

Gender and Migration in the framework of SDGs

SDGs and Migration in Arab States
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- New York Declaration and CEDAW - quotes
- Why does gender matter in migration?
- Gender and migration: opportunities and risks
- Gender equality, migration and SDGs
- UN Women response
- Key recommendations

“ensure that [our] responses to large movements of refugees and migrants mainstream a gender perspective, promote **gender equality** and the empowerment of all women and girls and fully respect and protect the human rights of women and girls”

Commitment by Member States in the New York
Declaration for Refugees and Migrants
(A/RES/71/1) paragraph 31

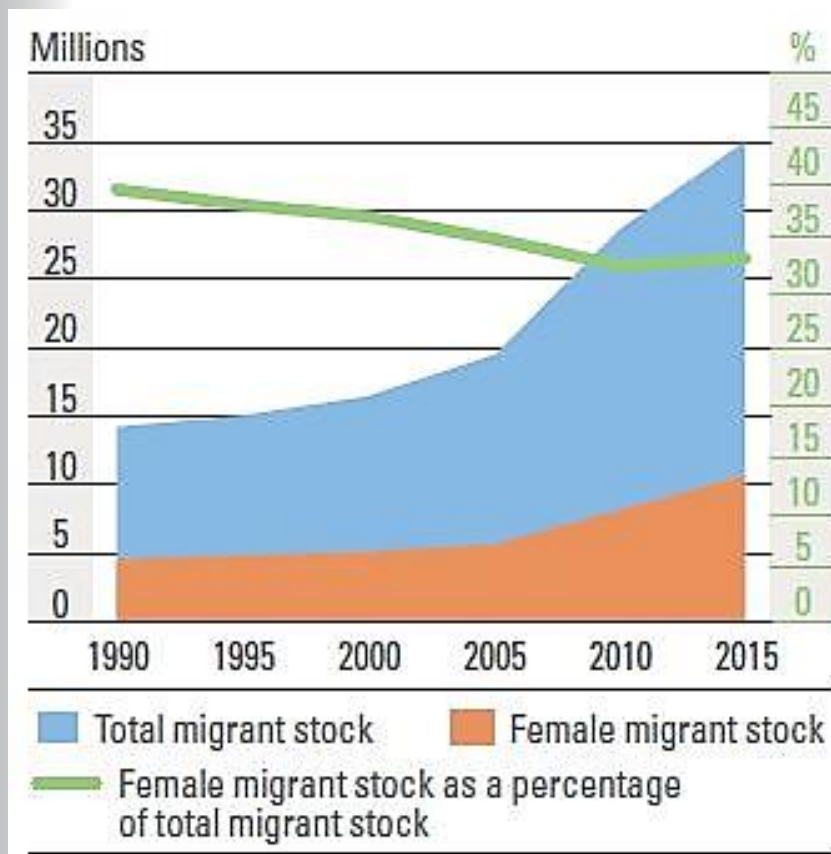
“ To understand the specific ways in which women are impacted, female migration should be studied from the perspective of **gender inequality, traditional female roles, a gendered labour market, the universal prevalence of gender-based violence** and the worldwide **feminisation of poverty and labour migration.**”

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), General Recommendation 26, paragraph 5

