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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

Data not available
- 2 indicators

Available data

Not relevant
- 1 indicator

On legislative acts

3 indicators

9 indicators
Gender-based review of Belarus legislation in 2012

- 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

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

**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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age, years</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Latest available data for 2012
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

Latest available data for 2012

Source MICS
Percentage of time spent for unpaid care and housework

- by sex
- by age
- urban/rural

Time-use survey

Latest available data for 2015
Paid to unpaid work ratio

Total work burden (hours and minutes per week)

Women (16-54)
- Houskeeping time: 23-20
- Children care time: 44-06
- Work time: 2-55

Men (16-59)
- Houskeeping time: 12-22
- Children care time: 48-46
- Work time: 1-45

70-21
62-53

Women (16-54) and Men (16-59) Total Work Burden Comparison.
Time spent for housekeeping and child care

(average hours and minutes a day)

Age:
- 10-15 years
- Working age (2-06)
- Above working age (5-24, 3-39)

1-06
0-49
4-23
2-06
5-24
3-39

Women
Men
Time spent for housekeeping and child care

(average hours and minutes a day)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>women</td>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 10-15</td>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>0:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working age</td>
<td>4:16</td>
<td>1:59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above working age</td>
<td>5:11</td>
<td>3:22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Administrative data
Secretariat of the Council of Belarus National Assembly and Secretariat of the House of Representatives of the Belarus National Assembly
Percentage of female members of the National Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>72.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage of female members of local Councils of Deputies, executive and regulatory bodies

- 1 Nov 2011: 72.8%
- 1 Nov 2013: 74.0%
- 1 July 2015: 74.5%
5.5.2

Percentage of women at senior levels

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

Percentage of women in decision-making positions of all levels and their deputies
(every two years)

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

Year | Percentage
--- | ---
2010 | 46.8%
2012 | 47.6%
2014 | 48.3%
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who make independent decisions on:

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

Data not available

27.3%

Latest available data – for 2012

Administrative data
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

Living standard sample household survey

Source
Percentage of people who use mobile communications
(% of total population of specific groups)

- **Women**
  - 16-24: 99,0%
  - 25-54: 99,6%
  - 55-64: 96,5%
  - 65 and older: 69,1%

- **Men**
  - 16-24: 98,0%
  - 25-54: 98,1%
  - 55-64: 92,2%
  - 65 and older: 74,9%
Administrative data of the National Cadastre Agency

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

Source: 5.а.1а
Sample survey of subsistence farms of rural residents

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%

Source 5.a.1b
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.
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

No data
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
Thank you for attention!