

Women's wellbeing: Emergency as a turning point to gender transformative interventions



**COVID-19
RESPONSE**

A horizontal bar composed of small squares in various colors: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple.



Key concerns

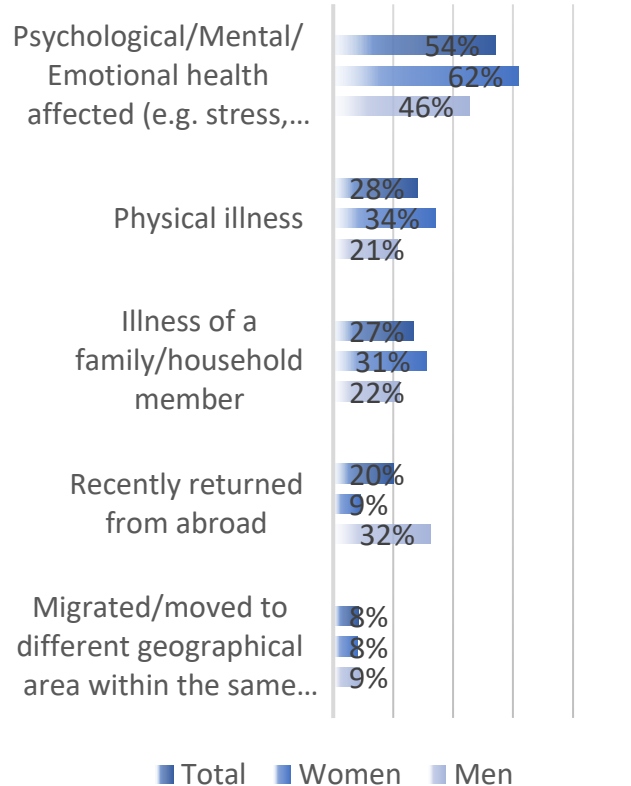
- **Load of unpaid and family care work**, increased during the pandemic of coronavirus, and **compounded by traditional social norms** that assign all care responsibilities to women and girls, leads to economic and other forms of **dependence of women** on their spouses, and often – to domestic violence
 - Additionally, **imperfect mechanisms of support** and lack of formal navigation in transition to family and formal economy negatively **impacts on women's right** to fully participate in development processes
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Impact of COVID-19 in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

GENDER RAPID ASSESSMENT

UN Women, UNFPA, Swiss Embassy/ May-June 2020

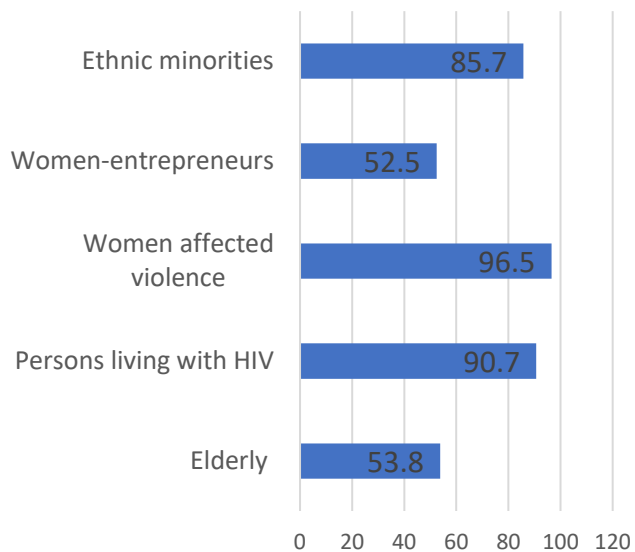
The psychological and emotional wellbeing of women has been severely affected



Tajikistan

- 54 % indicated psychological, mental and emotional health issues including stress and anxiety during the ongoing pandemic.
- A huge gendered differential was noted: **women (62%) suffered more**, than men (46%) – 16% points higher.