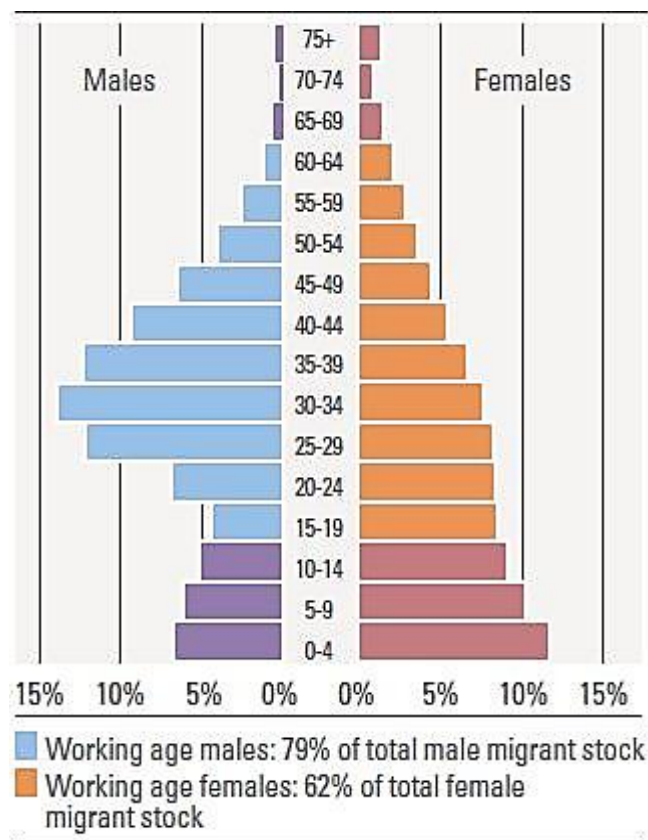
Why does gender matter in migration?

- About 48% of the world's 244 million migrants are women
- Migrant women account for half of the world's estimated \$601 billion in global remittances
- Migration is entrenching a new globalised **sexual division of labour** in which there is a demand for female and migrant labour in countries of destination, specifically in domestic and care work
- Migration may also reinforce **gender stereotypes** that limit women's autonomy, their lack of power in decision-making processes, and their vulnerability to systematic human rights violations
