

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

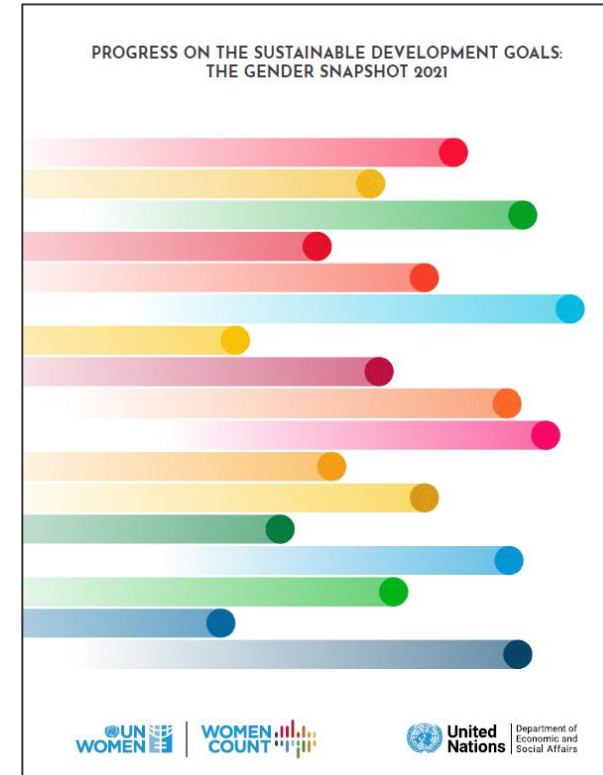
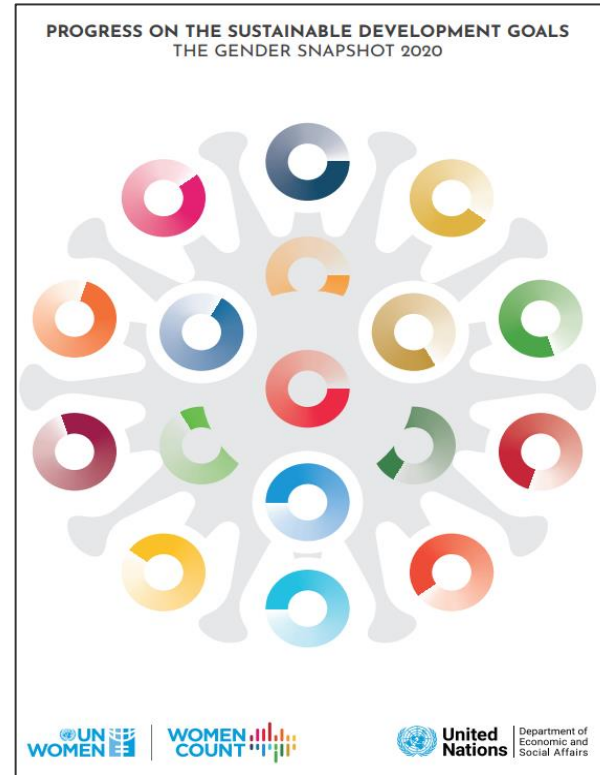
GENDER SNAPSHOT 2022



GENDER EQUALITY IS ESSENTIAL FOR ACHIEVING ALL 17 SDGS

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

The Gender Snapshot (2019, 2020, 2021)



UNSD & UN Women

SDG SPOTLIGHT SERIES: GOALS 1, 8, 11 + COVID-19



SPOTLIGHT ON GOAL 1


GENDER DIFFERENCES IN POVERTY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION THROUGH THE LIFE CYCLE



SPOTLIGHT ON GOAL 11

HARSH REALITIES: MARGINALIZED WOMEN IN CITIES OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD


  



SPOTLIGHT ON GOAL 8




THE IMPACT OF MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN ON LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION



SPOTLIGHT ON GENDER, COVID-19 AND THE SDGS

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

UN Women & various partners



And yet we can change this!

Over 150 million women and girls could emerge from poverty by 2030 if governments implement a comprehensive strategy to improve **access to education** and **family planning**, achieve **equal wages** and **extend social transfers**.



Over
380 million
women and girls
face extreme
poverty,
living on
less than
\$1.90 a day.


UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022

1 NO POVERTY  **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs 






Women's food insecurity levels were 10% higher than men's in 2020, compared with 6% higher in 2019.



Nearly 1 in 3 women experience moderate or severe food insecurity.

More women go hungry than men and the gap is widening.

*Based on 2021 global data focused on food insecurity (e.g., skipping meals, running out of food, not eating due to lack of money or other resources).
UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



2 ZERO HUNGER | United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs | UN WOMEN

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Disruptions in essential health services due to COVID-19 are taking a tragic toll on women and girls.

Response to the pandemic must include prioritizing sexual and reproductive health services, ensuring they continue to operate safely now and after the pandemic is long over.



102 million live in places where abortion is prohibited altogether.



UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs





School closures spell lost opportunities for girls and an increased risk of violence, exploitation and early marriage.

Yet less than half (42 per cent) of 131 countries and territories are taking at least one measure to support girls in returning to school.

An illustration on a red background showing a white schoolhouse with a black circular window and a girl in silhouette reading a book. To the right of the illustration is a vertical bar with ten colored segments: red, yellow, green, red, orange, cyan, yellow, purple, orange, and blue.

**Nearly 130 million girls
are out of school globally.**

**More than half
live in crisis-affected countries.**

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022

4 QUALITY EDUCATION **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs **WOMEN**



The pandemic has tested and even reversed progress in expanding women’s rights and opportunities.

Reports of violence against women and girls, a “shadow” pandemic to COVID-19, are increasing in many parts of the world.



At the current rate of progress,
it may take another



286
years

**for women to have the same
legal rights and protections
as men.**

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs






In 2018, nearly 2.3 billion people lived in water-stressed countries. Without safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities, women and girls are not able to lead safe, productive and healthy lives.

Efforts to improve the management of water resources often overlook women's central roles.



**Every year,
800,000
women and girls
die
due to lack of
clean water, basic
sanitation and
hygiene.**

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION  **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs  **WOMEN** 

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



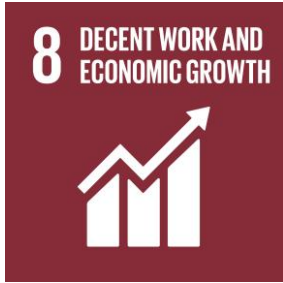
Increased demand for clean energy and low-carbon solutions is driving an unprecedented transformation of the energy sector. But women are being left out. Women hold only 32% of renewable energy jobs.

Affordable and clean energy is not available for millions of women in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa




Only 28% of clinics and hospitals have reliable electricity in sub-Saharan Africa.

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



Women have suffered steeper job losses than men, along with increased unpaid care burdens at home.






5 million fewer young women will be employed in 2022 compared to 2019.

To right the course:

- ☑ Guarantee decent work for all
- ☑ Introduce labour laws and reforms
- ☑ Support access to affordable, quality childcare

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH  **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs  **WOMEN**



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Women represent only a third of the world's researchers, but have been at the forefront of COVID-19 innovations.



Women hold only 2 in 10 science, engineering and ICT jobs, and comprise only 16.5% of inventors associated with a patent.



Note: Based on 2022 global data.

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs





By the end of 2020, **26.4 million** people had fled their countries and become refugees, the highest level **ever recorded**.

Almost half are women and girls.



In 2021,
44 million
women and girls
were forced
to flee their homes.

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs **WOMEN**



In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, infected women in neighbourhoods with a high concentration of slums were more than **twice** as likely to die compared with those in neighbourhoods with no slums.

In Bangladesh, Kenya, Nigeria and Pakistan, pregnant women living in slums have less access to antenatal programmes and pregnancy care.



Poorly planned urban settings can be unsafe for women and girls, exposing them to violence.



In 2021, **49%** of urban women felt less safe walking alone at night since COVID-19 began.

Note: Based on rapid gender assessments in 13 countries.

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs





The voices of women from marginalized communities, including youth and indigenous women, are mostly absent, even as they have contributed little to the climate crisis and are especially vulnerable to its effects.





