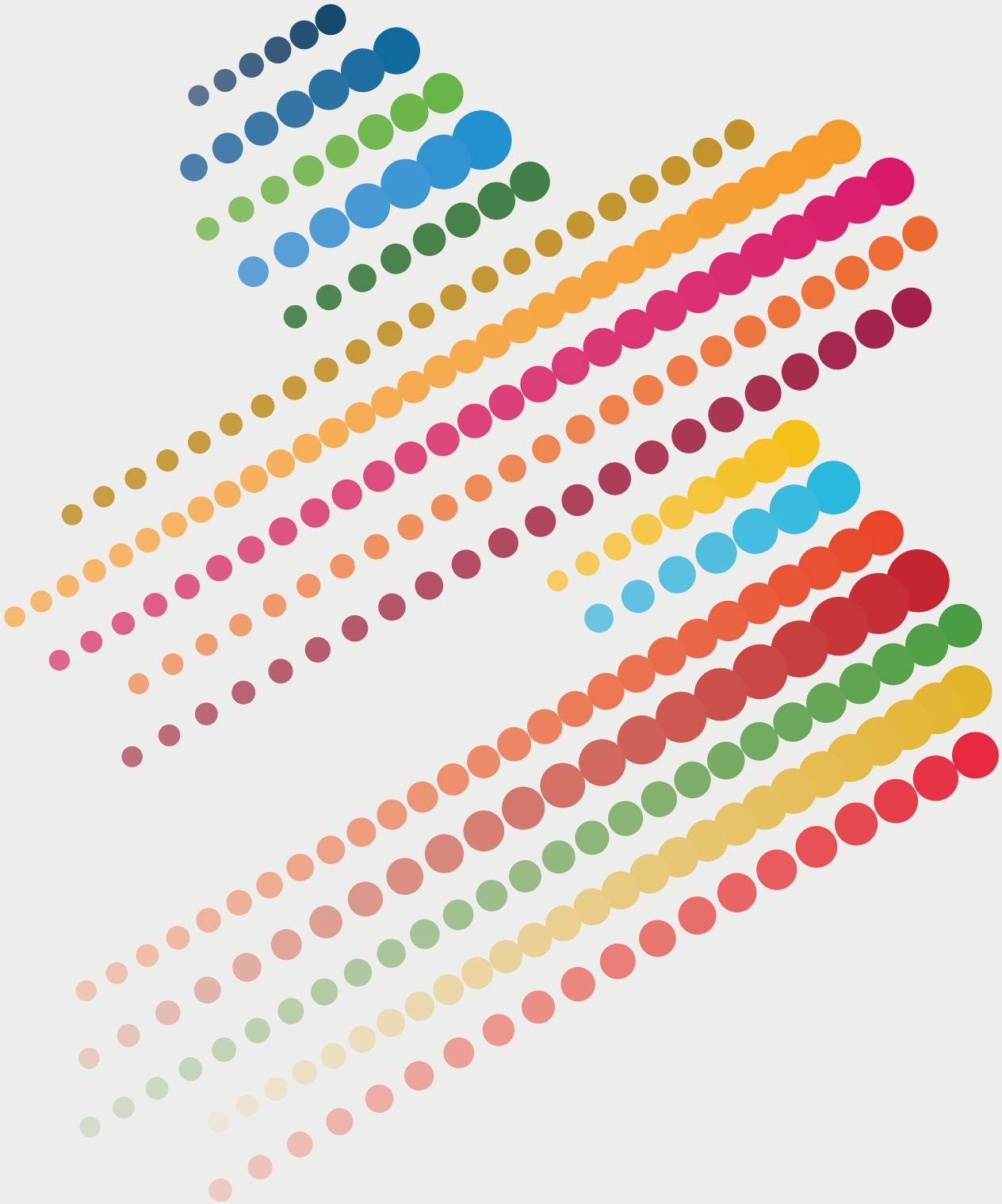
PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2025



UN WOMEN | WOMEN COUNT

United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals

1 NO POVERTY



Female extreme poverty has hovered at around 10% since 2020. If current trends continue, over

351 million

WOMEN AND GIRLS could still live in extreme poverty by 2030 (8.2%).

Accelerating SDG implementation now could cut global female extreme poverty from

9.2% in 2025 to

2.7% by 2050.

2 ZERO HUNGER



Nearly **64 million** more **FEMALE ADULTS** are food insecure than males.

Dietary deficiencies worsen the health of **WOMEN AND GIRLS**, escalating the risk of anaemia, which is projected to rise among **WOMEN** aged 15-49 from

31.1% in 2025 to

33% in 2030.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



From 2000–2023, maternal mortality declined by 39.3%. Yet, across their lives, **WOMEN**

SPENT 10.9 YEARS

in poor health compared to 8.0 years for men in 2021, suffering from various chronic conditions.

An integrated life course approach to healthcare is critical.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Globally, **GIRLS** have surpassed boys in school enrolment and completion. Yet, **GIRLS** continue to lag behind boys in secondary completion in sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia.

In **65 of 70** countries, **WOMEN** are far more likely to be secondary schoolteachers than principals. On average, the global gap is 20 percentage points.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



In the past five years,

99 POSITIVE LEGAL REFORMS

helped to remove discriminatory laws and establish gender equality legislative frameworks across the world. Yet only 38 countries have established 18 years as the minimum marriage age without exceptions and just 63 countries have rape laws based on the lack of consent.

Over **1 IN EVERY 8** **WOMEN** aged 15–49 has been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months globally (12.5%).

Nearly **1 IN EVERY 5** **YOUNG WOMEN** aged 20–24 was first married or in a union before age 18 (18.6%), down from 22% in 2014.

Each year, **4 million** **GIRLS** undergo female genital mutilation, with over 2 million before age 5.

WOMEN AND GIRLS devote **2.5x** as many hours per day to unpaid domestic and care work compared to men. In Northern Africa and Western Asia, **WOMEN** spend over four times as many hours as men.

As of 1 January 2025, **WOMEN** held

27.2%

of seats in national parliaments, up 4.9 percentage points from 2015. An astonishing 102 countries have

NEVER

had a **WOMAN** Head of State or Government.

WOMEN'S representation in local governments

STAGNATED

at 35.5% in 2023 and 2024.

Globally, **WOMEN** occupy

30%

of managerial positions. At the current pace of progress, achieving gender parity in management will take

NEARLY A CENTURY.

Only **56.3%** of **WOMEN** aged 15–49 who are married or in a union have

FULL DECISION-MAKING POWER

over their sexual and reproductive health and rights, based on data from 78 countries.

From 2021–2024, the gender gap in mobile phone ownership **NARROWED** from 9.4% to 7%.

In 2024, only

26% of 121 countries and territories had comprehensive systems to track resource allocations for gender equality, a share unchanged from 2021.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Achieving sustainable water resources management between 2015 and 2030 requires an estimated annual investment of **$1.04 trillion.**

Some 14% of countries still have limited or no gender mainstreaming mechanisms in water management.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

On the current path, **896 million** **WOMEN** could lack access to clean cooking fuels and technologies (including 523 million in sub-Saharan Africa).

Achieving universal access to clean cooking fuels and technologies by 2030 requires an annual investment of **$8 billion;** this could generate a 24-fold return.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Globally, **27.6%** of **WOMEN'S** employment is potentially exposed to generative AI, compared to 21.1% of men's employment.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Globally, 70% of men use the Internet compared to 65% of **WOMEN**.

Closing the gender digital divide by 2050 would benefit nearly **350 million** **WOMEN AND GIRLS** and pump an additional **$1.5 trillion** into the global economy by 2030.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

WOMEN with disabilities still face widespread **DISCRIMINATION.**

Compared to all **WOMEN**, **WOMEN AND GIRLS** **WITH DISABILITIES** are less likely to have their family planning needs met (77.6% and 46%, respectively) or use the Internet (65% and 26%, respectively).

WOMEN facing multiple and intersecting inequalities are most impacted: 33% of **WOMEN** aged 60 and over, reported an increase in childcare during COVID-19, compared to 62% for their peers with disabilities.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Only **44.2%** of the world's urban population has convenient access to open public spaces.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

In 2022, **WOMEN** held **24%** of jobs in the primary fisheries and aquaculture sector, rising to about 62% in the processing subsector.

WOMEN are overrepresented in the blue economy's informal workforce. Only **14%** of aquaculture and fisheries production managers are **WOMEN**.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

676 million **WOMEN AND GIRLS** lived within 50 kilometres of a deadly conflict event in 2024, the highest recorded number since the 1990s.

National action plans on **WOMEN**, peace and security, vital for effective peacebuilding, were in place in **113 COUNTRIES** in 2025, up from 32 in 2011.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Data availability on SDG 5 indicators in 2025 has improved to **57.4%** for any point in time, up from 47.0% in 2022.

However, funding cuts threaten the availability of gender data for policymaking, with nearly **7 in 10** of national statistics offices reporting reduced funding since January 2025: 68.3% overall and 51% for Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION IS A MOMENT TO REAFFIRM GLOBAL COMMITMENTS TO GENDER EQUALITY

The year 2025 is a pivotal year for women and girls. It marks three major milestones: the thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the twenty-fifth anniversary of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, and the eightieth anniversary of the United Nations. Notable progress on laws, policies and some development outcomes for women and girls has occurred, especially since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. In the final five-year stretch before the 2030 deadline of the Goals, it is urgent to accelerate action and investment. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted in 1995 by 189 countries, laid out transformative measures across 12 critical areas of concern, serving as a foundation for progress on gender equality and the SDGs. Drawing on evidence from the thirtieth-anniversary review – including 159 Member State reports and broad consultations – UN Women has developed the Beijing+30 Action Agenda. This bold, forward-looking framework sets out six priority actions to accelerate progress on both the Platform and the SDGs. It positions gender equality at the heart of global development efforts. This section highlights this Agenda, noting the investments needed and the benefits not only for women and girls, but for societies and economies at large. The rest of the report assesses gender equality under each of the 17 SDGs, spotlighting actions and investments to accelerate change.

Action 1: For all women and girls – A digital revolution

Ensure women and girls can reap the economic benefits of the digital revolution, accessing new skills, opportunities and services, by bridging the digital gender gap and providing equal access to technology.

The digital revolution is transforming economies, societies and opportunities. It is unlocking access to information, education, healthcare and jobs on an unprecedented scale. Yet it is also leaving women behind. Globally, 70 per cent of men used the Internet in 2024, compared to 65 per cent of women. Widening gaps prevail in least developed countries, where less than 29 per cent of women are online compared to 41 per cent of men. In high-income countries, Internet use is nearly universal; 93 per cent of women and 94 per cent of men are online.

The rapid expansion of generative AI is reshaping labour markets, redefining job profiles, driving new demands for skills, and changing how and where people work. Employed women are nearly twice as likely as men to be in jobs at high risk of automation (4.7 and 2.4 per cent or 65 million compared to 51 million jobs, respectively). The gap is even more pronounced in high-income countries (9.6 and 3.5 per cent), reflecting both gendered occupational structures and the concentration of roles exposed to generative AI, including clerical positions. Young female workers may be disproportionately impacted. Evidence from Latin America and the Caribbean confirms that the worker most at risk is female, young and urban, with a medium to high level of education and relatively high income, and formally employed in banking, finance, insurance or the public sector.

As elaborated in the Global Digital Compact and the World Summit on the Information Society+20 review, closing the gender digital divide is essential for women and girls to thrive. AI technology, governance, policy and regulatory frameworks must adequately integrate a gender perspective. Investments in increased access and digital literacy for women and girls, skills training tailored to women's needs, efforts to boost the digital skills of female employees and support job transitions are needed. For example, Rwanda's digital inclusion initiatives have significantly improved women's access to digital tools and training. Enhanced participation of women in science, technology and mathematics fields and digital decision-making roles is crucial. More action is needed to reach women in the informal economy and improve rural women's digital literacy.

THE RETURNS FROM CLOSING THE GENDER DIGITAL DIVIDE ARE MEASURABLE AND CONCRETE



Approximately **343.5 million** women and girls globally could **benefit from closing the gender digital divide** by 2050.

Closing the gender digital divide could pump an additional **$1.5 trillion** into the global economy by 2030 and over $100 trillion cumulatively by 2050.

