

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE SDGS BELARUS



© 2019 UN Women. All rights reserved.

UN Women would like to thank Christine Arab and Irina Solomatina, the lead authors. UN Women would like to thank Volha Lukashkova from UNFPA and Alesya Petrovets from IOM in Belarus for providing inputs and feedback to this document.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of UN Women, the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.

Design by: Amina Aaqib

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE SDGS BELARUS



**UN WOMEN REGIONAL OFFICE
FOR EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

Istanbul, 2019

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CoE	Council of Europe
CRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CGEB	Country Gender Equality Brief
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEEW	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
GRB	Gender-responsive Budgeting
HDI	Human Development Index
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
NCDs	Non-communicable Diseases
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OP	Optional Protocol
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
SIGI	OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
UNSR	UN Special Rapporteur
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAW	Violence Against Women
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE SDGS BELARUS

This Matrix draws on Annex 1 of UN Women's SDGs global monitoring report, *Turning Promises to Action*. It includes only Tier I and some Tier II indicators. Tier I indicators have an established methodology, and data are regularly collected; Tier II have an established methodology, but data are not collected regularly so these have been excluded. However, if there are indicators in the SDGs framework that are critical to the national context, and are available nationally, these will be included.

The purpose of this Matrix is to highlight the gender-related SDG Indicators measured in the CGEB, to illustrate:

- A) Overall progress in achieving the gender-related indicators of the SDGs;
- B) what gender-related SDG Indicators are not being measured at the national level;
- C) data sources for measuring the gender-related SDGs, as well as any challenges posted by the data sets re: limitations around disaggregation, age of data, comparability issues, etc;

Please note – this Matrix reflects the situation as of 1st December 2019 and should be updated regularly.

Data Limitations and Future Considerations

In Belarus, the national statistical body – Belstat – has generated significant amounts of sex-disaggregated data on the overall socio-economic situation in the country. However, for many of CGEB Indicators, Belarus has generated only unprocessed numbers, disaggregated by sex, but not in proportion to the overall population.

Further, despite significant levels of raw data available, there is limited statistics or analyses produced on the socio-economic development of groups who are often marginalized, such as women from ethnic minorities, women living with disabilities, women living with HIV and AIDS, and rural women, to name a few.

Understanding the opportunities and challenges to advancing the SDGs in Belarus would greatly benefit from the following actions in the future:

- Conducting a survey on the Prevalence of GBV in the country, using the WHO global methodologies, ethics and principles;
- Conducting gender-responsive national research on the root causes of poverty;
- Strengthened national analyses on the challenges and impact of the current Sexual and Reproductive Health services, information, education have on women and men of all ages;
- Conducting Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Surveys, ensuring to include equal parts women and men, girls and boys, on Gender Equality, Women's empowerment, women's leadership, and the role of men in ending discriminatory practices;
- Instituting national level gender-responsive budgeting systems and monitoring therein to assess annual investments towards gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the impact of these investments;
- Strengthening national analyses on time use, and the impact of unsupported unpaid care work in the home on the country's overall development.

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1.1. Population living below US\$1,90 per day, by sex	o (2017) ⁱ Proportion of employed women (ages 25+) living below the international poverty line: 0.1%; and for men 0.1% (2016) ⁱⁱ	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 20;
	1.2.1 Population living below the national poverty line, by sex	In the 2 nd quarter of 2019, the national poverty rate was 5.1%, down from 5.9% in 2017 ⁱⁱⁱ According to the 2017 5.5% of women and 6.6% of men were living below the poverty line. ^{iv} In 2015-2016 urban and rural disparity for rates of poverty increased, reaching 25.3% for urban vs 40.6% for rural areas. ^v	
	1.2.2. Multidimensional poverty among women [Indicator doesn't require it, but, if possible, a comparison to men is suggested since the Indicator doesn't tell s much about GEWE as it stands]	2017 - MPI rankings no longer provided for developed countries	According to the Government: At the global level, there are 14 indicators for evaluating Goal 1, and 13 of them are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. For monitoring at the national level, 25 indicators have been identified, including 1 non- statistical indicator. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 4 indicators correspond to the global list, and 21 indicators have proxies. As 2 unavailable indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done: 1.2.2.1 Multidimensional Poverty Index - to study the best international practices on evaluation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index; - to make experimental calculations of the indicator based on the data of the living standards household sample survey; - to develop an official statistical methodology considering the national context; - to introduce it into the national statistical practice starting from calculating the indicator for Y2021. The deadline for developing the indicator is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. 1.2.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its manifestations, taking into account the selected quantitative multifactorial poverty indicators This indicator can be calculated based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (hereinafter – MICS), which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF. MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. This indicator will be calculated in 2019. (ABOVE is from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i> . Page 13-14).

