages based on UNIFEM groupings could not be computed. This figure presents estimates based on UNICEF regional groupings, which differ from UNIFEM groupings as follows: Djibouti, Sudan and Iran are grouped with Middle East and North Africa; Hong Kong and several countries from CEE/CIS such as Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, the Holy See, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are included in the group of developed/industrialised countries. The MMRs have been rounded according to the following scheme: < 100, no rounding; 100–999, rounded to nearest 10; and >1,000, rounded to nearest 100. The numbers of maternal deaths have been rounded as follows: < 1,000, rounded to nearest 10, 1,000–9,999, rounded to nearest 100; and >10,000, rounded to nearest 1,000.

Sources: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank, (2007).

FIGURE | Insufficient Increase in the Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled MDG5.2 | Personnel in Regions with High Levels of Maternal Mortality

The regions with the lowest proportions of birth attended by skilled health care personnel are South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, which also have the highest numbers of maternal deaths. In East Asia, there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of births attended by skilled health care personnel, which is reflected in a significant decline in maternal deaths.

Births attended by skilled health personnel 1990/99 - 2000/06 (% total births)



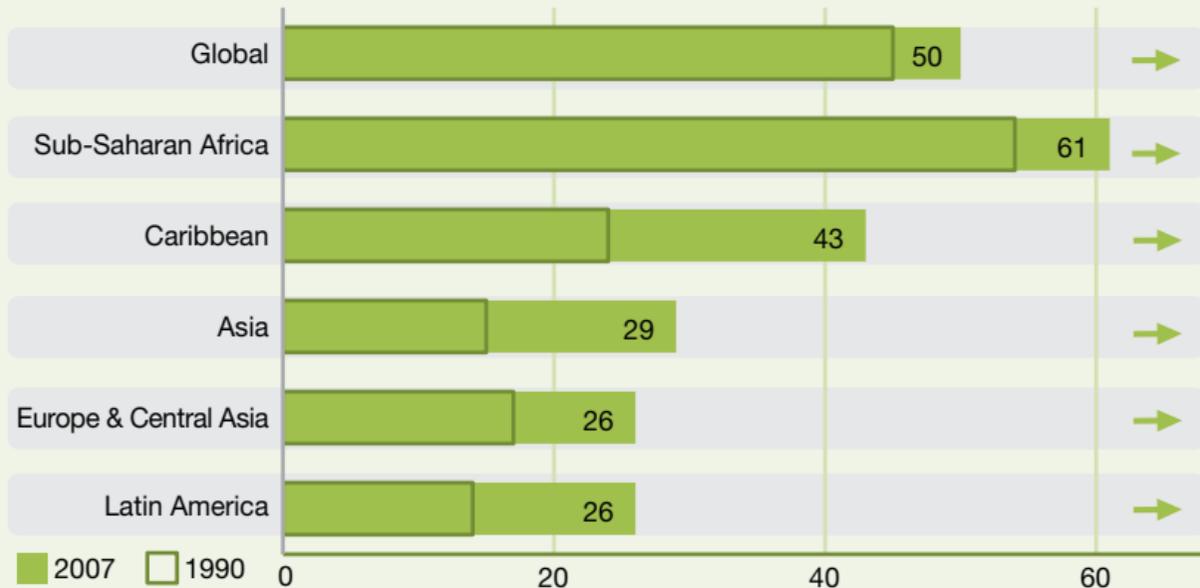
Notes: Per cent of births attended by skilled health personnel includes the number of births out of 100 that took place under the supervision of an attendant with training on maternal care and child delivery.

Sources: UN Statistics Division Millennium Indicators database.

FIGURE MDG6.1 | The Share of Adult Women Living with HIV/AIDS has been Increasing Dramatically since 1990

Share of women living with HIV/AIDS (% total adult population)

Trend over time



Notes: Recent data tend to be more accurate and reliable than those produced in previous years, since they are based on improved methods and more data than earlier estimates. Nevertheless, cross-year comparisons should be made cautiously. Due to unavailability of estimates by country, regional averages based on UNIFEM classification could not be estimated; instead, the graph is based on regional data from UNAIDS 2008.

Sources: UNAIDS (2007).

Young women are two to three times more likely to be infected with HIV than men of the same age group.