Investments in education, the labour market and measures to close the gender digital divide, including targeted access to mobile and fixed broadband and mobile phones for women, could result in **30 million more** women and girls leaving extreme poverty. An additional **42 million** women and girls would be food secure by 2050, compared to business as usual.

Action 2: For all women and girls - Freedom from poverty

Address women's poverty by investing national budgets in social protection and high-quality public services, including in women's health, girls' education and care.

Persistent poverty among women and girls directly stems from pervasive exclusion and discrimination in labour markets; a lack of choice and autonomy in how they spend their time; insufficient economic resources, including credit and land; and inadequate access to quality public services and social protection. In 2025, an estimated 9.2 per cent of women and girls live in extreme poverty compared to 8.6 per cent of men and boys. Relatedly, in 2024, 46.4 per cent of working-age women were employed, compared to 69.5 per cent of men. Over the last 30 years, the gender employment gap has narrowed by only 4 percentage points, with high-income and lower-middle-income countries exhibiting the largest reduction. If this slow pace of progress persists, it will take nearly two centuries to achieve gender parity in employment globally.

Missed or delayed entry into the labour market has lasting consequences for women and girls, perpetuating gender inequalities across their lifetimes. An indicator of disparities getting an early start is the employment gap between young men and young women aged 15–24; it stood at 12.7 percentage points in 2024. Throughout their lives, women in low- and lower-middle-income countries disproportionately end up in informal work, at rates 4.9 and 2.3 percentage points higher than men in these countries, respectively. These women often lack social protection, decent work conditions and collective representation, trapping them in poverty. Worldwide, a staggering 2 billion women and girls lack any form of social protection, in part linked to their employment status. Older women are particularly vulnerable – 77.2 per cent of older women compared to 82.6 per cent of older men receive a contributory and/or tax-financed pension.

For women and girls to leave poverty in large numbers, structural barriers must be dismantled. These include discriminatory social norms that largely relegate unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities to women and girls. Excessive and unequal care responsibilities keep 708 million women outside the labour force globally. They contributed to employed women spending approximately 6 hours and 25 minutes less per week in paid work than men in 2024. Investments in integrated and inclusive social protection systems and high-quality public services, including for women's health and education and the provision of care services, are part of the solution.

AN INTEGRATED POLICY RESPONSE TO FREE MILLIONS OF WOMEN FROM POVERTY CAN GENERATE CONCRETE RETURNS

52 million additional women and girls **could leave extreme poverty** by 2030 and **110 million** by 2050 under an *Accelerated SDG push scenario* – a comprehensive package of interventions, encompassing social protection, the green economy, education, labour markets, innovation and effective governance.

Investments in this package of interventions can potentially unlock an additional $4 trillion by 2030 and **$342 trillion** cumulatively by 2050.



To unlock these benefits, **government spending on the comprehensive package of interventions** globally would need to rise by around a cumulative $22 trillion by 2030 and **$233 trillion** by 2050.

Action 3: For all women and girls – Zero violence

Adopt, implement and fund legislation to end violence against women and girls, and develop comprehensive national action plans, including support and coordination with community-led organizations to extend the reach of services.

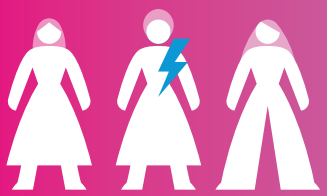
Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive – and preventable – human rights violations in the world. Globally, over one in eight women aged 15–49 has been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (12.5 per cent). In Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Papua New Guinea, prevalence rates exceed 30 per cent.

The past three decades have seen substantial progress on legislation to address this issue, with most measures enacted since the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in 1993 and the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995. By 2024, 84 per cent of countries with available data had specific legislation on violence against women and girls and/or domestic violence/intimate partner violence. Some 66 per cent reported establishing a national action plan specific to violence against women and girls while 78 per cent provided budgetary commitments for services addressing it.

Policies, laws and budgets are essential to end violence against women and girls. Success is closely tied to rigorous implementation as well as alignment with international standards and recommendations. It requires appropriate capacity-building and the sensitization of public officials, especially law enforcement personnel, the judiciary, healthcare providers, social workers and teachers. Well-resourced, evidence-based national action plans should steer continued efforts and robust accountability measures, including through investments in civil society, women's rights organizations and community-based action.

More interventions need to help women and girls obtain economic autonomy, operating in parallel to advocacy for broader social change. Globally, increased financial inclusion prompts declines in intimate partner violence. Yet violence against women and girls remains a critical barrier to women's economic participation; women who experience intimate partner violence earn, on average, between 26 and 60 per cent less than those who do not. With strong laws and enforcement protections, improved multisectoral survivor support services, expanded partnerships with civil society organizations, and improved coordination among governments, civil society and other stakeholders, transformational change by 2030 is possible.

COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES INCLUDING ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION CAN REDUCE VIOLENCE RATES



Nearly **1 in 3** **women will experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime**, a figure that does not include sexual harassment.

73%
of women journalists report experiencing online violence.

Increases in financial inclusion are generally linked to decreases in intimate partner violence; **for every 10% increase in financial inclusion, violence rates decline by about 2%.**

Rates of intimate partner violence are
2.5 times lower
in countries with comprehensive laws, policies, institutional mechanisms, research and data, prevention, services and budgets compared to those with weak protections.

Action 4: For all women and girls – Full and equal decision-making power

Accelerate the achievement of women's full and equal decision-making power in private and public domains, and at all levels of government, including by applying special measures.

Decision-making remains in men's hands, in all walks of life, everywhere in the world. As of 1 January 2025, women held only 27.2 per cent of seats in national parliaments. Their representation in local governments stagnated at 35.5 per cent in 2023 and 2024, after an average annual increase of 0.5 percentage points since 2020. A bright spot is the more balanced female representation among younger members of parliament (57 per cent under age 30 and 63 per cent under age 40). As parliaments become younger, they may strike a better gender balance, but only if younger members keep advancing into leadership.

Inclusive representation in the public service and judiciary is fundamental for fair, just and effective governance. Institutions that truly reflect diverse populations enhance public trust and advance equitable decision-making. Yet the latest data highlight the grim reality that women globally remain underrepresented in both the public service and judiciary. Current representation ratios compared to population shares fall short of parity at just 0.80 and 0.90, respectively. The gap is especially pronounced in Central and Southern Asia, at 0.52 and 0.46, respectively. Data disaggregated by public service position and court level show that women are disproportionately concentrated in clerical and administrative positions and low-level courts. They remain notably underrepresented in senior government positions (0.74) and constitutional and supreme courts (0.75).

Even in managerial positions, women's representation is quite low at 30 per cent, with a rate of change suggesting that gender parity will take nearly a century. This trend indicates that a persistent glass ceiling blocks career advancement for women.

Proactive measures boosting leadership and decision-making opportunities for women are necessary. Well-designed and implemented quotas have repeatedly proven effective, sometimes nearly doubling women's representation in parliament over an election cycle. Other measures include amending internal parliamentary and party rules to set quotas for women and youth in leadership positions, rotating positions between men and women, introducing dual leadership structures, and promoting the proportional and equitable distribution of parliamentarians across all committees.

Structural transformation and inclusion of all women in decision-making systems, with a focus on the voices of adolescent girls and young women, is also crucial. With such measures, protection of civic spaces and strengthened institutions overseeing the implementation of gender equality, the current dismal picture of gender equality in decision making can be reversed.

DECISION-MAKING NEEDS TO SHIFT TO WOMEN EQUALLY IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE, EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD

By 1 August 2025, just **29 countries** had a **woman serving as Head of State or Government**, an increase from 22 countries five years ago.



Lower courts have realized parity in women's representation but the **ratio in constitutional and supreme courts**, relative to women's population share, is only **0.75.**



The share of **women in managerial positions** is expected to reach only **32%** by 2050, up from just 30% in 2025.

Action 5: For all women and girls - Peace and security

Drive accountability for the women, peace and security agenda and gender-responsive humanitarian action by adopting fully financed national action plans and funding the local women's organizations leading responses to crises and conflicts.

Innocent civilians, including women and children, contribute least but bear the brunt of active conflicts and wars. Global military expenditure reached a new high of $2.7 trillion in 2024, an increase of 9.4 per cent in real terms from 2023. As wars and conflicts decimate lives, more than 28,000 female deaths have occured since the start of the war in Gaza. Women and girls are overrepresented among internally displaced people at 53 per cent of the total. Women also comprise a higher proportion of stateless people, at 30 per cent compared to 26 per cent for men.

Despite these impacts, women's participation in peace processes leads to better and more sustainable outcomes. In the border zones of Mali and Niger, after women's participation in local conflict prevention rose from 5 to 25 per cent between 2020 and 2022, over 100 conflicts around natural resources were resolved. In conflict-affected countries, however, women's parliamentary representation is 7 percentage points lower than the global average of 27 per cent. Further, women's shares as negotiators, mediators and signatories in major peace processes remain far below the minimum one-third target set by the United Nations. Funding for women, peace and security and humanitarian action has failed to match the daunting scale of current challenges.

The convergence of the thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action and the twenty-fifth anniversary of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 offers a significant opportunity to take stock and strengthen implementation. National action plans are important tools that help countries implement global commitments to women, peace and security within domestic politics. Recent years have seen a remarkable growth in countries adopting such plans. As of June 2025, 113 countries and territories had such plans, up from 32 in 2011. The plans must not serve as policy frameworks alone. More focus is needed to fund, implement and report on them. Currently, only 28 per cent have increased funds to implement them. Overall, the women, peace and security agenda needs to be adequately financed, and women's economic security and access to resources in conflict settings must be prioritized. Gender data and analysis in conflict and crisis settings must be widely available to inform decisions, policies and programmes, and for consultations with women's civil society organizations.

WOMEN'S FULL, EQUAL, SAFE AND MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN ALL ASPECTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION SHOULD BE THE NORM BY 2030

In conflict-affected countries, **women's parliamentary representation** is **20%,** lagging behind the global average of 27%.



The shares of women as negotiators, mediators and signatories in major peace processes remain far below the minimum **one-third target** set by the United Nations.



Of 113 national action plans on women, peace and security, only **55%** make **explicit commitments to women's participation in peace processes**.

Action 6: For all women and girls - Climate justice

Prioritize women and girls' rights, including from rural and indigenous communities, in the transition to environmental and biodiversity sustainability, by centring them in climate action, ensuring they can develop new skills to gain green jobs, and guaranteeing their access to productive assets and land rights.

Climate change exacerbates crises, amplifies existing inequalities and poses the greatest risks to those who are already the most marginalized. By 2050, under a worst-case climate scenario, up to 158.3 million more women and girls may live in extreme poverty (under $2.15 per day) globally as a result of climate change. Nearly half could reside in sub-Saharan Africa. Beyond extreme poverty, a much larger number of women and girls could be impacted if higher international poverty thresholds are considered: The total number of additional women and girls expected to be impacted as a result of climate change reaches 309.7 million at $3.65 per day and 422.0 million at $6.85 per day, up to 16.1 million more than the total number of men and boys. Food insecurity may also rise significantly, affecting up to 236 million more women and girls. Despite these major concerns, women's issues and voices are often missing from the climate agenda. Only 39 per cent of countries (25 out of 64) have established national coordination mechanisms – such as task forces or working groups – to integrate gender equality into climate policymaking across sectors.

Achieving a just and sustainable future requires shifting away from profit-driven, extractive systems that perpetuate crises and threats, and towards economies rooted in care, equity and ecological balance. Feminist climate justice offers a powerful path marked by human rights, fair resource distribution, inclusive decision-making, and accountability for past and future harms. It responds to the serious threats that climate change poses in terms of diminished livelihoods and greater poverty, hunger, conflict and gender inequality.

Governments must adopt normative and legislative reforms aimed at climate justice, including by accelerating women's participation at all levels of decision-making and securing equal rights to land, resources and tenure security. Promoting and amplifying the voices of grass-roots and Indigenous communities, including women environmental human rights defenders, is crucial. Bringing adolescent girls and youth to the heart of all these efforts, such as through climate education and youth-led climate action, can engage the next generation and cultivate their leadership. In preparation for the 2025 nationally determined contributions (NDCs), Ecuador, Lesotho and the Marshall Islands, for example, have committed to engaging youth, women and marginalized groups in climate decision-making and NDC implementation.