Number of respondents from
vulnerable groups who were
affected by
Psychological/Mental/Emotional
health (in %)

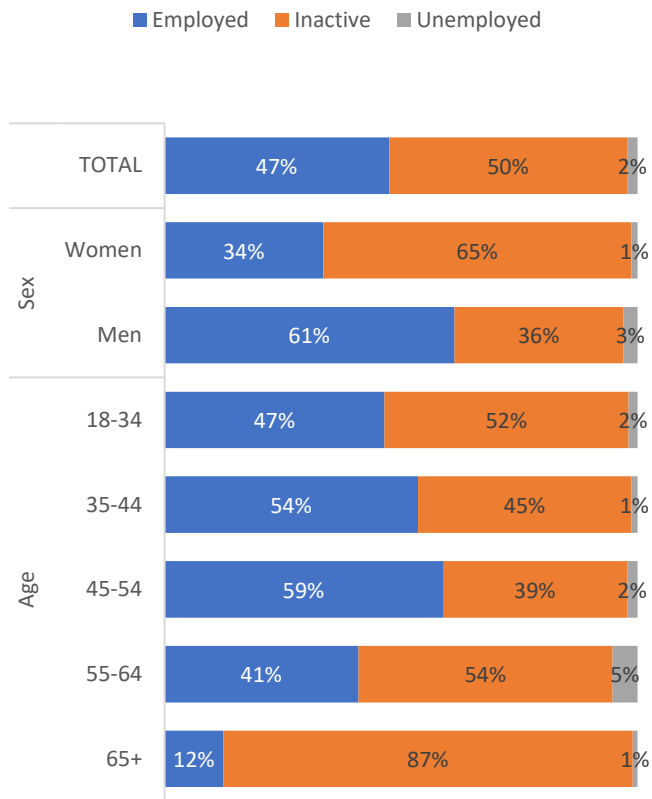


The psychological and emotional wellbeing
of women has been severely affected

Kyrgyzstan

- 21.6% of general population sample responded that psychological/mental health worsened.
- In terms of vulnerable groups, this indicator is many times higher among representatives of all groups.
- Suspension of public transport caused major difficulties for **32.7% of women**.
- In vulnerable groups these figures are several times higher: 91.4% of people living with HIV, 72.8% - for survivors of violence, 69.3% of representatives of ethnic minorities.

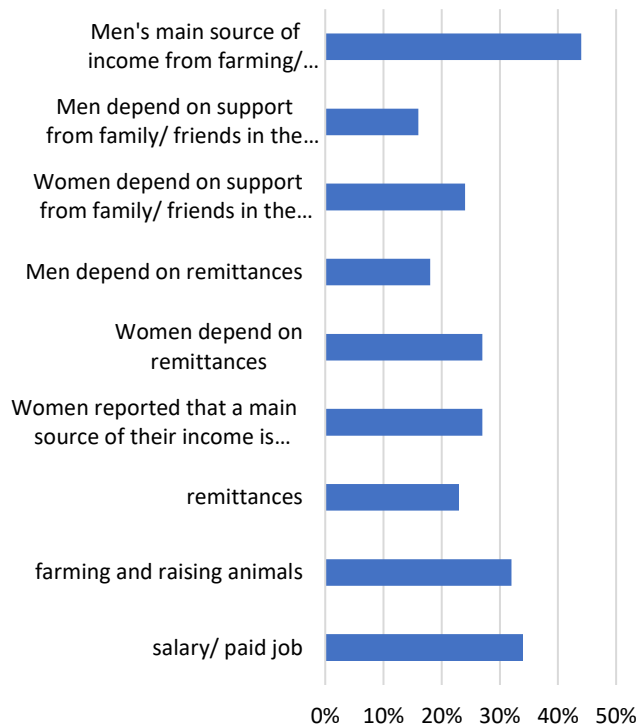
Employment



Tajikistan

- Out of all respondents 48% were employed, 50% - inactive and 2% - unemployed.
- *Employed*: women 35%; men 60%.
- *Inactive* - 64% women and 37% men.
- *Unemployed* – 1% women and 3% men