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	1.3.1 Population covered by social protection, by sex	Data is not yet available – plans are underway to fill this information gap.	
	1.4.2. Secure tenure rights to land, by sex	There is no specific legislation in place. The <i>Code on Marriage and Family</i> (2006) reaffirms that women and men should have the same inheritance rights under civil law (as married people and as descendants). ^{vi}	<p>No sex disaggregated data was available.</p> <p>According to the Government:</p> <p>Data are available for 23 indicators out of 25 national indicators for monitoring Goal 1, including partially available data for 1 indicator. Namely:</p> <p>1.4.2. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure</p> <p>Data on-Proportion of adult population with secure tenure will be provided by the State Property Committee.</p> <p>Proportion of total adult population who consider their tenure rights to land as guaranteed (the second component of the indicator) can be calculated by using the data from the living standards household sample survey. To get this proportion, the template of the 1-dx (prosperity) state statistical survey — The Household Prosperity Questionnaire — will be amended accordingly in 2018.</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i>. Page 20)</p>
	1.b.1. Proportion of government spending to sectors benefiting women, poor and vulnerable groups	No data was available.	See above notes – this information may be covered under Belstat’s future poverty research outlined above.

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
<p>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>According to the Government:</p> <p>At the global level, there are 13 indicators for evaluating Goal 2. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 13 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 12 indicators correspond to the global list, and 1 indicator is a proxy.</p> <p>Data are available for 4 indicators out of 13 national indicators for monitoring Goal 2.</p> <p>As 5 unavailable indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:</p> <p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p>In 2018, the State Statistical Reporting is planned to get the 1-Children data for the indicator (by the Ministry of Health): The Pediatrics Report. The deadline for getting the data is 2019.</p> <p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p>In 2018, the State Statistical Reporting is planned to get the 1-Children data for the indicator (by the Ministry of Health): The Pediatrics Report. The deadline for getting the data is 2019.</p> <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> <p>This calculation is planned to be made in line with the international methodology in 2019.</p> <p>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p> <p>It is planned to track the indicator after the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the World Trade Organization (WTO).</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i>. Page 15)</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio	2017 – 2 per 100,000 ^{vii} ;	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 20.
	3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel	99.8% (2018) ^{viii}	<p>Data extracted from the UNDP Global HDR. On HIV , extracted from UN Women Global SDG Database although Belstat’s <i>Women and Men</i> has a wide range of figures on HIV – the calculations were challenging to align, however.</p> <p>According to the Government: Data are available for 23 indicators out of 27 national indicators for monitoring Goal 3, including partially available data for 1 indicator. Namely: 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>According to the international methodology, the main populations are: men having sex with men, sex workers, people who inject drugs, transsexuals, prisoners. Considering hiddenness of the groups (people do not identify their association with any of the groups), there is no way to identify new cases of diseases in these populations. The Ministry of Health plans to study international practices on how to get such data.</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i>. Page 16)</p>
	3.3.1. New HIV infections, by sex	0.3 per 1,000 overall: 0.4: Women ages 15-24 0.4: Women ages 15-49 0.1: Women ages 50+; 0.3: Men ages 15-24 0.6: Men ages 15-49; 0.1: Men ages 50+ (2017) ^{ix}	

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	3.7.1. Satisfactory family planning with modern methods	<p>74.2% of women (WHO 2012)^x</p> <p>51.2% (Belstat 2018)^{xi}, illustrating a significant decline from the 2012 WHO data. Given the variations in methodology used by the two sources, it is difficult to draw assumptions on what the varying between 2012 and 2018 reflect in terms of family planning needs being met.</p> <p>According to UNDP's 2019 Human Development Report, 7% of women have unmet needs for family planning.^{xii}</p>	<p>It is not clear which is the most reliable data – the WHO 2012, or the Belstat figures of 2018. The figures in these two years differ significantly, which is either due to a considerable drop in availability of contraceptives; or more likely due to significant variations in the methodologies used by WHO and Belstat to arrive at these figures.</p>
	3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate	14.5 per 1,000 women (2015-2020) ^{xiii}	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 22.
	3.8.1. Coverage of essential health services, including reproductive and maternal health	No data available	<p>According to the Government:</p> <p>As 3 unavailable indicators are concerned (methodologies for these indicators are to be delivered by the Ministry of Health), the following needs to be done:</p> <p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)</p> <p>According to the international methodology, this indicator is calculated on the basis of 4 indicators. Each indicator consists of 4 sub-indicators. The country lacks 2 sub-indicators (hypertension prevalence among adults 18 years old and older, and percentage of women aged 30-49 years who report ever having been screened for cervical cancer) out of 16. Currently, work is under way to adapt the international methodology at the national level and to start monitoring to measure the missing indicators, and to make an experimental calculation of the indicator.</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i>. Page 16)</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
<p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.1.1. Minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics at the end of primary and lower secondary, by sex</p>	<p>No available data</p>	<p>According to the Government: In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context 8 indicators correspond to the global list, and 3 indicators are proxies. As 5 unavailable indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done: 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex Indicators 4.1.1 and 4.2.2 can be calculated based on the MICS, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF. MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. These indicators will be calculated in 2019. (ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i>. Page 17-18)</p>
	<p>4.2.1. Early childhood development, by sex</p>	<p>Gross enrolment ratio of pre-primary education (ages 1 to 5) was 79.4%, with considerable disparities between rural and urban settings. In rural areas, the gross enrollment ratio for pre-primary was only 51.7% as compared to 86.8% gross enrollment in urban areas (2018).(Belstat data)^{xiv} According to UNESCO, the Net Enrollment Rate was 94.65% Overall – 93.6% of girls and 95.65% of boys; (2018).^{xv}</p>	<p>National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i>. Page 22. Data varies considerably between UNESCO and Belstat, even when considering one is measuring Net (UNESCO) and one is measuring Gross (Belstat).</p>
	<p>4.2.2. Pre-primary participation, by sex</p>		