ACCELERATED ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE A GENDER-JUST AND RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO CLIMATE CHANGE

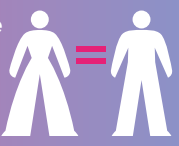
By 2050, under a worst-case scenario, climate change may push up to

158.3 million

more women and girls into extreme poverty ($2.15 per day) globally, with nearly half in sub-Saharan Africa.



Women's perspectives are generally missing from national climate plans: Only **39%** of countries (25 out of 64) have established national coordination mechanisms – such as task forces or working groups – to integrate gender equality into climate policymaking across sectors.



Less than 1%

of bilateral allocable overseas development assistance provided by Development Assistance Committee members for climate and gender objectives was committed to women's rights organizations in 2022-23. Funding cuts risk erasing even this.

1 NO POVERTY

13 TOTAL INDICATORS | **5** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

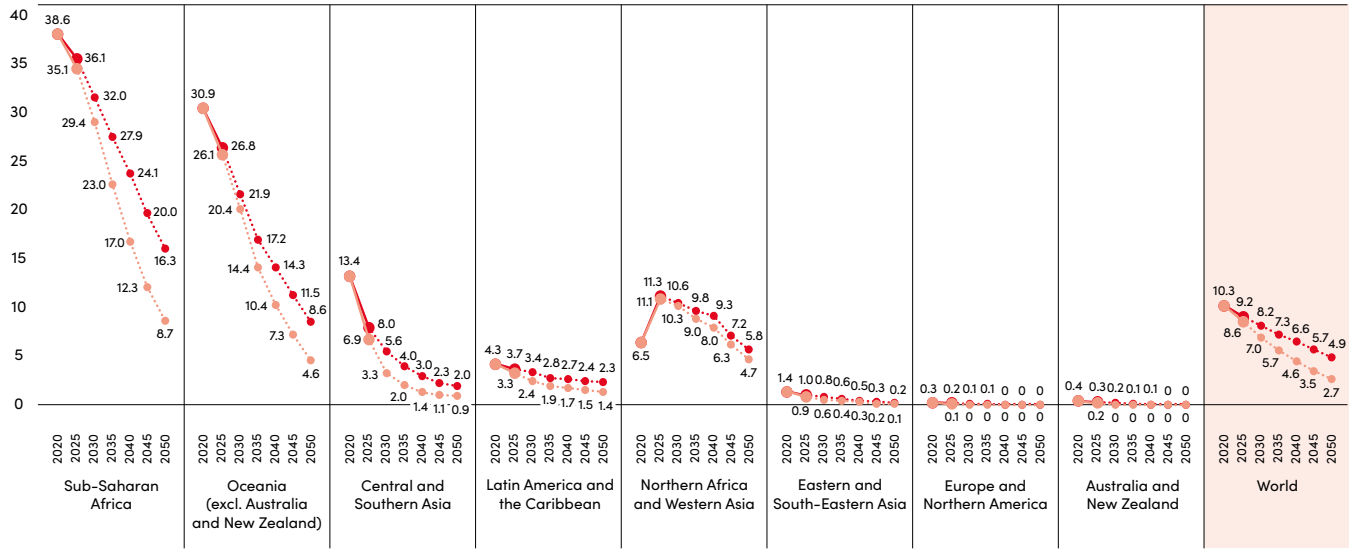
The crisis of poverty among women and girls persists; bold action could resolve it

Globally, 9.2 per cent of women and girls live in extreme poverty (376 million), compared to 8.6 per cent of men and boys (355 million). Female extreme poverty has hovered at nearly 10 per cent since 2020, and if current trends persist, 8.2 per cent of women could still live on less than $2.15 a day by 2030 (351 million). Most will reside in sub-Saharan Africa (233 million) and Central and Southern Asia (61 million). These figures, however, likely underestimate the scale of the crisis. Evidence from Mexico shows that female poverty estimates, based on the national poverty line, can be as high as 58.4 per cent when accounting for unequal control over resources in partnered households.

The world stands at a critical juncture. Ending poverty for women and girls is feasible – but only with bold, sustained investments in gender-responsive social protection, quality public services and the care economy. These are core pillars of the Beijing+30 Action Agenda. Essential priorities include accessible healthcare, girls' education and lower unpaid care work burdens. Comprehensive, accelerated action to fast track the SDG agenda for social protection, the green economy, education, labour markets, innovation and effective governance could cut global female extreme poverty from 9.2 per cent in 2025 to 2.7 per cent in 2050 (376 million to 128 million). Rates could fall dramatically in sub-Saharan Africa, from 35.1 per cent in 2025 to 8.7 per cent in 2050, and in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), from 26.1 to 4.6 per cent over the same period.

FIGURE 1

Female extreme poverty rate based on the $2.15 international poverty line, by region and scenario, 2020–2050 projections (percentage)



Source: UN Women and Pardee Institute for International Futures. 2025. International Futures modelling platform v.8.45.

2 ZERO HUNGER

15 TOTAL INDICATORS | **3** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

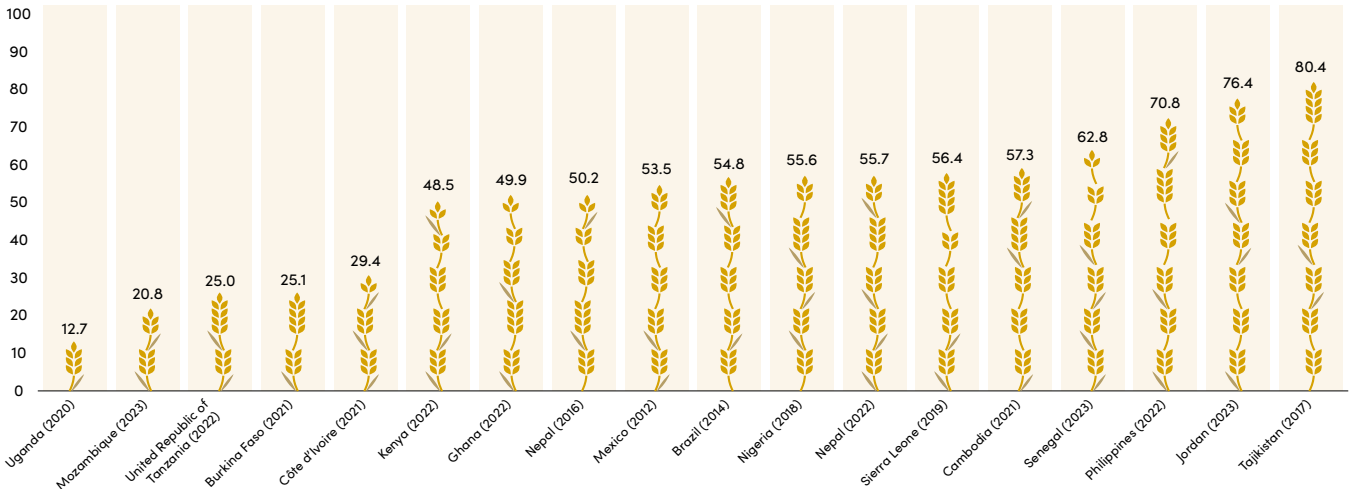
One third of women globally consume diets that are not diverse enough

Food insecurity affects women more than men. In 2024, the gender gap in the global prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity increased to 1.9 percentage points compared to 1.3 in 2023, with women experiencing higher rates (26.1 per cent) than men (24.2 per cent). In 2024, 822.3 million female adults were moderately or severely food insecure compared to 758.8 million male adults. Food insecurity and inadequate dietary intake go hand in hand. Globally, among women of reproductive age who faced severe food insecurity in 2023, 53.3 per cent did not consume sufficient nutrients, compared to only a third of women who were food secure or faced mild food insecurity. In some countries, the situation is especially dire. Only 20.8 per cent and 12.7 per cent of women in Mozambique and Uganda, respectively, consumed food with sufficient nutrients. In Nigeria, while 84 per cent of urban women ate meat, poultry or fish, only 59 per cent of rural women did.

Dietary deficiencies worsen health among women and girls. Anaemia is closely linked to inadequate nutrition as well as inherited disorders, infections, gynaecological and obstetric conditions, and chronic diseases causing blood loss. During pregnancy, anaemia increases risks of preterm delivery and low birthweight. It hinders child growth and learning, especially in poorer households, and threatens work capacity. In Southern Asia, anaemia results in an estimated annual loss of $32.5 billion, sustaining cycles of poverty and ill health. Disruptions to health and nutrition programmes caused by global health funding cuts could severely hinder further progress in reducing anaemia. Already, current projections indicate that anaemia rates for women aged 15–49 globally will rise from 31.1 per cent in 2025 to 33.0 per cent by 2030. Without renewed investments, the increase could be even sharper, moving the world further away from the global target of a 50 per cent reduction by 2030.

FIGURE 2

Proportion of women of reproductive age achieving minimum dietary diversity, selected countries, 2012–2023 (percentage)



Source: FAO. 2024. FAOSTAT.

Note: MDD-W% refers to the proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years of age) who reached MDD-W (consuming at least five out of ten predefined food groups). Minimum dietary diversity is defined as having a diet that is adequate in vitamins and minerals essential for optimal nutrition, health, well-being and productivity.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

28 TOTAL INDICATORS | **6** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

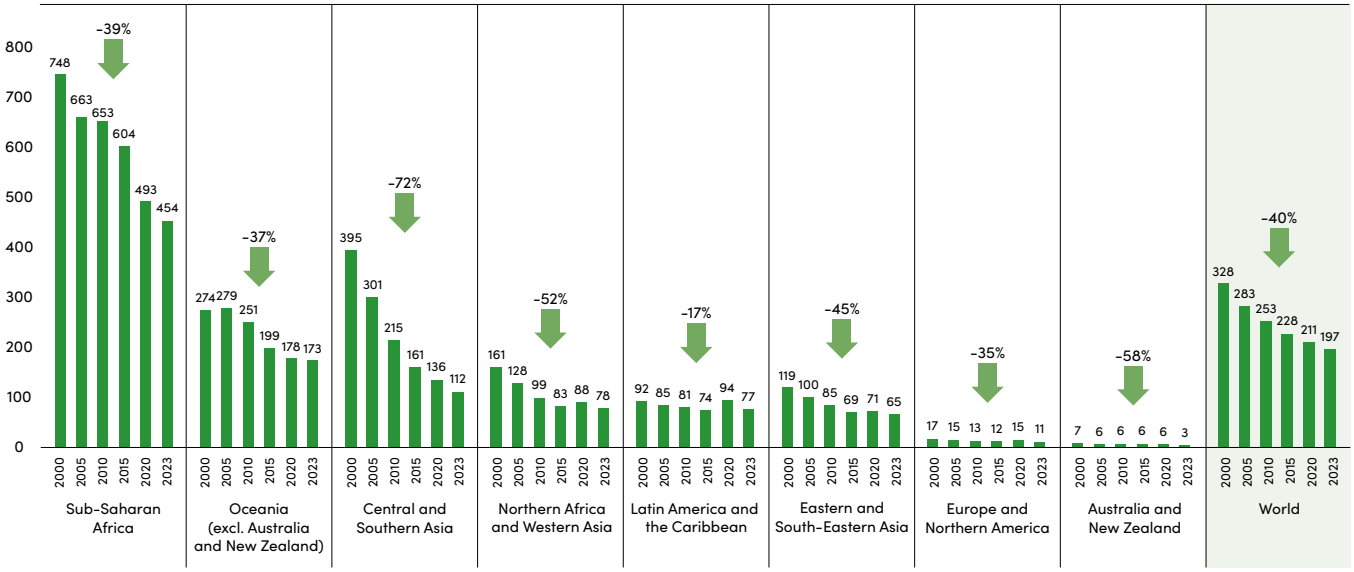
A shifting global landscape puts important gains in women's health at significant risk

For 25 years, the world has made significant strides on women's right to health, especially sexual and reproductive health. From 2000–2023, maternal mortality declined by 40 per cent (from 328 to 197 deaths per 100,000 live births). Adolescent fertility fell from 66.3 to 38.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 between 2000–2024; skilled birth attendance increased from 60.9 to 86.6 per cent; and the share of women of reproductive age (15–49) using modern family planning methods rose from 73.7 to 77.1 per cent from 2000–2024. Yet in least developed countries, trends in adolescent births diverge, with the number climbing from 4.7 million in 2000 to 5.6 million in 2024. Pregnancy at a young age has direct, lifelong consequences. It may reflect a lack of sexual and reproductive healthcare that poses the risk of missing a range of critical services, such as the HPV vaccine to prevent cervical cancer. Increased longevity for women in general means that their reproductive years constitute a smaller proportion of the total, underscoring the urgency of quality care across their lives. Women spend more years in poor health (10.9 compared to 8.0 for men in 2021), suffering from chronic conditions including back and neck pain, gynaecological diseases, migraines and depressive disorders.