Prevalence of HIV among 15-24 year old women in several African countries (2005)

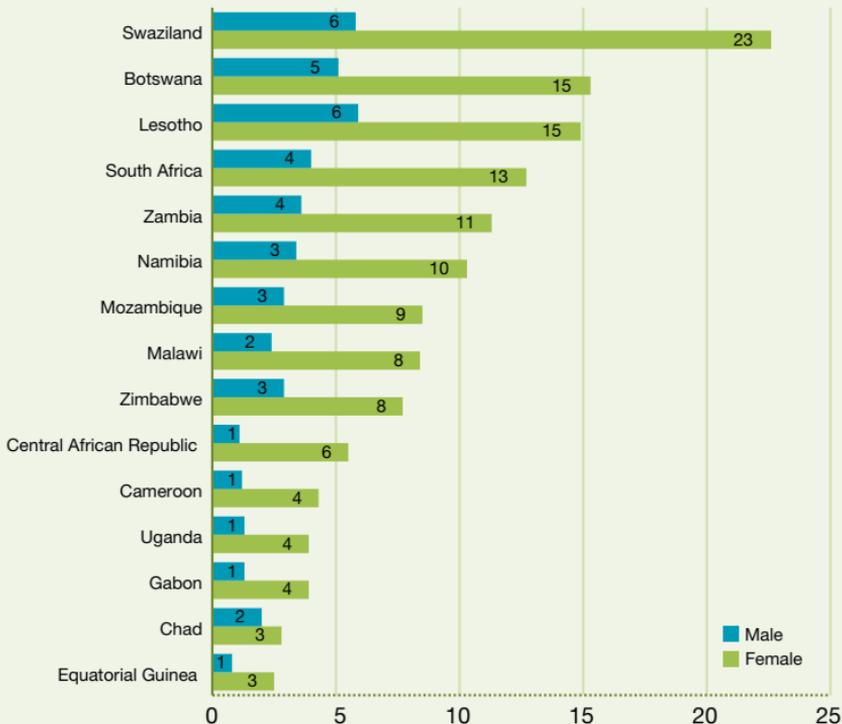
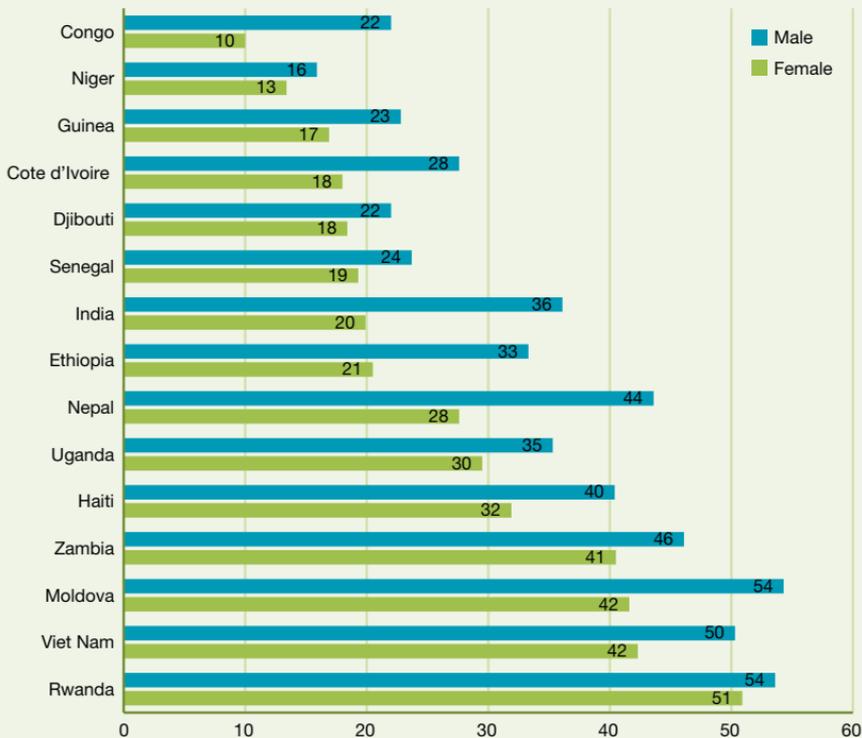


FIGURE
MDG6.3

Better Understanding of HIV/AIDS among Young Men than Young Women

Proportion of population aged 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS in selected countries, 2005-06

