

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE SDGS ARMENIA



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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEPA	EU-Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement
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
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
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
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NCDs	Non-communicable Diseases
OP	Optional Protocol
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSFs	Open Society Foundations
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
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
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
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

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Annex: GEWE and measuring the SDGs

This Matrix draws on Annex 1 of UN Women’s SDG’s 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.

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data and Notes
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1.1. Population living below US\$1,90 per day, by sex	0,5% of the female population and 0,4% of the male population of Armenia 15 years and older is living under the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day (2016) ⁱ .	UN Women (2019). <i>UN Women Global SDG Database – Armenia</i>
	1.2.1 Population living below the national poverty line, by sex;	x 23,5% (2018), constituting a fall of 2,2% points compared to 2017, and of 4,1% points compared to 2008 ⁱⁱ .	Armstat (2018); <i>Armenia Poverty Snapshot</i> . Limited disaggregation of data available re: gender, age, geography, ethnicity;
	1.2.2. Multidimensional poverty among women; [Indicator doesn’t require it but please ensure this is in comparison to men, if possible, as the Indicator doesn’t tell us much about GEWE as it currently stands]	Armenia’s Multidimensional Poverty Index value is 0,001, the incidence of multidimensional poverty is 0,2% and in total 5,000 people are multidimensionally poor in Armenia ⁱⁱⁱ . According to Armenia’s national multidimensional poverty index 27,8% of the population was living in multidimensional poverty in 2016 with 30,2% women and 28,5% men ^{iv} The poverty rate of female-headed households was higher at 29,2% compared to 24,4% for male-headed households (2018). ^v	UNDP (2019) Multidimensional Poverty Index: developing countries Armstat (2019). <i>Armenia Poverty Snapshot over 2008-2018</i> UNICE Armenia Country Annual Report 2018 Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, geography, ethnicity; Please note that there is a difference between UNDP’s multidimensional poverty measurement (no details available on comparison between men and women) and Armenia’s national multidimensional poverty measurement, which includes difference between men and women; Please note the challenges outlined in the CGEB re: drawing conclusions on household vulnerability to poverty based on the gender of the “head” of household.