- Migrant women are often only considered as being a vulnerable group, failing to recognise their **agency and contributions**
- International migration governance has been largely **gender-blind**
- Human rights-based and **gender-responsive migration policies** consider the specific needs and experiences of *all* migrants, whilst recognising other intersectional issues including sexual and gender identity, disability, and race

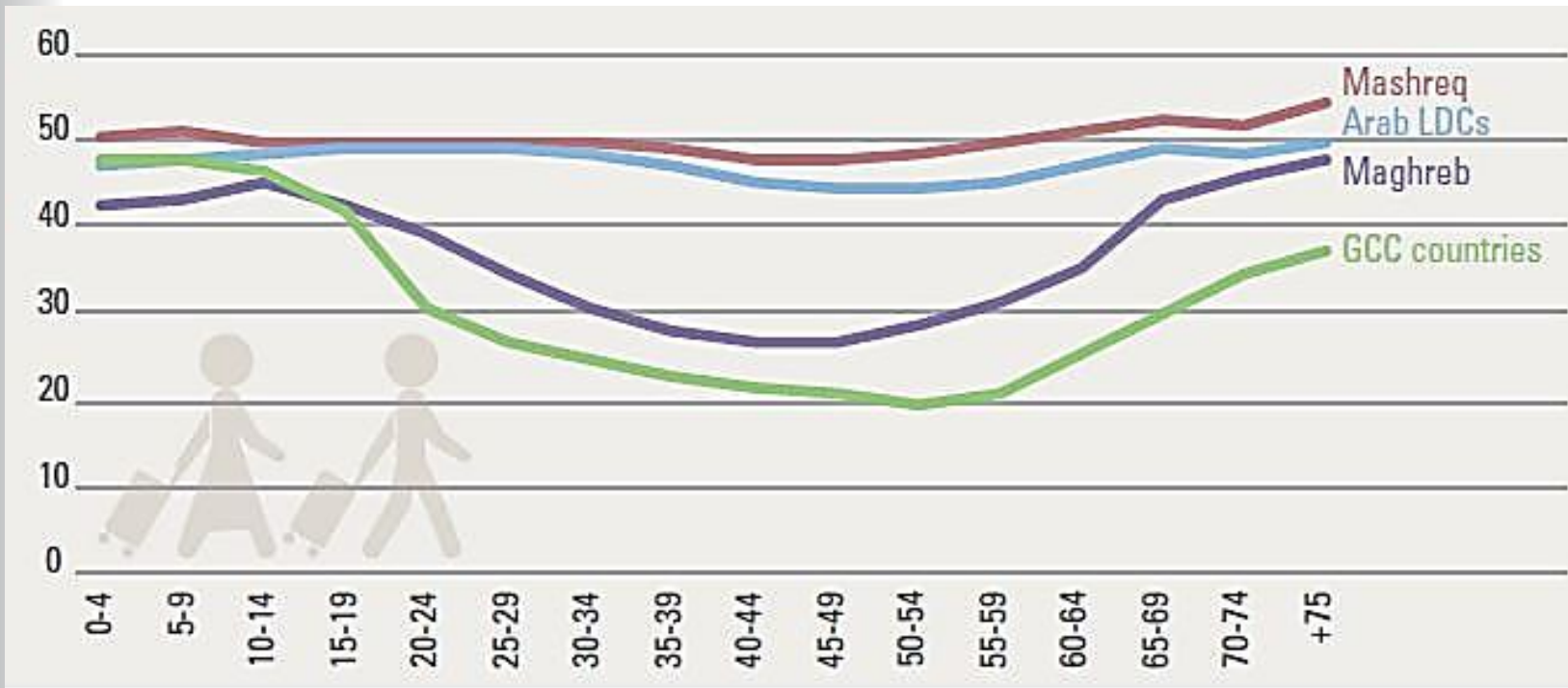
Share of female migrants in the total migrant stock in the Arab region, 1990-2015