Cuts to global aid and growing backlash against gender equality put hard-won health gains at risk. In early 2025, over 60 per cent of women-led HIV organizations lost funding and/or were forced to suspend services, although countries in sub-Saharan Africa, such as Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and South Africa, have pledged domestic support for these services. Strong action is needed to close leadership gaps in the health sector. Women comprise 67 per cent of the global health workforce but face a 24 per cent gender pay gap. Their systematic exclusion from leadership roles perpetuates the deprioritization of their health needs.

FIGURE 3

Maternal mortality ratio by region, 2000–2023 (deaths per 100,000 live births)



Source: United Nations Statistics Division. 2025. Global SDG Indicators Database.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

12 TOTAL INDICATORS | **8** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

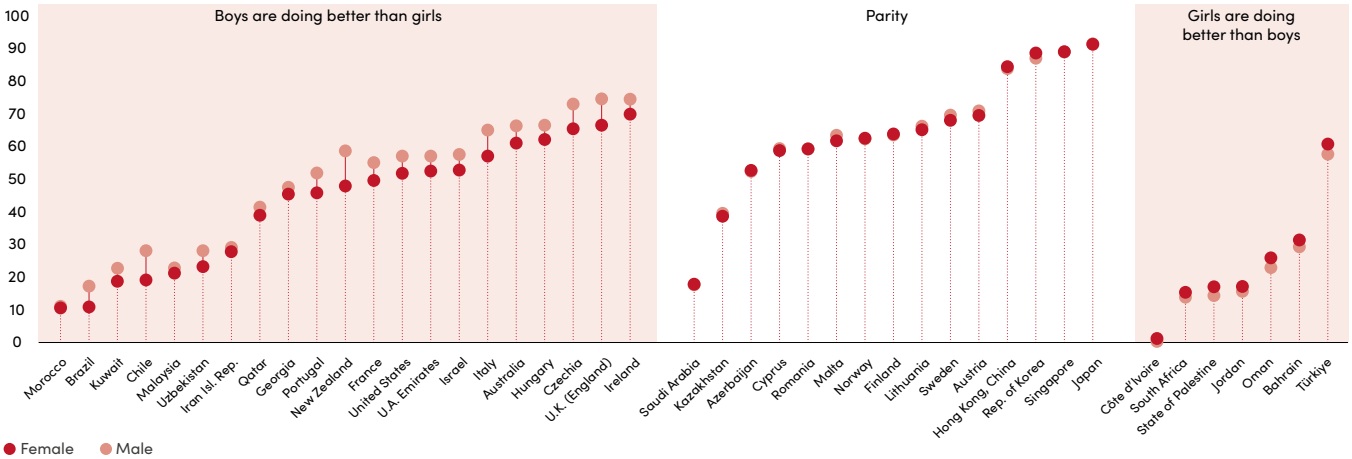
Children in women-led schools gain more, but schools are overwhelmingly led by men

Globally, girls have surpassed boys in school enrolment and completion rates. Gender gaps in completing secondary schooling remain wide in sub-Saharan Africa, however, where progress over the past decade has moved at half the rate of Central and Southern Asia, the only other region where girls lag behind boys. Learning achievement in mathematics at the end of lower secondary education is higher for boys than for girls in many countries, and the gap is particularly pronounced in Brazil, Chile, Italy, New Zealand and the United Kingdom (England). If inequalities in education often begin in school, they do not end there. In low-income countries, among prime-aged adults (aged 25–54), only 50 women participate in formal and non-formal education and training programmes for every 100 men.

Women's leadership in education advances gender equality. Women are more likely to prioritize inclusive learning and address constraints disproportionately affecting girls, such as gender-based violence, shortfalls in safe transport, and a lack of sanitation facilities and menstrual health education. Evidence from Benin, Madagascar, Senegal and Togo confirms that schools led by women, compared to men, demonstrate stronger performance in reading and mathematics. They achieve outcomes comparable to students receiving an additional year of schooling. In Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar, children in women-led schools gained up to six months of learning. Yet in 65 of 70 countries and territories, women are more likely to be secondary school teachers than principals, including in St. Lucia (71 and 9 per cent of the totals, respectively), Türkiye (56 and 7 per cent) and the British Virgin Islands (75 and 0 per cent). On average, the gap is 20 percentage points. A changing education landscape and growing use of generative AI demand close attention, since those without digital skills will be left behind. Women and girls are more likely to be offline than men and boys (35 per cent compared to 30 per cent) and could be disproportionately disadvantaged.

FIGURE 4

Proportion of students achieving minimum proficiency in mathematics in grade 8, by sex, 2023 (percentage)



Source: UNESCO. 2025. Global Education Monitoring Report: Gender report – Women lead for learning.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

AT THE BEIJING+30 JUNCTURE, PROGRESS ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT FALLS SHORT

Thirty years after the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action, the world's most comprehensive blueprint for achieving equal rights for all women and girls, gender equality is far from being achieved. Some countries still challenge women's civil liberties, and legal restrictions related to marriage, employment and access to economic resources remain widespread. Despite gains in political participation, gender parity is still the exception, not the norm. Reaching gender equality is possible, but it demands intersectional, integrated, comprehensive and gender-responsive policy packages that strengthen legal frameworks; dismantle deeply rooted economic and structural barriers, including discriminatory social norms; and scale up investments in all areas.

Globally,
99 positive legal reforms
from 2019–2024 removed discriminatory laws and **established gender equality frameworks**.

Yet data from 131 countries in 2024 reveal substantial challenges. No country achieves a perfect score across four areas measured:

- **legal frameworks and public life**
- **violence against women**
- **employment and economic benefits**
- **marriage and family**

Over half the countries (51%) have gaps in each area.

In **61 countries**
(47%), at least one restriction prevents women from performing the same jobs as men.

Only **38 countries**
(29%) establish 18 years as the minimum marriage age without exceptions.

Just **63 countries**
(48%) have rape laws based on the lack of consent.

Worldwide, over
1 in 8 women
aged 15–49 has been **subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner** in the previous 12 months (12.5%). The rates are even more alarming in Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), where over 1 in 4 women (28.6%) faced such violence, and in sub-Saharan Africa, where 1 in 5 women (20.4%) were affected.



Today, nearly
1 in 5
young women aged 20–24 was first **married or in a union before age 18** (19%), reflecting a moderate decrease since 2014 (22%).



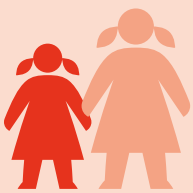
Globally, over
230 million
girls and women have undergone **female genital mutilation**.

63%
of cases in **Africa**.

35%
of cases in **Asia**.

3%
of cases in the **Middle East**.

Each year,
4 million
girls undergo female genital mutilation; over
2 million
are under age 5.



Women and girls continue to bear a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic and care work.



On average, women devote

2.5x

as many hours per day to these tasks as men.

Women in Northern Africa and Western Asia spend over four times as many hours as men, while in Oceania (excl. Australia and New Zealand), Europe and Northern America, women spend approximately twice as many hours. Trend data across countries are limited but indicate that **gender ratios in time spent on unpaid domestic and care work have decreased in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, the United Kingdom and the United States**. In just a few cases, notably the Dominican Republic, Mongolia and Japan, a decrease in the ratio was accompanied by a reduction in the time women used for these activities. Ratios have remained largely unchanged in Canada, Guatemala and Switzerland. Older women also report being significantly impacted, especially in the aftermath of the pandemic.

Women facing multiple and intersecting inequalities are most impacted.

33% of women aged 60 and over, reported an **increase in childcare during COVID-19** compared to

62%

for their peers with disabilities.



As of 1 January 2025, women held

27.2%

of **seats in national parliaments**, a

4.9

percentage-point increase from 2015.

The **number of countries with 50% or more women in their lower or single chambers doubled** from three to six between 2015 and 2025. Quotas have helped drive these successes.

An astonishing **102 countries** **have never had a woman Head of State or Government.**

Women's representation in local governments stagnated at



35.5%

in 2023 and 2024, after an average annual increase of 0.4 percentage points since 2020.

Globally, women occupy



30.0%

of **managerial positions**, up only 2.4 percentage points between 2015 and 2023. At this pace, it will take nearly a century to achieve gender parity in management.

Despite global commitments, only



56.3%

of women aged 15–49 who are married or in a union **have full decision-making power over their sexual and reproductive health and rights**, based on data from 78 countries.



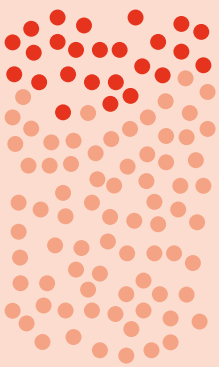
In nearly 80% of countries with data, fewer than

half of women

have ownership or secure rights to agricultural land. In almost half these countries, men are at least twice as likely to own land as women.

Since 2021, the **gender gap in mobile phone** ownership has narrowed, from 9.4% to 7% in 2024. Gender gaps in mobile money account ownership have significantly narrowed as well: 37% of women in low- and middle-income countries owned such accounts in 2011 compared to 73% in 2024.





In 2024, only

26% of 121 countries

and areas had **comprehensive systems to track resource allocations for gender equality**, unchanged from 2021. This stagnation highlights persistent capacity gaps in accurately costing, allocating and spending resources to implement national gender equality laws and policies.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

11 TOTAL INDICATORS | **0** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Indigenous women, while water custodians in their own communities, have little say in water governance at large

Achieving sustainable water resources management between 2015 and 2030 requires an estimated annual investment of $1.04 trillion. Yet in 2022, over 75 per cent of 121 countries and territories reported insufficient funding for water, sanitation and hygiene strategies. Service gaps particularly impact the most vulnerable women and girls, such as those from Indigenous communities. In Paraguay, 50.2 per cent of women and girls in Indigenous households lack access to an improved water source within a 30-minute distance compared to just 3.8 per cent of women overall. Indigenous women in Guyana are nearly twice as likely to live without basic sanitation facilities compared to the national average (21.6 per cent and 10.9 per cent, respectively). These disparities stem from broader intersectional inequalities and exclusions, including historic failures to recognize Indigenous rights.

Effective water resources management rests on involving women and girls, especially Indigenous women and communities. They must have central roles in leading decisions about the conservation of resources with cultural and economic significance. Yet in 2023, only 19 per cent of countries cited regular participation by vulnerable groups in water management; only 29 countries have explicitly described Indigenous peoples as among the "vulnerable groups" in their country. Some 14 per cent of countries still have limited or no gender mainstreaming mechanisms in water management. Even so, positive examples are emerging. In Southern Africa, joint water institutions have begun integrating gender mainstreaming in transboundary water cooperation; one example is the Limpopo Basin Commission's Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy (2021–2025). In Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Peru, Indigenous women have played crucial parts in governing the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopó-Salar de Coipasa system. Efforts to address gender imbalances in transboundary water governance are rare, however. Renewed, targeted actions to achieve women's access and participation are urgently needed.

FIGURE 5

Access to water and sanitation remains deeply unequal, and gender mainstreaming in water resources management is off track

Globally, in 2024, over
1 in every 4
women and girls **lacked access to safely managed drinking water** (26% or 1.1 billion), and



over **2 in every 5**
lacked access to safely managed sanitation (42% or 1.7 billion).

In Madagascar, in 2021,
86%
of women in the poorest households **relied on rivers, streams and unprotected wells for water**, compared to only
8%
of women in the richest households.