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	1.3.1 Population covered by social protection, by sex	<p>47.3% of the population was effectively covered by at least one social protection cash transfer (2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 68.5% of persons above the retirement age, with 62.3% male and 72.6% female, were receiving a pension; - 100% of persons with severe disabilities were collecting disability social protection benefits; - 21.4% children; - 38.2% of the poor and - 16.2% of vulnerable persons were covered by social protection benefits. - 61% of mothers with newborns were receiving maternity benefits^{vi}. 	<p>ILO (2019). <i>ILO Social Security Inquiry Database – Armenia</i>.</p> <p>No national data is made public to measure indicator;</p> <p>Limited disaggregation of data available re: gender, age, geography, ethnicity;</p> <p>Data is a mix of overall proportion of population; and proportion of affected population;</p>
	1.4.2. Secure tenure rights to land, by sex	<p>16% of women in Armenia own land compared to 35% of men (2015), which is down from 39% of women in 2010. Among women who own land, 32% do so in rural areas compared to 5% in urban areas. 26% of women aged 45-49 own land compared to 10% of women aged 15-19.</p>	<p><i>FAO (2017): Gender Agriculture and Rural Development in Armenia</i></p> <p>No national measure of land ownership currently made available.</p> <p>Limited data available on land ownership, gender and ethnicity;</p> <p>Overall age of data is a concern;</p>
	1.b.1. Proportion of government spending to sectors benefiting women, poor and vulnerable groups	No information could be found on this data.	The Armstat 2018 Poverty snapshot publication does not cover this information.
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex	US\$961.8 in total (2010) ^{vii}	<p>UN Women - <i>UNECE Beijing +25 Regional Review – Key Indicators by selected PfA Critical Areas of Concern – Armenia</i>.</p> <p>Limited disaggregation of data available re: gender, age, geography, ethnicity;</p> <p>No national data measure made available;</p> <p>Overall age of data is a concern;</p>
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio	19.8/100,000 (2018) ^{viii}	<p>Civil Acts Registrations of Armenia.</p> <p>Multiple international sources provide different MMRs for the years measured;</p>
	3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel	99.8% of births in Armenia were attended by skilled health personnel (2016). ^{ix}	<p>UN Women Global SDG Database</p> <p>No national data measure is available;</p> <p>Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, geography, ethnicity;</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	3.3.1. New HIV infections, by sex	0.1 per 1,000 uninfected population (2017) ^x Female ^{xi} : All ages: 0.0/1,000; (15-24): 0.1/1,000 (15-49): 0.1/1,000 (50+): 0.0/1,000 Male ^{xii} – All Ages: 0.1/1,000 (ages 15-24): 0.1/1,000; (ages 15-49): 0.2/1,000; (50+): 0.0/1,000;	UN Women SDG Global Database No national data measure is available;
	3.7.1. Satisfactory family planning with modern methods;	36.9% of women ^{xiii} .	UN Women Global SDG Database; Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, geography, ethnicity; Not clear if national data sets are available;
	3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate	The adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 is 24 births per 1,000 women (2016). ^{xiv} There is currently no data available on adolescent birth rate of girls aged 10-14.	UN Women Global SDG Database Not clear if national data sets are available; Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, geography, ethnicity;
	3.8.1. Coverage of essential health services, including reproductive and maternal health;	In 2015 Armenia ranked 67th on the universal health service coverage index. ^{xv}	UN Women Global SDG Database No comprehensive national data available to measure the Indicator, and limited disaggregation of data re: gender, age, geography and ethnicity;
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.1. Minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics at the end of primary and lower secondary, by sex	88.6% of boys and 90.1% girls achieved minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics at the end of lower secondary level (2017) ^{xvi} . The proficiency levels in mathematics declines from 45.3% in primary school level to 31.8% in lower secondary and then drops to 31% in upper secondary level(2017). ^{xvii}	UNESCO (2017) <i>Accountability in Education: Meeting our commitments, Global Monitoring Report</i> Armstat (2017). SDG Indicators Online Database Some data gaps re: the situation of children/adolescents living with disabilities; rural verses urban; and situations of ethnic minorities;
	4.2.1. Early childhood development, by sex	No consolidated info on this indicator is available for Armenia.	This information could potentially be included in the Education Yearbook of the national statistics published every year.
	4.2.2. Pre-primary participation, by sex	Pre-primary school enrollment for girls comprised of 33.6%% and 31.7% for boys, gross enrollment ratio of the 0-2 age group among boys was 4.7% and 4.9% for girls. For the 2-5 age groups the gross enrollment ratio was 60.5% for girls and 56.5% for boys (2019). ^{xviii}	Armstat (2019). Women and Men in Armenia Statistical Booklet. Limited disaggregation of data available re: geography, disabilities, ethnicity;