Distribution of male and female migrants in the Arab region by age, 2015

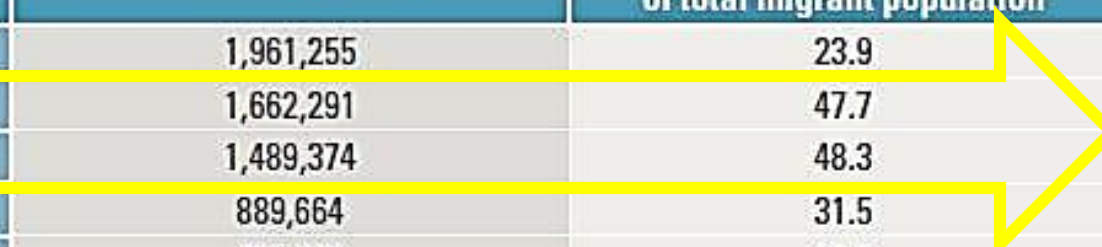


Proportion of female migrants as a percentage of the total migrant population by age group in Arab sub-regions, 2015

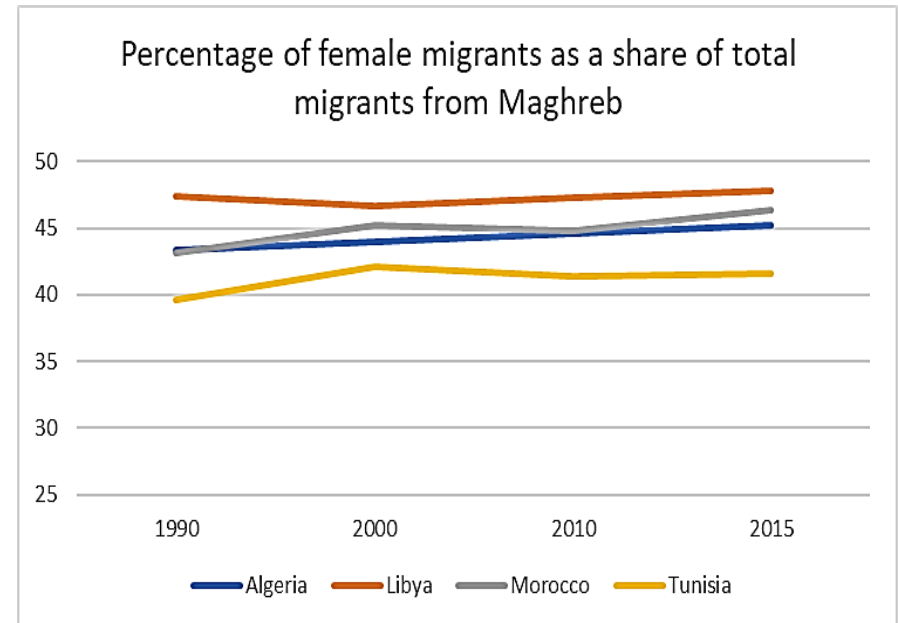
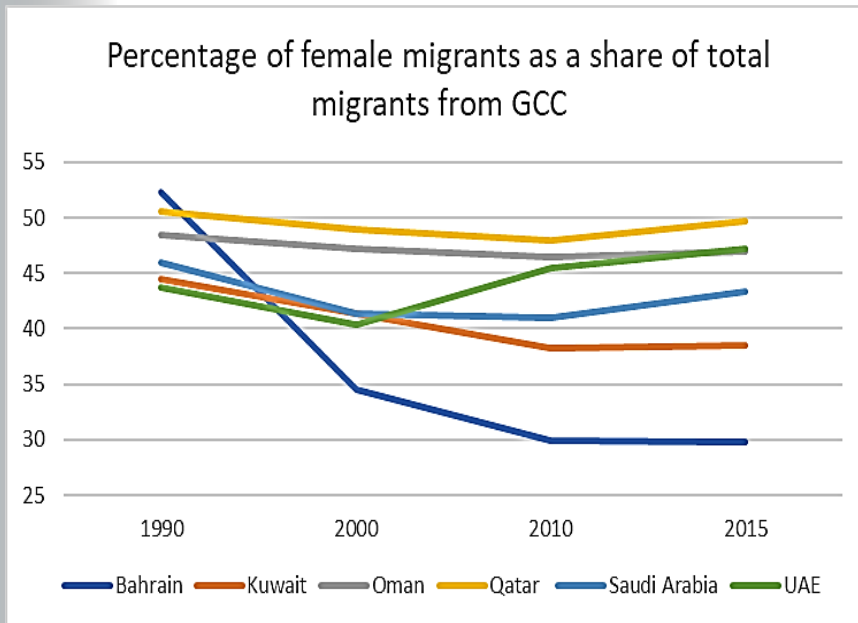


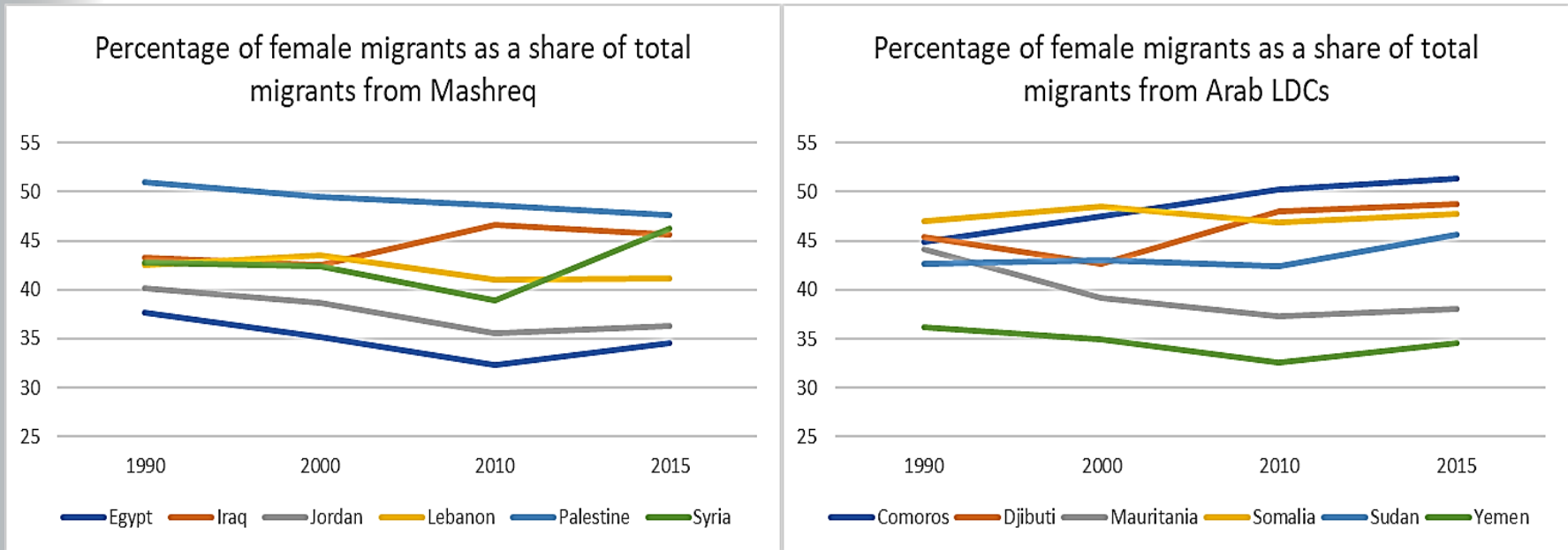
Female migrants in the Arab region by country of origin and share of total migrant population, 2015

