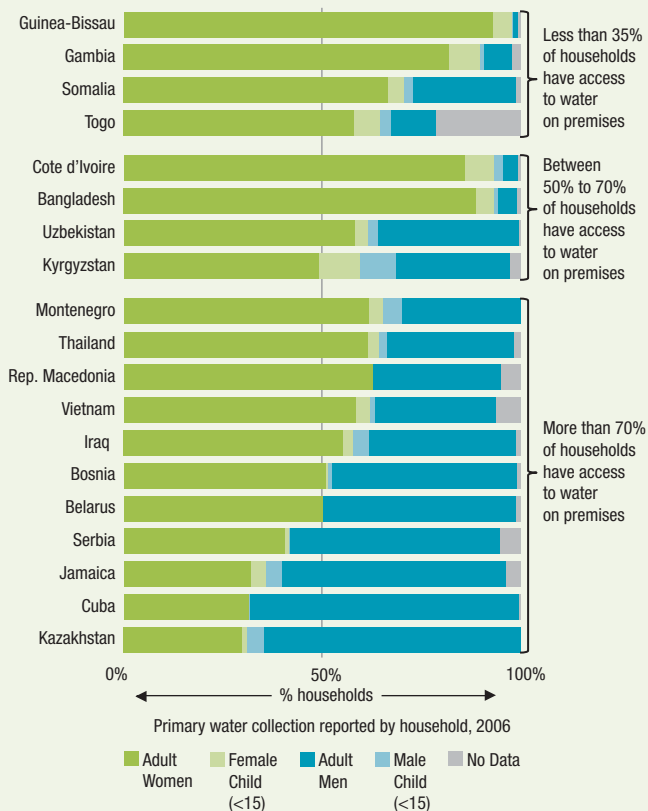


FIGURE 3.1 | Women Carry the Buckets

Water collection is a task mainly undertaken by women. Women's responsibility for water collection tends to coincide with poor access to water, thus suggesting a high time burden on women.



Notes: Primary water collector by household captures which member of the household is primarily responsible for collecting water (by percentage of households within a country).

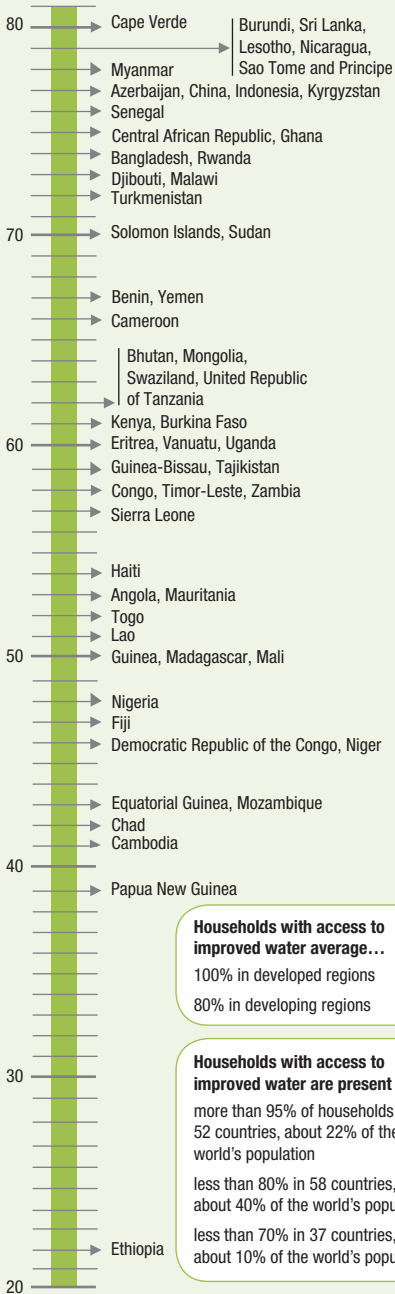
Source: UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2007).

FIGURE
3.2

**Long Way to Go: Universal
Access to Improved Water**

2.5 billion people live in countries where one fifth or more of the population cannot access drinkable water.