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	4.3.1. Participation of youth and adults in education, by sex	<p>In 2018 92.72% of children were enrolled in primary school.^{xxix}</p> <p>In 2018 83.15% of children were enrolled in secondary school. A slight difference between enrollment ratio of boys to girls is evident with 84.8% girls and 81.73% boys enrolled^{xx}.</p> <p>Tertiary school enrollment registered at 54.57%, with 62.65% of these being women and 41.12% being men (2018)^{xxi}</p> <p>During the 2016-2017 academic year, 6,700 students with special educational needs (SEN) were enrolled in general education schools providing inclusive education^{xxii}.</p> <p>According to 2011 findings in Yerevan 50% of boys with disabilities are attending or have attended a kindergarten, compared to 44% of girls; in regional towns, attendance was 43% among boys and 37% among girls. No gender-based differences were observed in rural communities.^{xxiii}</p>	<p>UNESCO Institute of Statistics: Armenian Education and Literacy. 2018.</p> <p>Armenian Caritas (2017). <i>Out of School Children in Seven Communities of Shirak Province, Armenia: Summary Report of the Mapping Study</i>.</p> <p>Concerns about comparability of data given the different data sets;</p> <p>Data on disabilities is outdated and not comprehensively tracked;</p>
	4.5.1. Parity indices for all education indicators	45 th of 153 countries or a score of 0.998 (2020) ^{xxiv}	World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2020.
	4.6.1. Proficiency (at a given age group) in functional literacy and numeracy skills, by sex	<p>72% of children achieved a minimum proficiency level in mathematics at the end of primary school (2015).^{xxv}</p> <p>88.6% of boys and 90.1% girls achieved minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics at the end of lower secondary level (2017)^{xxvi}.</p> <p>The percentage of the students at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics is 76%, compared to 72% in primary level (period 2010-2015).^{xxvii}</p> <p>The proficiency levels in mathematics declines from 45.3% in primary school level to 31.8% in lower secondary and then drops to 31% in upper secondary level.^{xxviii}</p> <p>The achievement level varies among girls and boys in urban and rural areas. The percentage of boys who score excellently in general proficiency varies, with 16% in Yerevan, compared to 27.4% of boys residing in the regional centers, 29.4% in other regional towns and 22.1% in villages. Similarly, for girls, the numbers are 31.9% in Yerevan, 51.2% in the regional centers, 57.8% in the regional towns, and 38.5% in villages. The share of girls scoring excellently outperforms that of boys in all mentioned locations.^{xxix}</p>	<p>UNESCO (2017) <i>Accountability in Education: Meeting our commitments, Global Monitoring Report</i></p> <p>Armstat (2017). SDG Indicators Online Database</p> <p>UNESCO, 2017 as quoted in The Profile of Equity in the General Education in Armenia in 2010-2016, OSF</p> <p>Limited information re: ethnic minorities; and persons living with disabilities;</p>

SDG	SDG GEWE Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	4.7.1. Mainstreaming of global citizenship education, gender equality and human rights;	<p>Gender thematic materials are included in elementary school as part of “Myself and the Environment” subject. The students learn about topics that relate to the equality of women and men (2018)^{xxx}.</p> <p>Tolerance Education is implemented in secondary school and respective teacher’s manual is introduced for various grades since 2008. The programme teaches the students to be tolerant, collaborative, contribute to conflict resolution, and has a component focused on concepts of gender equality.^{xxxi}</p> <p>There is no data on degree to which gender equality concepts have been mainstreamed into tertiary levels of education.</p>	Government of Armenia (2019). <i>Review of the National Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action</i> . (National Beijing +25 Review).
	4.a.1. Upgrade education facilities with handwashing and single-sex sanitation facilities	<p>100% of schools had access to electricity and connection to internet. 94.9% of schools had adequate water supply and 90.4% of schools had adequate sewage systems. The number of teachers per computer were 1.7 (2017).^{xxxii}</p> <p>A higher percentage of schools in rural areas are without water supply - Gegharkunik at 12.7% and Syunik at 11.6%. Similarly, heating is lacking in 8 schools of the country, of which 4 are in the Shirak region, 2 in Ararat, 1 in Syunik, and 1 in Lori. (2010-2016).^{xxxiii}</p> <p>2018 approximately 80% of school buildings in Armenia do not conform to building codes and standards, particularly those located in rural areas^{xxxiv}.</p> <p>No data is available on access to single sex basic sanitation facilities; and access to basic handwashing facilities.</p>	<p>Armstat (2017). SDG Indicators Database</p> <p>OSF (2016). <i>The Profile of Equity in the General Education in Armenia in 2010-2016</i>.</p> <p>Government of Armenia (2018). <i>SDG Implementation - Voluntary National Review</i>.</p> <p>Not clear how/if this indicator is regularly tracked nation-wide;</p>

