



***Yelena Kukharevich***

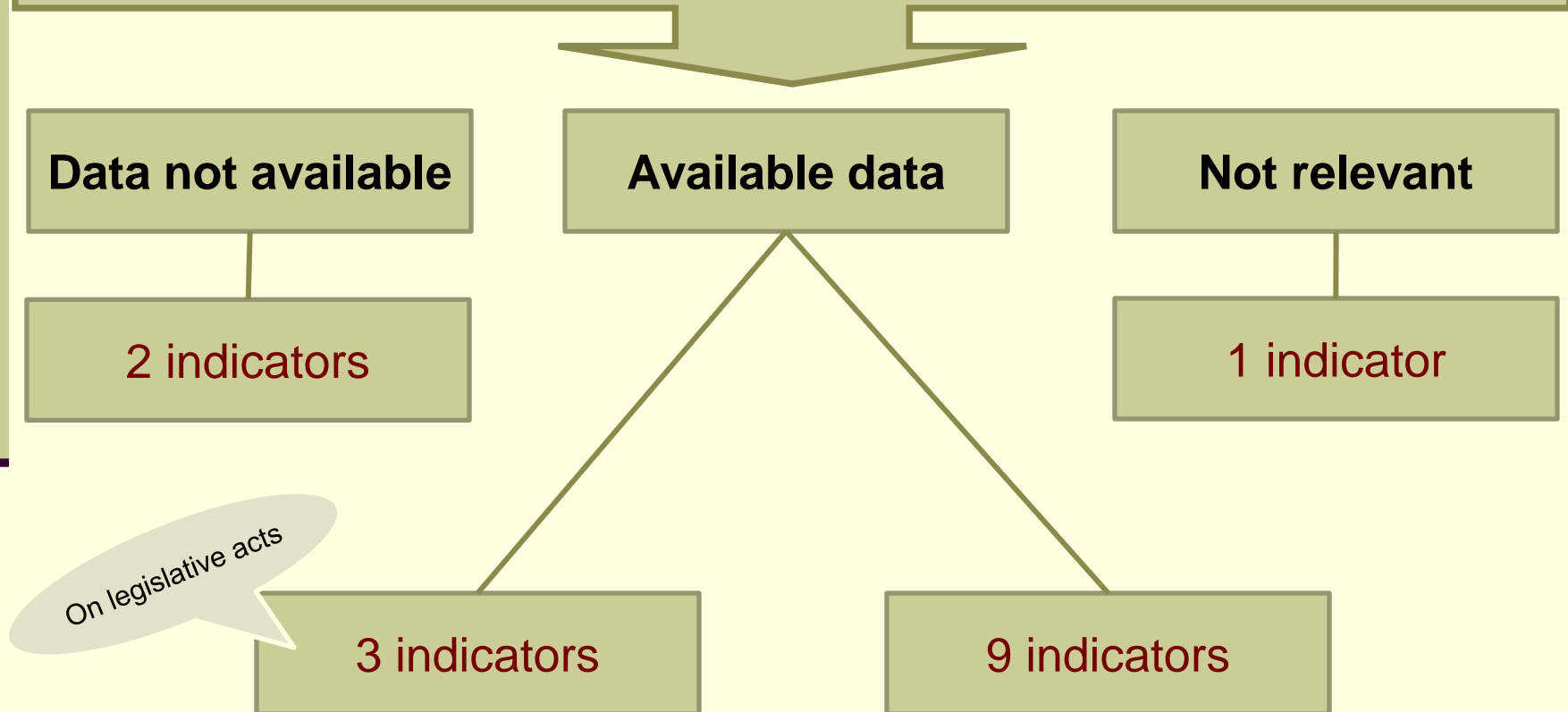
***National Statistics Committee of the  
Republic of Belarus***

***Gender Indicators for the Programme  
of Actions for Sustainable  
Development to 2030***

# Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



9 targets and 15 indicators



# Gender-based review of Belarus legislation in 2012

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- Constitution
- Labour Code
- Education Code
- Elections Code
- Law on Citizenship
- Law on Employment
- Law on Civil Service
- Law on Social Services
- Law on Counteraction to Trafficking in Persons
- Law on Healthcare
- other legal regulations

# Gender-based review of Belarus legislation

## Reviewed issues:

- the extent to which the principle of equality of men and women is implemented at the level of the Belarus Constitution;
- participation of women in social and political life (women's participation in developing and implementing government policies, enforcement of women's right to vote on equal footing with men in all elections and public referendums and to be elected in any publicly elective bodies);
- ensuring of equality between men and women in the issues of citizenship, freedom of movement and choice of a place of residence;
- provision of equal employment opportunities to men and women, equal pay for work of equal value;
- equal access of men and women to education, health and social services, especially in rural areas;
- removing criminal provisions which constitute discrimination of women, extinction of trafficking in persons and exploitation of prostitution, domestic violence, securing equal access to justice;
- women's participation in economic activities.