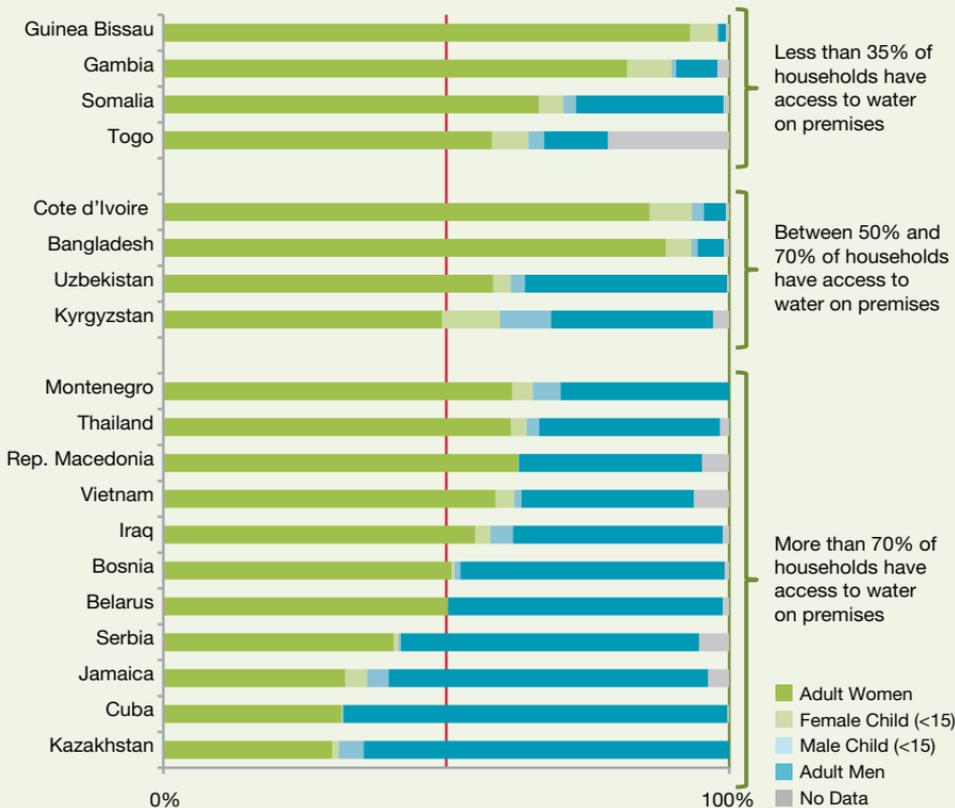


Notes: Various household and demographic surveys are used to collect information on men and women with comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS. The complete list of surveys can be accessed through the UNSD website.

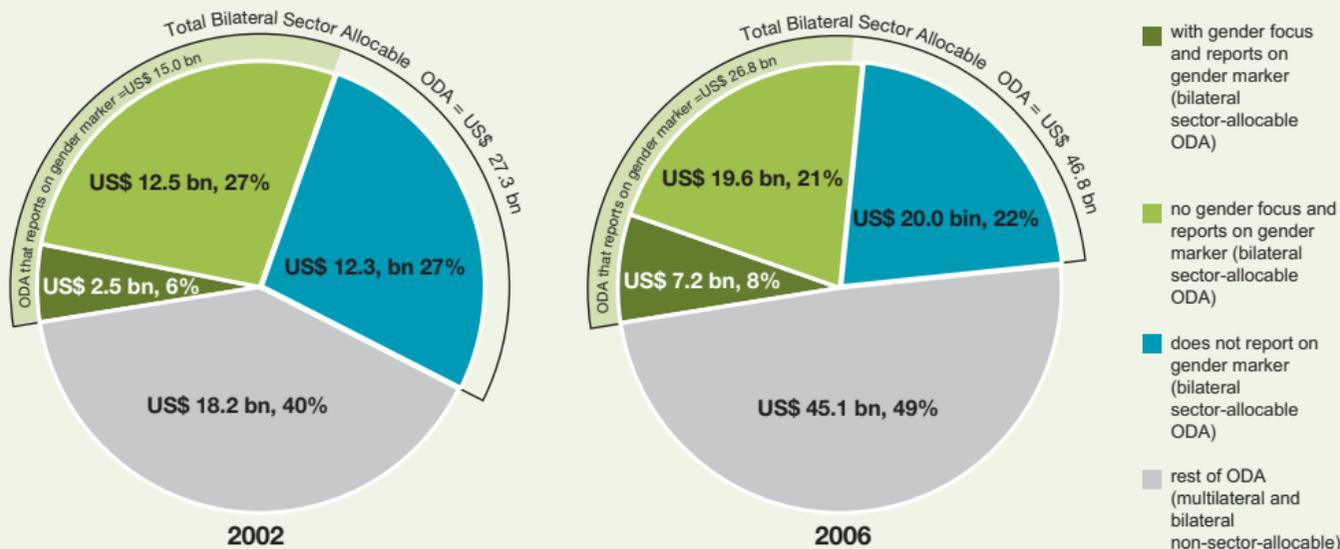
Sources: UN Statistics Division Millennium Indicators database.