SDG	SDG Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of 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;	Armenia has 81.80% achievement in legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination based on sex ^{xxxv}	UN Women Global SDG Database.
	5.2.1. Women and girls subjected to intimate partner violence;	<p>According to the DHS 2015-2016¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among ever-married women age 15-49, 14% report having experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their spouse, and 8% report experiencing such violence in the past 12 months. - Among ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence (physical or sexual), 40% reported experiencing physical injuries. - 6 % of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence at least once since age 15; 3% experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. 	Armenia Demographic Health Survey 2015-2016
	5.2.2. Sexual violence against women and girls by a non-intimate partner;	<p>According to the DHS 2015-2016, 1% of women age 15-49 report having experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime.</p> <p>However, there is not enough comprehensive data available.</p> <p>According to the Sexual Assault Crisis Center, in the 2015- 131 cases of sexual assault were investigated in 2015, of which 95 cases were charged, of which 63 of the suspects were other than an intimate partner of the survivor. Survivors of these cases ranged from ages 4 to 62. In 2015 45 of the criminal cases occurred in Yerevan, 73 in the regions. In 2016 out of the 108 cases charged 65 of the suspects were other than an intimate partner of the survivor. Survivors of these cases ranged from ages 5 to 74. In 2016 45 of the criminal cases occurred in Yerevan, 98 in regions.^{xxxvi}</p>	<p>Armenia Demographic Health Survey 2015-2016</p> <p>Sexual Assault Crisis Center NGO, OSF-Armenia (2017). Crimes Against Bodily Integrity and Sexual Freedom: Criminal Proceedings of Such Crimes Between 2015-2016.</p> <p>There is no comprehensive data available to measure this indicator;</p>
	5.3.1. Child marriage among women and girls; [Indicator doesn't require it but please ensure this is in comparison to boys and men, if possible]	<p>5.3% of women aged 20-24 were married or in a union before age 18 (2016)^{xxxvii}</p> <p>According to the DHS 4.6% of women aged 15-19 and 0% men of the same age group were married in 2016.</p>	<p>UN Women (2019). <i>UN Women Global SDG Database - Armenia</i>.</p> <p><i>Armenia Demographic Health Survey 2015-2016</i>.</p> <p>There is no comprehensive disaggregated data re: geography and ethnicity;</p>

SDG	SDG Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	5.3.2. Female Genital mutilation	Not relevant to country context	N/A
	5.4.1. Unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	Women 15 years and older spend 21.7% of their time on unpaid domestic care work in the home (2008). ^{xxxviii} As of 2016, it was estimated that women spend approximately six times more time than men on childcare activities ^{xxxix}	Armstat (2008). <i>Report on Time Use Sample Survey in the Republic of Armenia</i> Armstat (2018). <i>Women and Men in Armenia</i> . Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, geography, ethnicity;
	5.5.1. Women in parliaments; Women in local governments; [Indicators don't require it but please ensure this is in comparison to men, if possible, as the Indicator doesn't tell us much about GEWE as it currently stands]	As of 2019: - 24% of Parliamentary seats are held by women – or 32 of 132 MPs - 9.33% of local municipal councilors are women - only 1 of 52 heads of consolidated municipalities is a woman (2019) ^{xl} - Women head 8 of 502 local communities ^{xli}	Womenet. (2019). <i>Woman and Society Information Analytical Portal</i> . <i>Ministry of Territorial Administration of Armenia</i> .
	5.5.2 Women in managerial positions; [Indicator doesn't require it but please ensure this is in comparison to men, if possible, as the Indicator doesn't tell us much about GEWE as it currently stands]	28.7% of all managerial positions in Armenia are held by women (2017). ^{xlii}	UN Women (2019). UN Women Global SDG Database No national data measure is available;
	5.6.1. Proportion of women and girls who make informed decisions on reproductive health;	66% of women aged 15-49 in Armenia make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (2016) ^{xliii}	World Bank Database (2016). No national data measure is available; Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, geography, ethnicity;
	5.6.2. Laws on Equal access to reproductive health, information and Education	The main legal document to ensure reproductive health rights in Armenia is the <i>Law on Person's Reproductive Health and Rights</i> . Article 5 of this law states that “adolescents have the right to be informed about sexual maturation, issues related to sexual and reproductive health, have necessary knowledge related to abortion, sexually transmitted infections (STI), including modern means of prevention of HIV/AIDs”, ^{xliiv}	Yerevan State University (2018). <i>The Invisible Rights of Women in the Republic of Armenia: The Overall State of Reproductive Health And Rights Among Various Groups of Women</i> .