# Gender-based review of Belarus legislation

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## Conclusions:

In the reviewed areas there are no provisions in the legislation that discriminate women.

Most legal regulations are **gender-neutral**.

Some legal regulations **provide certain guarantees or privileges to women**. In most cases such benefits and guarantees are aimed to protect maternity or to consider the existing biological differences between women and men.

**Though women and men de jure have equal rights and there are no gender discriminative legal provisions**, in some areas there is **gender imbalance** caused by the fact that men and women to a different extent realize their rights.

# Gender-based review of Belarus legislation

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## **Recommendations:**

To introduce in basic legislative acts the principle that women's discrimination is prohibited.

To have a practice of gender-based review of draft legal regulations.

To introduce quotes when establishing personnel reserve.

To implement additional measures to support women's employment and to expand women's self-employment opportunities, including in rural areas.

To include additional measures to counter domestic violence.

To update gender-sensitive indicators and to implement a system to monitor implementation of gender equality activities.

To carry out Parliament hearings on gender equality issues.

## 5.6.2

### Laws and regulations guaranteeing access to sexual and reproductive health care services, information and education for women aged 15-49 years

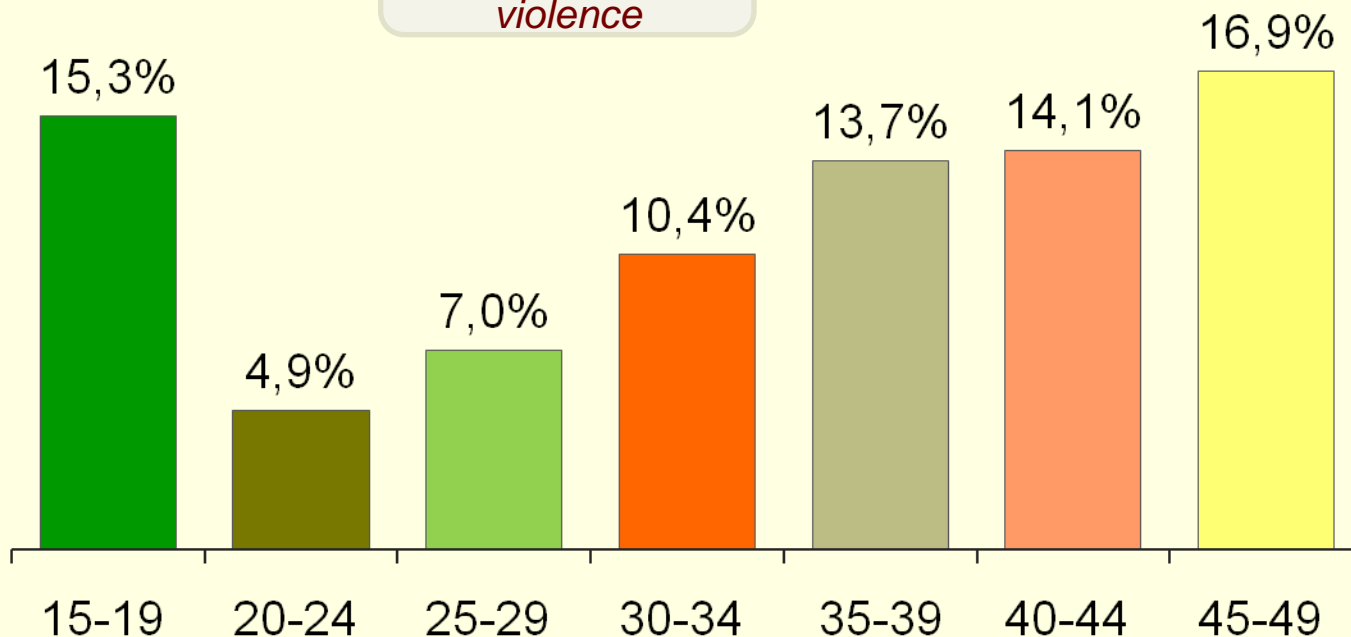


- Law on Healthcare
- Law on Assisted Reproductive Technologies
- Resolution of the Council of Ministers dd. 29 March 2016 No.259  
On some issues of state minimum social standards in healthcare
- Resolution of the Ministry of Health dd. 6 September 2007 No. 81  
On prenatal services in public health facilities
- Resolution of the Ministry of Health dd. 22 December 2007 No. 192  
On birth centers (departments) in public healthcare system

