

GENDER DYNAMICS OF CRISIS AND RECOVERY

- 1** Women experience greater vulnerability to the adverse economic effects of crises
- 2** Lack of access to resources and decision-making roles undermines women's resilience
- 3** Empowering women leads to better crises response and recovery

PEACE DISRUPTION



In countries experiencing prolonged armed conflict, less than **20% of women** and **60% of men are likely to be in paid work**.

UN Security Council, 2021



Only **6% of aid to fragile states** and economies targeted gender equality as the main objective in 2013.

In conflict and post-conflict countries, women hold **less than 19% of seats in parliament**.

OECD, 2015 / UN Security Council, 2021

Women's inclusion in peace processes increases the probability of **ending violence within a year by 24%**.

Laurel Stone, 2014

NATURAL DISASTERS



On the Caribbean coast of Colombia and in municipalities that experienced at least one flood, **unemployment increases by 7% for women**, compared to **4% for men**.

Acevedo, 2014

In South Asia, post-disaster emergency funds are obtained by **54% of men**, compared to **41% of women**.

In 2015, women's groups or ministries received only **1% of all funding** to fragile states most impacted by disasters.

World Bank, 2018 / UN Women, 2015

Disaster preparedness increases by 11% when the proportion of **women with secondary education rises by 1%**.

World Bank, 2018



FOOD CRISIS



In 2021, **150 million more women than men** were **food insecure** globally, with the gender gap continuing to grow.

The imbalance is already a drastic increase from 2018, when almost 18 million more women than men were going hungry.

CARE, 2022

In the agricultural sector, **women** represent **43% of the labour force** globally, but only **15% of landholders**.

As a result, they have less access to credits provided to farmers.

FAO, 2018

When provided the **same productive resources as men**, women could increase yields on their farms by 20–30%, raising total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5% to 4% and **reducing hunger by 12% to 17%**.

FAO, 2011

CLIMATE CHANGE



Women represent **80% of climate change refugees**.

Women and girls carry the burden of water collection **in 80% of water-deprived households**.

This makes them more impacted by climate change, which further increases the time they spend on this task, preventing them from studying or earning an income.

Women's Environmental Network, 2010 / UN Women, 2018

In Europe and Central Asia, national and global **climate negotiating bodies include less than 30% of women**.

Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, **men occupy 67% of decision-making roles**.

UN Women, 2019 & 2020



A 10 unit increase in female parliamentary representation leads to more stringent climate change policies, resulting in **240 kg decrease of CO2 emissions per capita**.

As water providers and subsistence farmers, women have **traditional knowledge of their local environment**, which could be used to improve adaptation action.

Mavisakalyan & Tarverdi, 2018 / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2022

HEALTH CRISIS



In middle-income countries, the COVID-19 crisis resulted in job losses for almost **16% of young women**, and **7% of young men**.

In addition, **11 million girls may not go back to school** after the pandemic, losing future economic opportunities, including the chance to increase their earnings when they are adults.

ILO, 2021 / UNESCO, 2020

7% of COVID-19 task forces in 130 countries have **gender parity**.

Out of 226 countries, **28% have a holistic gender-sensitive policy response**, addressing women's economic security, unpaid care work, and violence against women and girls.

UN Women & UNDP, 2021

Countries led by women were better prepared and faced a lower level of death rates due to COVID-19 because female political leaders invested more in their countries' universal healthcare.

This resulted in **324 fewer expected cases and 18 fewer expected deaths daily** on average.

Ana Abras, Ana Claudia Polato e Fava & Monica Yukie Kuwahara, 2021

Let's continue the discussion at the:



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World Trade Congress on Gender

"Gender Equality for Sustainable Trade and Recovery"

5-7 December 2022