



# THE CONTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT TO THE ENJOYMENT OF ALL HUMAN RIGHTS

THE COMMITMENT TO ENDING POVERTY IN ALL  
ITS FORMS AND DIMENSIONS

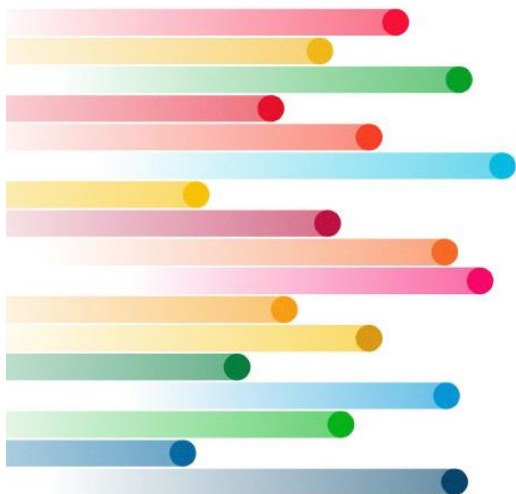


# CONTENT

1. The Gender Snapshot 2021
2. Government Responses to COVID-19
3. Europe and Central Asia (ECA Region)
4. Lessons on Gender Equality

# THE GENDER SNAPSHOT

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2021



# THE GENDER SNAPSHOT: SDG 1



**The target**  
**Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.**

**The reality**

An estimated

**435 million**  
WOMEN AND GIRLS

are **living in extreme poverty** in 2021.

In low-income countries

**41%**  
OF EMPLOYED  
WOMEN

VS

**38%**  
OF EMPLOYED  
MEN

were **living in extreme poverty**, in 2019.



**The target**  
**Social protection systems and measures are available for all, including the poorest and most vulnerable.**

**The reality**

An estimated



**OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION** has no access to social protection benefits.

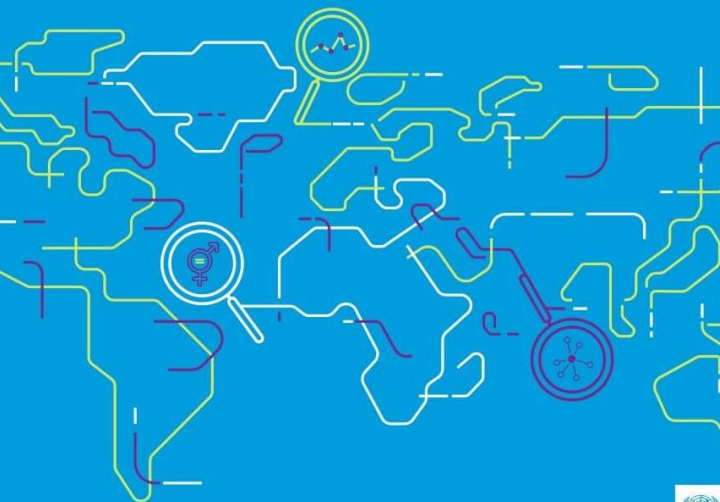


**OF MOTHERS WITH NEWBORNS** receive no maternity cash benefits.

Source | International Labour Organization, 2021; United Nations Statistical Division, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021 Statistical Annex; UN Women, From Insights to Action, Gender Equality in the Wake of COVID-19, 2020.

# GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO COVID-19:

Lessons on gender equality  
for a world in turmoil



## THE REPORT

### The data

Close to 5,000 measures taken by 226 countries and territories during the first 18 months of the pandemic.

### The verdict

Overall insufficient attention to gender dynamics, but significant cross-country variations and instances of innovation.