## 5.2.1

### Prevalence of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experienced domestic violence of any form in the last 12 months

*No data available on types of violence*



Age, years

 MICS

Source

*Latest available data for 2012*



5.3.1

## Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union

- **by age 15**
- **by age 18**

3.2%

by age 18

0.0%

by age 15

 MICS

Source

*Latest available data for 2012*

## 5.4.1

# Percentage of time spent for unpaid care and housework

- ✓ **by sex**
- ✓ **by age**
- ✓ **urban/rural**



Source

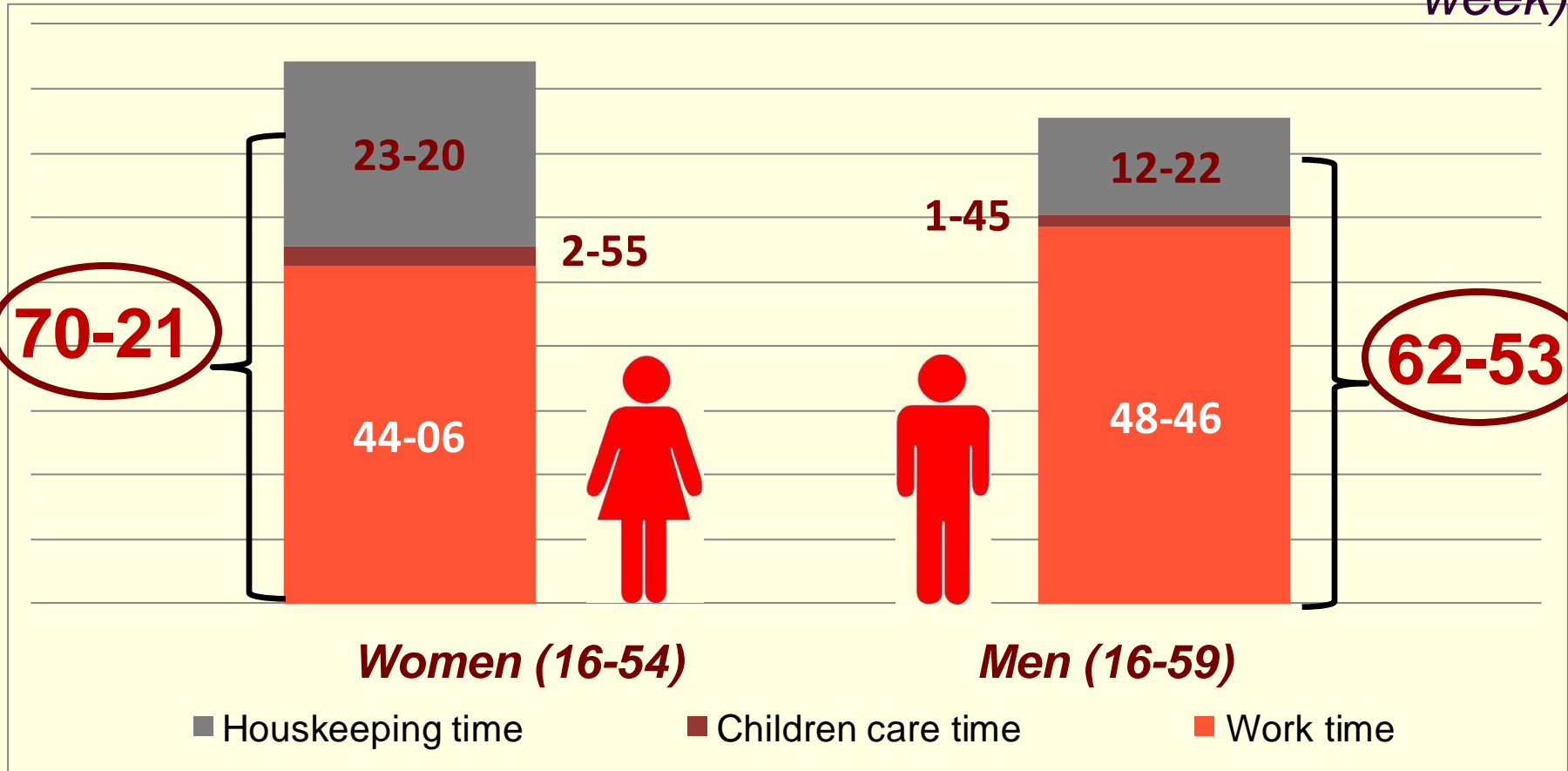
***Time-use survey***

***Latest available data for 2015***

# Paid to unpaid work ratio



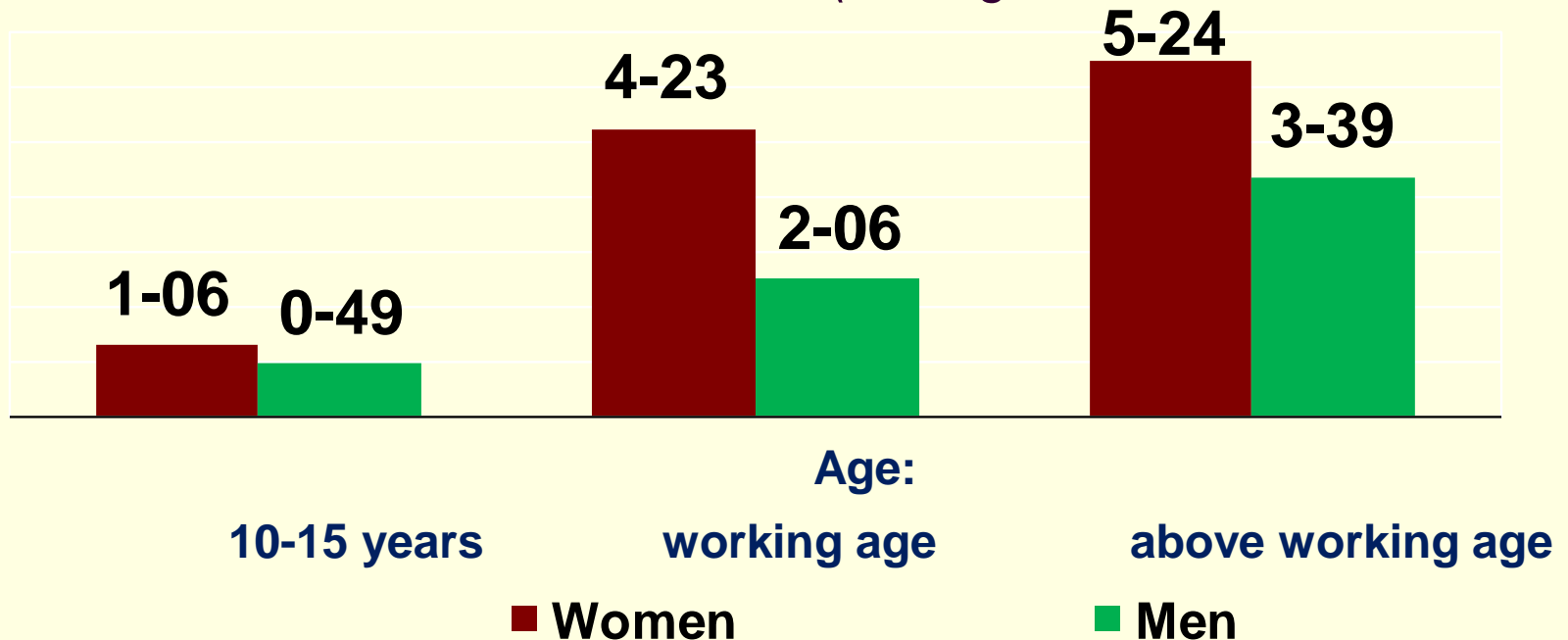
## Total work burden (hours and minutes per week)



# Time spent for housekeeping and child care



*(average hours and minutes a day)*



# Time spent for housekeeping and child care



*(average hours and minutes a day)*

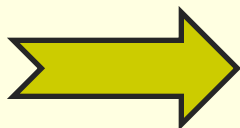
	Urban		Rural	
	women	men	women	men
<b>Aged 10-15</b>	<b>1-00</b>	<b>0-45</b>	<b>1-21</b>	<b>0-58</b>
<b>Working age</b>	<b>4-16</b>	<b>1-59</b>	<b>4-50</b>	<b>2-27</b>
<b>Above working age</b>	<b>5-11</b>	<b>3-22</b>	<b>5-55</b>	<b>4-18</b>

## *Administrative data*

*Secretariat of the Council of Belarus National Assembly  
and Secretariat of the House of Representatives of the  
Belarus National Assembly*