In the **Philippines**, Indigenous women are nearly
4x
as likely to live in **households with inadequate access to water** compared to all women (9.3 and 2.6%, respectively).

In 2023, about
14%
of countries still had **limited or no gender mainstreaming mechanisms** in water resources management.

Source: UNICEF calculations using World Population Prospects 2024 female population estimate; UN Women calculations using ICF International. 2022; UNEP. 2024. Progress on implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management; UNEP-DHI, GWP and UN Women, 2025. Mainstreaming gender equality in water resources management - Global status and 7 pathways to progress.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

6 TOTAL INDICATORS | **0** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Universal clean cooking would improve health, protect the climate and generate a 24-fold investment return

Energy access is critical to gender equality. Yet women and girls still bear the brunt of electricity deficits. Limited access disrupts their ability to study, pursue paid work and participate fully in daily life, contributing to higher poverty rates and economic exclusion. Conversely, improved access enhances well-being on multiple fronts, including through education, with the most significant impact on tertiary schooling. In India, a one-hour increase in community electricity in rural areas leads to declines in gender-based violence and a 0.6 percentage-point increase in contraceptive use. In Brazil, access to electricity for employed rural women correlates with a 59 per cent higher income. A recent study of 34 countries in sub-Saharan Africa found benefits for female school enrolment and life expectancy. Despite such potential gains, women remain an undertapped force in the energy sector, as consumers as well as entrepreneurs, skilled workers and decision makers. They account for just 32 per cent of those employed in renewable energy and 5 per cent of utility board members.

Clean cooking is another powerful driver of progress. It could transform the status and health of women and girls, particularly by limiting exposure to indoor air pollution. Three million people – mainly women and girls – die every year as a result of the use of traditional fuels and stoves for cooking. Yet despite some recent increases in funding, global financing meets only 30 per cent of need, on average, with even lower levels in parts of sub-Saharan Africa. Achieving universal access to clean cooking fuels and technologies by 2030 requires an annual $8 billion investment. This would simultaneously cut annual health costs, increase productivity due to time savings and reduce emissions, generating $192.3 billion by 2030 – 24 times the initial investment.

FIGURE 6

Investing in affordable and clean energy can transform the lives of women and girls

By 2030:

On the current path,

321 million
women could still lack access to electricity (including 275 million in sub-Saharan Africa).

896 million
women could lack access to clean cooking fuels and technologies (including 523 million in sub-Saharan Africa).

$8 billion
annual investments would achieve universal access to clean cooking fuels and technologies.

$192.3 billion
Estimated value of annual health, time savings and emission benefits from achieving universal access to cleaner cooking – 24 times the initial investment.

Without investment:

$800 billion
annual cost of gender-related impacts from the lack of access to clean cooking fuels and technologies.

Source: UN Women calculations using ESMAP projections and World Population Prospects; IEA. 2023. A Vision for Clean Cooking Access for All; United Nations. 2023. Achieving universal access and net-zero emissions by 2050; Sustainable Energy for All. n.d. Clean Cooking.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

17 TOTAL INDICATORS | **6** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

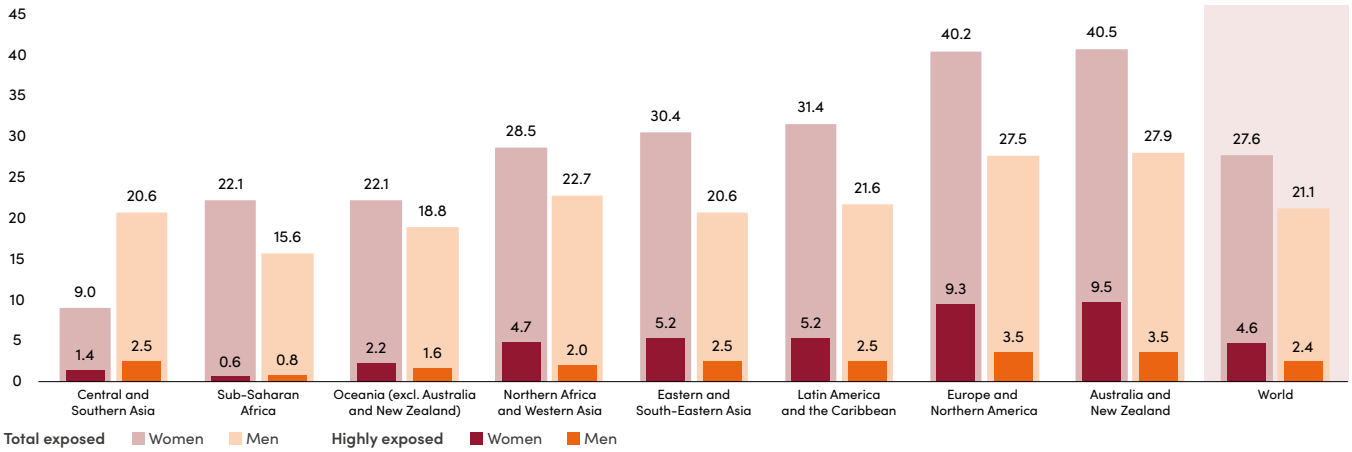
Gender discrimination hinders women's labour market gains; technology could add new pressures

Since the adoption of the SDGs, women's labour participation has increased. Globally, labour force participation of prime-aged women (aged 25–54) edged up from 62.8 per cent in 2015 to 64.5 per cent in 2024, after remaining stagnant for more than two decades. The gender gap narrowed from 29.9 to 27.8 percentage points. Significant barriers to women's equality in the labour market remain, including pay gaps, limited opportunities for leadership, occupational segregation and unequal caregiving responsibilities. Despite comprising 40.3 per cent of the total labour force in 2024, women are projected to account for just 29.4 per cent of labour force increases from 2024–2026. Prime-age women with young children are especially affected, as caregiving responsibilities continue to hinder their workforce participation. In 2023, 66 per cent of prime-aged women outside the labour force (379 million globally) cited caregiving as the main reason for not participating.

Several countries have made tangible progress in promoting women's entry into the labour force and supporting their ability to balance education, career and family responsibilities. Saudi Arabia, for instance, introduced legal and policy reforms to boost women's labour force participation and reduce care-related barriers. Participation has more than doubled, from 17.0 per cent in 2017 to 35.4 per cent by the third quarter of 2024. Alongside gains such as these, however, new threats to gender equality in the workforce are emerging, particularly from technologies such as generative AI. Globally, 27.6 per cent of women's employment is potentially exposed to generative AI, compared to 21.1 per cent of men's employment. Investing in women's digital and technical skills, facilitating transitions in different economic sectors, and implementing gender-responsive labour and social protection policies will be essential to avoid leaving women behind.

FIGURE 7

Share of employment potentially exposed to generative AI, by sex, region and exposure, 2025 (percentage)



Source: ILO. 2025. Generative AI and Jobs. A Refined Global Index of Occupational Exposure. Data set updated July 2025.

Notes: Data as of 24 July 2024. The 'Highly exposed' jobs are occupations with the highest share of tasks exposed to potential generative AI-driven automation, and with a high consistency of this exposure across tasks (highest exposure, low task variability).

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

12 TOTAL INDICATORS | **0** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

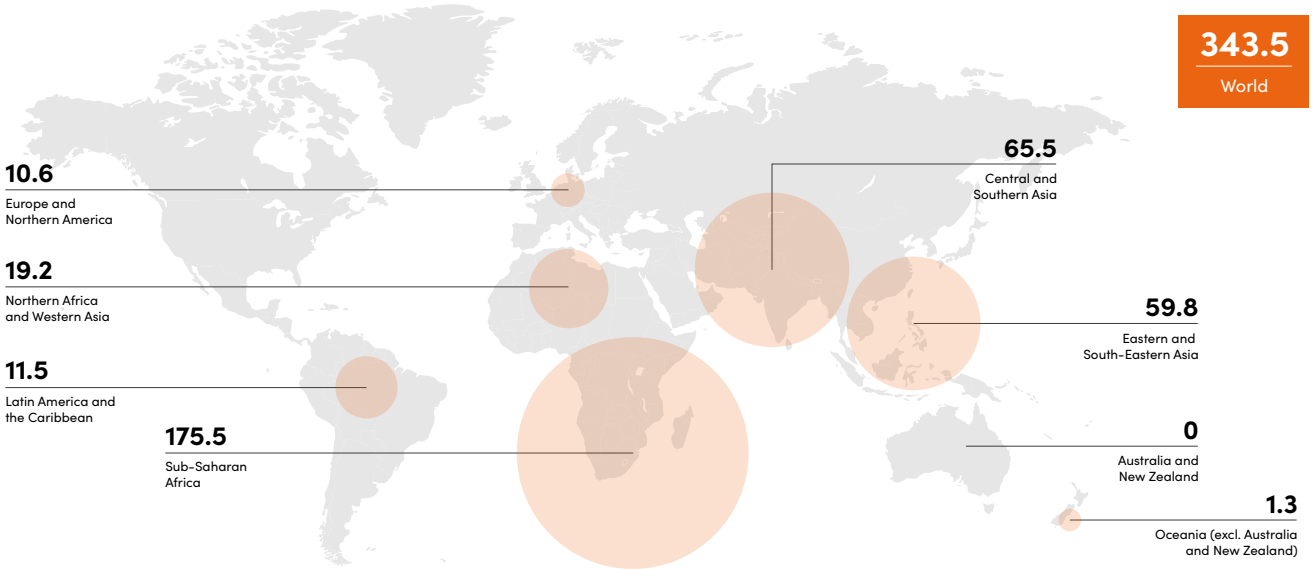
More than 340 million women and girls could benefit from closing the gender digital divide by 2050

The rapid expansion of digital infrastructure is transforming economies and societies. Yet persistent barriers limit women and girls' prospects to gain from emerging technologies. Globally, 70 per cent of men use the Internet compared to 65 per cent of women. Disparities are most pronounced in low-income countries and among adolescent girls and young women (aged 15–24), who are more likely to lack digital tools and miss opportunities for learning, work and development. Some promising developments aim to close this divide. In Uganda, the Digital Uganda Vision 2040 has hosted national and regional events that increased digital inclusion by engaging girls in coding workshops, mentorship programmes and practical skills training. Costa Rica's National Broadband Plan 2022–2027 makes women's digital access a core priority and sets explicit targets for building their digital skills. The plan aims to train 6,000 people over age 40, at least 50 per cent of whom will be women, on using new technology.

Towards closing the gender digital divide, a simulation analysis shows the promise of interventions such as increased access to technology (mobile and fixed broadband and mobile phone subscriptions), higher female educational attainment and greater female labour force participation. Approximately 343.5 million women and girls globally could benefit by 2050. About 176 million would be in sub-Saharan Africa, where 45.5 per cent of men are online compared to 31.3 per cent of women – a gap of 14.2 percentage points. In terms of economic benefits, closing the gender digital divide could contribute some $1.5 trillion to the global economy by 2030.

FIGURE 8

Number of women and girls benefiting from closing the gender digital divide, by region, 2050 (millions)



Source: UN Women and Pardee Institute for International Futures. 2025. International Futures Modelling Platform and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Household size and composition 2022.

Notes: The calculation of the number of women beneficiaries is derived from a variable that looks at the connections for fixed and mobile broadband per 100 people. To get to the estimate for fixed broadband connections, the additional connections per 100 are multiplied by the female population per 100. The total number of female beneficiaries is then obtained by multiplying the additional connections by 0.25* average household size per region to account for sex and age. For mobile broadband, the additional connections per 100 are simply multipled by per 100 female population. These calculations should be interpreted with caution as the focus is on connections per population rather than on Internet users; fixed subscriptions will also be associated with non-households (businesses, etc.).