Conservation and social justice must go hand in hand.

Engage women in the solutions affecting their environment, livelihoods and way of life.



UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022





Women's insufficient participation in decision-making limits the reach and impact of pandemic and other emergency recovery efforts along with opportunities to revitalize economies and societies.



Over 511 million women and girls are living in fragile and conflict-affected countries in 2022, almost double the number in 2019.



UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Fulfilling the promise of Goal 17 to “revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development” is more imperative than ever given the economic devastation of the pandemic, assaults on women’s rights and the looming climate crisis.



Just **4.6%** of bilateral allocable ODA goes to programmes where gender equality is the main objective.



To right the course we need:

- ✓ Stronger international cooperation on gender equality
- ✓ Stable and increased funding for gender equality

*Based on 2020 data.

UN Women/UN DESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs



Are we on track to achieve SDG5 by 2030? Latest global assessment reveals a long road ahead.



*SDG 5 has 14 official indicators but 18 are shown given 5.1.1 and 5.5.1 have multiple sub-indicators.

UN Women/UN DESA, *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022*

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Department of Economic and Social Affairs



CHARTING THE WAY FORWARD

Level assessment of SDG 5, by region

Targets and indicators	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	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
Target 5.1									
5.1.1 Overarching legal frameworks and public life	Level Moderate	Moderate	Very far	Moderate	Far	Moderate	Insufficient data	Moderate	Moderate
Violence against women	Level Moderate	Moderate	Far	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Insufficient data	Moderate	Close
Employment and economic benefits	Level Moderate	Moderate	Far	Very far	Moderate	Moderate	Insufficient data	Close	Close
Marriage and family	Level Moderate	Moderate	Far	Moderate	Moderate	Close	Insufficient data	Moderate	Moderate
Target 5.2									
5.2.1 Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence	Level Moderate	Far	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Close	Very far	Insufficient data	Close
5.2.2 Sexual violence against women and girls	Level Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Target 5.3									
5.3.1 Child marriage among women and girls	Level Moderate	Far	Insufficient data	Moderate	Insufficient data	Moderate	Moderate	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
5.3.2 Female genital mutilation/cutting	Level Insufficient data	Moderate	Very far	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Target 5.4									
5.4.1 Ratio of unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	Level Far	Insufficient data	Very far	Very far	Very far	Far	Insufficient data	Moderate	Moderate
Target 5.5									
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments	Level Moderate	Moderate	Far	Far	Moderate	Close	Very far	Close	Close
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments	Level Close	Moderate	Far	Target met	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Close	Close
5.5.2 Women in managerial positions	Level Moderate	Moderate	Far	Far	Close	Close	Moderate	Close	Close
Target 5.6									
5.6.1 Proportion of women and girls who make informed	Level Far	Very far	Moderate	Far	Close	Close	Far	Close	Insufficient data
5.6.2 Laws on equal access to reproductive health, information and education	Level Close	Moderate	Moderate	Close	Close	Close	Insufficient data	Target met	Target met
Target 5.a									
5.a.1 Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex	Level Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
5.a.2 Laws that guarantee equal land rights	Level Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Target 5.b									
5.b.1 Women who own a mobile phone	Level Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Moderate	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Men who own a mobile phone	Level Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Moderate	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Target 5.c									
5.c.1 Countries with system to track gender equality	Level Very far	Very far	Very far	Moderate	Very far	Very far	Very far	Very far	Insufficient data



Trend assessment of SDG 5, by region

TREND ASSESSMENT (IF AVAILABLE)

Targets and indicators	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	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
Target 5.1									
5.1.1	Trend								
Target 5.2									
5.2.1 and 5.2.2	Trend								
Target 5.3									
5.3.1 Child marriage among women and girls	Trend	Fair →	Fair →		Fair →		Limited -	Limited -	
5.3.2 Female genital mutilation/cutting	Trend		Fair →	Fair →					
Target 5.4									
5.4.1	Trend								
Target 5.5									
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments	Trend	Fair →	Fair →	Limited -	Limited -	Limited -	On track →→	Limited -	On track →→
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments	Trend								
5.5.2 Women in managerial positions	Trend	Limited -	Limited -	Limited -	Limited -	Fair →	Deterioration ←	Deterioration ←	On track →→
Target 5.6 to 5.c									
All indicators for target 5.6 to 5.c	Trend								

Note: Trend data are shown only for indicators where at least two data points over time are available, at least one of which is 2015 or earlier.

→→ Substantial progress/on track
 → Fair progress but acceleration needed
 - Limited or no progress
 ← Deterioration
 Insufficient data

UN WOMEN RESOURCES

- [The Gender Snapshot 2022](#)
- [SDG Spotlight Series](#)
- [COVID-19 and the Gender Monitor \(database\)](#)
- [From Insights to Action: Gender Equality in the Wake of COVID-19](#)
- [COVID-19 and Gender Policy Tracker](#)
- [RGAs on Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19](#)
- [RGAs on the impacts of COVID-19 on VAW](#)



THANK YOU



PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GENDER SNAPSHOT 2022



The Gender Gap in Global Patenting: An International Comparison Over Two Decades

UN Women: CSW67 Side Event – Achieving Sustainable Development Goals through a Gender Lens: Challenges and Opportunities

Elodie Carpentier

Gender Research Fellow

March 9, 2023

Roadmap

1. Strategy and tools to measure the IP gender gap
2. Recent trends in the gender gap in PCT patenting
3. Next steps in our research agenda

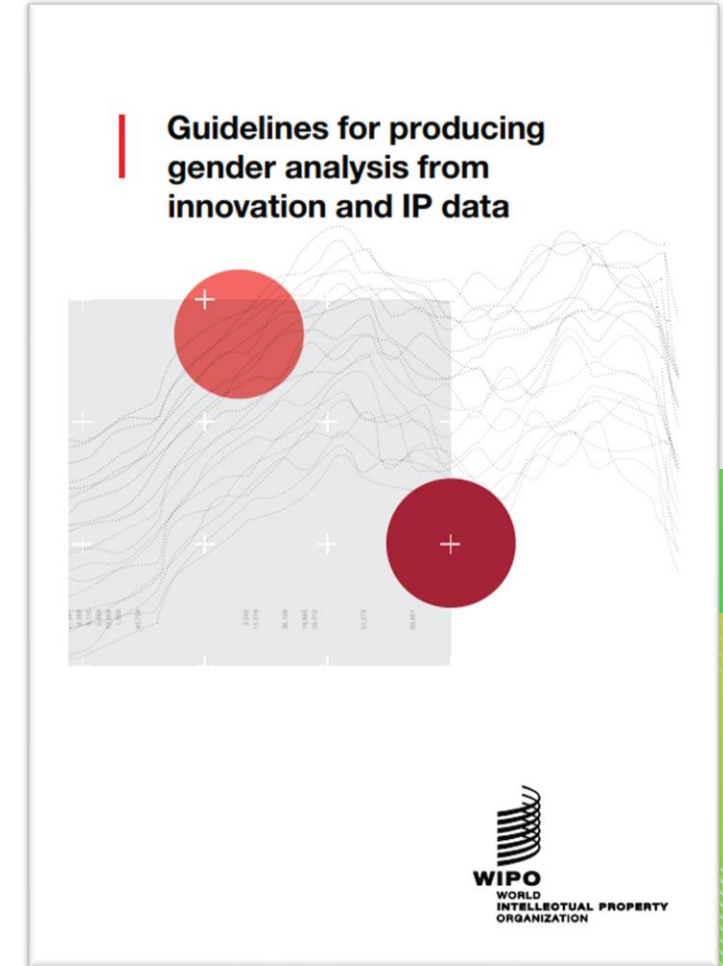


Data

3,687,219 PCT patent applications from 1999 to 2020.

How to find the gender of inventors?

- Several possible strategies, see our guidelines. (<https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4588>)
- We use the World Gender Name Dictionary 2.0 & Genderit STATA command: (<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/WGND>)
 - 112 languages (incl. names in non-Romanized characters)
 - 26+ million names linked to 195 different countries
- Final dataset:
- Gender assigned to 7,635,406 (96%) of inventors.
- Total of 2,987,388 patents.



