



# ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ

Dezvoltarea cadrului strategic și instituțional pentru implementarea Strategiei Naționale pentru Dezvoltarea Durabilă a României 2030

## Administrație publică pentru dezvoltare durabilă

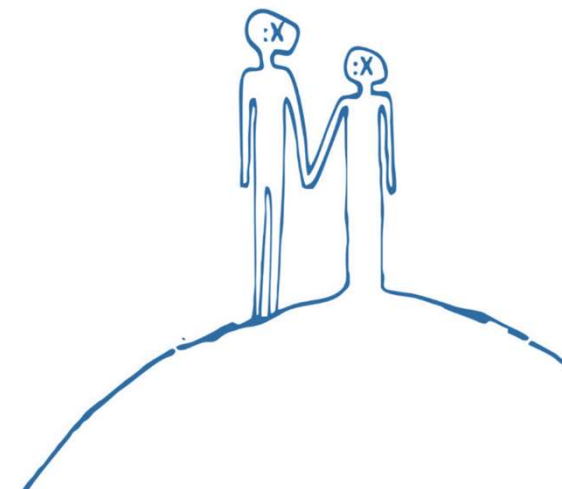
- Program de studii postuniversitare de formare și dezvoltare profesională continuă, înregistrat în Registrul Național al Programelor Postuniversitare cu nr. 338.
- Ocupația/ Grupa de bază din COR pentru care se organizează programul postuniversitar: "expert dezvoltare durabilă", cod COR 242232.
- Organizator: Academia de Studii Economice din București

Material realizat în cadrul contractului de prestare servicii nr. 59/01.03.2022

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



[www.poca.ro](http://www.poca.ro)





## Politici publice pentru asigurarea egalității de gen

Modul 3 – Dimensiunea socială a dezvoltării durabile

Disciplina - Politici de ameliorare a problematicii sociale relevante pentru dezvoltarea durabilă

Tema 5. Politici publice pentru asigurarea egalității de gen

Material realizat de lector Sascha Gabizon, WECF International.

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



2 ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ

[www.poca.ro](http://www.poca.ro)



# ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ

Dezvoltarea cadrului strategic și instituțional pentru implementarea  
Strategiei Naționale pentru Dezvoltarea Durabilă a României 2030

## The Social Dimension of Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal 5

Public Policies for Gender Equality

By Sascha Gabizon, WECF International

With guests speakers Valentina Bodrug, Adela Alexandru and Mihaela Vasilescu

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



[www.poca.ro](http://www.poca.ro)



# Course structure



SDG 5	SDG5 in the EU	Break	Group work	Reports from Groups	Reports from Groups	SDG 5 and national policies	Break	SDG5 and other SDGs	Conclusion
Introduction to SDG5 targets, indicators, process	EU gender equality policies and processes		Break out groups with translation			Translating SDG 5 into national policies		Gender in other SDGs	
60 minutes	60 min	10 min	30 min	20 min	10 min	20 min	10 min	15 min	5 min
Guest speaker:	Mentimeter		Guiding Questions			Guest speaker:		Guest speaker	
Valentina Bodrug Gender Centre, Moldova			1)Identify linkages SDG5 and other SDGs 2)Implementing SDG5 at national level			Centrul FILIA, Adela Alexandru		Mihaela Vasilescu, Ecological University of Romania	Questions and input from participants

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



# Introduction

Sascha Gabizon - about me



- European Studies, Bachelors, VU Amsterdam
- European Masters in Business Administration ESCP-EAP (France, UK, Germany)
- Private sector experience
- Research experience Wuppertal Institute Climate, Energy and Environment
- Leading network WECF International
- Negotiations SDGs for **Women Major Group**
- Numerous committees, boards incl. UN

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



# Mentimeter Question



## SDG 5 – what key concepts do you think of?



Go to: [mentimeter.com](https://www.mentimeter.com)  
Code:



## Reflection question



**At the end of the course I invite you to develop priorities how your institution can contribute to the implementation of SDG5 at national level**