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	4.3.1. Participation of youth and adults in education, by sex	No available data	<p>According to the Government:</p> <p>4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p> <p>The indicator will be calculated using the data of the household sample survey organized to study employment issues in 2019 according to the Action Plan under the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. To get this indicator, the template of the 4-t (employment) state statistical survey - "The questionnaire on employment in the survey week" - has included Question 8: "Have you been trained since the beginning of the report year?"</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs.</i> Page 18)</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	4.5.1. Parity indices for all education indicators	<p>Primary School Enrollment, by % (SDG Indicator 4.5.1) - Net : 94.93 Overall -94.8% of girls; 95.05% of boys ^{xxvi};</p> <p>Out of school children: 5,544 children of which 78.4% are girls and 21.6% are boys (2018) ^{xxvii}</p> <p>While there are not thorough statistics on the situation of children living with disabilities and special needs, the Government indicates that as of 2016, there was a 14% increase in the number of children living with disabilities since 2011, although they do not provide what proportion of the population this represents. ^{xxviii}</p> <p>Official data states that 70% of children with special educational requirements are in mainstream schools. UNICEF analysis shows that this figure reflects mainly those children with mild developmental challenges such as speech disorders. 30 % of children with disabilities, especially intellectual, are in school programmes designed specifically for children with special needs, “segregated from the general system” . ^{xxix}</p> <p>Secondary School Enrollment, by % (and by lower and upper secondary)(SDG Indicator 4.5.1) - Net: 95.64% Overall -96.18% of girls; 95.13% of boys (2018) ^{xxx}</p> <p>Primary to secondary transition rate: 98.16% transition to secondary school (97.64% of boys and 98.71 of girls) (2018) ^{xxxi}</p> <p>Out of school adolescents: 4,886 overall of which 37.4% are girls and 62.6% are boys (2018). ^{xxxi}</p> <p>Tertiary School enrolment, by % (and Tertiary School completion, by %) (SDG Indicator 4.5.1) - Gross Enrollment rate: 87.43% (95.09% of girls; 80.18% of boys) (2018) ^{xxxiii}</p> <p>75.8% of tertiary graduates are women and 24.2% are men (2017). ^{xxxiv}</p> <p>% of women and men with Graduate level degree or higher; (SDG Indicator 4.5.1)- The share of women who get “higher education”^h remains larger than share of men – 53.7% of graduates are women as compared to 46.3% of graduates being men (2017/2018 academic year). ^{xxxv}</p> <p>At the post graduate level (aspirantura) tends to become equal: 52.2% of graduates are women as compared to 47.8% being men in 2015/2016; 52.0% women compared to 48% men in 2016/2017; 51.1% women compared to 48.9% male graduates in 2017/2018, but previous pre-dominance of men in the highest possible stage of professional education in Belarus, doktonatura: 48.9% of all graduates were women as compared to 51.1% being men in 2015/2016; 44.7% women as compared to 55.3% male graduates in 2016/2017; 42.0% women as compared to 57.9% male graduates in 2017/2018. ^{xxxvi}</p>	<p>UNESCO data was used for measuring parity at all levels, so as to ensure consistency.</p> <p>There is limited disaggregated data regarding children and adolescents living with disabilities, and within the data available, limited sex disaggregation.</p> <p>According to the Government:</p> <p>At the global level, there are 11 indicators for evaluating Goal 4. All indicators are considered relevant for the Republic of Belarus. 11 indicators have been identified for monitoring at the national level. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context 8 indicators correspond to the global list, and 3 indicators are proxies.</p> <p>Data are available for 5 indicators out of 11 national indicators for monitoring Goal 4, including partially available data for 1 indicator. Namely:</p> <p>4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</p> <p>Indicator 4.5.1 is derived from the individual indicators of Goal 4 (4.1.1, 4.2.1.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.6.1.1, 4.c.1). Currently, Parity indices can be calculated through indicators 4.2.1.1, 4.6.1.1 and 4.c.1. It will be possible to calculate Parity indices by using the remaining four indicators after the corresponding inaccessible data become available.</p> <p>(Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i>. Page 17)</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	4.6.1. Proficiency (at a given age group) in functional literacy and numeracy skills, by sex	4.6.1.1 Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and over), % (2009) - 99,6 99,5 women / 99,8 men	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 22. Limited national data available on any other aspect of indicator.
	4.7.1. Mainstreaming of global citizenship education, gender equality and human rights	There is limited evidence of this in Belarus. Indeed a number of the courses provided in secondary school reinforce traditional gender stereotypes and streaming of girls and boys into traditional employment sectors (see CGEB for details).	According to the Government: 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment This is a Tier III indicator; there is no global methodology; this is the competence of the Ministry of Education. This indicator can be monitored after the international methodology is developed and adapted at the national level, and it shall mainstream global citizenship education and education for sustainable development in curricula at all levels of education, teacher education, and student assessment. (ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i> . Page 18)
	4.a.1. Upgrade education facilities with handwashing and single-sex sanitation facilities	100% of schools (2016/2017) for all	UN Women Global Database. Limited information for all components of the indicator.