Gender inclusion metrics

How to measure women's participation in patenting?

1. **ATL**: Share of patents with at least one woman as inventor:

$$ATL = \frac{\text{Number of patents with women as inventors}}{\text{Total number of patents}}$$

2. **WIR**: Women Inventor Rate:

$$WIR = \frac{\text{Number of women listed as inventors}}{\text{Total number of listed inventors}}$$

3. **WSP**: Women's share of total patenting:

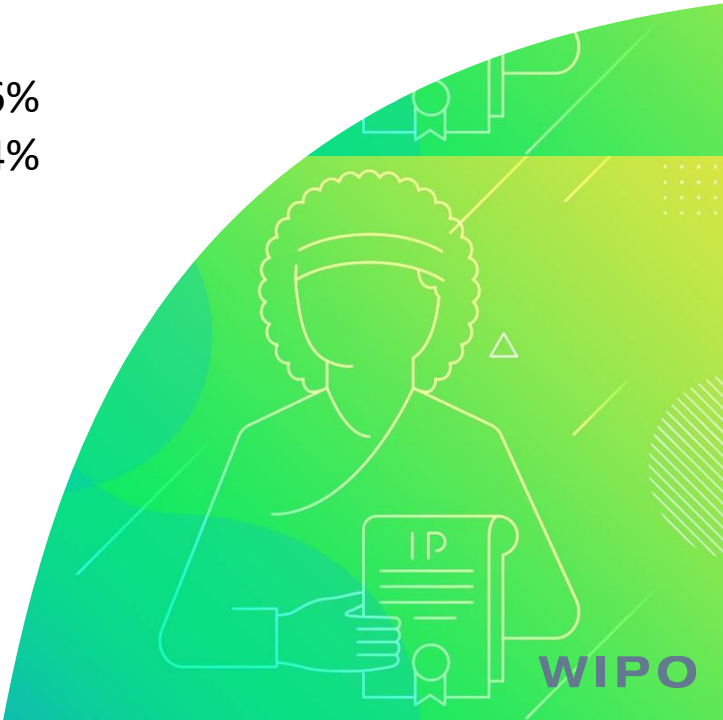
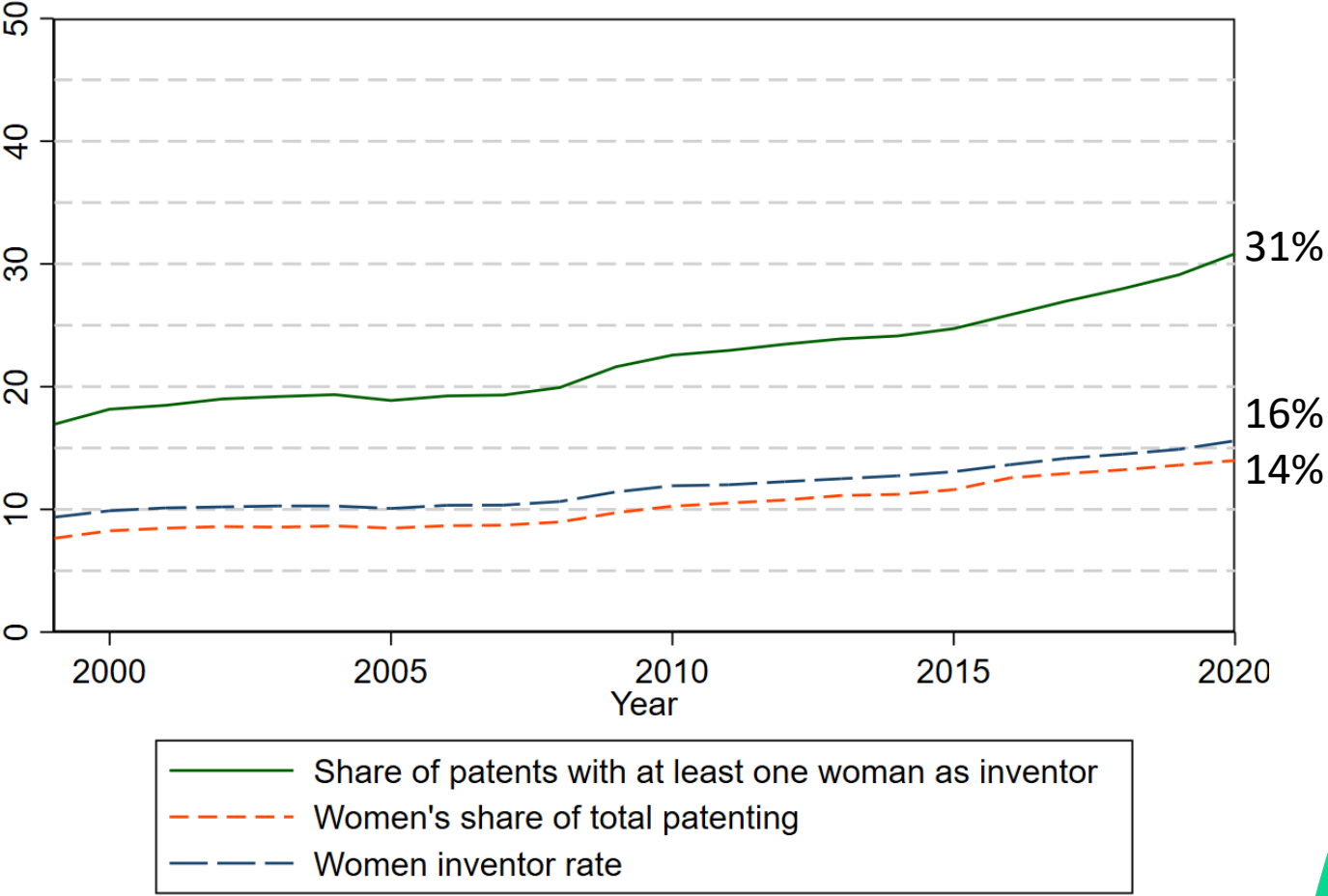
$$WSP = \sum_{p=1}^{p=N} \frac{\text{Number of women listed as inventors}_p}{\text{Total number of listed inventors}_p},$$

where p is a patent.