# Part 1 : Sustainable Development Goal 5

## Introduction to SDG5

- History
- Targets
- Indicators
- Processes







# History Gender & Sustainable Development



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



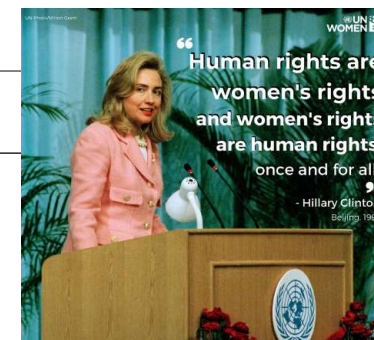
## UN World Conferences on Women

1972 UN conference on Human Environment  
Stockholm

1975  
1st UN World Conference Women  
Mexico City

1980  
2nd UN World Conference Women  
Copenhagen

1985  
3rd UN World Conference Women  
Nairobi



1995  
4th UN WCW  
Beijing



1969  
Creation of UNFPA



1976  
Creation UNIFEM  
United Nations Development Fund for Women



1979  
CEDAW  
Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women



CEDAW

1992  
UNCED  
UN conference on Environment and Development  
Rio de Janeiro



1994  
ICPD  
International Conference on Population and Development  
Cairo



ICPD '94

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



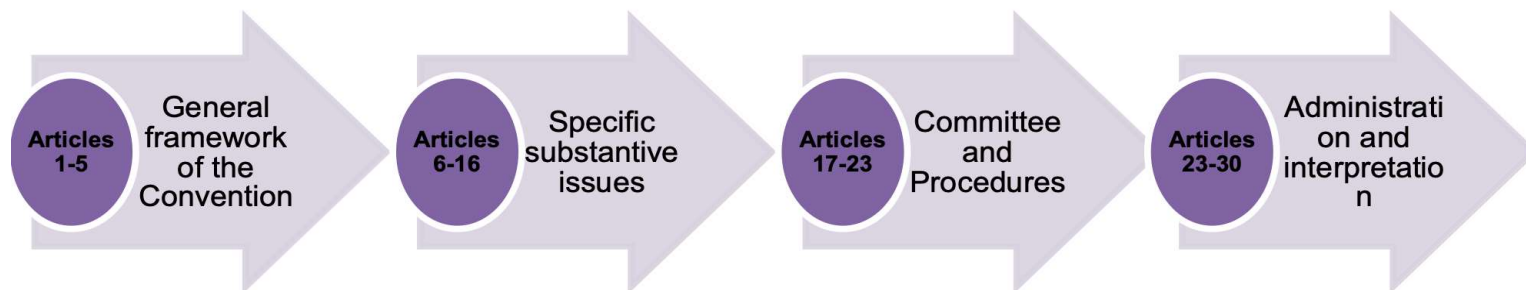
9 ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ

www.poca.ro

# CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women

CEDAW has a preamble (introduction) and 30 Articles (clauses).



Articles 1-5	Summary
<b>1. Definition of discrimination</b>	Discrimination against women includes any distinction, exclusion or restriction that affects women's enjoyment of political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other rights on an equal basis with men.
<b>2. Policy measures</b>	States must make laws and regulations, implement policies and change practices to eliminate discrimination against women
<b>3. Equality</b>	Women are fundamentally equal with men in all spheres of life. States should take action to ensure women can enjoy basic human rights and fundamental freedoms
<b>4. Temporary special measures</b>	Affirmative action or temporary special measures should and can be used (e.g. quotas or women-only services) to accelerate women's equality
<b>5. Sex roles and stereotyping</b>	The Convention recognises the influence of culture and tradition in restricting women's enjoyment of rights. States must modify or abolish discriminatory cultural practices and take appropriate measures to eliminate sex role stereotyping and prejudice stemming from the idea of the inferiority or superiority of one sex over the other



# CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women



Articles	Summary
6. Trafficking and prostitution	States Parties must take all measures, including legislation to stop all forms of trafficking and exploitation of women for prostitution.
7. Political and public life	Women have equal rights to vote, hold public office and participate in civil society.
8. Participation at the international level	Women should be able to represent their country internationally and work with international organisations on an equal basis with men
9. Nationality	Women have equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality and that of their children.
10. Equal rights in education	Women have equal rights to education including vocational training and guidance, continuing education, sport and scholarships. The content of the curriculum should prevent the repetition of negative stereotypes and sexual health education should be available.
11. Employment	Women have the right to work, employment opportunities, equal remuneration, free choice of profession and employment, social security, and protection of health. Discrimination on the grounds of marriage, pregnancy, childbirth and childcare is prohibited
12. Healthcare and family planning	Women have equal rights to access health care including sexual health, family planning services and pre and post-natal care.
13. Economic and social benefits	Women have equal rights to family benefits, financial credit and to participate in recreational activities, sports and cultural life.
14. Rural women	Rural women have the right to adequate living conditions, participation in development planning, and access to education, healthcare, transport and financial services
15. Equality before the law	Women are to be treated as equal before the law. Women have the legal right to enter contracts, own property and to choose where to live.
16. Marriage and family	Women have equal rights with men within marriage including family planning, property ownership and occupation.