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1.1 Legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex	SDG Indicator 5.1.1 ² , Belarus has received a scoring of 45.5% for overall legislative frameworks on gender equality and the empowerment of women; 66.7% for overall legislative frameworks on GBV; 50% for overall legislative frameworks on Employment and Economic empowerment; and 81.8% for overall legislative frameworks on Marriage and Family. ^{xxvii}	For monitoring at the national level, 14 indicators have been identified, including 5 non-statistical indicators. In the process of nationalization and adaptation to the national context, 6 indicator corresponds to the global list, and 8 indicators are proxies. (According to Government mapping)
	5.2.1. Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence	11.8% with a significant difference in terms of prevalence between currently married and formerly married women (10.1% and 21.7% respectively). (2012) ^{xxviii} 2.8% of girls under the age of 15 have experienced sexual violence (2019). ^{xxix} 16.8% of women had experienced violence before the age of 15 (2019). ^{xxx} In 17.8% of cases, sexual violence was committed by a member of the family (2019). ^{xxxi}	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus; and MICS 2012</i> There is strong need for both a prevalence survey on GBV following WHO guidelines; as well as deepened monitoring of the violence (SRGBV, DV and overall violence) facing children and adolescents.
	5.2.2. Sexual violence against women and girls by a non-intimate partner	Of the above figures, in 33.3% of cases, girls suffered sexual violence from a complete stranger, in 20.0 % cases from an acquaintance or a friend, in 15.6% cases from a person with whom they recently met. The proportion of cases of sexual violence related to staying in school (by a teacher or another person in school) is 11.1 % of cases. Half of the cases of sexual violence were committed against girls aged 14--15 years, in 20 % of cases the victims were girls aged 12--13 years, in 10 % -- girls aged 7 years. Sexual violence against girls was committed by men of different ages, but most often by those aged 30--39 and 20--29. ^{xxxii}	
	5.3.1. Child marriage among women and girls; [Indicator doesn't require it, but a comparison to boys and men, is suggested, if possible]	0% under the age of 15 (2018) 3% under the age of 18 (2018) ^{xxxiii} In 2014-2015, reportedly under 50% of all Roma marriages (both registered at Civil Registry Offices and factual), the woman was under the age of 18. A recent study reports that the average age of marriage of Roma girls is 16 to 17 years old. ^{xxxiv}	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 23. Indications are that in some minority communities, such as Roma, girls are facing much higher rates of early marriage. Limited data is available however.
	5.3.2. Female Genital mutilation	Not relevant to country context	

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	5.4.1. Unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	<p>The total workload^{xxxv} of employed women amounts to an average of 70 hours 21 minutes per week, including about 44 hours 6 minutes of professional workload and 26 hours 15 minutes of housekeeping (2014).</p> <p>The total workload of employed men is almost 7 hours less (62 hours 53 minutes) than women. On average, men spend almost 49 hours per week at work and about 14 hours per week engaged in household tasks. (2014)</p> <p>The ratio of paid (working hours) to unpaid labor (hours spent doing household tasks) in 24 hours is 63% to 37% for employed women and 77% to 23% for employed men, respectively. (2014)</p> <p>This breaks down as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women spend daily on average twice as much time as men on household and childcare. -As many as 90% of women and 44% of men engage in cooking; -83% of women and 31% of men wash dishes; and 82% of women and 44% of men clean their dwelling. -In households with children under 10 years old time spent on household and childcare is 4 hours 16 minutes, of which 1 hour 29 minutes is dedicated to child care. -In households with children under 10 years old women spend daily more time on childcare than men, that is almost 9% and less than 3% of their time respectively. -Overall, 78% of women and 59% of men care for children under 10 years old (2014) ^{xxxvi} 	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 23.
	5.5.1. Women in parliaments; Women in local governments; [Indicators doesn't require it but comparison to men is suggested, if possible]	<p>35% of House of Representatives (2019)^{xxxvii}</p> <p>Council of the National Assembly: 29% (2019) ^{xxxviii}</p> <p>Local Government: 48.2% (2018) ^{xxxix}</p>	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 23.