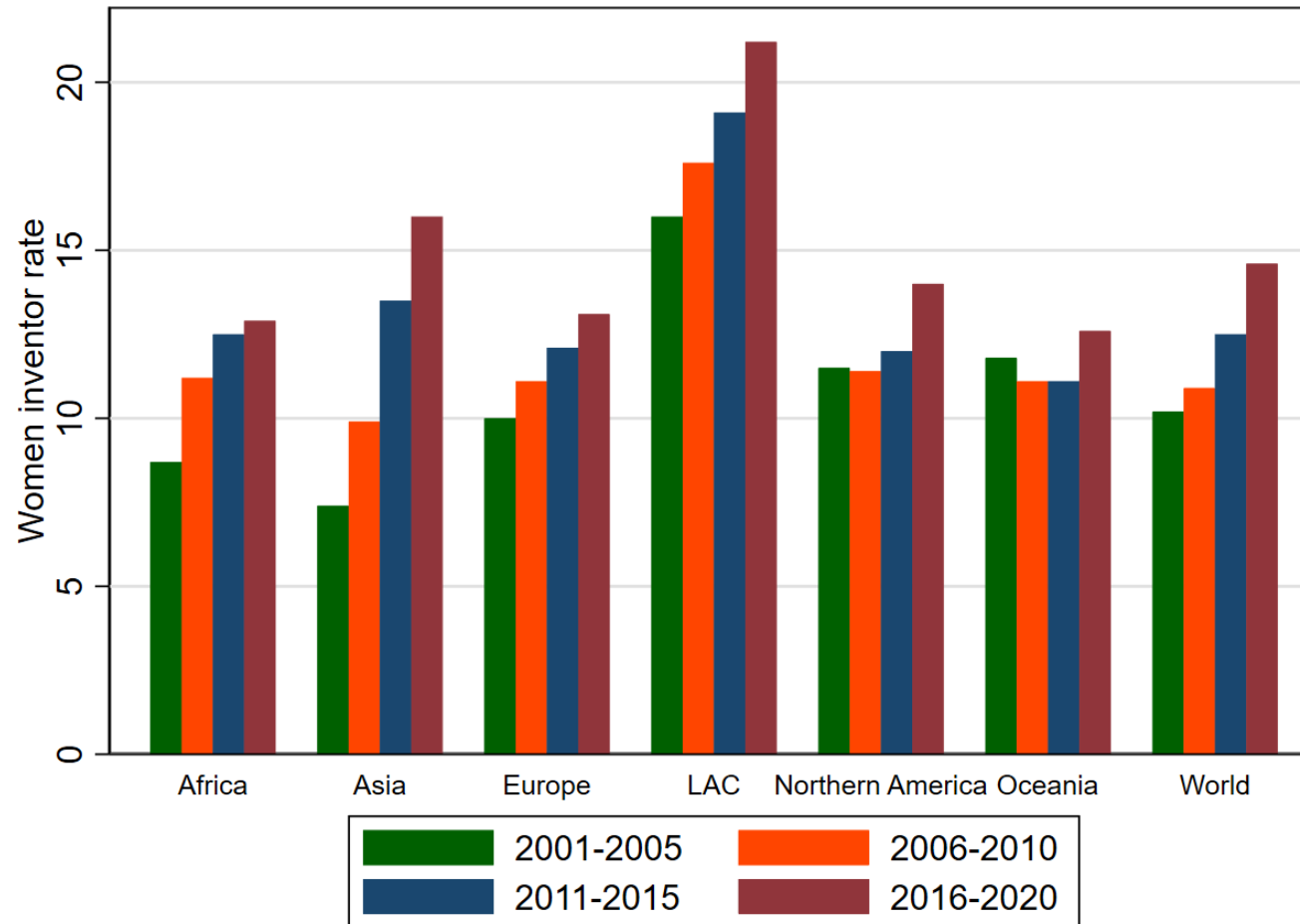
Findings — Women represent just 16% of inventors in 2020.

Figure 1: Three metrics over time



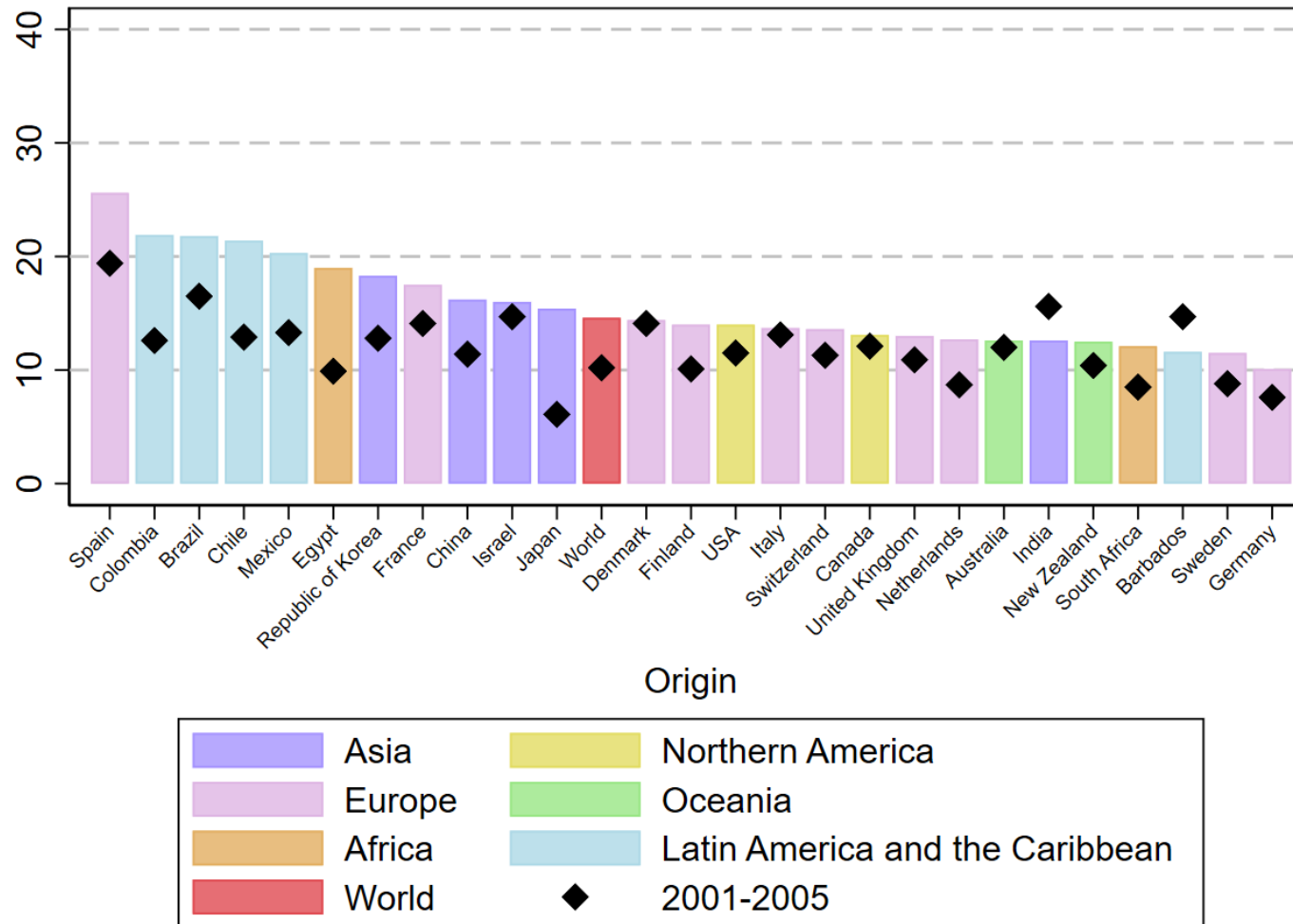
Findings — Latin America and the Caribbean is the most gender inclusive region in the world.

Figure 2: Women inventor rate over continents and time



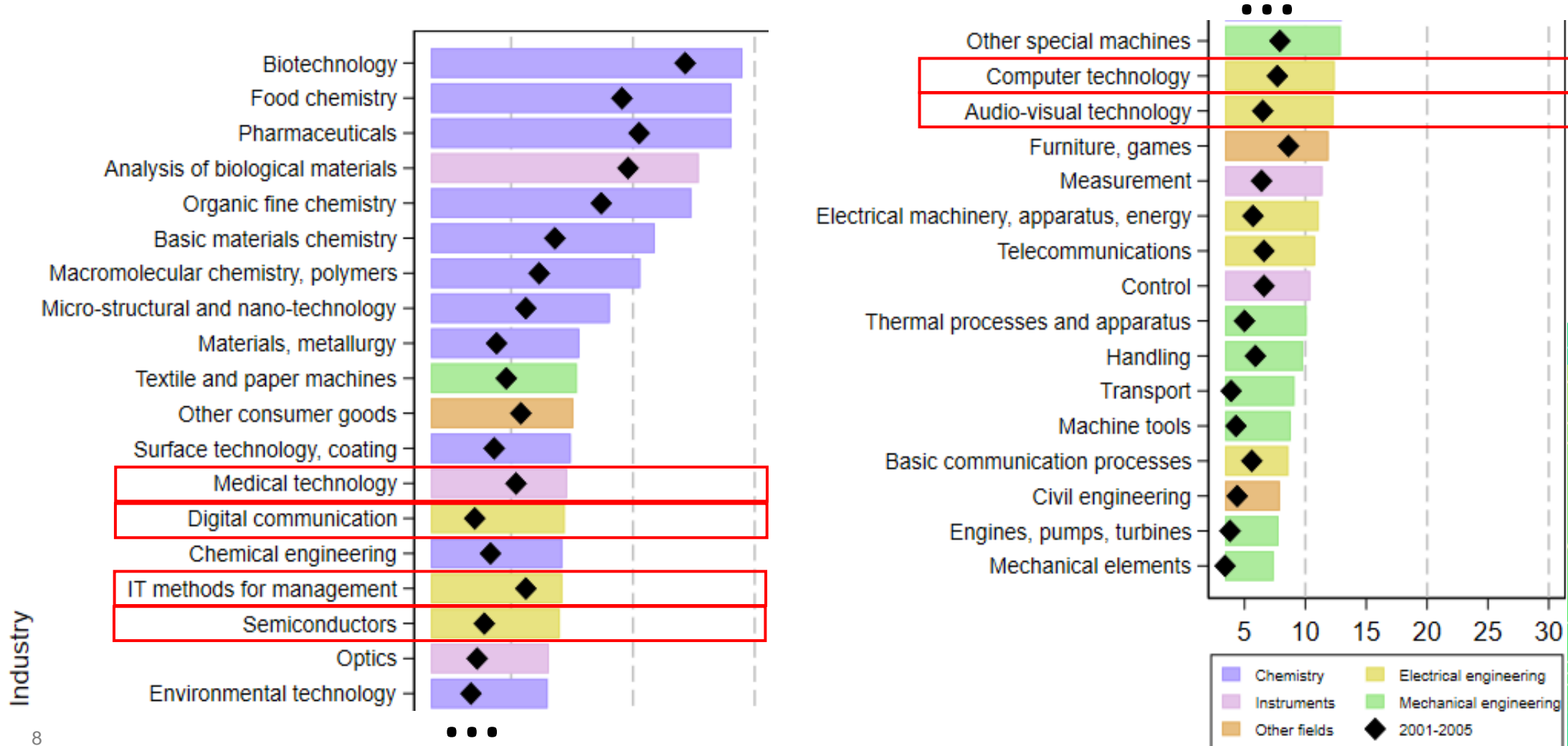
Findings — Character encoding matters for Asian countries.

