

GEORGIA

The impact of COVID-19 on women's and men's lives and livelihoods

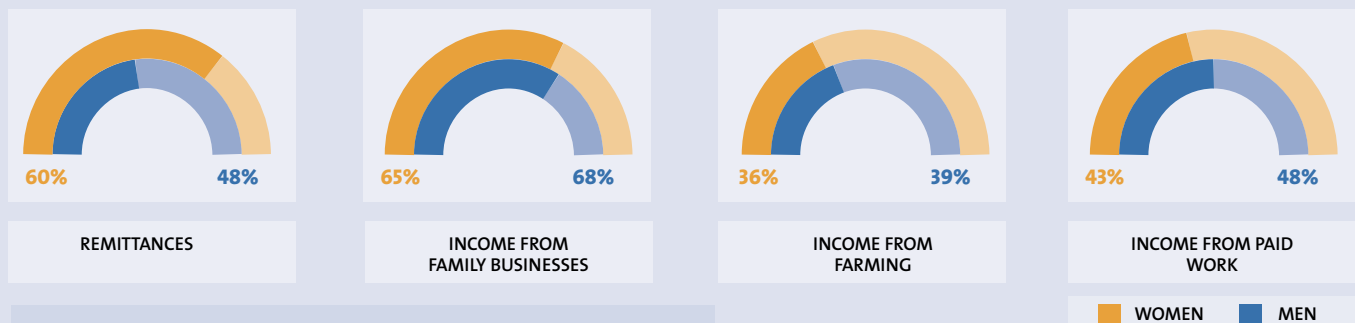
WHY A RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT?

The Government of Georgia introduced various restrictive measures to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, including a lockdown period between 24 March and 22 May. In response to the pandemic and the relatively limited data available, UN Women Georgia, with support from Norway and Joint SDG Fund, conducted a nationwide survey to assess the social and economic impact of COVID-19 on women's and men's lives and livelihoods. The data collection, which covered 1,069 respondents (18+ years), was conducted through computer-assisted telephone interviews between 4 and 8 May 2020.



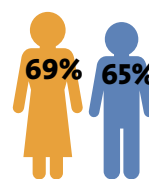
The coronavirus outbreak will have major consequences for the wealth of women, including the depletion of their spending power

The biggest losses in income for women and men were those generated from remittances, family businesses and farming.

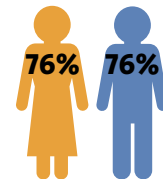


Women faced more limitations than men when trying to access food (43% vs. 37%)

due to market closures and the reduced opening hours of stores.



PAYING FOR RENT AND UTILITIES



KEEPING UP WITH BASIC EXPENSES (food, hygiene products etc.)

Women and men anticipate difficulties paying essential outgoings if restrictive measures continue.



Women and men were not equally hit by job losses and reductions in paid working hours:

31% of men lost their jobs compared to 26% of women

31% of the population faced a decrease in paid work hours, but they were still employed during the outbreak period



Employed women and self-employed men were the most affected by lockdown measures.



Men as employees



Women as employees



Men as self-employed



Women as self-employed

The proportion of workers who reduced their working hours



More women than men switched to home-based working

More women (54%) than men (30%) worked from home instead of their usual place of work during the outbreak.

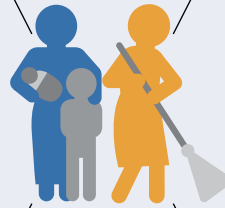


As women's economic security was shaken, their share of unpaid care and domestic work increased



62% of women reported increased time spent on unpaid care work

45% of women reported increased time spent on unpaid domestic work



57% of men reported increased time spent on unpaid care work

35% of men reported increased time spent on unpaid domestic work

As a result of school and day-care closures, women and men spent more time playing with and teaching children

Gender discrepancies became more evident as the number of reported unpaid domestic activities increased:

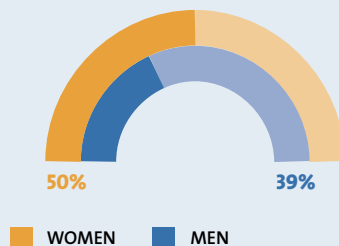
- 22% of women reported increased time spent on at least three unpaid domestic activities
- 7% of men reported increased time spent on at least three unpaid domestic activities



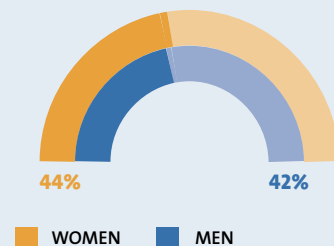
Respondents faced greater difficulties in accessing health services and personal protective equipment, which may negatively affect women's and men's future health



Women's psychological and mental health was more affected.



Women and men experienced challenges seeking health services.



Every second person experienced some challenges in accessing medical supplies for personal protection.

Women faced greater difficulties in accessing hygiene products and medical supplies for personal protection

Proportion of the population that experienced difficulties in accessing medical supplies and hygiene products