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	5.5.2 Women in managerial positions; [Indicator doesn't require it, but a comparison to men is suggested, if possible, as the Indicator doesn't tell s much about GEWE as it stands]	47.6% (2017). ^{xi}	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 23.
	5.6.1. Proportion of women and girls who make informed decisions on reproductive health	No data available	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 23.
	5.6.2. Laws on Equal access to reproductive health, information and Education	Legislation does not explicitly ensure equal access to SRHRs services, information or education	Data is not available.
	5.a.1. Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex	There is no specific legislation in place. The <i>Code on Marriage and Family</i> (2006) reaffirms that women and men are to have the same inheritance rights under civil law (as married people and as descendants). ^{xii}	There is no data available on land ownership. According to the Government: Data are available for 12 indicators out of 14 national indicators for monitoring Goal 5, including partially available data for 1 indicator. Namely: 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure This indicator can be calculated based on the data of the agricultural census collected under the population census in 2019. (ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i> . Page 19)
	5.a.2. Laws that guarantee equal land rights		
	5.b.1. Women who own a mobile phone	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals aged 6 – 72 years who own a mobile telephone, % 2017 -93,5 95,0 women / 91,5 men	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 23.

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	5.c.1. Countries with systems to track gender equality.	<p>In terms of statistics, the country has some levels of sex disaggregation; and its commitment to the Belstat “Women and Men” publications is important.</p> <p><i>In terms of budgetary allocation</i>, the CGEB could not locate evidence of institutionalizing systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p>	<p>According to the Government: As 2 unavailable indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:</p> <p>5.6.2.1 Adoption and implementation of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</p> <p>There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level.</p> <p>5.c.1.1 Systems adopted and implemented to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</p> <p>Currently, it is considered to adapt the international methodology to the national context.</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i>. Page 19)</p>
SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	No gender-specific Indicators		
SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	No gender-specific Indicators		
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment, by sex	8.2% overall - 10.7% of women and 5.9% of men. (2017) ^{xliii}	<p>National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i>. Page 24</p> <p>Country would benefit from greater overall analysis on the impact and scope of the informal market in Belarus.</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of female employees	<p>According to state statistics, the average hourly earnings BYN3.86. For women, it is BYN3.37 as compared to men who earn BYN4.47/hour. (2017).^{xliii}</p> <p>24% (2014), representing a gradual increase in the wage gap overall, despite the peak in 2011.^{xliii}</p> <p>The sector with the lowest wage gap is Agriculture (women earn 90.2% in 2014 compared to men), closely followed by Public Administration (86.4% in 2014) – both sectors in which women dominate; as compared to the sectors where the wage gap is the highest, that of real estate, renting and business services (women earned just 71.9% of men in 2014), and mining and quarrying sector (72.3% in 2014), sectors which are dominated by men.^{xlv}</p>	<p>National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i>. Page 24</p> <p>World Bank Country Gender Profile did calculations as well (2014).</p> <p>According to the Government:</p> <p>Data are available for 13 indicators out of 18 national indicators for monitoring Goal 8, including partially available data for 2 indicators. Namely:</p> <p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>There is no disaggregation by age or disability. Disaggregation by age is planned to be received starting from the data from October 2019. It is not feasible to develop disaggregation by disability, since the number of person with disabilities among the employed is only 1-2 percent, and the sample will be insufficient to obtain representative data for this group.</p> <p>8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>This indicator has no disaggregation by migration status. Taking into account that only 1.2 percent of the employed are not citizens of the Republic of Belarus, and the frequency rates of occupational injuries constantly decrease, disaggregation by migration status is irrelevant.</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i>. Page 21)</p>
	8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex	<p>Overall unemployment rate is 5.6% (4.0% among women and 7.2% among men) (2017).^{xliii}</p> <p>Youth unemployment rate was 10.7% (2018), with young men at 12.7% and young women at 8.4%.^{xliii}</p> <p>For women over the age of 25, the unemployment rate was 3.7% and for men it was 6.8(2017)^{xliii}</p>	<p>National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i>. Page 24 and ILOSTAT. Challenge is comparing data which has emerged from different methodologies (ILOSTAT uses modelled estimates);</p> <p>More gender analysis is needed around the labour force participation rate and unemployment.</p>
	8.7.1. Proportion and number of children engaged in child labour, by sex	<p>1.4% overall (1.5% of girls and 1.4% of boys) (2012).^{xlix}</p>	<p>National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i>. Page 24</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	8.8.1. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex	<p>Fatal -2.2 per 100,000 employees overall: 0.4/100,000 women; 4.3/100,000 men (2017).ⁱ</p> <p>Non-fatal: 19.1 per 100,000 women and 61.1 per 100,000 men (2017) ⁱⁱ</p>	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 24 and UN Women Global SDG Database;
	8.8.2. National compliance of labour rights, by sex	<p><i>Labour Code</i>: Article 14 prohibits any discrimination in labor relations, and this is reflected in the relatively strong participation of women in the labour force.</p> <p>Nonetheless, and like many countries in the CIS, Belarus maintains legislation which prohibits women's engagement in certain sectors for their "wellbeing". This includes mining, construction, metalworking, factories, jobs requiring lifting weights above a certain threshold, and jobs deemed hazardous or arduous. However, measures have recently reduced the number of professions in which women are prohibited to work from 252 down to 182 professions (2016). ⁱⁱⁱ</p> <p>In 2013, the Labour Code was amended to include the right to parental leave to care for a child under the age of 3 and to additional days from work for child-rearing purposes. A provision has been introduced into State Benefits Law to the effect that if a mother is working full-time, and the father, unemployed, is caring for a child under the age of 3, the full benefit is paid (previously, the full benefit was reserved for the mother, and only 50 per cent was paid).ⁱⁱⁱⁱ</p> <p>Sexual harassment in the workplace also remains unaddressed by the existing legislation.^{iv}</p>	World Bank Country Gender Profile; CEDAW Concluding Observations 2016.
SDG9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	No gender-specific Indicators		