**5.5.1**

**Percentage of  
seats held by  
women in  
national  
parliament and  
subnational  
elected offices**

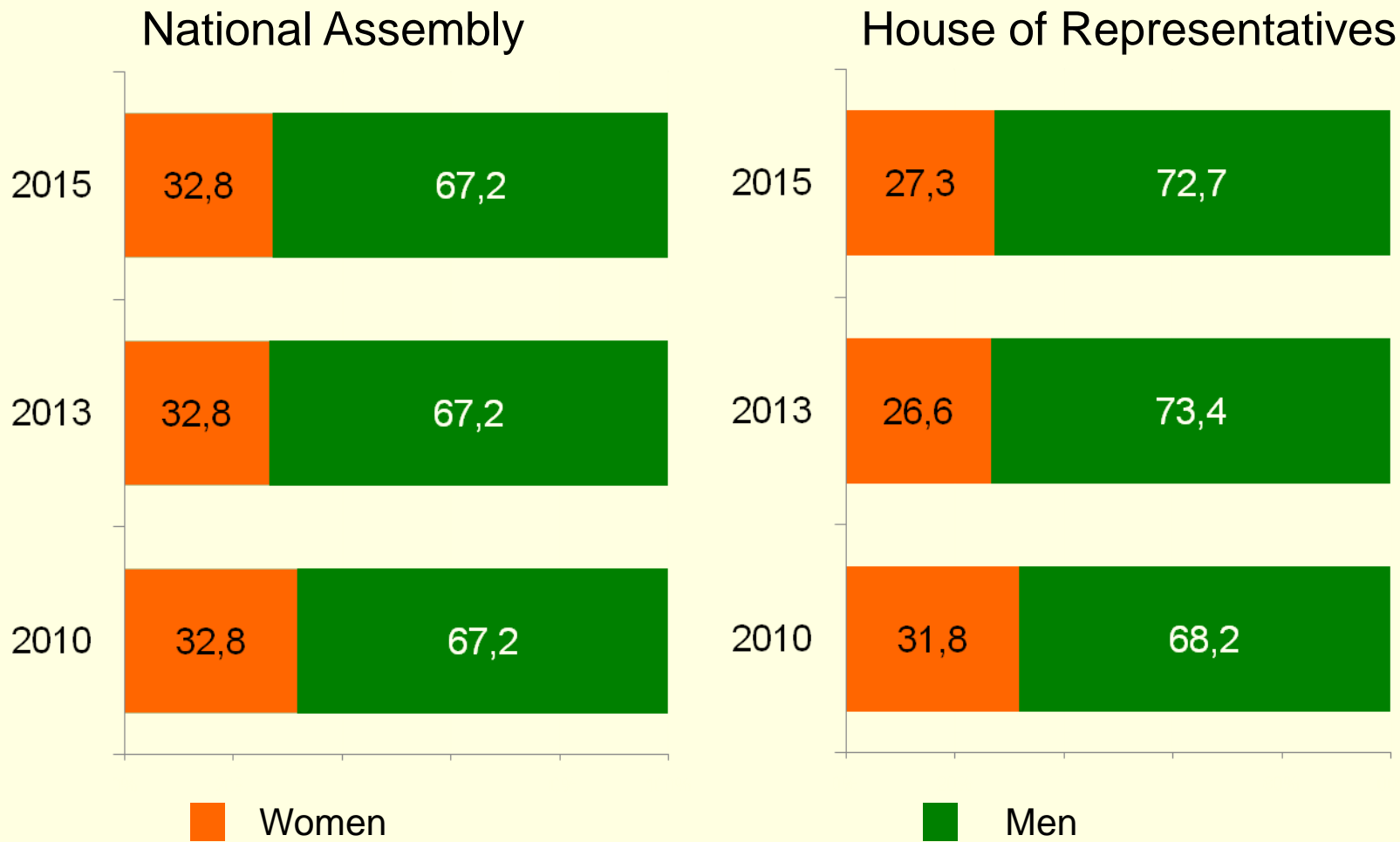


**a) Percentage of female  
members of the National  
Assembly**

**b) Percentage of female  
members of local Councils of  
Deputies, executive and  
regulatory bodies**