## 4TH WCW

### World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action



BPFA 12 areas:

[Women and poverty](#)

[Education and training of women](#)

[Women and health](#)

[Violence against women](#)

[Women and armed conflict](#)

[Women and the economy](#)

[Women in power and decision-making](#)

[Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women](#)

[Human rights of women](#)

[Women and the media](#)

[Women and the environment](#)

[The girl-child](#)





2012  
**Rio+20**

Open Working  
Group on SDGs

2015  
Agenda  
2030

HLPFs

2000  
Millennium  
Development  
Goals  
2000-2015  
MDGs

2010  
Creation of  
**UN WOMEN**



2018 Romania  
1st Voluntary  
National  
Review

2023  
Romania  
2nd VRN

Process

- SDG focus per year
- VNRs
- Stakeholders

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



# SDG 5

## Targets and Indicators



### Target **5.1**

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

#### Indicators ▲

### **5.1.1**

Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/owg.html>



## SDG 5.2



Target

### 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

Indicators ▲

#### 5.2.1

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

#### 5.2.2

Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence



## SDG 5.3



Target

### 5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicators ▲

#### 5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

#### 5.3.2

Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age





# SDG 5.4



## Target **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

### Indicators ▲

#### **5.4.1**

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location



# SDG 5.5



## Target **5.5**

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

### Indicators ▲

#### **5.5.1**

Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

#### **5.5.2**

Proportion of women in managerial positions



# SDG 5.6



## Target **5.6**

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

### Indicators ▲

#### **5.6.1**

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

#### **5.6.2**

Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education



# SDG 5.a



## Target **5.a**

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

### Indicators ▲

#### **5.a.1**

(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

#### **5.a.2**

Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control



# SDG 5.b



## Target **5.b**

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

### Indicators ▲

#### **5.b.1**

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex



# SDG 5.c



Target

## 5.c

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Indicators ▲

### 5.c.1

Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment



# Mentimeter Question



## Which of these SDG targets are in SDG-5 (multiple answers possible)

- By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers
- None of the above targets

Go to: [mentimeter.com](https://www.mentimeter.com)

Code: **xxx**



# SDG5 Reviews



Source:  
<https://data.unwomen.org/publications/progress-sustainable-development-goals-gender-snapshot-2021>





## SDG5 review

Data gaps are pervasive

# Where data are missing, women and girls are invisible

An infographic with a background of colorful vertical bars in shades of red, yellow, and teal. The text is centered in white. The main message is 'ONLY 48%' in large font, followed by 'OF DATA NEEDED TO MONITOR SDG 5 ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE.' in smaller font.