SDG	SDG Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	5.a.1. Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex	According to Armenia’s Demographic and Health Survey (2015-2016) approximately 16% of women in Armenia own land compared to 35% of men, which is down from 39% of women in 2010. Among women who own land, 32% do so in rural areas compared to 5% in urban areas. 26% of women aged 45-49 own land compared to 10% of women aged 15-19.	FAO.(2017) <i>Gender Agriculture and Rural Development in Armenia</i> . No national data measure is available; Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, geography, ethnicity; Age of data will be a concern;
	5.a.2. Laws that guarantee equal land rights;	Armenian law, including its Civil Code, grants equal property rights to both women and men, but in practice women rarely exercise these rights. Some of the reasons include unequal registration of land ownership, particularly during the period of land privatization immediately following the collapse of the Soviet Union in the late 1990s. At that time, land was divided among households, with ownership awarded to the men as “heads of the household”. Only in the absence of men as heads of household, were women granted land titles at that time. ^{xiv} Unequal inheritance practices also contribute to women’s low rates of land ownership. In practice cultural norms perceive men as the “rightful” inheritors of land, as they are often the ones expected to remain in the household, while women marry and join their husband’s household. Further, many women throughout Armenia have limited knowledge about their rights to own land, particularly among rural women. ^{xv}	OECD Development Centre. <i>Social Institution and Gender Index Profile – Armenia</i>
	5.b.1. Women who own a mobile phone [If this indicator is measurable, then we should aim for Proportion of mobile phone owners, by sex]	In 2015 98.8% males and 96.7% females owned a mobile phone ^{xvii} .	Armstat SDG Indicators Database. Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, geography, ethnicity; Age of data is a concern.
	5.c.1. Countries with systems to track gender equality.	Currently Armenia has no evident system in place which tracks budgetary allocations for GEEW.	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs can collect information on this indicator.

SDG	SDG Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
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;	<p>In 2017 Armenia had a 44.5% informal employment rate with 98.5% in the agricultural sector of which 99.1% were women and 97.7% men, of which 99.9% were women non-employed (earning no wages) while 68.8% were employed.^{xlviii}</p> <p>The informal workforce is mostly focused in rural areas (69.8%) and 20.7% in cities (2017).^{xlix}</p>	<p>Armstat. (2018). <i>Statistical Yearbook of Armenia: Employment</i>.</p> <p>Armstat (2018). Women and Men in Armenia.</p> <p>Limited disaggregation of data available re: age, disabilities, ethnicity;</p>
	8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of female employees [Indicator doesn't require it but please ensure this is in comparison to male employees, if possible, as the Indicator doesn't tell us much about GEWE as it currently stands]	<p>In 2015, women's mean hourly rate was 436AMD compared to 545AMD for menⁱ.</p> <p>Women's monthly average salary was 143,000 AMD, while men's monthly average salary was 212,000 AMD (2017)ⁱⁱ.</p>	<p>World Bank. (2018). <i>The Economics of the Gender Wage Gap in Armenia</i>.</p> <p>Armstat (2018). Women and Men in Armenia.</p>
	8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex	Total unemployment rate was 17.7% with minor differences in the unemployment rate of women (17.5%) and men (17.9% men) (2017). ⁱⁱⁱ	<p>ILO (July 2019). <i>Labour Force Participation Rate – ILO Database</i>.</p> <p>No national data measure is available;</p> <p>Limited disaggregation of data available re: geography, ethnicity;</p>