Country of origin	Female migrants	Female migrants as a percentage of total migrant population
India	1,961,255	23.9
Palestine	1,662,291	47.7
Syrian Arab Republic	1,489,374	48.3
Egypt	889,664	31.5
Indonesia	758,333	27.0
Pakistan	676,122	25.2
Philippines	488,950	26.8
Bangladesh	465,386	30.6
Yemen	298,977	32.8
Iraq	253,595	37.8
Sri Lanka	248,664	40.0
Sudan	213,777	35.5
Somalia	212,546	37.9
Jordan	201,804	38.0
Nepal	136,750	27.3



Why does gender matter in migration?





Opportunities:

- ✓ Earn Income
- ✓ Better education
- ✓ New skills
- ✓ Status and autonomy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Remittances
- ✓ Change in power dynamics

Exposure to new and increased risks/challenges:

- Exploitation and abuse (S/GBV, trafficking)
- Discrimination/restrictive gendered migration policies
- Limited access to decent work (low paid jobs/de-skilling/social protection)
- No access to formal remittance channels



5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Selected indicators

5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM)

5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

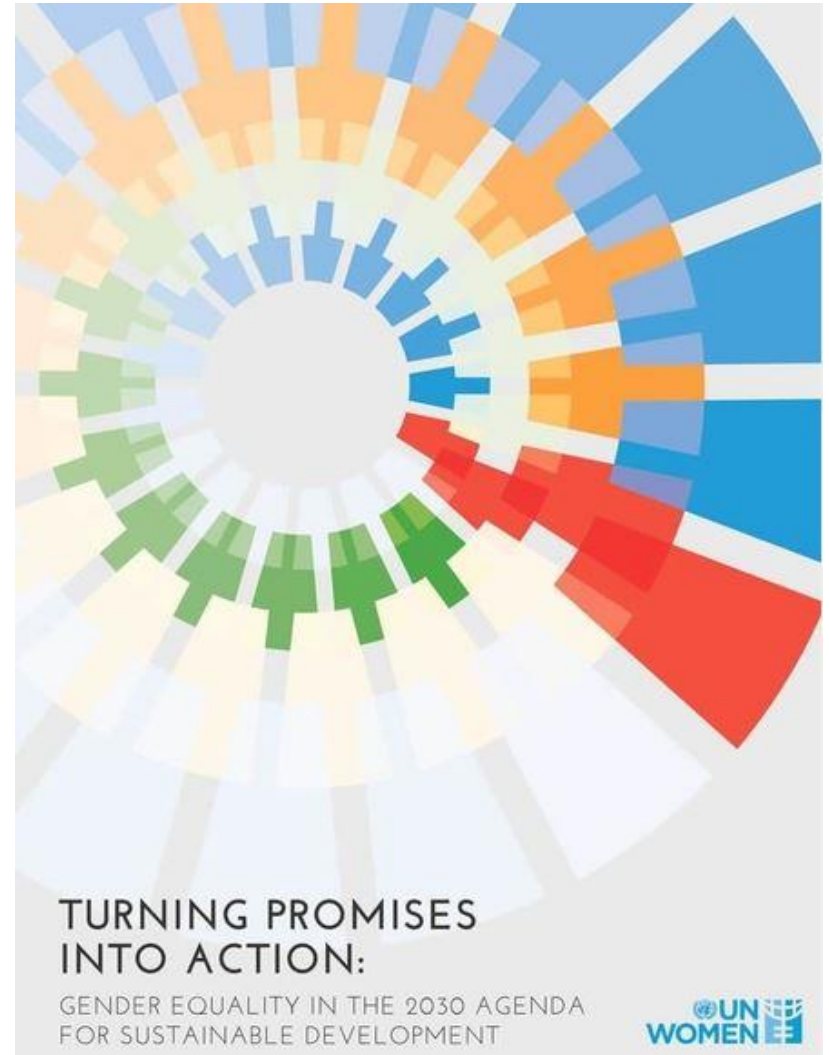
Migration dimension

- Gender-based violence or conflict related sexual violence may force women and girls to migrate
 - They may be subject to violence during all stages of migration
 - **Migrant women are more likely to be trafficked or experience sexual exploitation**
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- Victims of harmful practices use migration as means to escape
 - Exposed to social norms and practices at the country of destination
 - Migrant communities use early marriage as coping strategy
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- More than 70% of migrant domestic workers are women and girls
 - **Women migrants in stereotypical feminine roles (live-in care and domestic work) are more often isolated and thus more vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuse and mistreatment**

“TURNING PROMISES INTO ACTION”

UN Women’s new flagship report, provides a comprehensive assessment of **progress, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from a gender perspective.**

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018#view>



THE NEED FOR ACTION

The report identifies four key areas for action:

- 1. Harnessing policy synergies:** the demands for implementation are huge—there are 17 goals and gender equality matters for all of them. Integrated approaches to implementation are pivotal to harnessing these synergies.
- 2. Improving gender data, statistics and analysis** to effectively monitor progress for women and girls across all goals and targets.
- 3. Prioritizing gender-responsive investments, policies and programmes** to align action with the principles, values and aspirations of the 2030 Agenda.
- 4. Strengthening accountability through gender-responsive processes and institutions** to ensure an integrated approach to implementation, follow-up and review with gender equality at its core.



