

**PRAY FOR WOMEN & GIRLS,
& THE WORLD, USING THE
UNITED NATIONS'
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS
WITH US.**



The Salvation Army
NZ, Fiji, Tonga & Samoa
Women's Ministries

**1 NO
POVERTY**



**2 ZERO
HUNGER**



**3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING**



**4 QUALITY
EDUCATION**



**5 GENDER
EQUALITY**



Unequal power relations in households render women more vulnerable to food insecurity.

Globally, women had a 10% higher risk of experiencing food insecurity.

18% of 15-49yr old women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Female Genital Mutilation-prevalent countries cut 1 in 3 girls aged 15-19. Women spend 3x as many hours as men each day in unpaid care and domestic work. Women hold only 1 in 4 parliamentary seats worldwide.

More women than men live in poverty, especially during their peak childbearing years.

Women and girls around the world are 4% more likely than men and boys to live in extreme poverty, and the risk rises to 25% for women aged 25 to 34.

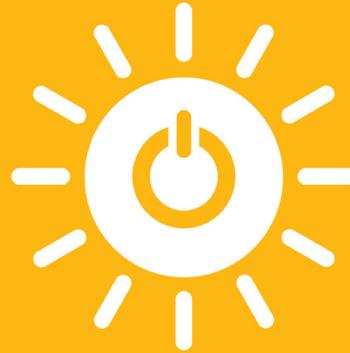
An estimated 15 million girls and 10 million boys of primary-school age are out of school.

In 2017, nearly 300,000 women died from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. In least developed countries, only 61% of births were attended by skilled health personnel in 2018.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



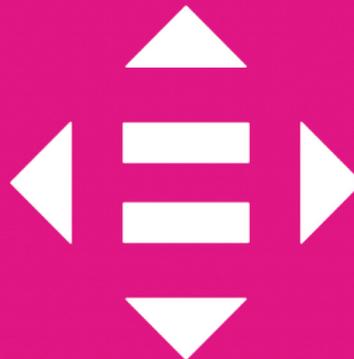
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Wide gender gaps persist in labour force participation. The labour force participation rate of women aged 25 to 54 is 55% versus 94% for men in the same age group.

Women are overrepresented in slums in 70% of countries where data are available.

In 2017, an estimated 3 billion people worldwide lacked clean cooking fuels and technologies.

Girls in households that use solid fuels for cooking spend 18 hours a week gathering fuel, compared to 5 hours a week in households using clean fuels, according to data from 13 sub-Saharan African countries.

Women are vulnerable in discriminatory migration policies. Data shows 71% of countries impose some restrictions on spouses and partners joining migrants in their new country. In other cases, women's migration status is tied to a resident or citizen spouse, preventing them from living autonomous lives and heightening already unequal power relations and possible exposure to violence.

In collecting drinking water, women and girls carry the heaviest burden. Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of households without access to water on premises, according to data from 61 developing countries.

Globally, less than 1 in 3 of all research positions are held by women.

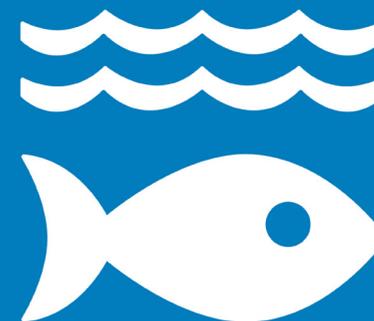
12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



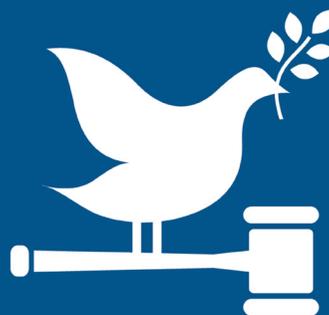
14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Women are not typically included in decision making processes of coastal and marine resources, limiting their access. None of the UN targets address gender equality in how marine resources relate to the livelihoods of women and men, including the role such resources can play in food security, employment and poverty reduction.

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for women and girls requires an enabling environment and a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation. Of the \$117 billion in ODA commitments received by developing countries, only 38% targeted gender equality and women's equality as either a significant (secondary) or principal (primary) objective.

Women and men have different relationships to the environment, such as their access to land and natural resources and their engagement in environmental management. They also tend to differ in their vulnerability to environmental challenges.

Trafficking, which tends to increase in crises, including conflict and post-conflict situations, puts women's and girls' rights in severe jeopardy.

3 in 4 human trafficking victims are women and girls.

20% of the Earth's land area was degraded between 2000 and 2015, impacting the lives of 1 billion people. Women with little access to productive assets have been disproportionately affected.

Globally, 38.7% of employed women are working in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, but only 13.8% of landholders are women.