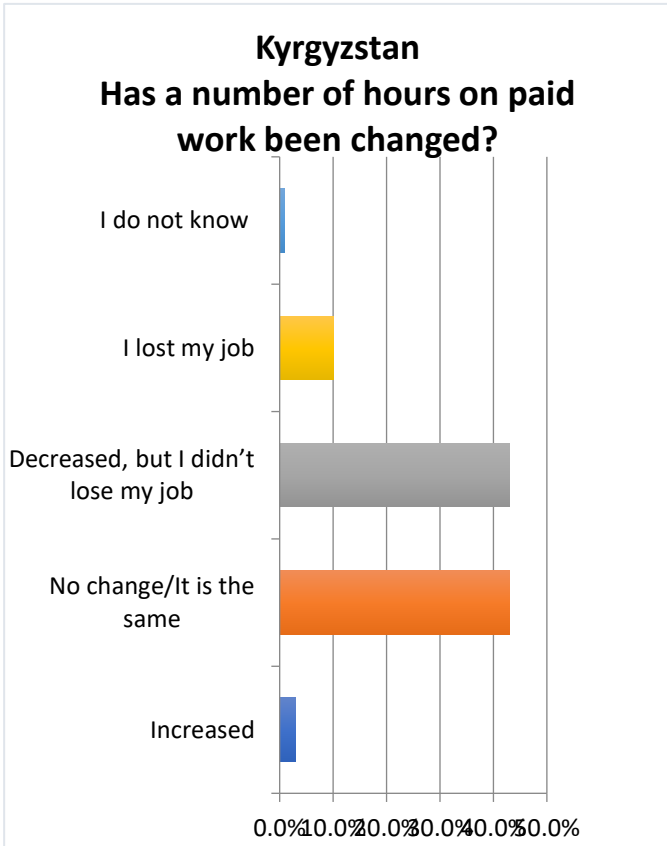
Tajikistan



Livelihood

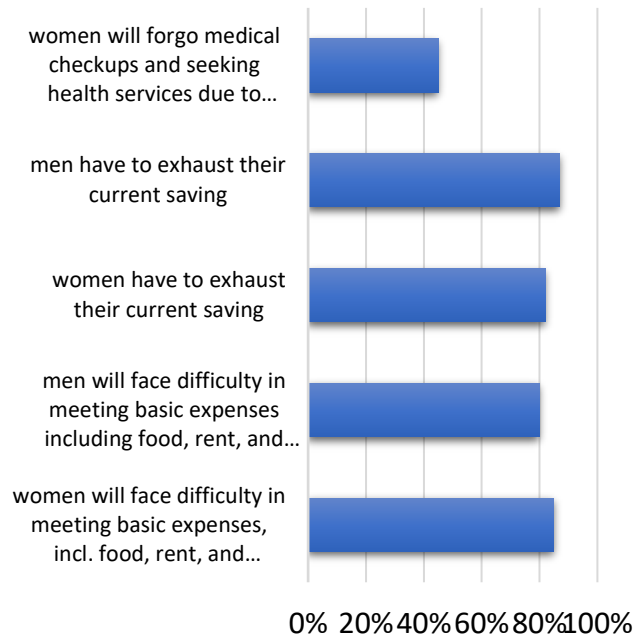
- Women's main source of their income is salary/ paid job (27%) and remittances (27%).
- Women dependent on remittances 27%; Men: 18%,
- Women have support from family/ friends 24%; Men: 16%
- Women have pension, other social payments 10%; Men: 6%;
- A majority of men (44%), mentioned that their main source of income was from farming/ raising animals

Livelihood



- **75% of women and 63% of men working on contract base moved to a remote work schedule.** 34% of men and 19% of women continued to go to work.
- **47% of business respondents had a strong negative effect on their business, 13% of them had to suspend it completely.** Men indicated impact of COVID-19 on business more often rather than women.
- **Only 6% of men and 8% of women are paid unemployment benefits and/or some financial support from the government and/or local municipalities.**
- The highest % of the **male income reduction is observed in agriculture, private business, paid work.**
- **Women lost significantly cash income received from remittances, and income from family/own business.**

Meeting basic expenses



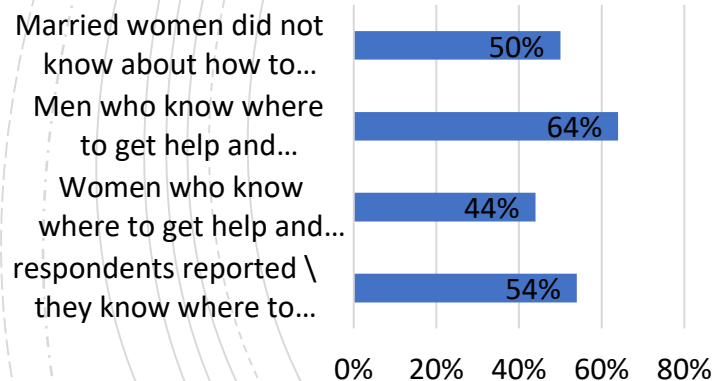
Meeting basic expenses

Women of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan face difficulty in meeting basic expenses and might forgo seeking health services.