Figure 3: Women inventor rate over top patenting countries (2016-2020)



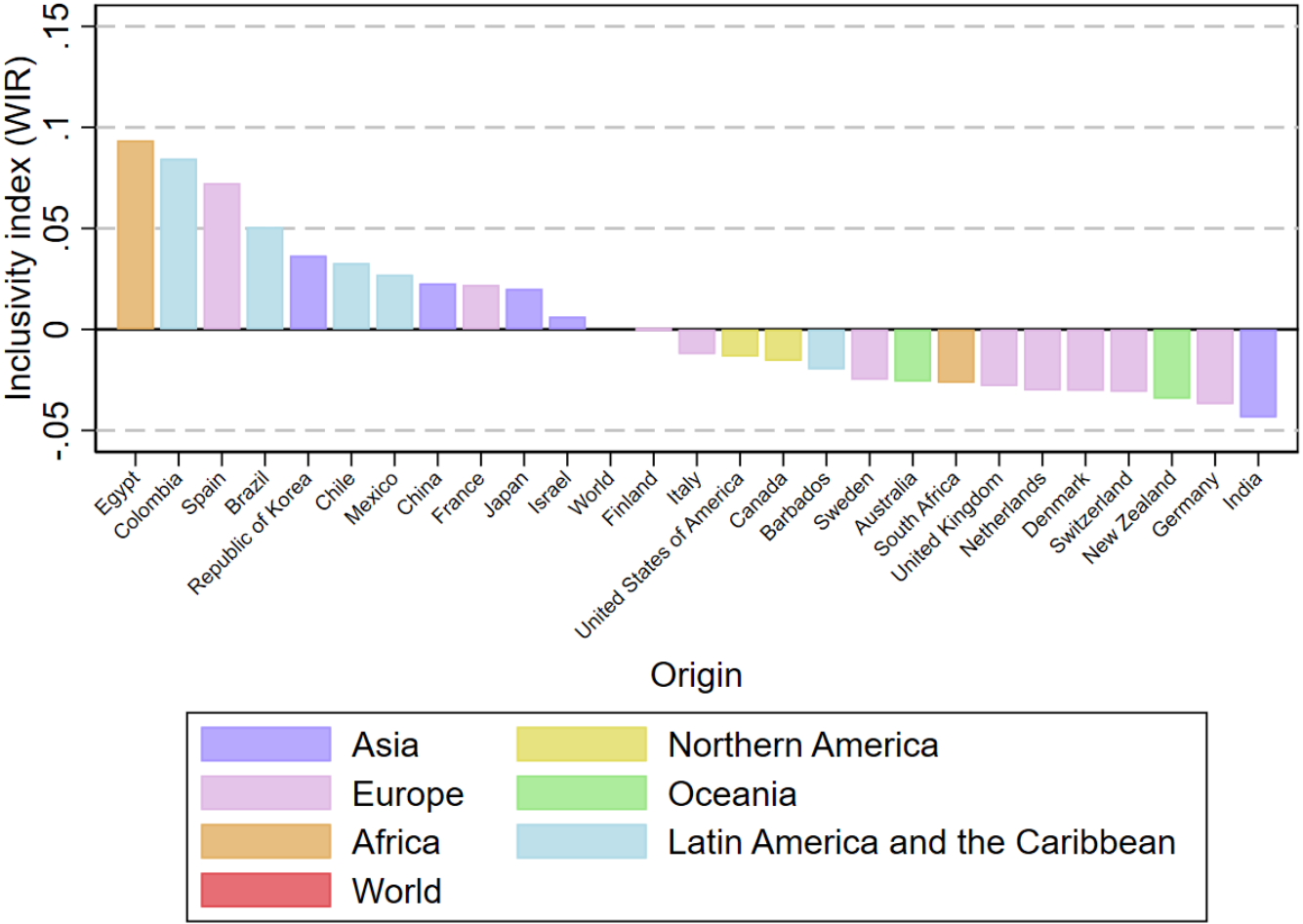
Findings — Chemistry fields are the most inclusive, while digital innovations are moderately inclusive.

Figure 4: Women inventor rate in each industry (2016-2020)



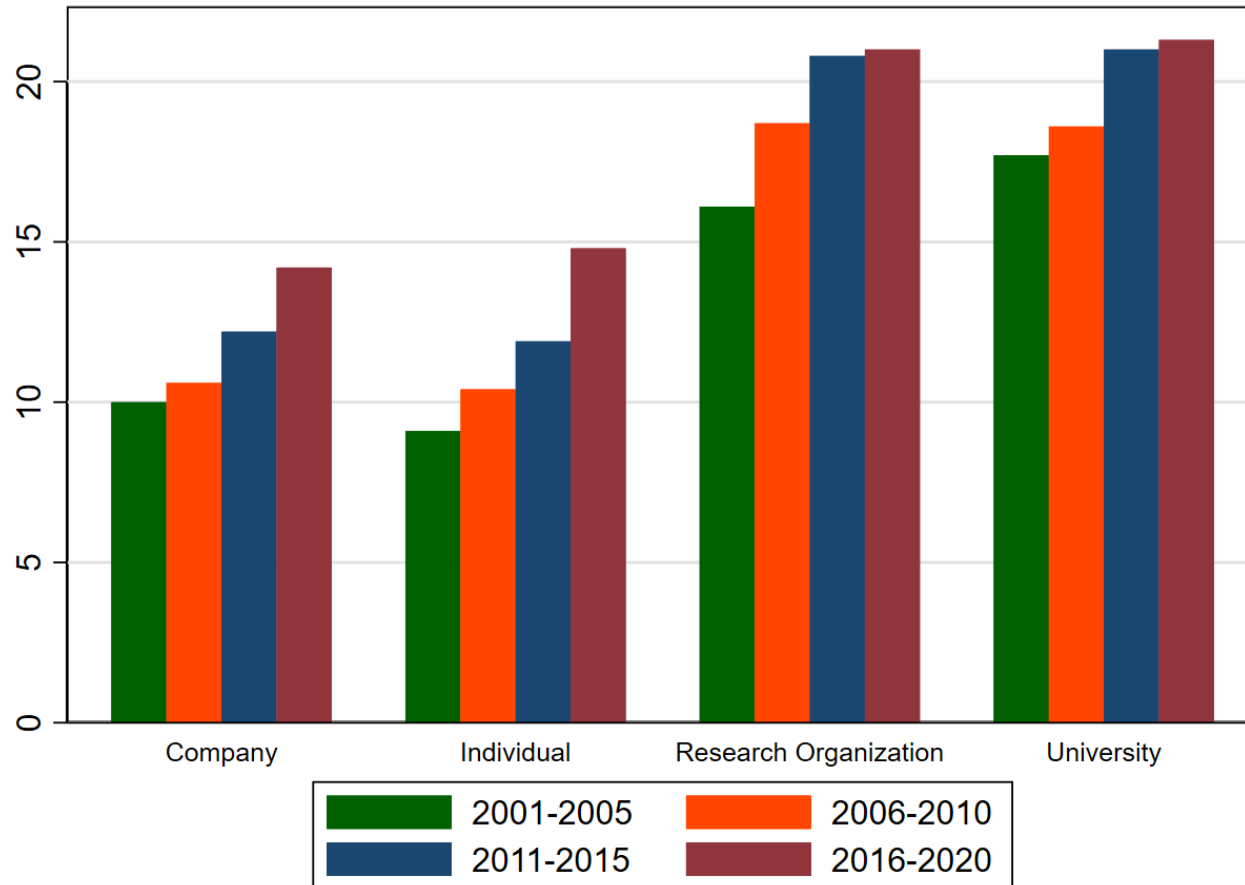
Findings — Countries' industrial specialization is not the main driver of the gender gap.