<p>1 NO POVERTY</p> <p>Globally, there are 122 women aged 25–34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group.</p>	<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>Women represent 28.8% of researchers worldwide. Only about 1 in 5 countries have achieved gender parity in this area.</p>	<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> <p>The 2030 Agenda promises to put an end to barriers that prevent women and girls from realizing their full potential. But significant challenges lie ahead:</p>	<p>5.4 Women do 2.6 times the unpaid care and domestic work that men do.</p>	<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> <p>Indoor air pollution from using combustible fuels for household energy caused 4.3 million deaths in 2012, with women and girls accounting for 6 out of every 10 of these deaths.</p>	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> <p>15 million girls of primary-school age still do not get the chance to learn to read or write in primary school compared to 10 million boys.</p>	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p>Women living in urban slums endure many hardships, with basic needs such as access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities still going unmet.</p>
<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> <p>Women are up to 11 percentage points more likely than men to report food insecurity.</p>	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> <p>Globally, 303,000 women died from pregnancy-related causes in 2015. The rate of death is declining much too slowly to achieve Target 3.1.</p>	<p>5.1 In 18 countries, husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.</p>	<p>5.5 Women hold just 23.7% of parliamentary seats, an increase of 10 percentage points compared to 2000 – but still way below parity.</p>	<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> <p>Climate change has a disproportionate impact on women and children, who are 14 times as likely as men to die during a disaster.</p>	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> <p>Investment in public transportation yields large benefits for women, who tend to rely on public transport more than men do.</p>	<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>The global gender pay gap is 23%. Women's labour force participation rate is 63% while that of men is 94%.</p>
<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> <p>Up to 30% of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are also more likely than men to live below 50% of the median income.</p>	<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> <p>Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of households without access to water on premises.</p>	<p>5.2 19% of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.</p>	<p>5.6 Only 52% of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.</p>	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>In times of conflict, rates of homicide and other forms of violent crime increase significantly. While men are more likely to be killed on the battlefield, women are subjected during conflict to sexual violence, are abducted, injured and forced to leave their homes.</p>	<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> <p>In 2012, finances flowing out of developing countries were 2.5 times the amount of aid flowing in, and gender allocations were halved in comparison.</p>	<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> <p>The contamination of freshwater and marine ecosystems negatively impacts women's and men's livelihoods, their health and the health of their children.</p>
<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> <p>The contamination of freshwater and marine ecosystems negatively impacts women's and men's livelihoods, their health and the health of their children.</p>	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2015, the world lost 3.3 million hectares of forest areas. Poor rural women depend on common pool resources and are especially affected by their depletion.</p>	<p>5.3 Globally, 750 million women and girls were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM.</p>	<p>5.6 Globally, women are just 13% of agricultural land holders.</p>	<p>5.7 Women are less likely than men to own a mobile phone, and their internet usage is 5.9 percentage points lower than that of men.</p>	<p>5.8 More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.</p>	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2015, the world lost 3.3 million hectares of forest areas. Poor rural women depend on common pool resources and are especially affected by their depletion.</p>

1 NO POVERTY

Globally, there are 122 women aged 25-34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group.

2 ZERO HUNGER

In **Northern Africa and Western Asia**, 28.8% of women and 26.8% of men reported food insecurity – a gender gap of 2 percentage points. **Libya**, 10 percentage points difference

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

In **Northern Africa and Western Asia**, there were 105 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 – a figure much lower than the global average of 216.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

In **Northern Africa and Western Asia**, 25.7% of girls are out of school, compared to 21.7% of boys.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

- 5.1** In **18 countries**, husbands can **legally prevent their wives from working**; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.
- 5.2** About **12.4%** of women and girls in the region reported having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months
- 5.3** **In the region** 17% of women aged 20-24 were **first married before the age of 18**. Overall but limited decline in FGM. In Iraq and Yemen, FGM rates for women aged 20-24 are 8% and 17%, respectively.
- 5.4** Within the region, **Iraq** stands out as the country with the **largest gender difference in unpaid care and domestic work** and **Qatar** with the lowest gender difference.
- 5.5** Only 18.1% of seats in national parliaments were held by women, as of September 2017.
- 5.6** Only 52% of women aged 15-49 married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of the world's households without access to water on premises.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Countries in Northern Africa and Western Asia generally show substantially lower than average reliance on solid fuels for household energy, at 12.4% across the region.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The widest gender gap in LFPR is found in the **Northern Africa and Western Asia** region, where the gap is nearly 60 percentage points, and female participation rates are less than 35%.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Northern Africa and Western Asia region is still below parity, but is above the global average - **38.8% of researchers are women.**

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Up to 30% of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are also more likely than men to live below 50% of the median income. For example in **Egypt**, 19.4% of women and 17.7% of men live on less than 50% of the median income.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

In the region, about **22%** of urban women live in conditions where they lack at least one of their basic housing needs: access to clean water, sanitation facilities etc.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Investment in public transportation yields large benefits for women, who tend to rely on public transport more than men do.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Climate change has a disproportionate impact on women and children, who are 14 times as likely as men to die during a disaster.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Occupational segregation in the fishing and aquaculture industry looms large in **Northern Africa and Western Asia**, where only 0.4% of people working in this sector are women.