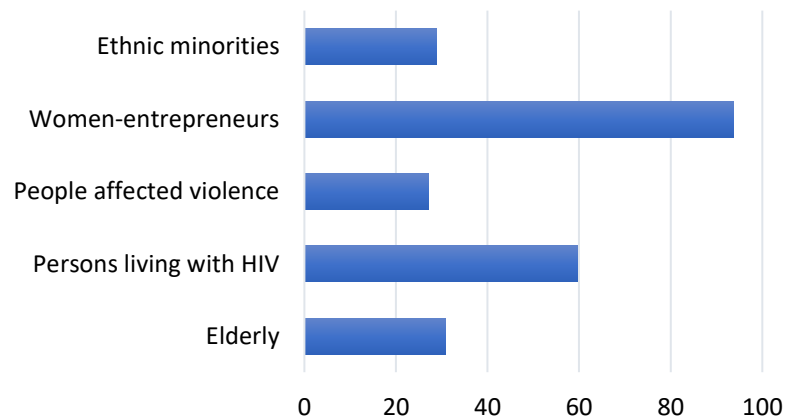
- Overall, **85% of women** stated that they will face difficulty in meeting basic expenses: food, rent, and utilities if restrictive measures endured, **men: 80%.**
- Another 82% of women will have to exhaust their current savings; Men: 87%.
- Alarming: 45% of women will forgo medical checkups and seeking health services due to financial limitations and to prioritize meeting the basic needs of food and shelter.

The proportion of people who did not know where to seek help in case of domestic violence

Awareness on where to seek help in case of domestic violence in Tajikistan



Level of awareness of the existing hotlines, in % in Kyrgyzstan



Unpaid care work - Tajikistan

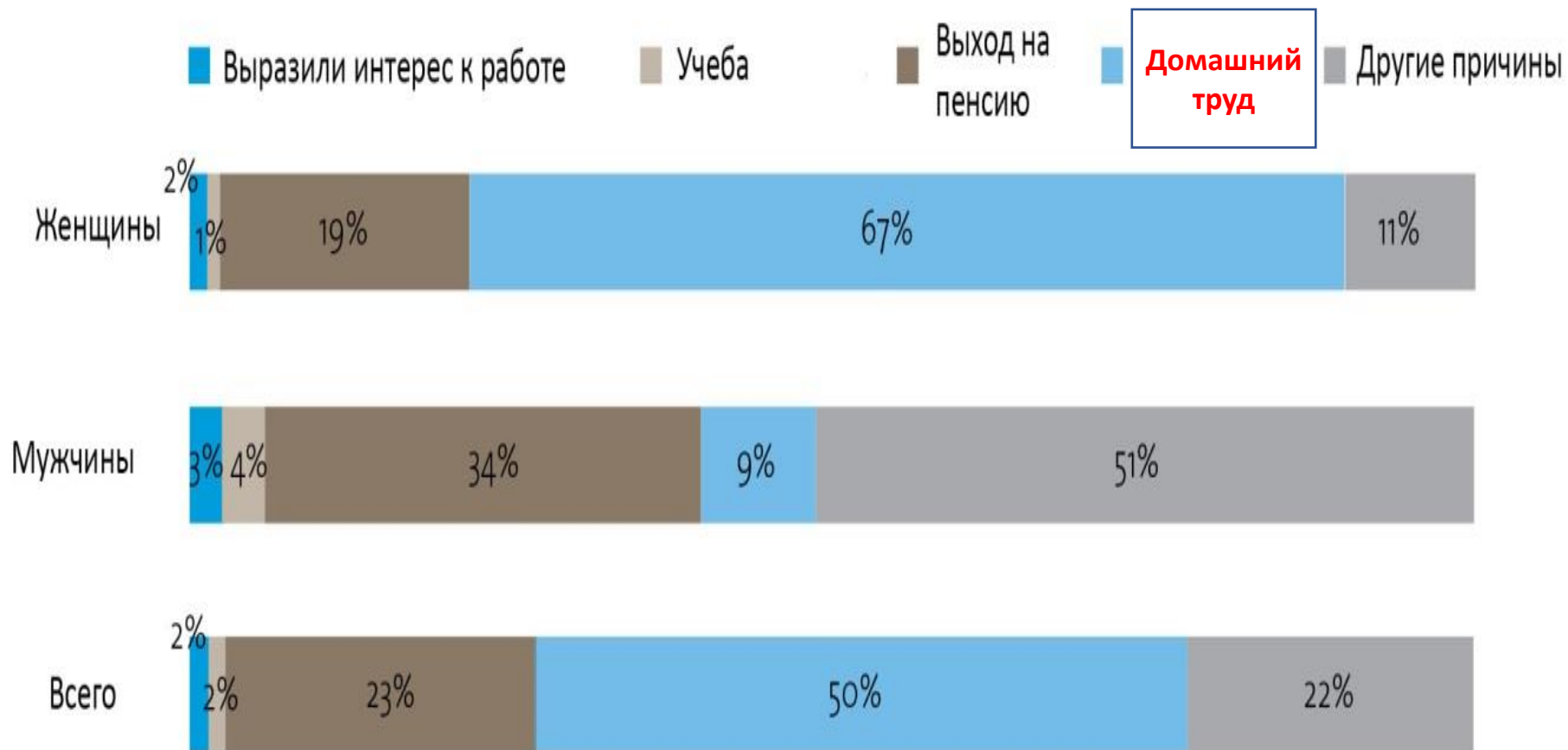
Tajik women face higher share of unpaid care and domestic work ramps up.