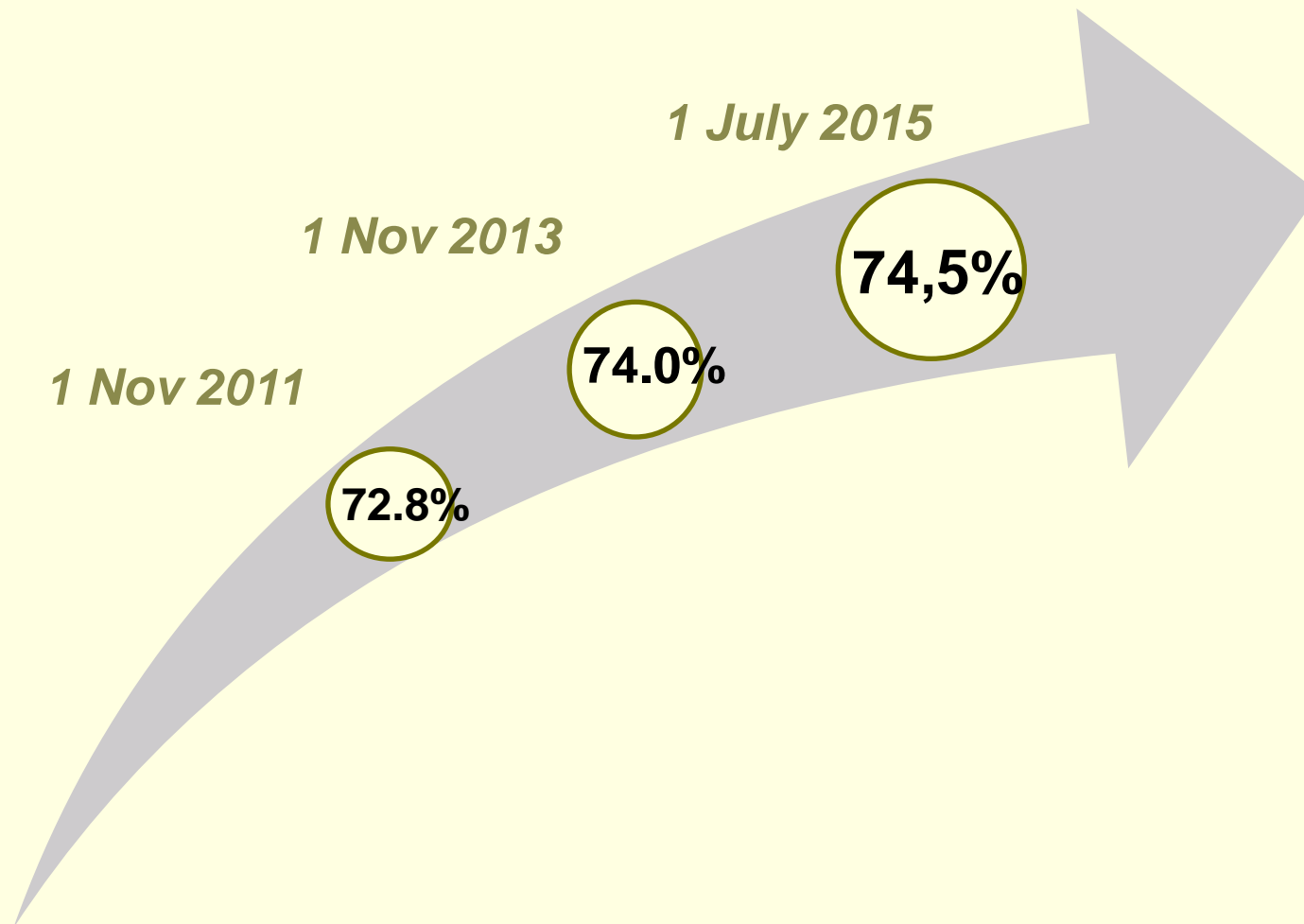


# Percentage of female members of the National Assembly



# Percentage of female members of local Councils of Deputies, executive and regulatory bodies

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***Public statistical monitoring***  
(Form 6-m (staff) 'Report on headcount, structure and professional training')