% population with access to improved water, 2004



Households with access to improved water average...
100% in developed regions
80% in developing regions

Households with access to improved water are present in...
more than 95% of households in 52 countries, about 22% of the world's population
less than 80% in 58 countries, about 40% of the world's population
less than 70% in 37 countries, about 10% of the world's population

Notes: Population with access to improved water captures the percentage of households that can access drinkable water within each country.

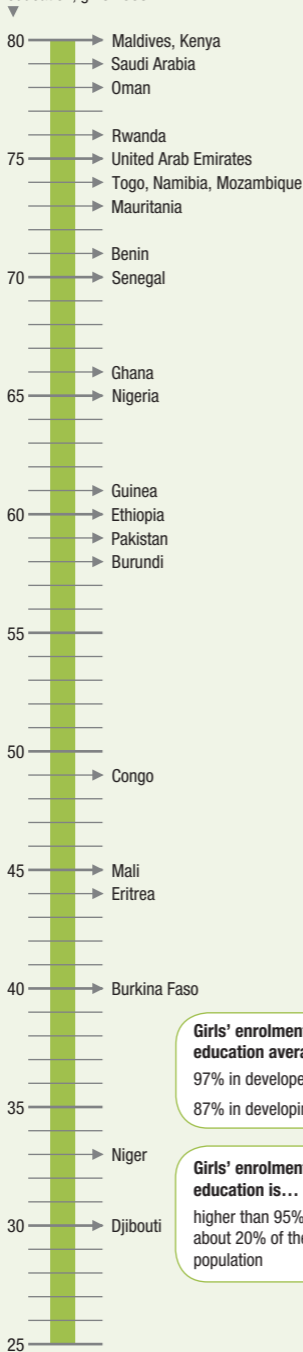
Source: UNDP (2006).

FIGURE
3.3

Girl's Access to Education

9 out of 10 girls in the world are going to school, but some countries are still facing challenges

% total net enrollment in primary education, girls 2005



Girls' enrolment in primary education averages...

97% in developed regions

87% in developing regions

Girls' enrolment in primary education is...

higher than 95% in 60 countries, about 20% of the world's population

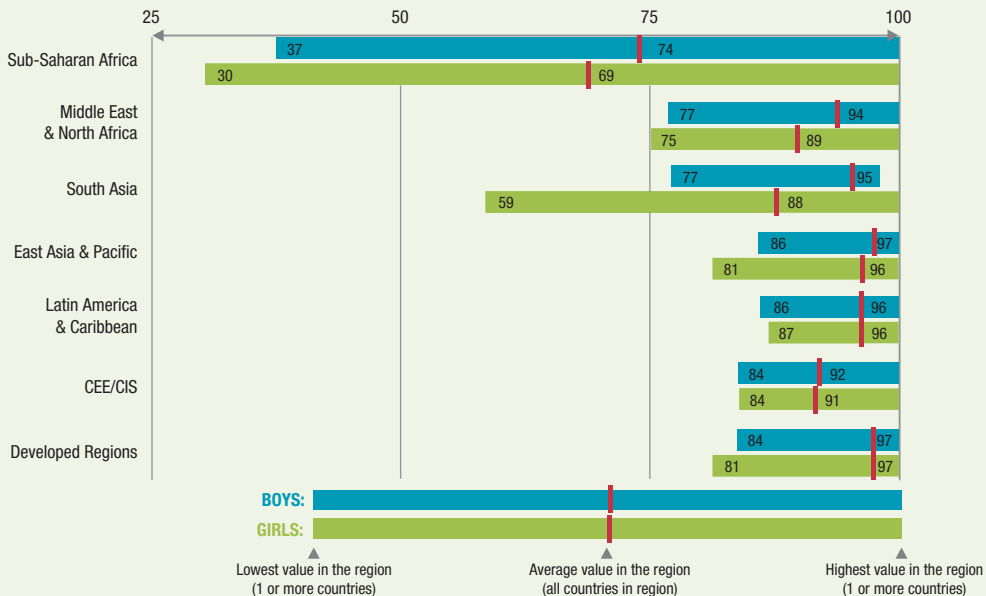
Notes: The total net enrolment ratio in primary education measures the proportion of children (girls/boys) within the relevant age group who are enrolled in school.