SDG	SDG Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	8.7.1. Proportion and number of children engaged in child labour, by sex	<p>52,000 children were registered as working in Armenia in 2015. The number of working children disaggregated by age is as follows: 4.6% of children in the 5-11 age group, 15.7% of children in the 12-15 age group and 27.7% of children in the 16-17 age group are engaged in child labor. Of children aged 10-17 engaged in child labor 35,500 are unpaid family workers, with 47,000 children out of the total 52,000 working children aged 5-17 engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing.</p> <p>8.5% of these were between the ages of 5-17, of which 69.7% were boys and 30.5% were girls.</p> <p>31,2000 children out of the total number of engaged in child labour were in hazardous child labour, 72% of these were boys and 27.8% were girls.ⁱⁱⁱ</p>	<p>ILO and Armstat (2016). <i>Armenia National Child Labor Survey 2015</i>.</p> <p>No national data measure is available;</p> <p>Age of data is a concern;</p>
	8.8.1. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex	<p>In 2018, 42 industrial accidents were registered in Armenia of which 3 affected women and 39 men, and which were primarily in the mining and manufacturing sectors, with many happening in Syunik region. Of these figures, 9 were fatal (Yerevan, Gegharkunik, Kotayk, and Syunik). The number of industrial accidents reported in 2018 is the lowest since 2000.^{iv}</p>	<p>Armstat (2018). Online Database.</p>
	8.8.2. National compliance of labour rights, by sex	<p>This indicator lacks data - almost no research has been done in this area. Yet labor is one of the most important sectors to look into were violations of workers' rights are prevalent in almost all spheres. As pointed out by an article in EVN Report (online investigative/ analytical media) the most common violations are overwork with no pay, employment without contracts and discrimination based on how one looks.</p>	<p>An outdated study by the ILO on Decent Work Country Profile for the period of 2000-2010 was done in Armenia in 2011, but it is not sufficient to look at the national compliance of labor rights in Armenia today.</p> <p>EVN Report: Will the Revolution Succeed Without the Protection of Labor Rights? https://www.evnreport.com/raw-unfiltered/will-the-revolution-succeed-without-the-protection-of-labor-rights?fbclid=IwARoPnKxp12cmnRgNsmsm6gZoq9lThrYViiDlnLaB7bKyNc4bES2y-C4QB88</p>

SDG	SDG Indicator	Country Statistic	Source of Data
SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	<i>No gender-specific Indicators</i>		
SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.2.1. People living below 50% of median income, by sex.	No data found.	The national statistical committee could potentially include this indicator in the Poverty Snapshot publication.
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.2.1. Access to public transport, by sex	No info on this available.	“Transport and Communication of the Republic of Armenia” publication can be a place to mainstream gender - but the statistical committee’s last publication was in 2014.
	11.7.1. Share of open public space in built-up urban areas, by sex	No info on this available.	This information can perhaps be included in the “Men and Women of Armenia” publication of the national statistical committee.
	11.7.2. Victims of physical or sexual harassment by sex.	0.8% of women were subjected to physical or sexual violence in 2015 ^{iv} .	Armstat SDG Database - based on the 2015-2016 DHS. This number seems incredibly low considering the prevalence of DV in Armenia as well as cases of sexual violence that are registered. Numbers are assumed to be much higher in reality given that many cases of violence go unreported. There is also no information on this indicator with regards to men.
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	<i>No information available on this indicator.</i>	

SDG	SDG Indicators	Country Statistic	Source of Data
SDG 14 Conserve and sustainable 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 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	In 2017 4.3 per 100,000 males ^{vi} , 0.7 per 100,000 females ^{vii} were victims of intentional homicide.	UN Office on Drugs and Crime's International Homicide Statistics database.
	16.1.2. Conflict-related deaths, by sex	29 cases of death were registered by Armenia's Armed forces and the Defense Army of NK in the first half of 2019 ^{viii}	Armenpress online news outlet. The news source sites the Ministry of Defense - however it is not clear whether the information is readily available or if it must be requested. A quick search through the MoD website did not bring up any results. Given the status of the country at war, this kind of information may not be readily available.