**5.5.2**

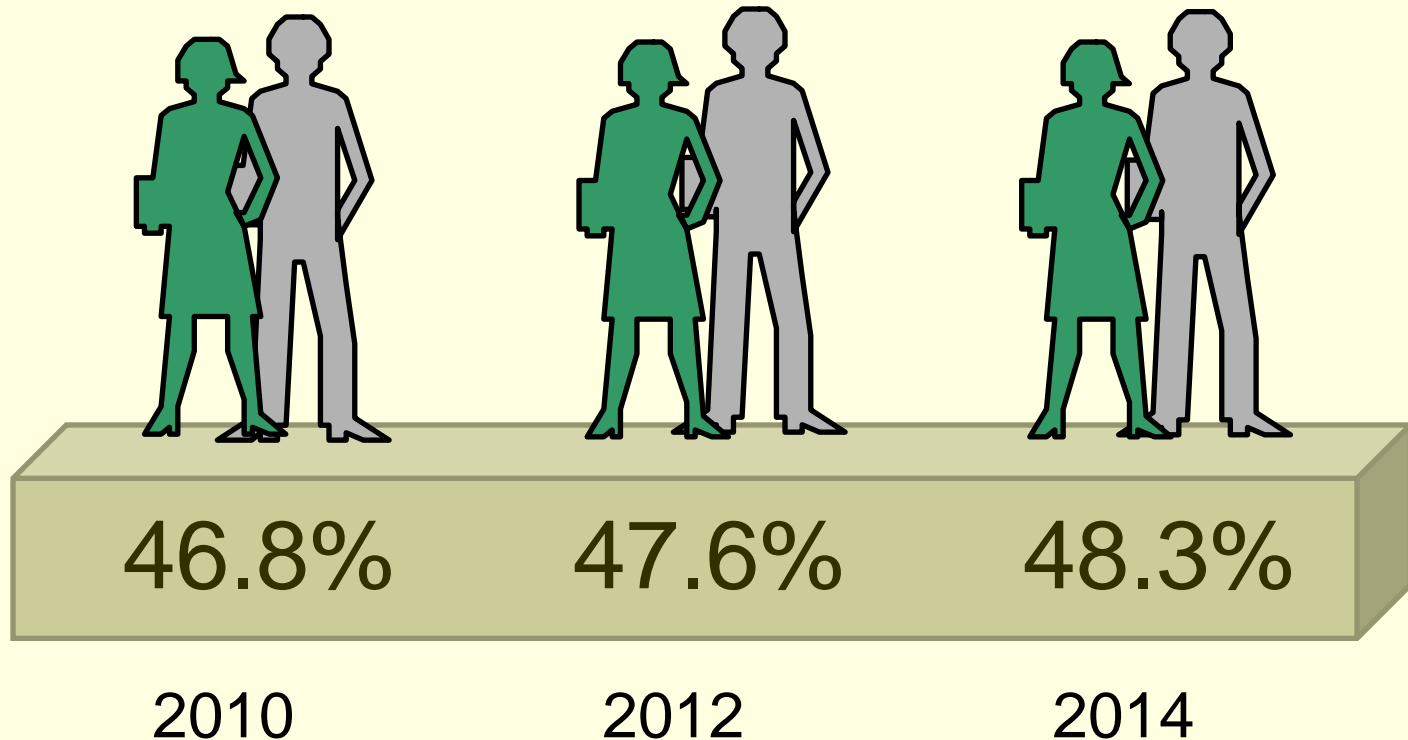
**Percentage of women at senior levels**



**Percentage of women in decision-making positions of all levels and their deputies**

*(every two years)*

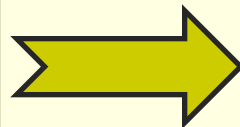
# Percentage of women in decision-making positions of all levels and their deputies



## 5.6.1

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who make independent decisions on:

- **sexual relations**
- **use of contraceptives**
- **using reproductive healthcare services**



Percentage of women aged 15-49 who make independent decisions:

**Data not available**

**27.3%**  **MICS**

*Latest available data –  
for 2012*

**Administrative data**

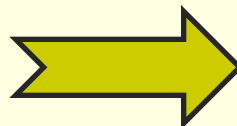
*Living standard sample  
household survey*