In all but four of the countries reporting on water use, adult women are in charge of water collection in more than half of the households. Women's responsibility for water collection tends to coincide with poor access to water, thus suggesting a high time burden on women.

Primary water collector reported, 2006 (% of households)



Total ODA disbursements (US\$ billions)

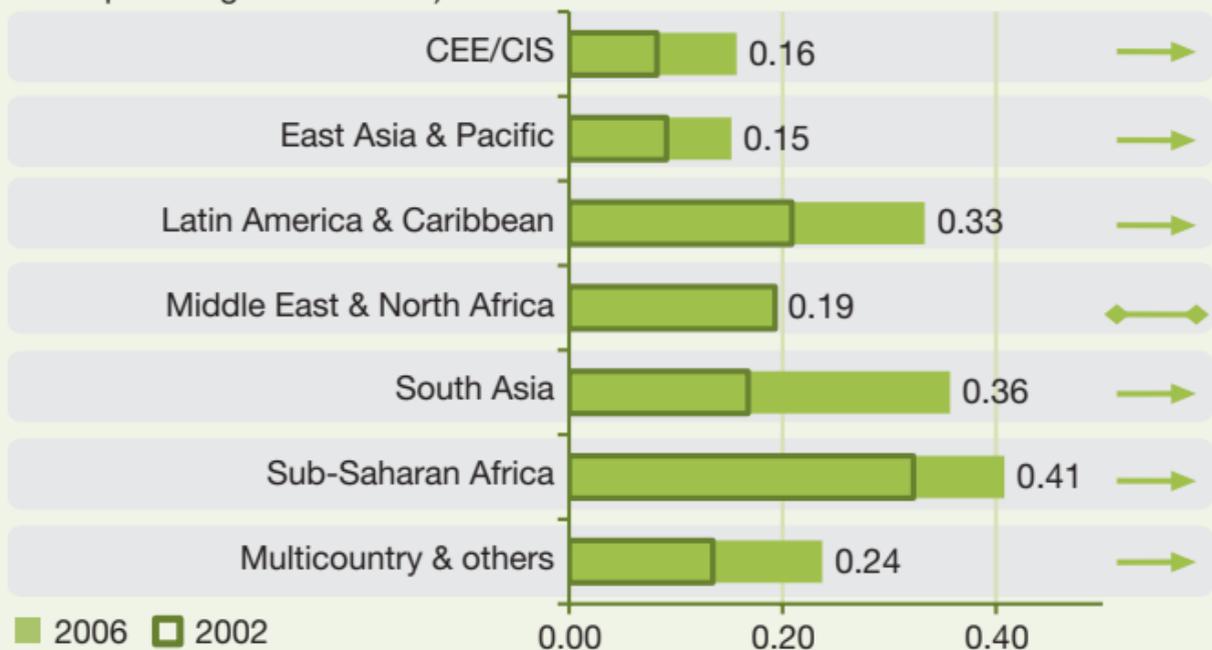


Note: Bilateral Sector Allocable Overseas Development Aid (ODA) refers to aid from bilateral sources allocated to identifiable sectors (like education and health). Non-sector allocable aid includes budgetary support and other forms of assistance that do not target specific sectors. Total ODA includes bilateral and multilateral DAC members and is identified as sector-allocable or non sector-allocable aid. Only some DAC members have committed to reporting on the gender marker, and this marker applies only to sector-allocable ODA from bilateral DAC members. This graph reflects the distribution of total ODA distributed in four groups: (1) bilateral sector-allocable ODA from DAC members that report on the gender marker and have a gender focus; (2) bilateral sector-allocable ODA from DAC members that report on the gender marker, but do not have a gender focus; (3) the rest of bilateral sector allocable ODA (from DAC members that do not report on the gender marker); and (4) the rest of ODA, including multilaterals and non-sector allocable bilateral aid.