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

14 TOTAL INDICATORS | **2** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

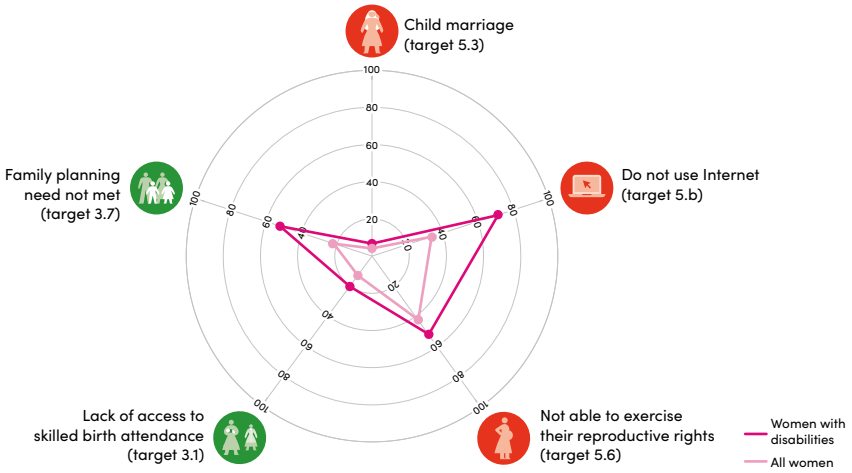
Only 1 per cent of countries have quotas for women with disabilities in local deliberative bodies

Income and social inequalities, reflecting and exacerbating stigma and discriminatory practices, disproportionately affect women and men with disabilities. Yet women and girls experience a double burden, confronting both gender- and disability-based discrimination. For instance, in 14 countries and/or territories in Asia and the Pacific, women with disabilities hold only 6 per cent of positions in national coordination mechanisms on disability compared to 15 per cent occupied by men with disabilities. Women and girls with disabilities face challenges in reproductive health. Among those aged 15–49 who do not wish to become pregnant, only 46 per cent have their need for family planning met through modern contraception, compared to 77.6 per cent of all women aged 15-49. Women with disabilities are less than half as likely to use the Internet than women overall (26 per cent and 65 per cent, respectively). Also, they are not prioritized for representation in local deliberative bodies – only about 1 per cent of countries have quotas for women with disabilities in local government.

Targeted policies and investments must address intersecting inequalities faced by women with disabilities across sectors and the life cycle. Essential measures include developing legislation to protect their rights, raising public awareness, guaranteeing their right to vote, ensuring access to health services and making public spaces accessible. In Tajikistan, for instance, during COVID-19, the National Association of Persons with Disabilities collaborated with the Ministry of Health to build rooms in local reproductive health centres that were accessible to women with disabilities. UN Women's unique Women with Disabilities Stigma Survey, piloted in Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Samoa and the State of Palestine, helps countries develop policy advocacy to reduce stigma and violence against women with disabilities, based on their perspectives and first-hand experiences.

FIGURE 9

Select SDG outcomes for women and girls by disability status, 2021 or latest available year (percentage)



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2024. Disability and development report 2024: Accelerating the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. 2024 and United Nations. 2025. UN SDG Indicators Database.

Note: The indicators for "All women" are global estimates for the respective SDG 5 targets. For women with disabilities, the figure for "Child marriage" is based on a sample of 28 countries and areas. The figure for "Do not use Internet" is based on a sample of 39 countries. The figure for "Not able to exercise their reproductive rights" is based on a sample of 14 countries. The figure for "Lack of access to skilled birth attendance" is based on a sample of 15 countries and areas. The figure for "Family planning need not met" is based on a sample of 14 countries. The figure for "Child marriage" for women with disabilities is for those aged 15-18 who are or have been previously married. The figure for "Family planning need not met" is for women aged 15–49 who do not wish to become pregnant.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

16 TOTAL INDICATORS | **3** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

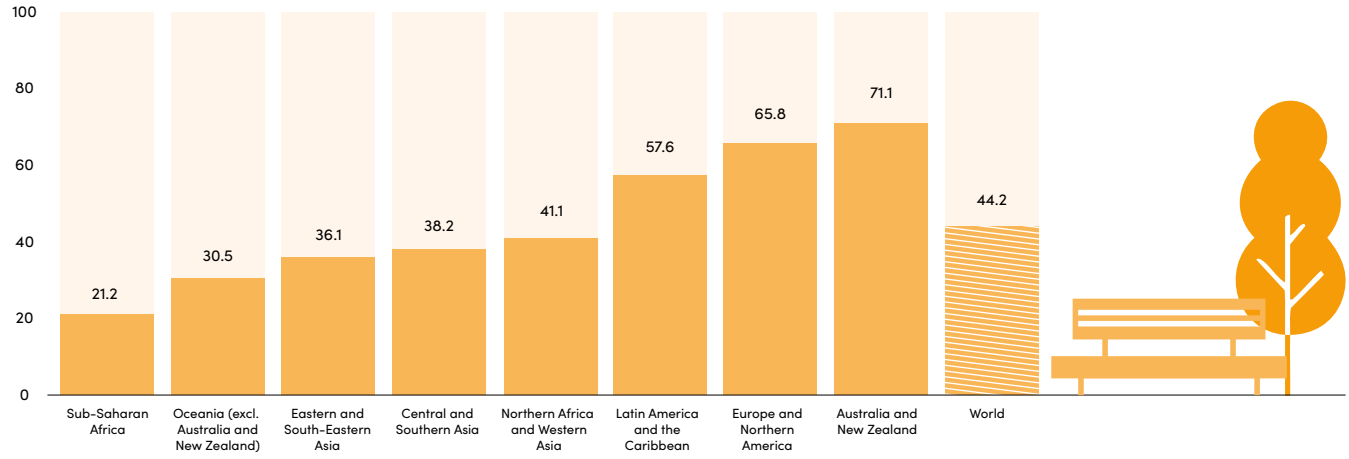
Equitable and safe access to open public spaces matters most for women and girls

By 2050, an estimated 70 per cent of the world's population will live in urban areas. Rapid urbanization brings prospects for growth and innovation. It also poses significant challenges, particularly for the most vulnerable populations, including women and girls. Achieving sustainable urbanization requires intentional planning that guarantees equitable and safe access to the city for all residents. Yet only 44.2 per cent of the world's urban population currently has convenient access to open public spaces. This figure drops sharply in sub-Saharan Africa, to just 21.2 per cent on average. In Nigeria, it is as low as 6.9 and 3.9 per cent in Lagos and Abuja, respectively, and 2.3 per cent in Benin City. Even in Europe and Northern America, where access is higher on average (65.8 per cent), only 2.5 per cent of residents in Greensboro and 15.9 per cent in Charlotte, North Carolina, United States of America, can readily use public spaces.

Limited access to open public spaces affects women disproportionately. Since women generally shoulder greater responsibility for child and elder care, they spend more time in local neighbourhoods. As another example, in Papua New Guinea, women comprise 80 per cent of market vendors and often rely on public spaces for their livelihoods. From a gender perspective, equitable access means considering women's mobility, safety and well-being. In cities such as Ho Chi Minh, Jakarta and Quito, women cite fear of violence as a leading reason for not using parks, walking routes or public transport after dark. Gender-responsive urban design has shown promising results. For example, better lighting, pedestrian visibility and/or access to toilets in Port Moresby and Umeå have significantly improved women's likelihood of using open public spaces. Vienna's gender-sensitive urban redesign (wider sidewalks, improved lighting, proximity to childcare facilities) has markedly boosted women's presence in parks and public housing areas. These examples highlight the need for urban planning that explicitly considers how to make public spaces accessible and inclusive for all.

FIGURE 10

Share of the urban population with convenient access to open public spaces, by region, 2020 (percentage)



Source: United Nations. 2025. UN SDG Indicators Database.



45 TOTAL INDICATORS | **1** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATOR

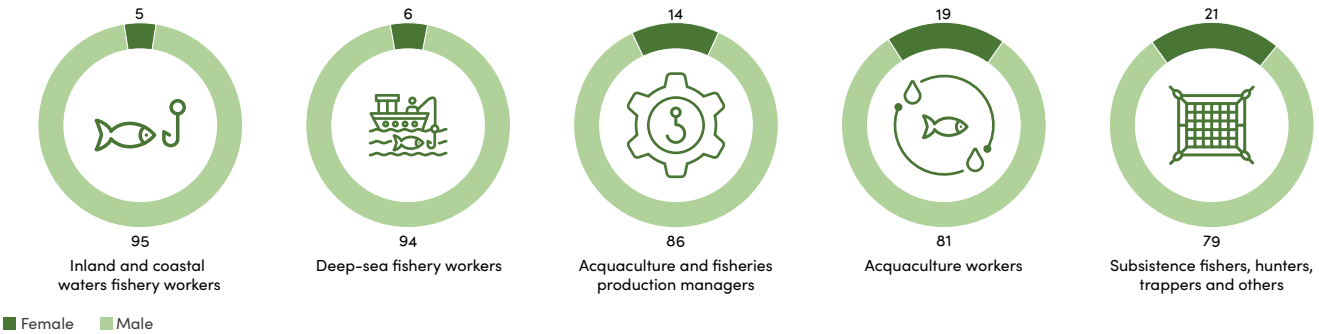
From fisheries to climate talks, women play vital roles – but not on equal terms

Of the 61.8 million people employed in the primary fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2022, 24 per cent were women, rising to about 62 per cent of those employed in the processing subsector. Despite occupying roles essential for the functioning of fisheries and aquaculture, women constitute disproportionate shares of those in informal work, with the lowest pay and least stability, and in jobs requiring fewer skills. Only 14 per cent of aquaculture and fisheries production managers are women. Wage differences and insufficient recognition of women's contributions prevent them from fully exploring and benefiting from opportunities in the sector.

Women must be included in critical decisions to protect marine ecosystems and coastal livelihoods. The Women Ocean Guardians Commitment, made by 3 governments and 20 organizations at the 2025 Ocean's Conference, seeks to embed gender equity in national ocean and biodiversity plans. It aims to elevate women in decision-making across maritime bodies, and build leadership, technical and financial capacities among women in coastal areas. Many more initiatives with concrete implementation strategies are urgently needed, however, including in broader climate decision-making, where women's participation has increased over time but is nowhere close to parity. Women led 9.2 per cent of delegations to the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reaching 23.8 per cent in 2024. As countries prepare their next round of NDCs, at least 46 have reported including women's voices in recent national consultations. This number drops to 33 countries, however, for women from marginalized groups. Further, such participation may not always lead to more gender-responsive climate policies. Systematic monitoring is needed to ensure women's engagement – especially that of Indigenous, Black and other marginalized women, who contribute least to climate change yet bear its worst impacts. The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan, expected to be adopted at the thirtieth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in 2025, is a critical normative roadmap to drive gender-responsive climate policy.

FIGURE 11

Proportion of aquaculture and fishery workers, by sex and type of occupation, selected countries, latest available year (percentage)



Source: ILOSTAT, last accessed on 8 September 2025. Retrieved from: Where women work: female-dominated occupations and sectors – ILOSTAT. Note: Data are weighted averages based on International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) unit groups for the latest available data in 57 countries, representing 24 per cent of global employment.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

24 TOTAL INDICATORS | **7** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

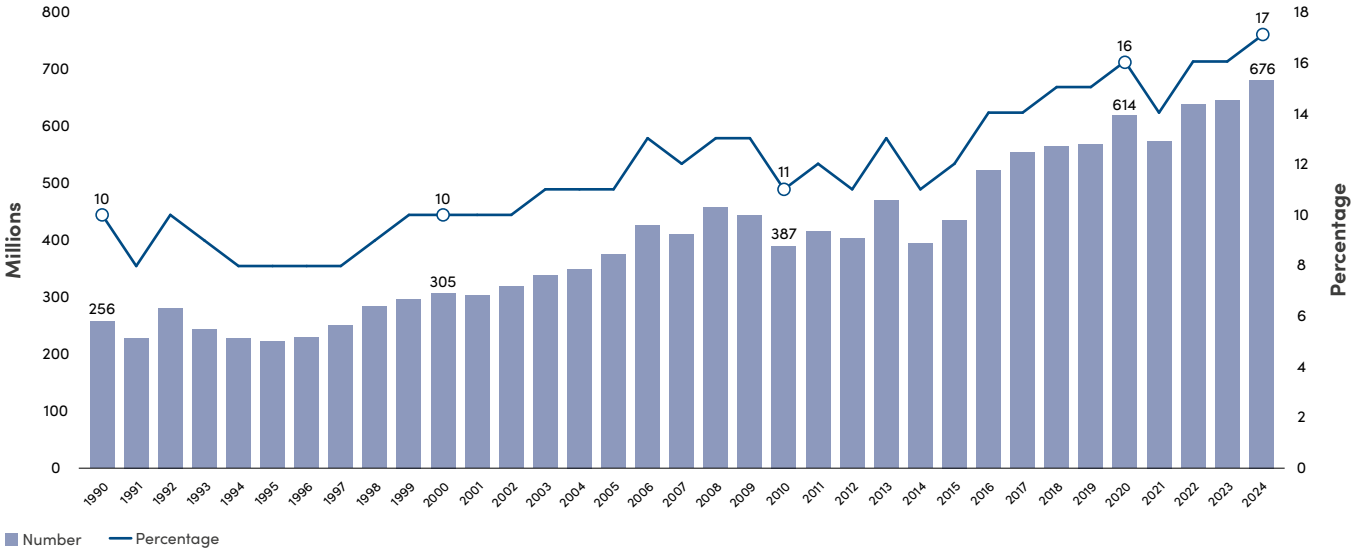
In a war-torn world, some hope comes from growing commitment to women, peace and security plans