**5.b.1**

**Percentage of  
people who  
possess a  
mobile phone**

➤ **by sex**



**a) Percentage of people who  
use mobile communications**

➤ **by sex**

**b) Availability of mobile  
phones in households**

# Percentage of people who use mobile communications

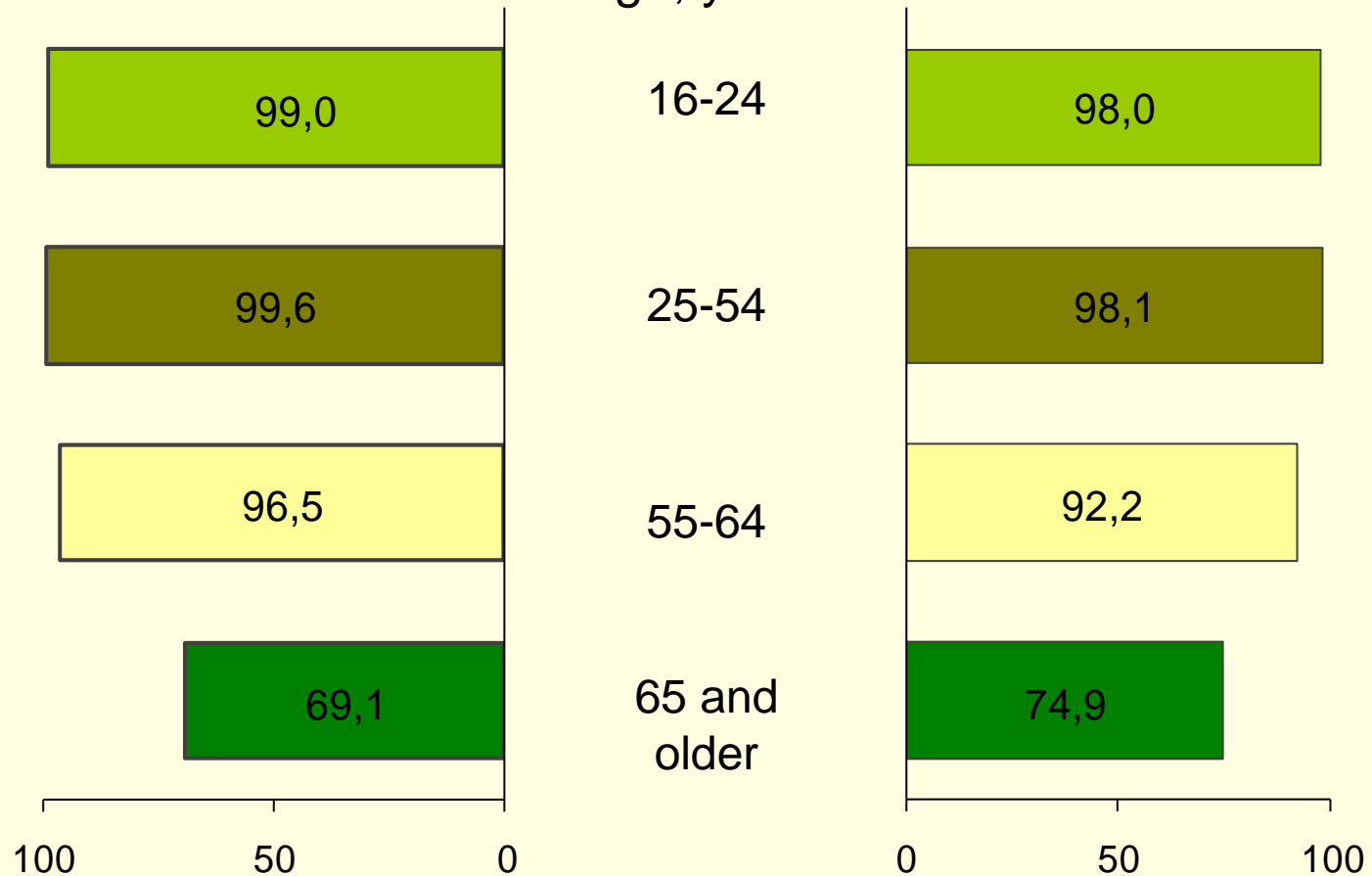


(% of total population of specific groups)

Women

Age, years

Men



*Administrative data of  
the National Cadastre Agency*

**5.a.1a**

**Percentage of people  
who own or have  
secure rights to  
agricultural land in the  
total population  
engaged in agriculture**

➤ by sex



**Number of land plots  
registered in the Integrated  
State Register of Real Estate,  
Real Estate Titles and  
Transactions**

➤ by types of land tenure

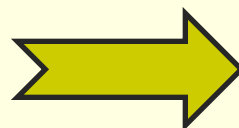
*Sample survey of subsistence farms  
of rural residents*

Source

**5.a.1b**

**Percentage of women  
who own agricultural  
land or hold tenure**

➤ by types of tenure



**Percentage of rural households  
headed by women  
in the total number of  
surveyed rural households  
(without disaggregation by  
types of tenure)**

**2014 – 53.9%**

**2015 – 54.9%**

## 5.a.2

**Legal framework (including customary law) securing equal rights for women to own and/or to control land**

- **Constitution**

**Article 44**

- **Land Code**

**Article 12: Ownership of land, land plots**



## 5.c.1

**Mechanism for allocating and monitoring government funds allocated for gender equality and empowerment of women**



The issue is being addressed at the national level



***No data***

**5.2.2**

**Prevalence of women and girls above 15 years who have experienced sexual violence by anybody except for an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age and location**



## *Irrelevant to the country*



**5.3.2**

**Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age**

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***Thank you for attention!***