Progress on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (SDG 5)
In 2021, 435 million women and girls globally will be struggling to survive on less than $1.90 a day, including 47 million that will be pushed into extreme monetary poverty.

For every 100 men aged 25 to 34 living in extreme poverty, there will be 118 women.

It is expected to increase to 121 women per 100 men by 2030. It has caused significant disruptions and compounded social, economic and security ramifications.

In 2021, globally, men's employment will recover to 2019 levels, but there will still be 13 mln. fewer women in employment.

SDG5:

Based on data collected in 95 countries in 2020, MORE THAN HALF COUNTRIES lack quotas for women in national parliaments. 63% lack rape laws based on the principle of consent.

Almost half continue to restrict women from working in certain jobs or industries.

An estimated 736 million women and girls aged 15 years or older have experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner at least once in their lifetime.
There is a stagnation in ECE region

- Inequal access to decision making
- Feminized poverty
- Unpaid and domestic care burden
- Discrimination in labour market
- Gaps in social protection
- Insufficient access to justice
- Peace and Security agenda lacks women
- Gender blind environment and climate actions

Beijing + 25: Political Declaration

- Promote women’s leadership and participation
- Support gender-responsive policy-making
- Foster social norm change
- Sufficient financing for GE commitments
- Mainstream gender in SD policies
- Harness the potential of technology and innovation
- Close data and evidence gaps
- Strengthen international cooperation to implement commitments
KEY FACTS:

✓ Women’s representation in national parliaments is quite mixed, with some countries experiencing steady increases. Still in most of the countries it reached one fifth of parliamentarians.

✓ Improved representation of women can be partly attributed to candidate quota and other special measures taken to enforce gender quota.

✓ Women’s representation in ministerial positions varies from 6% in Tajikistan up to 36% in Georgia.

✓ The progress is uneven in achieving gender equality in managerial positions and one in three positions are occupied by women.

✓ Women are Heads of State and Government in only 21 countries worldwide, but their leadership has been lauded for its greater effectiveness in managing the COVID-19 health crisis.
Women Economic Participation – Key Facts:

✓ Women account for 39% of global employment, but experienced 54% of job losses

✓ Informal workers globally lost an average of 60% of their income and 70% in Europe and Central Asia

• Women’s labor force participation rate has not moved closer to men’s participation. The highest gender gap remains in Kyrgyzstan (34%), Turkmenistan (29%) and Uzbekistan (27%).

• Vulnerable employment continue to affect at least one in every three women and men, either as an own-account worker or contributing family worker.

✓ A significant shortage of kindergartens and pre-schools impedes women's workforce participation, in particular, in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

✓ Young women aged 15 to 24 are twice as likely than men to not be in education, employment or training (NEET).
On average, women are paid less with by 30% and the highest gender pay gap is in Georgia (36%), Uzbekistan (36%) and Azerbaijan (42%).

Women are overwhelmingly represented in services and under-represented in industry.

Women are disproportionately represented in part-time work in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus - close to one in every five working women is employed part-time.

The Central Asia is the region with the highest rates of self-employment both men and women and this may be an indication of the reliance on family farming or small and even home-based businesses.

A high level of informal employment for both men and women, mainly in agriculture, construction (for men) and domestic services (for women).

Women informal workers tend to be domestic workers.
Transition from school to work

✓ The ECA region exhibits distinct gender patterns among young women who are not active in the labour market due to family reasons.

✓ Young women make up the larger share of those not in education, employment or training (NEET) - up to 30% of women aged 15–24 are in this category in South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia, as compared to between 12 – 16% of men in the same age group across the region.

✓ When male and female enrolment in secondary vocational education is directly compared, boys/young men make up the majority (56%) of all such students in Europe and Central Asia combined.

✓ The lower engagement of girls and young women in technical and vocational programmes is part of a general tendency for women to be streamed towards non-technical subjects. TVET institutions tend to focus on trades that are not traditional for women.

✓ Girls and women are underrepresented in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) subjects at all levels of education.
KEY FACTS about DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK

✓ Before the pandemic, women spent 3.2 as many hours as men on unpaid domestic and care work. The burden of unpaid work has a direct impact on women’s hours in paid employment and results in overall ‘time poverty’

✓ COVID-19 is intensifying women’s workload at home specifically in Central Asia countries, where women are bearing the heaviest burden.

✓ Paternity leave entitlements remain inadequate or unavailable most of the countries. In Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, for instance, fathers are granted only unpaid paternity leave.

✓ The considerably low enrolment rate of children in pre-primary education - in Tajikistan – 10%, Uzbekistan – 28% (Turkey – 33%)

✓ Available and affordable child-care services bring important returns by increasing the number of women in the workforce.
Results of the Regional Rapid Gender Assessment in Numbers

- **15 per cent** of women respondents stated that they lost their jobs.
- **41 per cent** of women respondents faced reduced paid working hours.
- **25 per cent** of women who lost their jobs and **49 per cent** saw reduced working hours.
- **Approximately 50 per cent** of women reported a salary decrease.
- **70 per cent** of women spend more time on at least one unpaid domestic work activity.
- **Women in 7 out of 10** countries/territories will have greater difficulties in paying for basic expenses.
✓ 15 countries have not established clear criminal penalties for DV

✓ Early marriage continues to be practices across the region with considerable variation among countries. The highest proportion of women aged at 20 - 24 years first married or in union before age 18 is in Kyrgyzstan (12.9%) and Georgia (13.9%)

✓ Despite some progress on VAWG interventions, a large proportion of women and girls experience various forms of violence.

✓ Incidence of physical and sexual intimate violence is a major concern in all countries, but the higher risk is in Kyrgyzstan (17%) and Tajikistan (19%)
Addressing COVID-19 Impact & Building Back Better – Opportunities to reduce inequalities

✓ Empowering women as leaders and decision-makers
✓ Reducing economic insecurity (LNOB; job-intensive recovery)
✓ Addressing unpaid care and domestic work – recognition, redistribution
✓ Providing education that matches job market needs
✓ Ensuring equality-oriented health systems
✓ Eliminating violence against women and girls
✓ Improving data collection and gender statistics