Sources: UN Statistics Division Millennium Indicators database; and UN Statistics Division database.

FIGURE 3.4 | The Gender Gap on Primary Education Enrolment

In most countries, enrolment in primary education is greater than 80% for both girls and boys. However, significant gender gaps of 5 percentage points or more persist in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and the Middle East & North Africa.

Net enrolment ratio in primary education, girls & boys, 2005 (% of total within relevant age group)



Notes: The total net enrolment ratio in primary education measures the proportion of children (girls/boys) within the relevant age group who are enrolled in school. The graph includes information on the regional range of values (from minimum to maximum) as well as weighted regional averages, using UNIFEM groupings. No information is available for China.

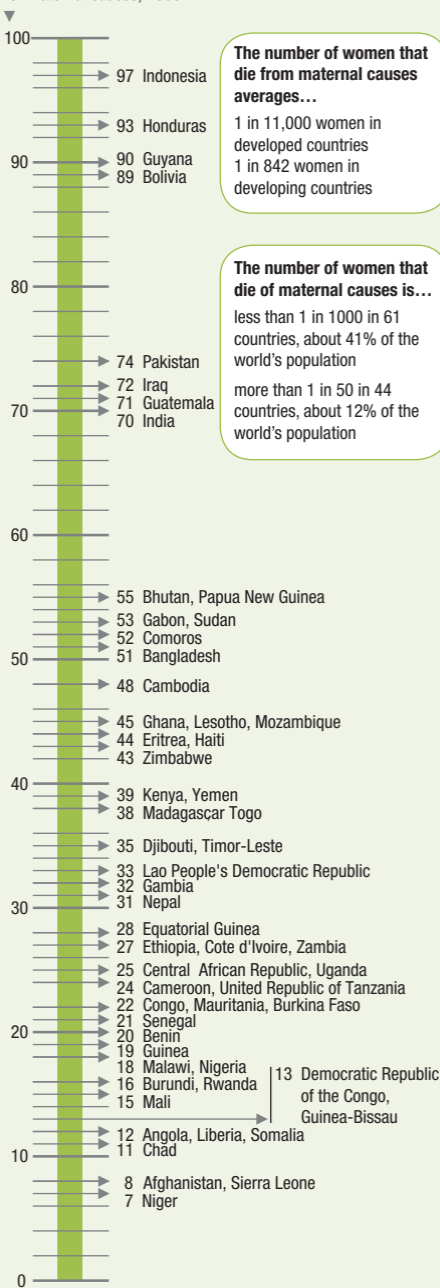
Sources: UNIFEM elaboration based on UN Statistics Division Millennium Indicators database; and UN Statistics Division database.

FIGURE
3.5

**Maternal Mortality:
Disparities in Risk**

The lifetime risk of maternal mortality is higher than 1 in 100 women in 59 countries, where more than one third of the world's population lives. In developing regions, women's risk of dying from maternal causes is 13 times higher than in developed countries.

1 in ... women die
for maternal causes, 2005



The number of women that die from maternal causes averages...
1 in 11,000 women in developed countries
1 in 842 women in developing countries

The number of women that die of maternal causes is...
less than 1 in 1000 in 61 countries, about 41% of the world's population
more than 1 in 50 in 44 countries, about 12% of the world's population

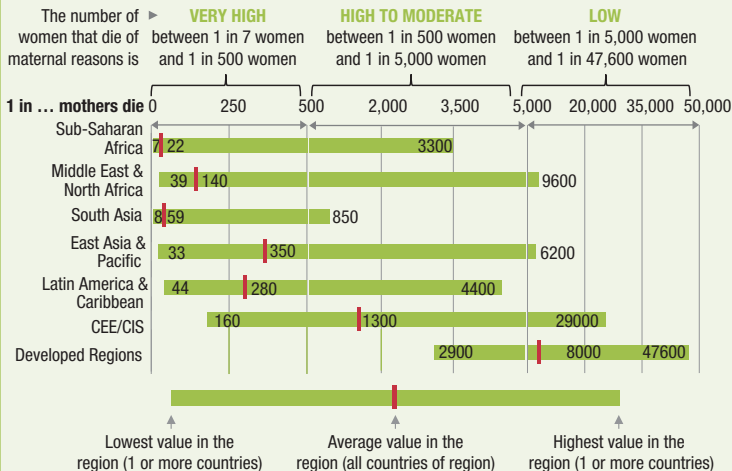
Notes: Lifetime risk of maternal mortality is the probability that a 15-year old female will die eventually from a maternal cause.

Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank (2007).

FIGURE 3.6 | Great Disparities in Risk of Maternal Mortality Across and Within Regions

The lifetime risk of maternal mortality varies greatly across and within regions – evidence of the differences in the status of women around the world.

Lifetime risk of maternal mortality, 2005: probability of dying during pregnancy or child birth

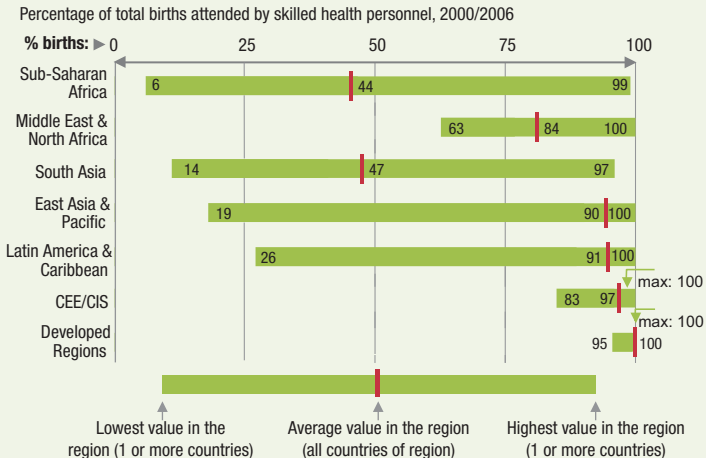


Notes: lifetime risk of maternal mortality is the probability that a 15 year old female will die eventually from maternal causes. This figure presents estimates using UNICEF regional groupings, which differ from UNIFEM groupings.

Source: UNIFEM elaboration based on WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank (2007).

FIGURE
3.7

Disparities in Access to Skilled Health Care Personnel



Notes: The percentage of total births attended by skilled health personnel includes the number of births out of 100 that took place under the supervision of an attendant with training in maternal care and child delivery. The graph includes information on the regional range of values (from minimum to maximum) as well as regional weighted averages.

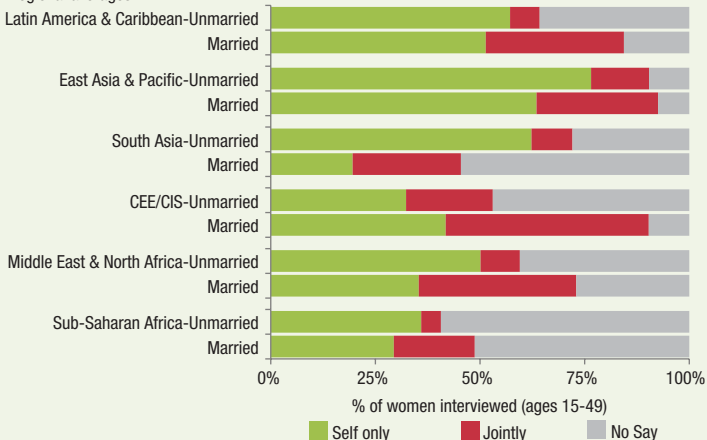
Source: UNIFEM elaboration based on WHO (2008).

FIGURE
3.8

Women's Role in Health Decisions, 1999-2005

More than 1 in 4 women does not have a final say in decisions related to her own health. A woman's role in making healthcare decisions is a strong measure of her autonomy, and thus of her ability to access services.

Women's participation in decision-making on issues related to their own health, by marital status: regional averages



Notes: Regional averages (unweighted) were calculated using available DHS country information and classified according to regional groupings. Original information included a fourth category where information was not available for some countries. These percentages were recomputed to add 100% considering only these three categories.

Source: UNIFEM elaboration based on DHS database.