Figure 5: Inclusivity index (WIR) over top patenting countries

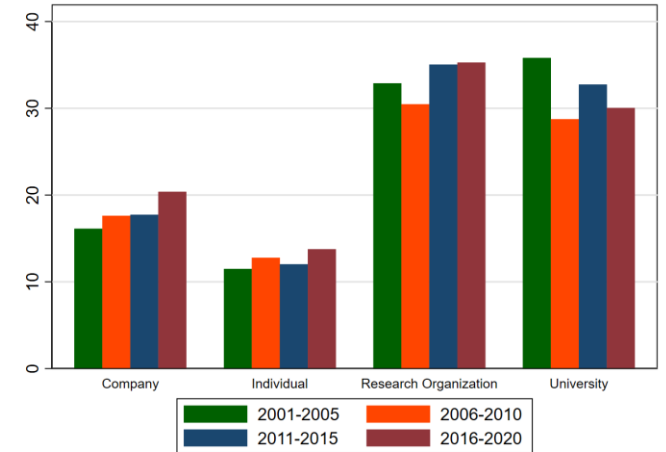


Findings — Academia is more inclusive than industry.

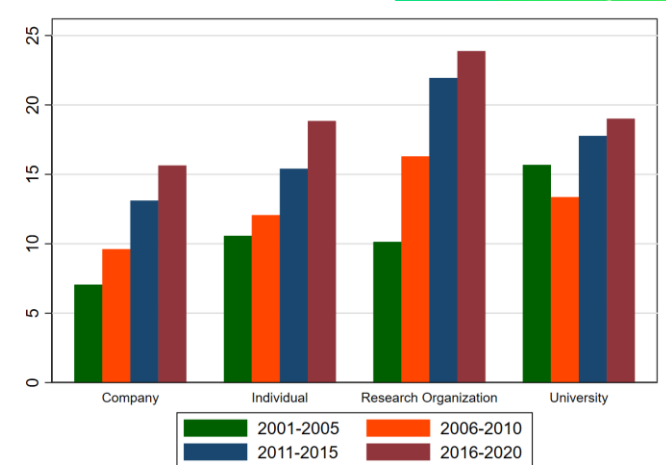
Figure 6: Women inventor rate over sectors



Latin America and the Caribbean



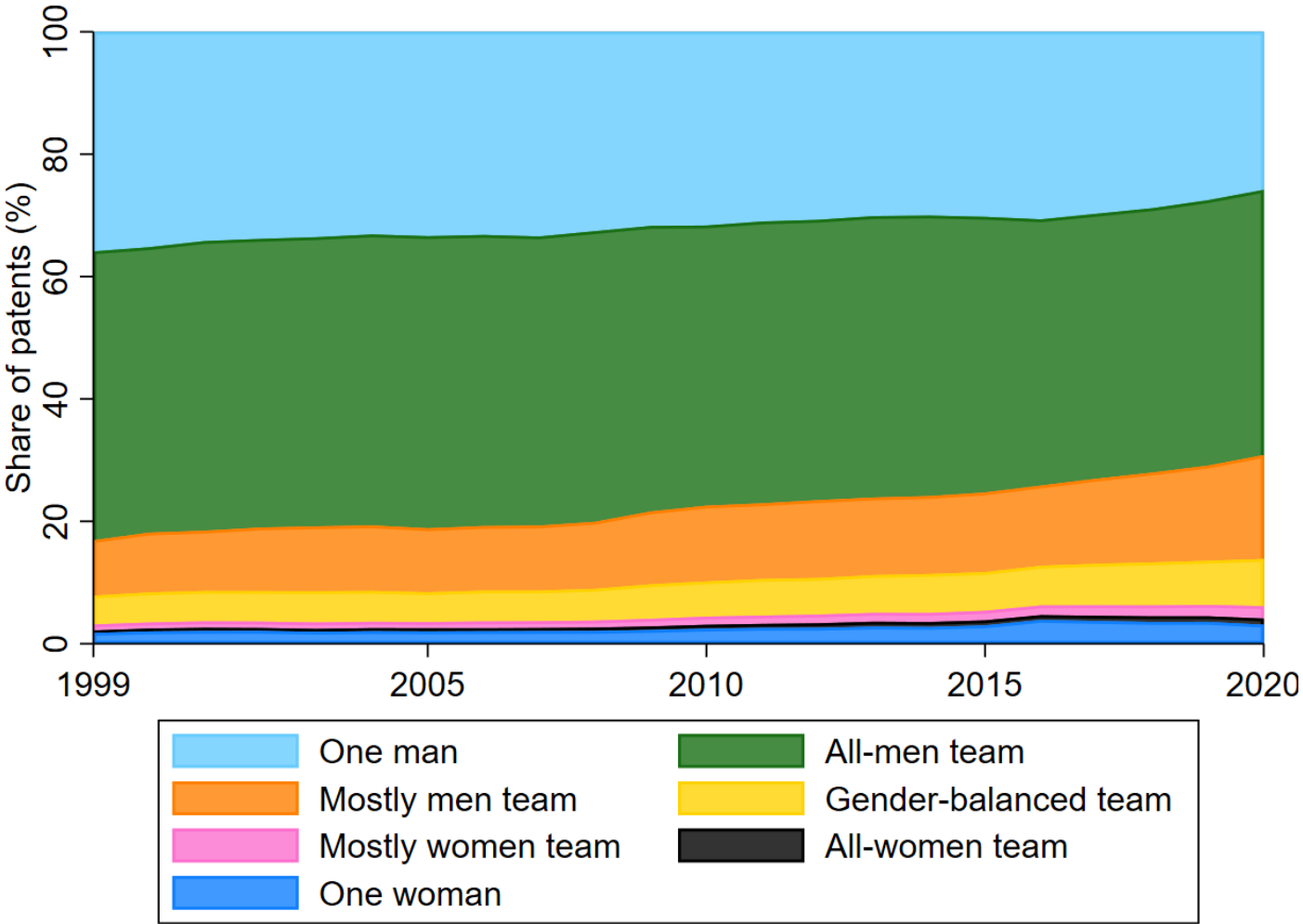
Asia



Findings

— The decrease in single men inventions explains most of the rise in women participation.

Figure 7: Gender composition of inventor teams



Next steps

Research questions:

- Why are some countries faring better than others in IP gender participation?
- How do family-friendly policies affect women's participation in patenting?
(availability and cost of daycare facilities)

Broadening the perspective, by expanding statistics to other forms of

- **Diversity:** ethnicity, income
- **Intellectual Property:** trademarks, designs, utility models



What policies are in place to address gender inequality in intellectual property?