The world is experiencing more active conflicts than at any point in recent history. The number of armed conflicts involving States rose to 61 in 2024, compared to 59 in 2023. This forcibly displaced 123.2 million persons, 7 million more than in 2023. Around 676 million women lived within 50 kilometres of a deadly conflict in 2024, the highest recorded number and share since the 1990s. The death toll has been alarming and about four times more than in the previous biennium. Among females killed, 7 in 10 lost their lives in Gaza alone. Conflicts exacerbate gender-based violence, particularly for women and girls. Sexual violence in conflict zones rose sharply in 2024, increasing by a quarter compared to the previous year; women and girls made up 92 per cent of victims. In the Lake Chad Basin, the scale of grave violations against girls perpetrated by terrorist groups has been particularly high, with 60 per cent more girls than boys being the victims of incidents verified by the United Nations in 2024.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, women's roles in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction remain crucial. Yet in conflict-affected countries, women's access to justice is still precarious or non-existent. All women judges in Afghanistan have been removed from the judiciary since the Taliban took power, erasing decades of progress on women's representation in the legal system. Across major peace processes, the shares of women negotiators, mediators and signatories linger far below the minimum one-third target set by the United Nations. National action plans on women, peace and security offer some hope to accelerate progress. As of June 2025, 113 countries and territories had adopted them, up from only 32 in 2011.

FIGURE 12

Women and girls living within 50 kilometres of armed conflict, world, 1990–2024 (number and percentage)



Source: Data calculated by Peace Research Institute Oslo, based on the Uppsala Conflict Data Program Georeferenced Event Dataset, Global version 25.1., CIESIN.2018. Gridded Population of the World and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2024. World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.



24 TOTAL INDICATORS | **0** GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

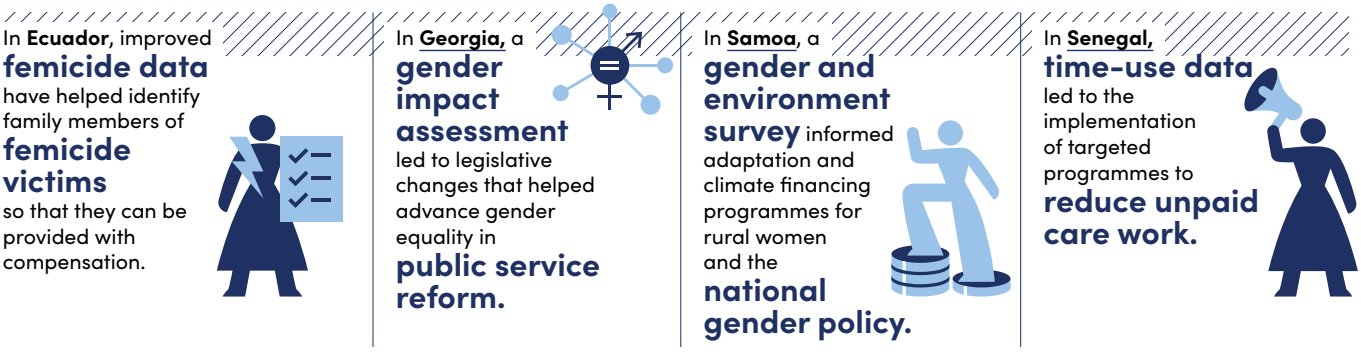
Sharp declines in funding, especially for gender data, could set back gender equality

Gender data and statistics are critical in guiding effective action to realize gender equality, yet they have been chronically underfunded. Recent funding cuts are expected to further undermine quality and availability. A survey of national statistics offices confirmed that close to 7 in 10 have seen reduced international or domestic funding for statistics since January 2025 (68.3 per cent), including for DHS or related surveys (51.0 per cent). Goal 3 (good health and well-being) is the most affected, with 11 indicators using data from DHS surveys, followed by Goal 5 (gender equality) with 6 indicators and Goal 2 (zero hunger) with 5 indicators. Without consistent DHS data, countries, especially the least developed, will struggle to monitor progress on gender-related SDG targets as they often lack national surveys with sex-disaggregated data. Even before recent funding cuts, nearly seven of every ten national statistics offices confronted financial challenges in implementing or using the most recent DHS or related survey (67.9 per cent). Half faced capacity gaps in analysis and use of DHS data (50.0 per cent).

Efforts to support SDG-related gender data production and use, including in Ecuador, Georgia, Samoa and Senegal, have generated concrete policy changes. Kenya's 2022 DHS informed policies to create specialized courts for cases of gender-based violence. In Rwanda, the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion used reprocessed 2020 DHS data to adjust education policies and allow teen mothers to go back to school. Strengthening and sustaining reliable gender data systems keeps development and gender equality measures on track. Nationally driven survey programmes that build on DHS experiences and lessons could strengthen national ownership and promote innovation and resilience. This could include using digital tools and non-traditional data sources to complement traditional survey methods, in line with international standards. In Senegal, for example, citizen-generated data from women in mining communities has brought together local knowledge and structured collaboration to inform a new gender index.

FIGURE 13

Partnerships for gender data production and use can drive transformative changes for women and girls



Source: UN Women. 2025. Women Count: Using Gender Data for Impact.

SDG 5 TRACKER: CHARTING THE WAY FORWARD

Despite progress on SDG 5, achieving gender equality for all women and girls remains off track; protecting and advancing gains demands bold investments, collective action and better data

The SDG 5 tracker evaluates progress across the 9 targets and 18 indicators and subindicators of SDG 5. Two measures of progress include: a level assessment, which gauges current achievement on a given target or indicator, and a trend assessment, which measures progress from a baseline year to the current level and the distance from the target if applicable.

The SDGs have catalysed meaningful progress on gender equality, driving legislative reforms, expanding access to leadership positions, improving sexual and reproductive healthcare, enhancing opportunities through employment and technology, and strengthening data systems to monitor progress. Recent setbacks, however, including escalating conflicts, climate change threats and a concerning global backlash against gender equality and women's rights, risk derailing these hard-won gains.

The SDG 5 tracker shows that gender equality remains a distant goal, based on available data. No indicator or subindicator has reached "target met or almost met". Only 1 is "close to target," 10 are at a "moderate distance to target," 2 are "far from target," 1 is "very far from target" and 4 lack sufficient data. As one sign of progress, mobile phone ownership among women (indicator 5.b.1) has significantly improved. The share increased from 72.8 in 2021 to 77.0 per cent in 2024, arriving at a "moderate distance to target". Yet no country is within reach of eradicating intimate partner violence (indicator 5.2.1). Only 9 countries have met the target to end child marriage (indicator 5.3.1). Just 31 have comprehensive systems to track and allocate budgets for gender equality and women's empowerment (indicator 5.c.1).

Trend data signal progress but at an insufficient pace. Nine indicators reflect "marginal progress and significant acceleration needed". One shows "moderate progress but acceleration needed," eight lack sufficient data and none is "on track or target met". For instance, data point to stagnation in 73 countries in removing legal discrimination in employment and economic benefits (SDG indicator 5.1.1, area 3), while 39 countries show regression in women's representation in national parliaments (SDG indicator 5.5.1(a)).

Data availability on SDG 5 indicators in 2025 has improved to 57.4 per cent for any point in time, up from

Targets and indicators		World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia
Target 5.1				
5.1.1 Overarching legal frameworks and public life	Level			
	Trend	→	←	→
5.1.1 Violence against women	Level			
	Trend	→	→	→
5.1.1 Employment and economic benefits	Level			
	Trend	→	→	→
5.1.1 Marriage and family	Level			
	Trend	→	–	→

54.5 per cent in 2024. Progress is also evident in specific areas, such as on SDG target 5.a. Between 2019 and 2024, the number of countries with data on laws guaranteeing equal land rights increased fivefold, from 16 to 82 countries. The scarcity of data on intersecting forms of vulnerability and discrimination, however, continues to pose a major challenge. This shortfall hinders efforts to leave no woman or girl behind and renders the realities of millions of women and girls invisible. Differences in data collection frequency, the introduction of new indicators under the SDG framework and limited resources feed persistent data gaps, particularly in tracking trends over time.

Despite these concerns, many countries have made significant efforts to improve gender data systems. Evidence shows that the most transformative outcomes for gender equality and women's empowerment occur when robust gender data are not only generated but actively used, backed by strong political will, institutional commitment and strategic partnerships. Progress accelerates when high-quality, disaggregated data inform legal reforms, shape policies and programmes, and fuel advocacy that shifts public perceptions and ignites multistakeholder action.

As the world marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the final five years before the 2030 endpoint of the SDGs, setbacks must not erase gains under the goals. Bold, ambitious investments, strengthened partnerships and collective action are urgently needed to protect advances, close persistent gaps and keep the promise of gender equality alive for all women and girls.

Level assessment

- Target met or almost met
- Close to target
- Moderate distance to target
- Far from target
- Very far from target
- Insufficient data

Trend assessment

- On track or target met
- Moderate progress but acceleration needed
- Marginal progress and significant acceleration needed
- Stagnation
- Regression
- Insufficient data

Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	Europe and Northern America	Australia and New Zealand

Targets and indicators		World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia
Target 5.2				
5.2.1 Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence	Level			
	Trend			
5.2.2 Sexual violence against women and girls	Level			
	Trend			
Target 5.3				
5.3.1 Child marriage among women and girls	Level			
	Trend	→	→	–
5.3.2 Female genital mutilation	Level			
	Trend		→	→
Target 5.4				
5.4.1 Ratio of unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	Level			
	Trend			
Target 5.5				
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments	Level			
	Trend	→	→	–
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments	Level			
	Trend	→	←	→
5.5.2 Women in managerial positions	Level			
	Trend	→	→	→
Target 5.6				
5.6.1 Proportion of women and girls who make informed decisions on reproductive health	Level			
	Trend			
5.6.2 Laws on equal access to reproductive health, information and education	Level			
	Trend			
Target 5.a				
5.a.1 Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex	Level			
	Trend			
5.a.2 Laws that guarantee equal land rights	Level			
	Trend			

Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	Europe and Northern America	Australia and New Zealand

Targets and indicators		World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia
Target 5.b				
5.b.1 Women who own a mobile phone	Level			
	Trend	→	⏩	→
5.b.1 Men who own a mobile phone	Level			
	Trend	→	⏩	→
Target 5.c				
5.c.1 Countries with systems to track gender equality	Level			
	Trend	→	→	–

Sources: UN Women and United Nations Statistics Division, based on the latest available data and estimates as of 2025 provided by: the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization, Inter-Parliamentary Union, International Telecommunication Union, International Union for Conservation of Nature, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Population Fund, UN Women and World Health Organization.

Notes: Official SDG indicator names have been condensed given space limitations. Global and regional averages were reported in The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025 Statistical Annex and the United Nations SDG indicator database, unless otherwise specified. For full indicator names and descriptions, see the list of gender-specific indicators below. SDG 5 has 14 official indicators; 18 are assessed in the tracker given that indicators 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple subindicators.

5.1.1: The trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2018 or later and is calculated per the United Nations Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2025. The trend to target value used is 99%.

