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Contact

VINCENT MANI

BuxumLunic
N. +41 79 560 48 28
v.mani@buxumlunic.ch

Why Gender Equality matters across all the SDGs

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Gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is not only an explicit goal under the 2030 Agenda but also a driver of sustainable development in all its dimensions, from ending poverty and hunger, promoting prosperity and inclusive growth and building peaceful, just and inclusive societies to securing the protection of the planet and its natural resources. By contrast, where women and girls are denied rights and opportunities, progress will inevitably falter and the 2030 Agenda as a whole will be in jeopardy. The systemic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is therefore crucial.

The SDGs have the potential to bring about positive change for women and girls, but further action is needed to accelerate progress, address current blind spots and prevent backsliding. The goal-by-goal assessment in this chapter also underscores the obstacles posed by gaps in data and gender statistics. In addition to improving data collection and data quality, overcoming these obstacles will require serious analytical work that sharpens our understanding of how to capture, measure and monitor meaningful change for women and girls in new and emerging areas, such as the gender implications of climate change. Women and girls are half of the world's population and as a result hold half of the achievement of the 2030 Agenda more broadly. The review shows that across countries and regions, women and girls face tremendous structural barriers that impact all aspects of their lives. Eliminating gender-specific constraints, as well as other forms of discrimination with which they intersect, is hence critical.

In 2023, a report from UN Gender equality agency, UN Women, Gender Snapshot, at the midpoint towards the SDGs warned that if current trends continue, over 340 million women and girls will be living in poverty by 2030. That represents eight per cent of the female population worldwide. Close to one in four will experience moderate or severe food insecurity and at the

as likely to become infected with HIV (Target 3.6). They are also almost twice as likely to experience depression and alcohol use disorders (Target 3.5). The health consequences of violence against women and girls extend to their children, who may witness the abuse and suffer long-term trauma that impacts their physical, emotional and social development.

Yet, progress on gender equality has been highly uneven across the different dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. In some areas, such as girls' access to education, global improvement is undeniable yet insufficient, often leaving behind women and girls in the poorest households (SDG 4). In areas such as labor force participation (SDG 5) and innovation and knowledge creation (SDG 9), significant gender gaps remain and progress has been minimal. In other cases, such as maternal mortality (SDG 3), progress is too slow and uneven to achieve SDG Target 3.1 by 2030. Similarly, while progress has been made towards eliminating the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) (SDG 5), this is not enough to keep up with population growth, meaning the number of women and girls undergoing FGM is likely to rise over the next 15 years.

Unless progress on gender equality is accelerated, the global community will not only fail to achieve SDG 5, it will also forego the catalytic effect that gender equality can have for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda more broadly. The review shows that across countries and regions, women and girls face tremendous structural barriers that impact all aspects of their lives. Eliminating gender-specific constraints, as well as other forms of discrimination with which they intersect, is hence critical.

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current rate of progress, the next generation of women will still be spending 2.3 more hours per day on unpaid care and domestic work than men. UN Women's report also notes that the gender gap in power and leadership positions 'remains entrenched'. The agency described the report as 'a resounding call to action'. The report provides comprehensive analysis on gender factors across all 17 SDGs, in light of the ambitious goal of achieving true equality.

Gender-based discrimination—countries—threatens to undermine the transformative potential of the 2030 Agenda in real and measurable ways. This goal-by-goal review shows that gender inequalities remain pervasive in each dimension. Globally, women under age 40 are countries with available data, there are 4.4 million more women than men living on less than US\$1.90 a day. Unequal access to and control over economic resources lie at the root of women's poverty. Gender inequalities in the labor market persist, largely due to occupational segregation and gender pay gaps.

Despite recent progress, access to quality education is still not universal: 48.1 per cent of adolescent girls in sub-Saharan Africa remain out of school. Women continue to be under-represented in leadership positions, and in other ar-

reas, such as maternal mortality, child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM), progress is unacceptably slow and uneven.

Available evidence shows that a substantial share of women and girls experience violence, often at the hands of their intimate partners. In situations of unrest, instances of sexual and lethal violence increase and are commonly perpetrated not only by intimate partners but also by police and military personnel.

Environmental degradation and natural disasters affect women disproportionately. Droughts, floods, pollution and deforestation all put a significant burden on women, who see their water collection time increased, firewood and fodder collection efforts thwarted and ability to provide for their families and cope with disasters disproportionately impacted.

Unless appropriate action is taken to advance gender equality, the promise of the 2030 Agenda – of a better world, with universal respect for human rights and dignity and full realization of human potential – will go unrealized. //