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
<p>SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	<p>11.2.1. Access to public transport, by sex</p>	<p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, % 2016 -</p> <p>88,6</p> <p>88,4 women</p> <p>89,0 men</p>	<p>(National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i>. Page 25)</p> <p>According to Government:</p> <p>Data are available for 17 indicators out of 19 national indicators for monitoring Goal 11, including partially available data for 1 indicator. Namely:</p> <p>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>The indicator can be calculated on the basis of the data from the modular survey held every third year under the living standards household sample survey. The lacking disaggregation by disability status will be available once the 2019 data are processed. (ABOVE from Belstat (2018). The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs. Page 24)</p>
	<p>11.7.1. Share of open public space in built-up urban areas, by sex</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>According to Government:</p> <p>As 2 unavailable indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:</p> <p>11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>The duty-holder responsible for the indicator has not been designated due to lacking global level methodology (Tier III indicator).</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	11.7.2. Victims of physical or sexual harassment by sex	No data available	<p>According to Government:</p> <p>11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p> <p>The duty-holder responsible for the indicator has not been designated due to lacking global level methodology (Tier III indicator).</p> <p>(Belstat (2018). The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs. Page 25)</p>
SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and productive patterns	<i>No gender-specific Indicators</i>		
SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.b.1. LDCs and SIDs receiving support for climate change-related planning and management	No gender specific data available	
SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	<i>No gender-specific Indicators</i>		
SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification and half and reverse land degradation and half biodiversity loss	<i>No gender-specific Indicators</i>		

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1.1. Intentional homicide, by sex	2 women per 100,000 and 3 men per 100,000 (2018) ^{iv}	National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 25.
	16.1.2. Conflict-related deaths, by sex	Not relevant to Belarus	
	16.2.2. Victims of human trafficking, by sex	75 cases, all ages and sex (2017) ^{vi} ; 1 per 100,000 persons: 2 women per 100,000; and 0 men per 100,000 (2017) ^{vii}	UNECE/UN Women Beijing +25 Regional Review – Key Indicators by Selected PfA Critical Areas of Concern - Belarus (data extracted from UN Women Global SDG Database 2019.) National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 26.