15 LIFE ON LAND

Between 2010 and 2015, the world lost 3.3 million hectares of forest areas. Poor rural women depend on common pool resources and are especially affected by their depletion.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

In times of conflict, rates of homicide and other forms of violent crime increase significantly. While men are more likely to be killed on the battlefield, women are disproportionately subjected to sexual violence and abducted, tortured and forced to leave their homes. In **Northern Africa and Western Asia**, the regional aggregate for intentional homicides is 1.2 per 100,000 people.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

In 2012, finances flowing out of developing countries were 2.5 times the amount of aid flowing in, and gender allocations paled in comparison.

- Since its establishment, UN Women has **advocated for the development and implementation of gender-responsive migration policies** which promote the full spectrum of human rights for migrant women and girls
- **Chaired the Global Migration Group in 2016** : “Strengthening the gender responsive engagement with migration and development”
- In the context of the **Global Compact for Migration**, UN Women has highlighted the **importance of integrating a gender equality perspective**.
- UN Women produced **expert recommendations** on addressing **women’s human rights in the global compact for migration** as a key advocacy tool to lobby for the inclusion of gender equality considerations in the global compact
- UN Women acts as the **substantive secretariat of the Expert Working Group** on addressing women’s human rights in the global compact for migration, composed of experts from treaty bodies, special procedure mandate holders, UN agencies, civil society and academia.
- The expert working group produced **5 guidance notes on how to ensure that gender is a central feature in the GCM**

Past programme:

- UN Women implemented a **three year advocacy, research and capacity building programme** with EU funding that aimed at **promoting and protecting the labour and human rights of women migrant workers** from 2014 to 2017. This included working with a variety of stakeholders including treaty bodies, special procedure mandate holders, civil society organisations, migrant women, un agencies etc.

Relevant programmes in development:

- Global Gender and Migration Project**

“Goal: To enhance legislative, policy and institutional mechanisms to address **the safe, orderly and regular migration of women** to ensure the **promotion and protection of their human and labour rights**, and the full integration of the human rights of all women within the core policy mechanisms for global migration governance.”

- Joint Programme IOM and UN Women Regional Offices for Arab States**

“Goal: To contribute to the promotion of **safe and gender equal opportunities** for migrant women workers in the MENA region.”

Steps for Ensuring a Gender-Responsive Global Compact for Migration

5 KEY CHALLENGES

Pathways

Labour rights

Services and social protection

Recruitment

Justice

5 KEY ACTIONS

Research

Evaluate

Educate

Institutionalise

Budget

Thank you!

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	Publication Name	Office	Year	Link
1	Recommendations for addressing women's human rights in the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/3/addressing-womens-rights-in-global-compact-for-migration
2	Women working worldwide: A situational analysis of women migrant workers	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/2/women-working-worldwide
3	Women migrant workers' journey through the margins: Labour, migration and trafficking	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/2/women-migrant-workers-journey-through-the-margins
4	At what cost? Women migrant workers, remittances and development	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/2/women-migrant-workers-remittances-and-development
5	Mis/representations of women migrant workers in the media: a critical analysis	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/7/mis-representations-of-women-migrant-workers-in-the-media
6	Reconfiguring care relationships: Ethiopian migrants in Australia and Lebanon	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/10/reconfiguring-care-relationships-ethiopian-migrants-in-australia-and-lebanon

7	Policy Brief No. 1: Women's Labour Migration: An Overview from Mexico, Moldova and the Philippines	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/7/womens-labour-migration-overview
8	Policy Brief No. 2: Women migrant workers' contributions to development	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/7/women-migrant-workers-contributions-to-development
9	Policy Brief No. 3: Women migrant workers and financial remittances	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/7/women-migrant-workers-and-remittances
10	Policy Brief No. 4: Making gender-responsive migration laws	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/7/making-gender-responsive-migration-laws
11	Policy Brief No. 5: Mainstreaming migration into development planning from a gender perspective	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/7/mainstreaming-migration-from-gender-perspective
12	Policy Brief No. 6: Using the international human rights system to promote and protect women migrant workers' rights	Global	2017	http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/7/using-international-human-rights-system-for-women-migrant-workers