Seminar Series on the Intellectual Property Gender Gap

WIPO – in collaboration with [Invent Together](#) – is organizing a series of online seminars with intellectual property (IP) offices and innovation stakeholders on the IP gender gap in different regions across the world. Its goal is to raise awareness, evaluate it quantitatively and qualitatively, and discuss policies and other actions that show promise in addressing it.

Past seminars

- [High-level policy panel - Americas](#)
- [IP economists panel - Americas](#)
- [High-level policy panel - Europe](#)
- [IP economists panel - Europe](#)
- [High-level policy panel – Asia-Pacific](#)
- [IP economists panel – Asia-Pacific](#)

All recordings available here:
https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/ip_innovation_economics/gender_innovation_gap/



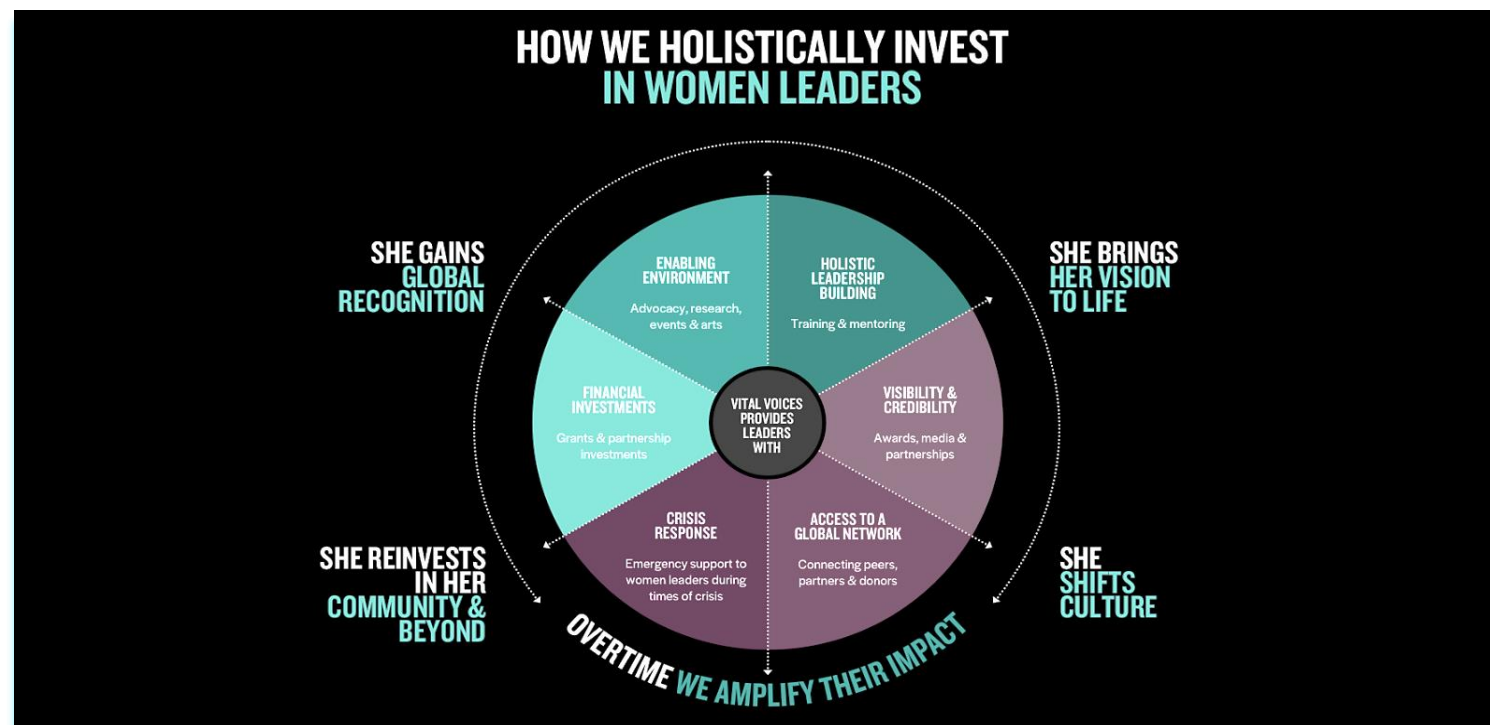
Upcoming Events

Subscribe to our newsletter and get notified of our next seminars

Forthcoming: Africa and Arab regions (May 31- June 1st, 2023)

Mission

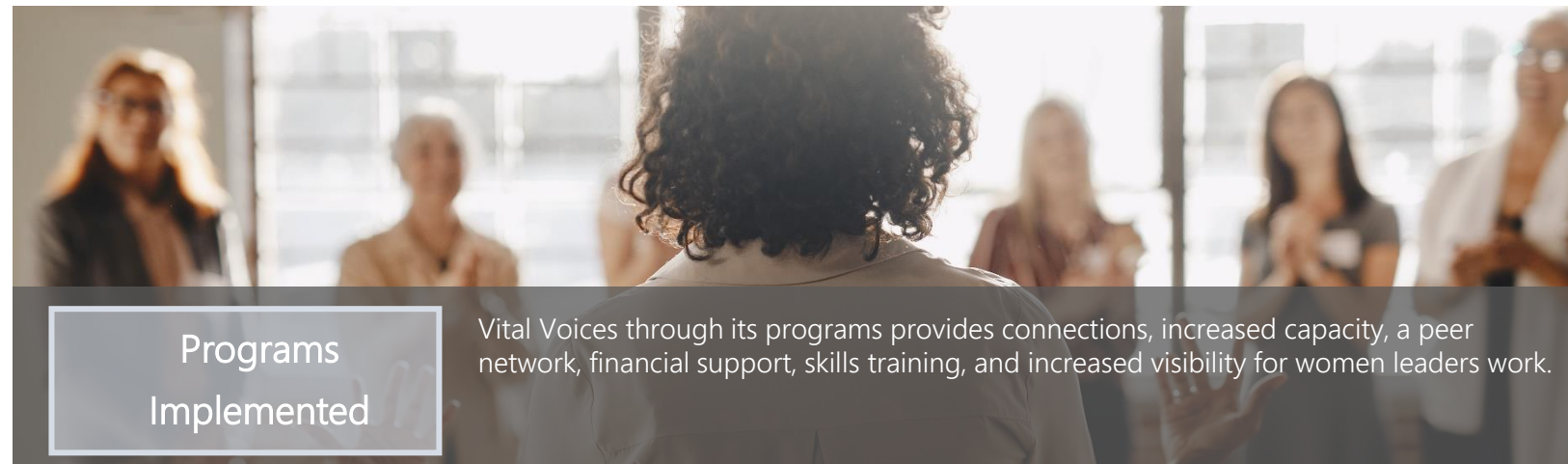
Driven by the universal truth that **women are the key to progress in their communities, and nations cannot move forward without women in leadership positions** Vital Voices identifies leaders with a daring vision for change and partners with them to make that vision a reality.



Impact by
the
Numbers

20,000+
Vital Voices has directly invested in changemakers

184
Across countries and territories



Programs
Implemented

Vital Voices through its programs provides connections, increased capacity, a peer network, financial support, skills training, and increased visibility for women leaders work.



Work focused on elevating survivor-centered, intersectional, inclusive, and trauma-informed practices to prevent, respond to and address gender-based violence around the world



We work with women leaders at all ages and stages, from those organizing recycling initiatives in their schools to those changing policy at the highest levels of government. With the notion of no solution is too small; no solution is unimportant to address the climate emergency



We support the growth of women-led small and medium size business, social enterprise, and non-profit organizations that are boosting their economies and providing positive social impact while addressing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

As a result

Women leaders taking part in Vital Voices programs re-invested in their communities through directly mentoring, training and speaking to **163,000** people by sharing the gained knowledge

In addition, longer term grants provided by Vital Voices to women leaders have enabled these leaders to further provide services, products and employment to **1.9 million** individuals

Mission

Voices Against Violence (VAV) is a global, gender-based violence (GBV) initiative dedicated to ensuring that survivors of GBV and harmful traditional practices have better access to services, protection, and justice.