SDG	SDG Indicators	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	16.2.2. Victims of human trafficking, by sex	<p>In 2017, nine people were supported as suspected victims of human trafficking.</p> <p>In 2016, 21 men were supported as suspected victims of human trafficking in the areas of forced labour, servitude and slavery; 4 women were supported as suspected victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.</p> <p>In 2015, 4 women were supported as suspected victims of human trafficking for forced labor, servitude and slavery.^{lix}</p>	<p>UN Women Global Database.</p> <p>There is no comprehensive national data on the prevalence of human trafficking.</p>
	16.2.3. Sexual violence against girls [Indicator doesn't require it but please ensure this is in comparison to boys, if possible, as the Indicator doesn't tell us much about GEWE as it currently stands]	<p>According to the DHS 2015-2016, 1% of women age 15-49 report having experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime.</p> <p>However, there is not more comprehensive data available.</p> <p>According to the Sexual Assault Crisis Center, in the 2015- 131 cases of sexual assault were investigated in 2015, of which 95 cases were charged, of which 63 of the suspects were other than an intimate partner of the survivor. Survivors of these cases ranged from ages 4 to 62. In 2015 45 of the criminal cases occurred in Yerevan, 73 in the regions. In 2016 out of the 108 cases charged 65 of the suspects were other than an intimate partner of the survivor. Survivors of these cases ranged from ages 5 to 74. In 2016 45 of the criminal cases occurred in Yerevan, 98 in regions.^{lx}</p>	<p>Armenia Demographic Health Survey</p> <p>Sexual Assault Crisis Center NGO Report</p> <p>National statistical committee has to conduct rigorous research in this area in order to have reliable statistics. The taboo of sexual violence in Armenia results in lack of data due to lack of women and men reporting on this issue.</p>

SDG	SDG Indicators	Country Statistic	Source of Data
	16.7.1. Women in public institutions [Indicator doesn't require it but please ensure this is in comparison to men, if possible, as the Indicator doesn't tell us much about GEWE as it currently stands]	<p>There is no consolidated statistic for this indicator.</p> <p>As of 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24% of Parliamentary seats are held by women – or 32 of 132 MPs - 9.33% of local municipal councilors are women; - Heads of consolidated municipalities: only 1 of 52 heads is a women (2019)^{lxii} <p>Women head of communities – 8 of 502 heads of communities overall. ^{lxiii}</p> <p>In 2019 there is only one female mayor among 46 urban communities of Armenia^{lxiii}</p> <p>As of November 2019:</p> <p>0.9% or only 1 Cabinet Minister is a woman (MoLSA);</p> <p>24% or 10 female deputy ministers of 41 are women.</p> <p>There are currently no women governors, which are regional appointments by the central government in Yerevan. Of 12 deputy governors, only two are women (2019)^{lxiv}.</p> <p>5.8% of administrative heads (24 out of 413) are women (2019).^{lxv}</p>	<p>Ministry of Territorial Administration of Armenia</p> <p>Government of the Republic of Armenia</p> <p>Womennet</p>
	16.7.2. Perceptions of inclusion in decision-making, by sex	<p>58.3% of respondents in a recent survey found people believe men are better political leaders than women(2016)^{lxvi}</p> <p>In another survey, respondents while believing men make better political leaders, supported women's political participation and activism and quotas guaranteeing women fixed for women in public administration and local governments (63.3%) and in business (65.9%) and recognize women's leadership potential (81.7%). (2016)^{lxvii}</p>	<p>UNFPA - Men and Gender Equality in Armenia.</p> <p>In general, Armenia needs more up-to-date and comprehensive Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Surveys on gender equality and women's empowerment.</p>

SDG	SDG Indicators	Country Statistic	Source of Data
SDG17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	17:18.1. Full disaggregation of SDG indicators	100% (2017) ^{lxviii} .	Armstat SDG Database - this statistic does not seem correct given the gaps in sex disaggregation in the research.

(*) 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.

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