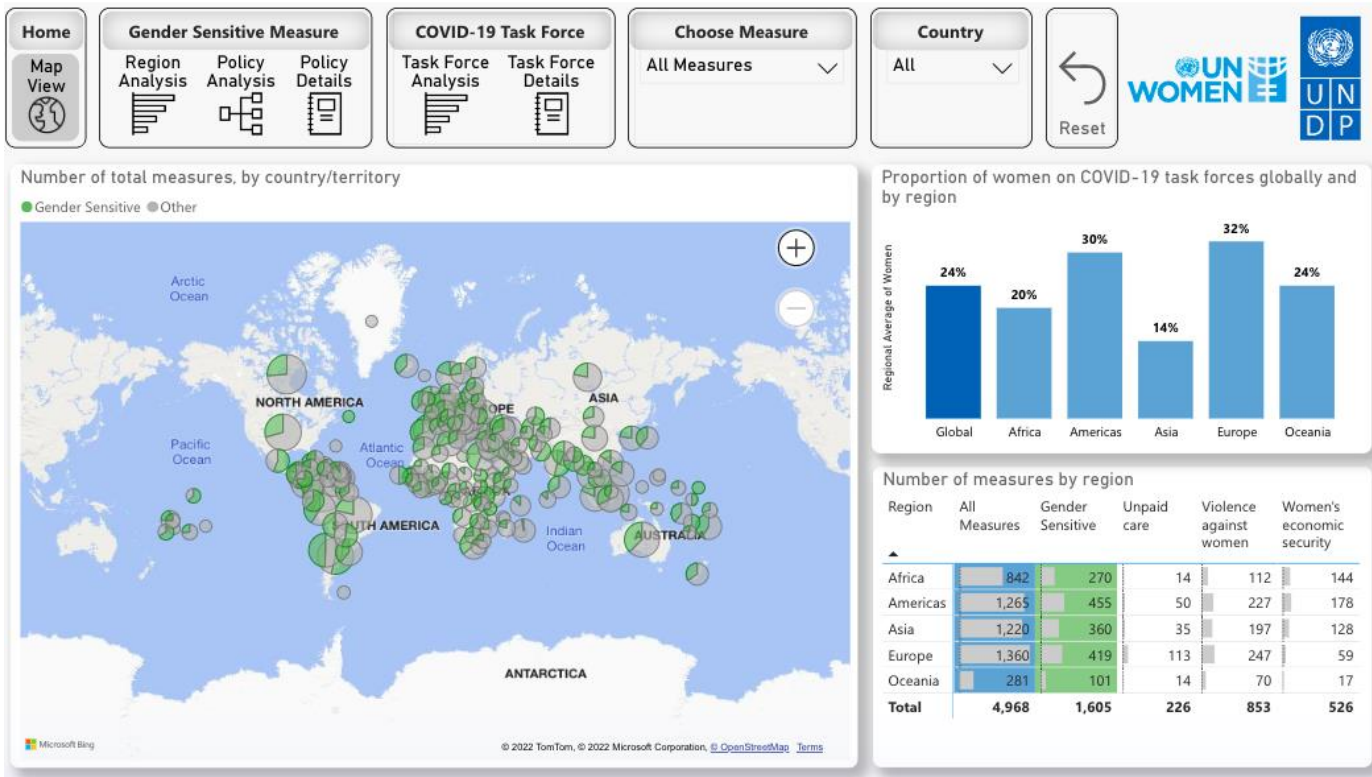
### The question

How have governments responded to the specific challenges that women have faced?

### The opportunities

Identify the constraints and enablers of gender-sensitive emergency response.

# COVID-19 GLOBAL GENDER RESPONSE TRACKER





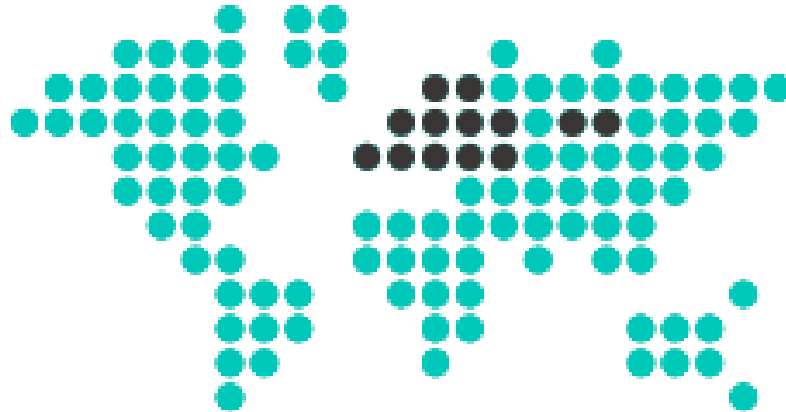
## | HOW HAVE GOVERNMENTS RESPONDED TO THE CHALLENGES?

1. 1,605 gender-sensitive measures across 196 countries and territories.
2. More than half (52%) focused on responding to violence against women and girls.
3. Across more than 130 countries, only 7 percent of task forces achieved gender parity.
4. Women's economic security and unpaid care were not prioritized.

Source | UN Women - UNDP

Photo | UN Women/ Johis Alarcón

# EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA – ECA REGION



Source | UN Women



# RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT



## Economic security

Women have been greatly affected by employment loss and income loss.

Photo | UN Women/ECARO



## Unpaid care

Women's share of unpaid care and domestic work has increased.

Photo | UN Women/ECARO



## Access to health services

Financial downturn and mobility restrictions hindered women's access to health services.

Photo | UN Women/ Dr. Entela Kolovani



## Food security

More women than men feared they would not be able to buy food or pay bills.

Photo | UN Women/ECARO

# RESPONSE MEASURES



## ECA Region

34 out of 477 measures reference women and can be classified as gender-sensitive.

Photo | UN Women/ECARO



## Central Asia countries

3 measures out of 83 can be classified as gender-sensitive.

Photo | National Volunteers Network/Aigerim Ussembayeva



## Eastern Partnership countries

13 out of 209 measures can be classified as gender-sensitive.

Photo | UN Women/Maxime Fossat



## Western Balkan countries and Turkey

18 measures out of 185 were gender-sensitive.

Photo | UN Women/Fatma Elzehra Muhaimid



## LESSONS ON GENDER EQUALITY FOR A WORLD IN TURMOIL

1. Strong democratic institutions are critical for an inclusive gender response.
2. Women's participation and leadership is a key driver of gender-responsive government action.
3. Countries with more robust public services and social protection systems have a head start when crises hit.
4. Digital tools sustain feminist activism online and enable rapid roll-out of support
5. Real-time data on the gender impact of crises and what works to mitigate them are critical