VAV's Objectives

To fulfil its mission, VAV implements a holistic approach that addresses the following objectives:



1. Increased Access to Resources

Survivors of extreme forms of GBV have increased access to global resources that allow them to address their urgent needs if faced with threats of violence or in the aftermath of a violent incident

2. Improved Protections & Access to Justice

Survivors of GBV have improved protections and access to justice, and civil society organizations (CSOs) have access to resources to advocate on behalf of survivors

3. Expanded International Network

An international network among multi-sector GBV stakeholders that serves as a focal point and coordinates GBV efforts.

Impact by the Numbers

3500+

Survivors of extreme forms of GBV have received urgent financial assistance under the VAV Initiative

31000+

People have been indirectly touched by the program in terms of capacity building in line with advocacy and systems change

Consortium Partners:

Consortium partners provide critical expertise on addressing GBV and perform a variety of actions in support of the VAV's mission.



If you have any questions about the VAV, please contact:

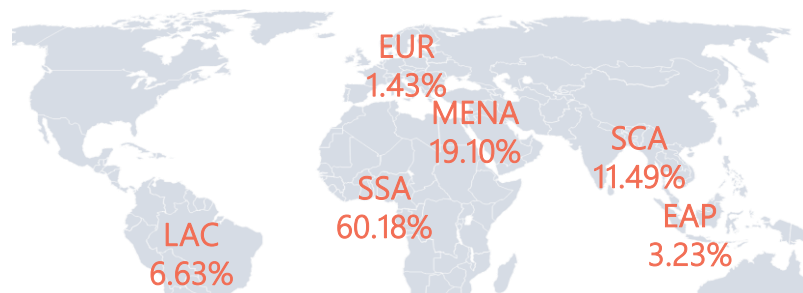
GNRE@vitalvoices.org

VAV works to ensure that survivors of extreme forms of GBV have increased access to global resources that allow them to address their urgent needs if faced with threats of violence or in the aftermath of a violent incident.

More than 3,500 survivors of extreme forms of GBV have received critical life-saving emergency assistance.



Regional Breakdown of Cases



Approach

1. By definition, emergency assistance is given to address an **acute and recent act of immediate threat**
2. Emergency assistance consists of medical support, relocation support, livelihood support, legal support and PSS
3. Individual survivors of GBV can request emergency assistance directly or through intermediaries such as CSOs, service providers, community or faith based organizations
4. All funds given directly goes to survivors

Disaggregation

GBV survivors have experienced unspeakable acts of violence including rape, sexual assault, physical assault, harmful traditional practices, psychological and emotional abuse. The fund provides access to services that facilitate survivors; recovery and ensure that survivors are safe.

88% of survivors experienced sexual violence	65% of survivors are adults
72% of survivors experienced extreme physical assault	35% of survivors are minors
44% of survivors experienced extreme psychological or emotional abuse	95% of survivors identified as women
18% of survivors experienced harmful practices	5% of survivors identified as men

If you have any questions about the VAV Initiative, please contact:

GNRE@vitalvoices.org.

Consortium Partners:





Gender Lens

Since its inception VAV has seen gender beyond the binary in hopes of minimizing biases that are often subtle or invisible as we strive to remove barriers and encourage inclusion

130 Survivors have identified as lesbian

33 Survivors have identified as gay

12 Survivors have identified as bisexual

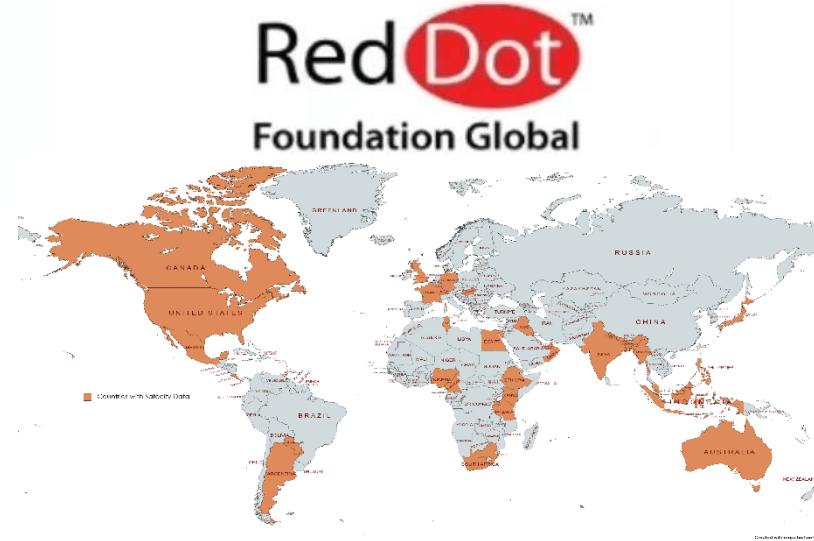
8 Survivors have shared that they are questioning their sexual identity

6 Survivors have identified as queer

However, LGBTQI+ community members only account for 5% of VAV survivors

Consortium Partners:

Consortium partners provide critical expertise on addressing GBV and perform a variety of actions in support of the VAV's mission.



“
I am thinking of people like Elsa Marie D’Silva from India, who co-founded a platform that crowdsources and maps sexual violence and harassment. Her efforts are mobilizing thousands of young people around the world to break the silence and end gender based violence
”
~ António Guterres (SG of UN)

1. Problem

Due to silence that surrounds sexual and gender based violence and the socio-cultural taboos that prevent survivors from reporting experiences under reporting becomes a problem

2. Value Added

Safecity, the anonymous crowdsourced reporting platform for sexual and gender-based violence is a tool to bridge the data gap that exists due to under-reporting while making the invisible visible through evidence-based data

3. Impact

Partnering with Vital Voices network members, Safecity now reaches over **15 countries** and has **helped over 1 million survivors** to break their silence and drive accountability in their communities

The Google.org Global Impact challenges committed **\$25million to fund organizations creating pathways to prosperity for women and girls.**

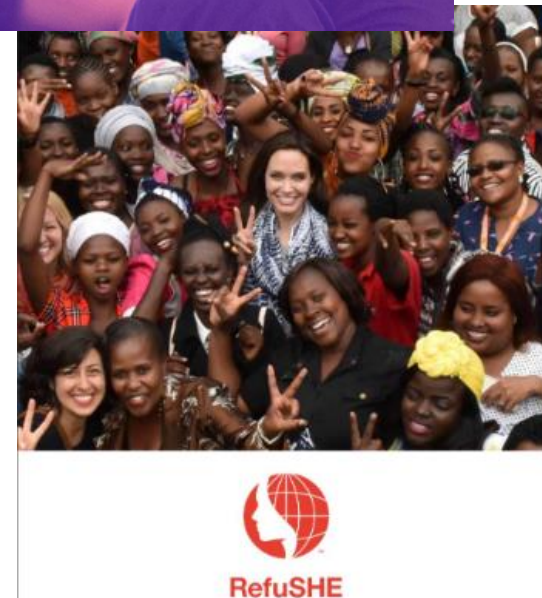
In 2021 Vital Voices partnered with Google.org to review over 8,000 applications to select charitable initiatives helping women and girls turn their economic potential to power

34 organizations from 19 countries were selected to receive funding, as well as the opportunity to participate in Google's Accelerator Program and the Vital Voices Leadership Journey.

Reprograma: A nonprofit organization offering an online coding bootcamp, targeting Black and transgender women in Brazil. Through the Google.org Impact Challenge project, they are scaling Reprograma's efforts in Brazil by offering an "advanced" curriculum on JavaScript and Python, and launching a Train the Trainers program to help alumni to teach other women

RefuSHE: An organization addressing the lack of economic opportunity for refugee women across urban Kenya, RefuSHE with partner Konexio provides digital skills training and connects women to the growing online freelance economy

SwaTaleem and partner Humane Warriors: Provide education through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) to the lowest caste girls aged 10-14 in India. Using audio files that can be played through speaker phones (no internet needed), girls will have access to math, science, emotional and life skills education, including financial awareness topics such as "how to open a bank account"





VITAL VOICES
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

THANK YOU!

If you have any questions about the Voices Against Violence initiative, please contact:
GNRE@vitalvoices.org