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	16.2.3. Sexual violence against girls	<p>Of the above figures, in 33.3% of cases, girls suffered sexual violence from a complete stranger, in 20.0 % cases from an acquaintance or a friend, in 15.6% cases from a person with whom they recently met.</p> <p>The proportion of cases of sexual violence related to staying in school (by a teacher or another person in school) is 11.1 % of cases. Half of the cases of sexual violence were committed against girls aged 14-15 years, in 20 % of cases the victims were girls aged 12-13 years, in 10 % - girls aged 7 years.</p> <p>Sexual violence against girls was committed by men of different ages, but most often by those aged 30-39 and 20-29. ^{lviii}</p>	<p>See above on Goal 5;</p> <p>According to Government:</p> <p>As 8 unavailable indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done:</p> <p>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</p> <p>This indicator can be calculated based on the MICS data, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF.</p> <p>MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022.</p> <p>This indicator will be calculated in 2019.</p> <p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p> <p>To monitor this indicator, it will be considered to conduct a special survey of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police) and to include the indicator into MICS 6 that will take place in 2018-2019.</p> <p>16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>This indicator can be calculated based on the MICS data, which is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF.</p> <p>MICS 6 will be held in the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2019; this is stipulated in the Action Plan for the State Statistics Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2022. This indicator will be calculated in 2019.</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs. Page 29)</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
	16.7.1. Women in public institutions	<p>Total civil servants of which in positions: 67.4% women, 32.6% men (2017)^{lix}, of which:</p> <p>Heads/Deputy Heads: 56.2% are women and 43.8% are men;</p> <p>Executive Assistants, Advisors, Consultants: 70.4% are women and 29.6% are men;</p> <p>Legal professionals: 60.9% are women and 39.1% are men.</p>	(National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 26-27)
	16.7.2. Perceptions of inclusion in decision-making, by sex	<p>According to the results of a World Values Survey (2011), both women and men perceive men as being better equipped to be leaders in business and politics, although men agree more strongly than women with the statement.</p> <p>When it comes to opportunities in the labour market, women do not agree with the statement that a university education has greater benefits for a boy than a girl; and 84% of women respondents – compared to 59% of men respondents – disagree with giving men priority when job opportunities are limited. 60% of women respondents believe women’s independence is increased by having a paid job, compared to only 39% of men.</p> <p>Most men and women in Belarus still think that being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay, with more women agreeing with this statement than men. These views vary also by age group, while in general, older people appear to hold more traditional views on women’s societal roles—for example, as both men and women get older, they (especially older men) increasingly agree on the fact that children suffer with a working mother.^{lx}</p> <p>Recent surveys show that men in Belarus still believe they are stronger political and business leaders, and that they should be given priority over women when jobs are scarce (2018)^{lxi}</p>	<p>World Values Survey – found in World Bank Country Gender Profile;</p> <p>Up-to-date data is important – KAP Surveys would be invaluable in this regard.</p> <p>According to Government:</p> <p>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p> <p>The duty-holder responsible for the indicator has not been designated due to lacking global level methodology (Tier III indicator).</p> <p>(ABOVE from Belstat (2018). The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs. Page 30)</p>

SDG	SDG Indicator	Country Statistic	Source and Notes on Data
SDG17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	17.18.1. Full disaggregation of SDG indicators	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals aged 6 – 72 years using the Internet, % 2017 - 74,4: 74,6 women 74,3 men	(National Statistical Committee (2018). <i>Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus</i> . Page 27) According to Government: Data are available for 16 indicators out of 23 national indicators for monitoring Goal 17. As 4 unavailable indicators are concerned, the following needs to be done: 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics There is no global level methodology (Tier III indicator). Once the methodology is developed, the indicator will be defined at the national level. (ABOVE from Belstat (2018). <i>The Road Map of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus on developing statistics on the SDGs</i> . Page 31)

(*) indicates indicators that are not specified as sex disaggregated in the official SDGs indicator list, but could feasibly be disaggregated and hence considered a gender indicator.