FIGURE | The Proportion of Aid with a Gender Focus Has Increased in Most MDG8.2 Regions Since 2002

Gender focus in ODA, 2002-06

(% of bilateral sector allocable ODA disbursements that report on gender marker)

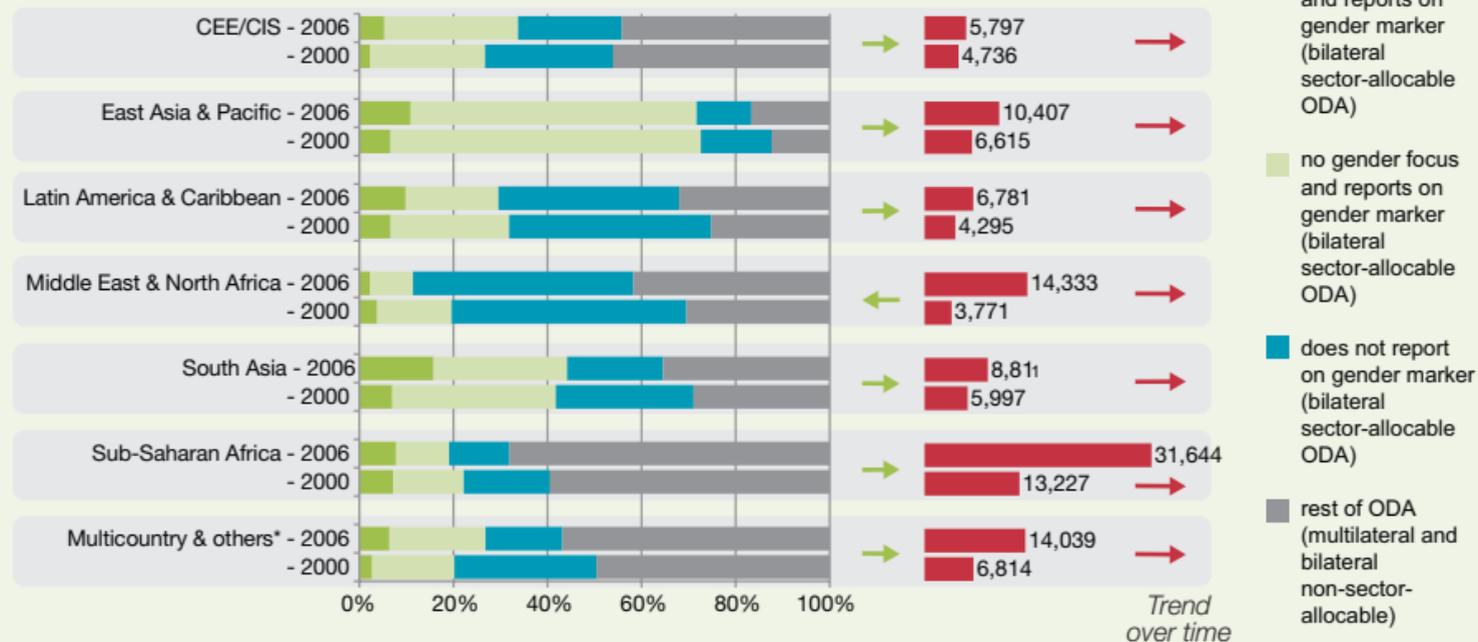


Note: See notes in Figure MDG8.1. This graph shows ODA recipients organised according to UNIFEM regional groupings; regions also include commitments on multi-country initiatives for specific regions. ODA with no specified recipients or targeting the countries that are not included in the UNIFEM regional classification are listed as "Multi-country and others". Unspecified multi-country aid represents 90% or more of this group. Estimates are based on ODA disbursements (current US\$).

Sources: OECD Credit Reporting System (CRS) database 2008.

FIGURE MDG8.3 | Bilateral ODA Focussed on Gender has Increased in all Regions but the Middle East & North Africa

Total ODA disbursements distribution, 2000-2006
(by gender focus, gender-marker reporting and type)



Note: See notes in figures MDG8.1 and MDG8.2.

Sources: OECD Credit Reporting System (CRS) database.