- **70% of women** are responsible for domestic household chores, household management, shopping for family, the **care of children including teaching and playing, elderly and sick family members' care.**
- During the current pandemic, the **intensity of domestic unpaid work has increased.**
- Men help mostly with activities including household financial management, shopping for the family, and pet care.
- Women mainly spent most of their time for **cleaning / washing (37%)** and **cooking/serving meals (23%)**, while men spent most of their time **for household management (23%)** and **shopping for family (20%).**

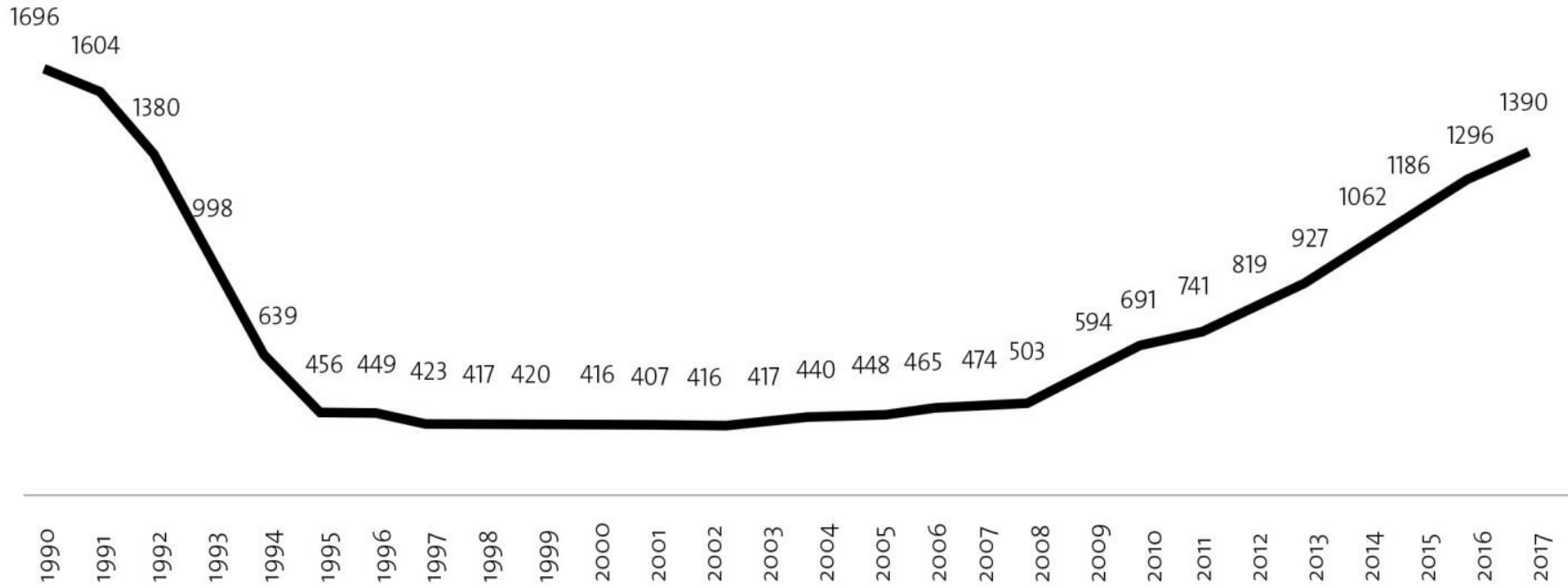
Unpaid care work - Kyrgyzstan

- Women allocated more time for cleaning, cooking and food service, games, talks and reading with children.
- Men allocated time mostly to the household garden works and purchases made for their families. **35,6% of women responded that the partners did not help at all (Vs. 15% of men)**
- The respondents, in particular **women (32,7%), faced with difficulties because of suspension of work of the public transport**, while men were much less inconvenienced (19,3%).

Причины неучастия в составе рабочей силы по полу, 2017 г.



Количество детских садов 1990-2017 гг.



Возможности трудоустройства

	Сценарий по ЦУР- 50 % детей от 0–2 лет, и 100 % детей от 3 лет до возраста обязательного школьного образования должны быть охвачены Занятость в сфере по уходу – дошкольное образование			Сценарий в сфере строительства		
	Женщины	Мужчины	Всего	Женщины	Мужчины	Всего
Занятость	87 186	33 306	120 493	13 425	81 312	94 738
%	72,4	27,6	100%	14,2	85,8	100%

Поступления в бюджет по варианту ЦУР и по строительному варианту

	Вариант ЦУР		Строительный вариант	
	млр. сомов	% затрат	млр. сомов	% затрат
Затраты на развитие сектора	15 853	100	15 853	100
Прямое воздействие				
Социальные отчисления:	2,676	16.9	150	0.95
работодателей	1,694		95	
работников	982		55	
Подоходный налог	982	6.2	55	0.35
Итого	3,658	23.1	205	1.30
Косвенное воздействие				
Социальные отчисления:	345	2.2	707	4.46
работодателей	218		448	
работников	126		260	
Подоходный налог	126	0.8	260	1.64