ENDNOTES

- i Belstat (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus 2018. Page 20.
- ii UN Women Global SDG Database 2019.
- iii World Bank (2019). The World Bank Europe and Central Asia Economic Update Fall 2019 – Migration and Brain Drain. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/eca/publication/europe-and-central-asia-economic-update>
- iv National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 20.
- v Mazol, Aleh (2016). Poverty Dynamics in Belarus from 2009 to 2016 <https://freepolicybriefs.org/2019/03/04/poverty-dynamics-in-belarus-from-2009-to-2016/>
- vi World Bank (2016). Page 4.
- vii National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus.
- viii UNDP (2019). Human Development Report – Women’s Empowerment Index. Page 333.
- ix UN Women Global SDG Database – Belarus.
- x WHO Global Observatory. Belarus Profile. <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.FAMILYPLANNING?lang=en> (website visited in December 2019)
- xi Belstat (2019). Woman and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 21.
- xii UNDP (2019). Human Development Report – Women’s Empowerment Index. Page 333.
- xiii UNECE/UN Women Beijing +25 Regional Review – Key Indicators by Selected PfA Critical Areas of Concern - Belarus (extracted from UNDP (2019). World Population Prospects 2019.)
- xiv Belstat (2018). Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Belarus 2018. Page 93.
- xv UNESCO. <http://uis.unesco.org/country/BY>
- xvi UNESCO Institute of Statistics Belarus (2017). <http://uis.unesco.org/country/BY>
- xvii UNESCO Institute of Statistics Belarus (2017). <http://uis.unesco.org/country/BY>
- xviii UNICEF (2018). Children with Disabilities in Belarus: an Overview. Page 2 https://www.unicef.by/uploads/models/2018/06/disab_fs.pdf
- xix UNICEF (2017). Situation of Children Update – Belarus. Page 1. https://www.unicef.by/uploads/models/2018/11/tor-for-int-consultancy-for-smr-and-cpd-dev_annex_i.pdf
- xx UNESCO Institute of Statistics Belarus (2017). <http://uis.unesco.org/country/BY>
- xxi UNESCO Institute of Statistics Belarus (2017). <http://uis.unesco.org/country/BY>
- xxii UNESCO Institute of Statistics Belarus (2017). <http://uis.unesco.org/country/BY>
- xxiii UNESCO Institute of Statistics Belarus (2017). <http://uis.unesco.org/country/BY>
- xxiv UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
- xxv Belstat (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus 2018. Page 90.
- xxvi Belstat (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus 2018. Page 90.
- xxvii UN Women (2019) SDG Global Database – Belarus.
- xxviii World Bank (2016), citing the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey results of 2012, page 10 and 11.
- xxix UNFPA and the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus(2019). Results of the study of the prevalence of violence against women in the Republic of Belarus. Electronic resource. Minsk, Belarus. Pages 23-24
- xxx UNFPA and the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus (2019). Results of the study of the prevalence of violence against women in the Republic of Belarus. Pages 23-24
- xxxi UNFPA and the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Belarus Belarus (2019). Results of the study of the prevalence of violence against women in the Republic of Belarus. Pages 23-24
- xxxii UNFPA and the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus(2019). Results of the study of the prevalence of violence against women in the Republic of Belarus. Pages 23-24
- xxxiii UNDP (2019). Human Development Report – Women’s Empowerment Index. Page 333.
- xxxiv Glushkova, T (2016). Analytical Report, Roma Integration (2016). Page 11.
- xxxv Belstat (2014). How We Use our Time . <http://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/solialnaya-sfera/ispolzovanie-sutochnogo-vremeni/>
- xxxvi Belstat (2014). How We Use our Time . <http://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/solialnaya-sfera/ispolzovanie-sutochnogo-vremeni/>

- vremeni/
- xxxvii Government of Belarus (2019). State Structure of the Republic of Belarus. Page 30.
- xxxviii Government of Belarus (2019). State Structure of the Republic of Belarus. Page 30.
- xxxix Government of Belarus (2019). State Structure of the Republic of Belarus. Page 30.
- xl UNECE/UN Women Beijing +25 Regional Review – Key Indicators by Selected PfA Critical Areas of Concern - Belarus (extracted from UN Women Global SDG Database – Belarus – 2019).
- xli World Bank (2016). Page 4.
- xlii National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 24.
- xliii National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 24
- xliv World Bank (2016). Belarus Country Gender Profile: 2016 Update, Pages 31 and 32.
- xlv World Bank (2016). Belarus Country Gender Profile: 2016 Update, Page 31 and 32.
- xlvi National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 24.
- xlvii ILOSTAT (2019). <https://ilostat ilo.org/data/country-profiles/>
- xlviii UNECE/UN Women Beijing +25 Regional Review – Key Indicators by Selected PfA Critical Areas of Concern - Belarus (extracted from UN Women Global SDG Database).
- xliv National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 24.
- l National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 24.
- li UN Women Global SDG Database 2019.
- lii World Bank (2016).
- liii Government of Belarus (2016). 8th Periodic Report of States Parties to the CEDAW. CEDAW/C/BLR/8, Paragraph 68.
- liv World Bank (2016). Page 5.
- lv National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 25.
- lvi UNECE/UN Women Beijing +25 Regional Review – Key Indicators by Selected PfA Critical Areas of Concern - Belarus (extracted from UN Women Global SDG Database 2019.)
- lvii National Statistical Committee (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus. Page 26.
- lviii UNFPA and the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus(2019). Results of the study of the prevalence of violence against women in the Republic of Belarus. Pages 23-24
- lix Belstat (2018). Women and Men in the Republic of Belarus 2018. Page 132.
- lx World Bank (2016), Page 8 and 9.
- lxi World Bank. (2018) Systematic Country Diagnostic: Towards a Competitive, Inclusive and Dynamic Belarus, Page 14. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/602921520877070059/pdf/Belarus-SCD-03072018.pdf>

**UN WOMEN IS THE UN ORGANIZATION
DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY AND
THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN. A
GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND
GIRLS, UN WOMEN WAS ESTABLISHED
TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON
MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.**

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



**UN Women Regional Office
For Europe and Central Asia
Abide-i Hurriyet Cad. Istiklal Sok.
No:11 KEY Plaza Kat:8
34381 Sisli, Istanbul, Turkey**

eca.unwomen.org
www.facebook.com/unwomeneuropecentralasia
www.twitter.com/unwomeneca
www.flickr.com/photos/unwomeneuropecentralasia/
www.ok.ru/unwomen
Youtube: UN Women Europe and Central Asia