

KAZAKHSTAN

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

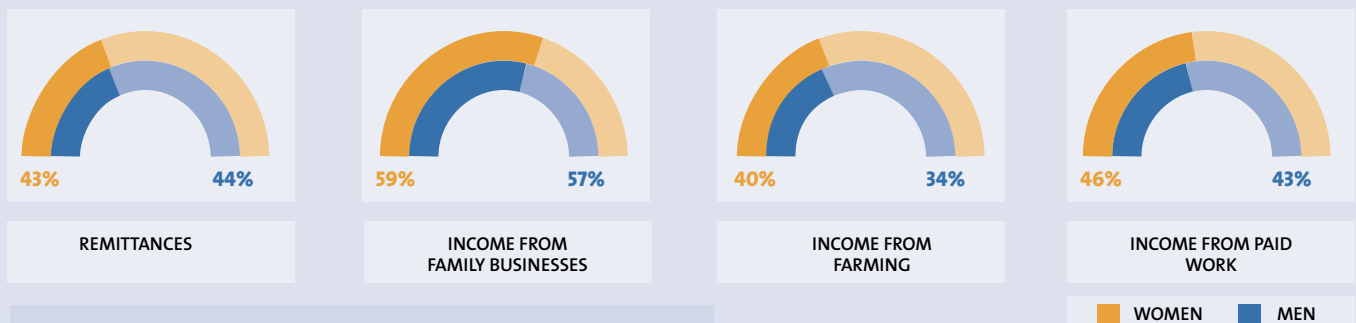
WHY A RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT?

The Government of Kazakhstan introduced various restrictive measures to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, including a lockdown period between 16 March and 11 May. In response to the pandemic and the relatively limited data available, UN Women Kazakhstan and UNFPA Kazakhstan 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 2,202 respondents (18+ years), was conducted through online platforms and computer-assisted telephone interviews between 25 April and 3 May 2020.

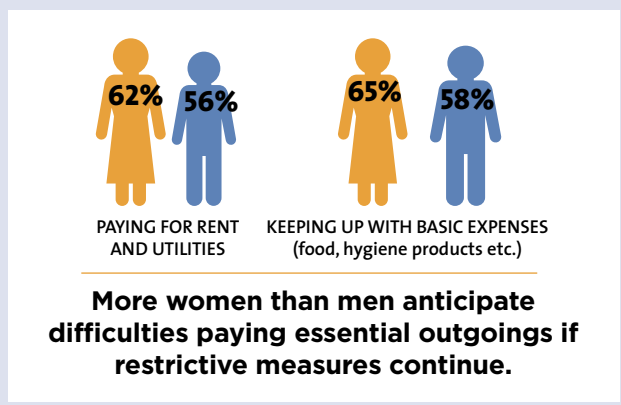


The coronavirus outbreak will have major consequences for the wealth of women, including the depletion of their spending power

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



Men faced more limitations than women when trying to access food (58% vs. 54%) due to market closures and the reduced opening hours of stores.



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

- 22% of men lost their jobs compared to 26% of women
- 37% of the population faced a decrease in paid work hours, but they were still employed during the outbreak period





More women than men switched to home-based working

More women (56%) than men (35%) worked from home instead of their usual place of work during the outbreak.

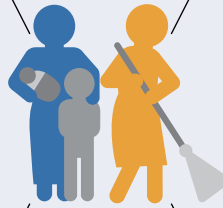


As women's economic security was shaken, their share of unpaid care and domestic work increased



65% of women reported increased time spent on unpaid care work

81% of women reported increased time spent on unpaid domestic work



49% of men reported increased time spent on unpaid care work

72% 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:

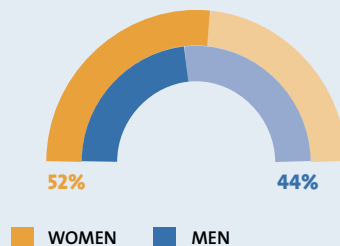
- 34% of women reported increased time spent on at least three unpaid domestic activities
- 16% of men reported increased time spent on at least three unpaid domestic activities



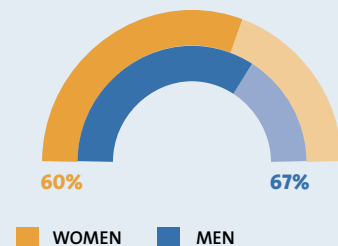
Respondents faced greater difficulties in accessing health services and personal protective equipment, which may negatively affect women's and men's future health



Women's psychological and mental health was more affected.



Men experienced more challenges seeking health services.



75% of the respondents experienced some challenges in accessing medical supplies for personal protection.

Men faced greater difficulties in accessing hygiene products and no gender difference on medical supplies for personal protection

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