Итого	471	3.0	967	6.10
Всего	4 129	26.0	1 172	7.40

Достижение целевых показателей ЦУР по охвату дошкольным образованием может иметь воздействие на:

- усиление благополучия детей, которое будет иметь долгосрочное влияние на их жизненный цикл с точки зрения успехов в образовании, получении профессии и последующего трудоустройства
- сокращение времени на ведение работы по уходу и увеличение времени для образования и профессионального роста, что ведет к улучшению возможностей для трудоустройства
- долгосрочную экономическую отдачу в виде повышения человеческого капитала, повышения производительности труда и устойчивого роста
- потенциал для увеличения возможностей трудоустройства для многих, поскольку это высоко трудоемкий сектор, большое количество рабочих мест, создаваемых на единицу расходов
- потенциал для финансирования сектора за счет увеличения налоговых поступлений
- более сбалансированный и обоснованный процесс принятия решений в отношении распределения бюджетных ресурсов в различных секторах.

Факторы изменений в видении под влиянием кризиса COVID 19

- Кризис Covid - рубеж на смене эпох - мир уже никогда не будет прежним
- Кризис Covid является фактором, требующим радикальных изменений – в парадигмах развития, менталитетах, социальных ожиданиях
- Для улучшения текущей ситуации и перехода к восстановлению после Covid необходимо действовать по-другому
- Невозможно действовать по старому и ожидать новых изменений в результатах

Почему и зачем ?

Новое лидерство во времена кризиса требуют синтеза
технических и адаптивных решений

Технические решения

- Существует алгоритм действий и норм о том, как действовать в ситуациях и процессах
(не подходит для новых / кризисных ситуаций)

Может быть выполнено без вовлечения и консультаций различных групп женщин и мужчин, даже если они являются получателями услуг

Адаптивные решения

- Активное изучение/обучение новым знаниям / подходам
- Креативность, оригинальность и инициативность; новые технологии

Это требует вовлечения большого разнообразия групп
Невозможно находить адаптивные решения без со-участия, со-творчества и вклада самых разных групп женщин и мужчин с их креативными идеями