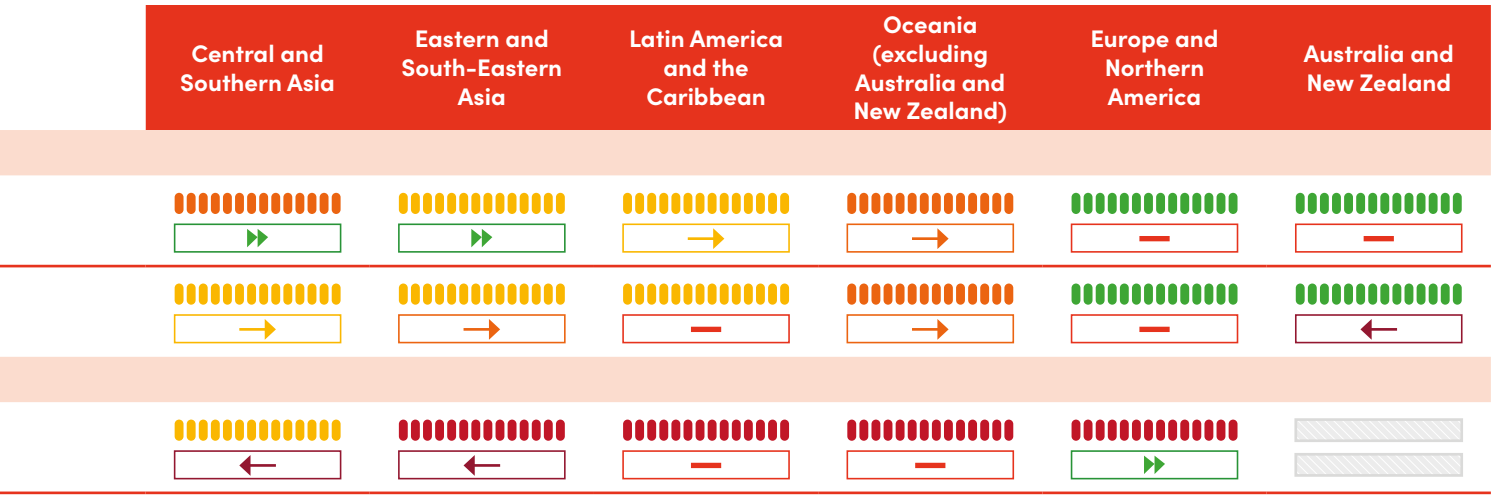
5.2.1: The average for the world is based on 157 countries with 90% population coverage, sub-Saharan Africa is based on 39 countries with 94% population coverage, Latin America and the Caribbean is based on 26 countries with 99% population coverage, Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) is based on 9 countries with 96% population coverage, and Australia and New Zealand is based on 2 countries with 100% population coverage.

5.3.1: Covers women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18. The trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2014 and is calculated per the United Nations Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2025. The average for the world is based on 121 countries with 83% population coverage. Sub-Saharan Africa is based on 39 countries with 94% population coverage, Northern Africa and Western Asia is based on 16 countries with 79% population coverage, Central and Southern Asia is based on 12 countries with 97% population coverage, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia is based on 12 countries with 92% population coverage, Latin America and the Caribbean is based on 20 countries with 61% population coverage, and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) is based on 9 countries with 99% population coverage.

5.3.2: The trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2013 and is calculated per the United Nations Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2025. The average for sub-Saharan Africa is based on 25 countries with 69% population coverage. The average for Northern Africa and Western Asia covers Northern Africa only (2 countries and 66% population coverage). Data coverage is limited for Western Asia and other remaining regions, where the practice is marginal.

5.4.1: The female-to-male ratio of time spent in unpaid care and domestic work for 96 countries and areas is based on the latest available data in the Global SDG Indicator Database (2001 or later). The methodology and selection of age groups are based on criteria by the United Nations Statistics Division. No trend assessment is available due to limited data.

5.5.1(a): The trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2015 or later and is calculated per the United Nations Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2025. The level assessment target was revised to align with the United Nations Statistics Division methodology. In prior editions of the Gender Snapshot, the 2030 target was set between 40 and 60%, with the objective of no more than 60% of either sex represented. In this year's edition of the Gender Snapshot, the 2030 target was set at 50%. Caution should therefore be exercised in



comparing this year's level assessment with that from previous years.

5.5.1(b): The trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2015 or later and is calculated per the United Nations Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2025. The level assessment target was revised to align with the United Nations Statistics Division methodology. In prior editions of the Gender Snapshot, the 2030 target was set between 40 and 60%, with the objective of no more than 60% of either sex represented. In this year's edition of the Gender Snapshot, the 2030 target was set at 50%. Caution should therefore be exercised in comparing this year's level assessment with that from previous years.

5.5.2: The trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2015 or later and is calculated per the United Nations Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2025. The level assessment target was revised to align with the United Nations Statistics Division methodology. In prior editions of the Gender Snapshot, the 2030 target was set between 40 and 60%, with the objective of no more than 60% of either sex represented. In this year's edition of the Gender Snapshot, the 2030 target was set at 50%. Caution should therefore be exercised in comparing this year's level assessment with that from previous years.

5.6.1: The average for the world is based on 78 countries with 49% population coverage. Sub-Saharan Africa is based on 37 countries with 96% population coverage, Central and Southern Asia is based on 9 countries with 92% population coverage, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia is based on 6 countries and 9% population coverage, Europe and Northern America is based on 10 countries and 10% population coverage, Latin America and the Caribbean is based on 9 countries with 18% population coverage, and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) is based on 3 countries with 86% population coverage.
The average for Northern Africa and Western Asia covers Western Asia only (4 countries with 6% population coverage).

5.b.1: The trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2015 or later and is calculated per the United Nations Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2025. Trend assessment calculations were revised to align with the United Nations Statistics Division methodology. In prior editions of the Gender Snapshot, a 2030 target value of 99% was used. In this year's edition of the Gender Snapshot, no numeric target value for 2030 was used, and the trend assessment was derived using the "series without 2030 values" methodology. Caution should therefore be exercised in comparing this year's trend assessment with that from previous years. As values approach 100%, the growth rate is expected to slow. This in part reflects the greater effort needed to extend coverage to hard-to-reach populations that have not already been reached. The lower growth rate as regions approach universal coverage results in a trend assessment of stagnation in some regions, such as Australia and New Zealand and Europe and Northern America.

5.c.1: The trend assessment uses a baseline year of 2018 or later and is calculated per the United Nations Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2025. The data represent information reported by countries from 2018–2024. For Europe and Northern America and Northern Africa and Western Asia, the regional average should be interpreted with caution as it covers less than 50% of the countries in the region. Regional aggregate for Australia and New Zealand is not available.

LIST OF GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Gender-specific indicators (5)

1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Gender-specific indicators (3)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

2.2.4 Prevalence of minimum dietary diversity, by population group (children aged 6 to 23.9 months and non-pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years).

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Gender-specific indicators (6)

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Gender-specific indicators (8)

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education), by sex

4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6.1 Youth/adult literacy rate, by sex

4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender-specific indicators (14)

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Gender-specific indicators (6)

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Gender-specific indicators (2)

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Gender-specific indicators (3)

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Gender-specific indicators (1)

13.3.1 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

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

No gender-specific indicators

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Gender-specific indicators (7)

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

No gender-specific indicators

Total	Total indicators: 234	Gender-specific indicators: 53

Note: The total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework is 251. However, since some indicators repeat under different targets, the actual number of unique indicators is 234. Similarly, the total number of gender-specific indicators listed above is 55, but the total number of unique gender-specific indicators is 53.

Note to reader

Notes and references

The notes and references of *The Gender Snapshot 2025* have been separately listed for each section and published on *The Gender Snapshot 2025* website. See: https://www.unwomen.org/en/resources/gender-snapshot.

Most figures in the report are presented at the regional and subregional level. These values are generally weighted averages, calculated by international agencies with specialized mandates, using national data from official statistical systems and applying the relevant reference population as weights.

Although aggregate figures are convenient to track progress, the situations of individual countries within a given region, and of population groups and geographical areas within a country, may vary significantly. Presenting aggregate figures for all regions obscures the lack, in many parts of the world, of adequate data to assess national trends, and inform and monitor development policies.

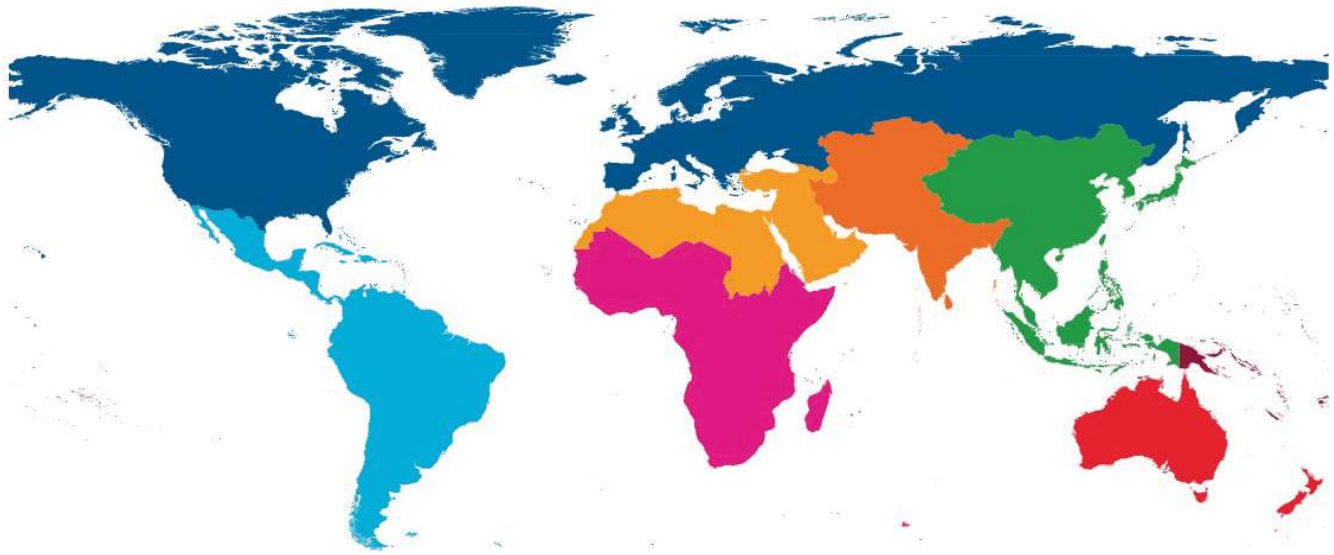
Given the emergence of new data and revised methodologies, data series presented in this report may not be comparable with series presented in previous editions.

Regional groupings

The Gender Snapshot 2025 presents data on progress towards achieving the SDGs worldwide and by various groups. Country groupings are based on geographic regions defined in the Standard Country of Area Codes for Statistical Use (known as M49) of the United Nations Statistics Division. The map below shows the geographic regions. For the purpose of presentation, some regions have been combined.

The text and figures present, to the extent possible, data for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, all of which are country groups requiring special attention. A complete list of countries in each region, subregion and country group is available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/.

The term "country" refers, as appropriate, to territories and areas. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.



Note: The boundaries, names and designations used on this and other maps throughout this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2025

Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2025 is the latest edition in an annual series produced by UN Women and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Covering all 17 Goals, the report spotlights the latest data and evidence on gender equality, tracking trends and revealing progress and gaps.

The 2025 Gender Snapshot sounds the alarm: If current trends continue, the world will reach 2030 with 351 million women and girls still living in extreme poverty, and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 5 – to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls – missed. This is not inevitable—it would be a political outcome, shaped by systemic neglect, stalled investments, and a retreat from equality. But the data also make clear: a different path is still possible. If we chose to invest even in just one concrete action, to close the gender digital divide, 343.5 million women and girls globally could benefit, lifting 30 million women and girls out of poverty by 2050 and generating a $1.5 trillion windfall in global GDP by 2030.

With five years to go, and 30 since the Beijing Platform for Action, the report offers both a warning and a way forward. It also anchors the Beijing+30 Action Agenda, identifying six priority areas for accelerated delivery — including two with costed investment pathways on digital inclusion and freedom from poverty.

In a moment shaped by both resistance and resolve, the Gender Snapshot affirms a simple truth: gender equality is not an ideology. It is foundational for peace, development, and human rights.

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