



Gender Equality = Progress For Humanity

Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030

WWSF Campaign: The Numbers Must Change! © 2016 Edition

Become Aware, Share and Help Change the Statistics.

Why This Campaign?

"Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance." - Kofi Annan

With this updated report, we hope to inspire men and women to commit to gender equality, and to realize the scope of gender equality in human rights issues. All human rights issues must be viewed through the lens of women's rights and gender equality, as women's rights are human rights, and gender equality should be a concern even in those human rights issues that are not typically associated with women's rights, such as armed conflicts, literacy and economic rights. WWSF has compiled various statistics to demonstrate that women bear a disproportionate burden of the world's most pressing issues. We encourage you to share this report, to add to it, and to contemplate how other issues in the world affect women. To not address gender in all aspects of life is a failure to address the issues fully, and that is a disservice to the progress of humanity.

The concept of mainstreaming gender issues into society was clearly established as a global strategy for promoting gender equality in the Platform for Action adopted at the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). It highlighted the necessity of ensuring that gender equality be a primary goal in all areas of social and economic development.

Definition

In July 1997, the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) defined the concept of gender mainstreaming as follows: "Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality."

Agenda 2030 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established during the United Nations Summit for the post-2015 development agenda, held in New York from 25-27 September 2015, as one of the cornerstones of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A main focus of the SDGs is the protection of women, which is reflected explicitly in **Goal 5, "Gender Equality"**. Gender equality is an important aspect of achieving all of 17 goals, even where the goal does not explicitly refer to gender differences. The 9 targets under this goal are closely tied to each other, but to other targets and goals their connection is less obvious. The targets under Goal 5 address a need for deeper legal and legislative changes, as in many countries gender discrimination is rooted in and backed by legal and social norms. Economics and politics are also spheres where gender disparities continue despite progress over the decades. The SDGs very strongly call out for measures against violence against women, an evil no country has been able to put an end to or make much progress in overcoming. It was highlighted that the issue of violence against women was missing from the Millennium Development Goals. It is apparent that women and girls are disproportionately affected by the issues that the SDGs seek to address. The advancement of gender equality is paramount to the achievement of the SDGs and thus should be a central focus of work in the period up till 2030.



Statistics: Researched in 2016



In a world that is roughly 50% female (49.6%)¹ (49 million more men than women)²
Why is it that:



6 out of 10 of the world's poorest are women?³



70% of detected victims of trafficking are women and girls?⁴



60% of the world's hungry are women and girls?⁵



35% of all women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner?⁶



From 1992 to 2011, only 9% of people at the table in peace negotiations were women?⁷



On average, women's wages represent 60-75% of men's wages?⁸



Women devote 1 to 3 hours more a day to housework than men; 2 to 10 times the amount of time a day for care work?⁹



Less than 20% of landowners worldwide are women?¹⁰



Women hold only 22.7% of parliament seats worldwide?¹¹



In modern warfare 90% of casualties are civilians, and 75% of these casualties are women and children?¹²



Women are 14 times more likely to die from natural disasters than men?¹³



2 out of every 3 people murdered by their intimate partner/family-relation are women?¹⁴



Only 143 national constitutions guarantee gender equality?¹⁵

¹ <http://countrymeters.info/en/World>

² <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/broker>

³ <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/fast-facts/english/FF-gender-equality-2009-EN.pdf>

⁴ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

⁵ <http://thp.org/knowledge-center/know-your-world-facts-about-hunger-poverty>

⁶ <https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2322UN+Women+Analysis+on+Women+and+SDGs.pdf>

⁷ <https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2322UN+Women+Analysis+on+Women+and+SDGs.pdf>

⁸ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures#notes>

⁹ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures#sthash.si4bvyqq.dpuf>

¹⁰ <https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2322UN+Women+Analysis+on+Women+and+SDGs.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>

¹² <http://www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/issues/women-s-rights/women-peace-and-security>

¹³ http://cmsdata.iuch.org/downloads/disaster_and_gender_statistics.pdf

¹⁴ https://www.unodc.org/documents/gsh/pdfs/2014_GLOBAL_HOMICIDE_BOOK_web.pdf

¹⁵ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-5-gender-equality#notes>

Call to Action!

- ✓ Advocate for robust implementation of gender equality in the UN SDGs Agenda 2030
- ✓ Post on Facebook, Twitter and other forms of social media about the need for gender equality in all issues
- ✓ Become Aware, Share, Help, Change the Statistics
- ✓ Participate in discussions and actions to raise awareness in your community about the importance of addressing gender inequalities and of finding solutions
- ✓ In your advocacy work, always try to consider the role gender plays
- ✓ Question others about the role gender and equality play in their lives and work
- ✓ Create partnerships across genders, communities and organizations to improve the current statistics
- ✓ Translate this campaign into your native language, share it and send WWSF a copy of your translations
- ✓ Add your own statistics in your national campaigns

The Global Gender Gap Report: 2015

World Economic Forum <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR2015/cover.pdf>

The Global Gender Gap Index, introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, educational and health-based criteria and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups over time. The rankings are designed to generate greater awareness among a global audience to the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analyses behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps. The Index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in individual countries rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries. This is done in order to make the Global Gender Gap Index independent from countries' levels of development. In other words, the Index is constructed to rank countries on their gender gaps, not on their development levels.

Based on an analysis from the first Global Gender Gap Report in 2006, the World Economic Forum reported that wage inequality still persists as women have only now started earning what men earned a decade ago. Based on this trend, it will take until 2133 to reach full gender equality in the economic sphere. While there are still setbacks in reaching

gender parity, with the largest gender gaps encountered in economic and political spheres, there are fewer cases of reversals. The performance on educational attainment has been mixed, as the world has reached 95% parity, but the progress has not been universal, as 22% of all countries have witnessed a widening of the gap in education between men and women over the past ten years. The pillar closest to parity is health and survival, at 96%. Overall, the 2015 report showed that still not a single country in the world has completely closed their Gender Equality Gaps – yet the Nordic nations have come very close. Following the Nordic nation’s progress in closing the Gender Equality Gap is Rwanda, the Philippines, Slovenia, Switzerland and New Zealand, all of which have made significant progress. The Global Gender Gap Report 2015 praises the 103 of 109 countries, which have been continuously reviewed over the past ten years for their progress in narrowing the Gender Equality Gaps in their countries. There is still hope that the remaining six countries which have shown deterioration in the prospects they have for women, will look to other countries which are leading the way in achieving gender parity and grow from there.

“Achieving gender equality is obviously necessary for economic reasons. Only those economies that have full access to all their talent will remain competitive and will prosper. But even more important, gender equality is a matter of justice. As a humanity, we also have the obligation to ensure a balanced set of values.” – Klaus Schwab, Found and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum.



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