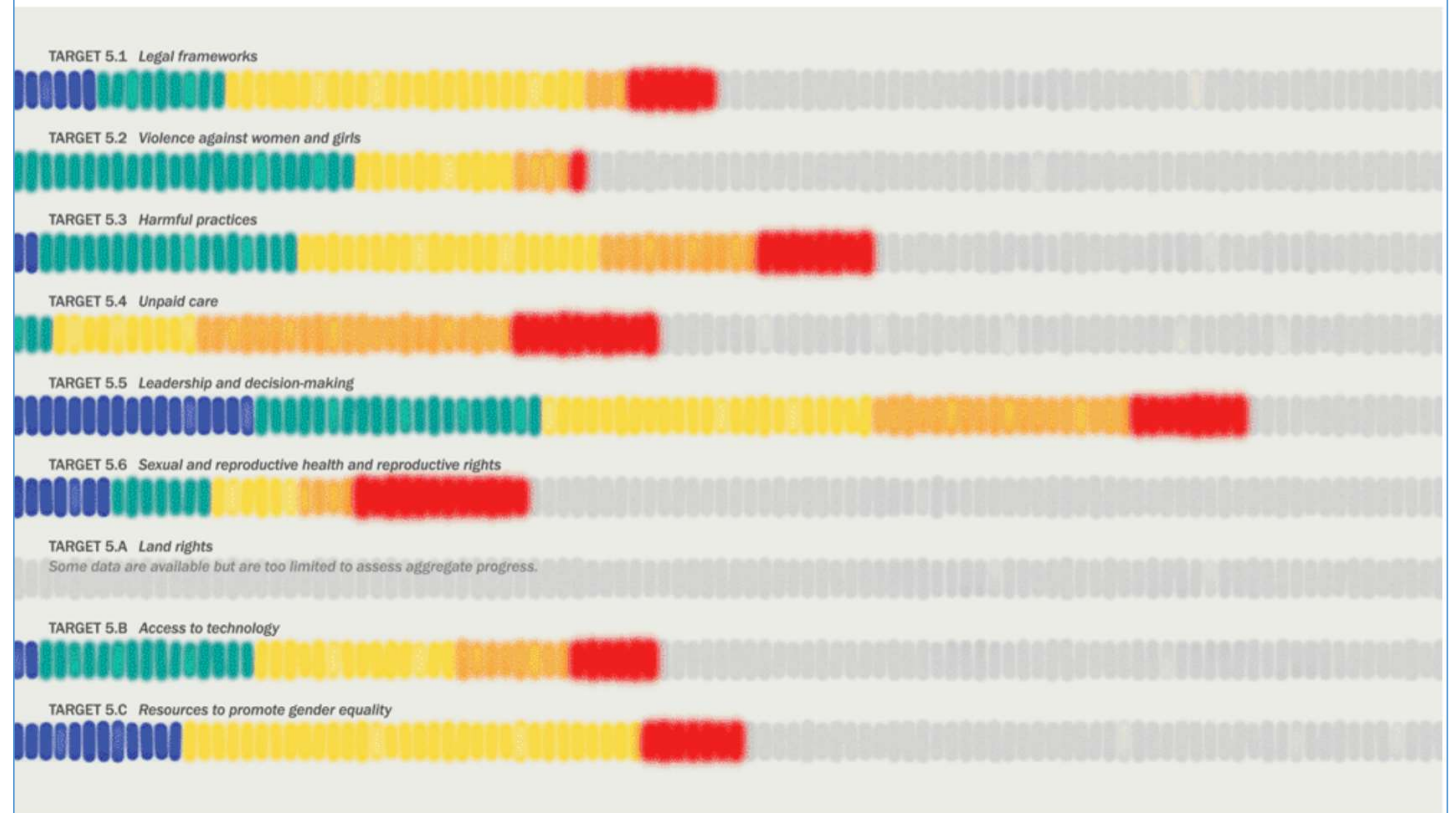
**ONLY 48%**

OF DATA NEEDED TO MONITOR  
SDG 5 ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE.



# SDG5 Review

## Global assessment of SDG 5, by Target.



Assessment of progress is indicated by the colour of the oval outline. The blurred effect is intended to communicate the interconnectedness of progress and emphasize that unless more is done by all, the entire global community will fail to achieve SDG 5.

- Target met or almost met
- Close to target
- Moderate distance to target
- Far from target
- Very far from target
- Insufficient data

Total number of ovals per target = 100.  
For example:

■ = 3% of data for the given target are at the 'met or almost met' threshold.

# SDG Progress report 2022

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

HOME NEWS HLG-PCCB IAEG-SDGs EVENTS SDG INDICATORS REPORTS RESOURCES

## The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022

**The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022**

**7 July 2022:** *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022* provides a global overview of progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, using the latest available data and estimates. It tracks the global and regional progress towards the 17 Goals with in-depth analyses of selected indicators for each Goal.

According to the Report, cascading and interlinked crises are putting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in grave danger, along with humanity's very own survival. The Report highlights the severity and magnitude of the challenges before us. The confluence of crises, dominated by COVID-19, climate change, and conflicts, are creating spin-off impacts on food and nutrition, health, education, the

### Related Links

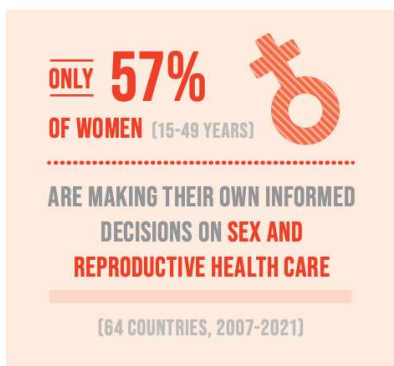
- SDG Report 2022
- Explore the Report
- Key Messages
- FAQs
- Progress Chart
- Progress Chart Technical Note
- SDG Extended Report

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/>

# SDG 5 in Progress report 2022



## GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING NEEDS TO BE STRENGTHENED



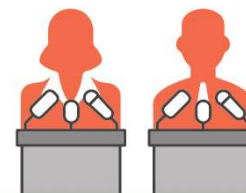
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/>

5 GENDER EQUALITY



# ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

IT WOULD TAKE ANOTHER  
**40 YEARS**



FOR WOMEN AND MEN TO BE REPRESENTED EQUALLY IN NATIONAL POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AT THE CURRENT PACE

WOMEN'S SHARE IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS



WOMEN ACCOUNTED FOR  
**39%** OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN 2019,

BUT **45%** OF GLOBAL EMPLOYMENT LOSSES IN 2020

MORE THAN 1 IN 4 WOMEN (15+ YEARS)

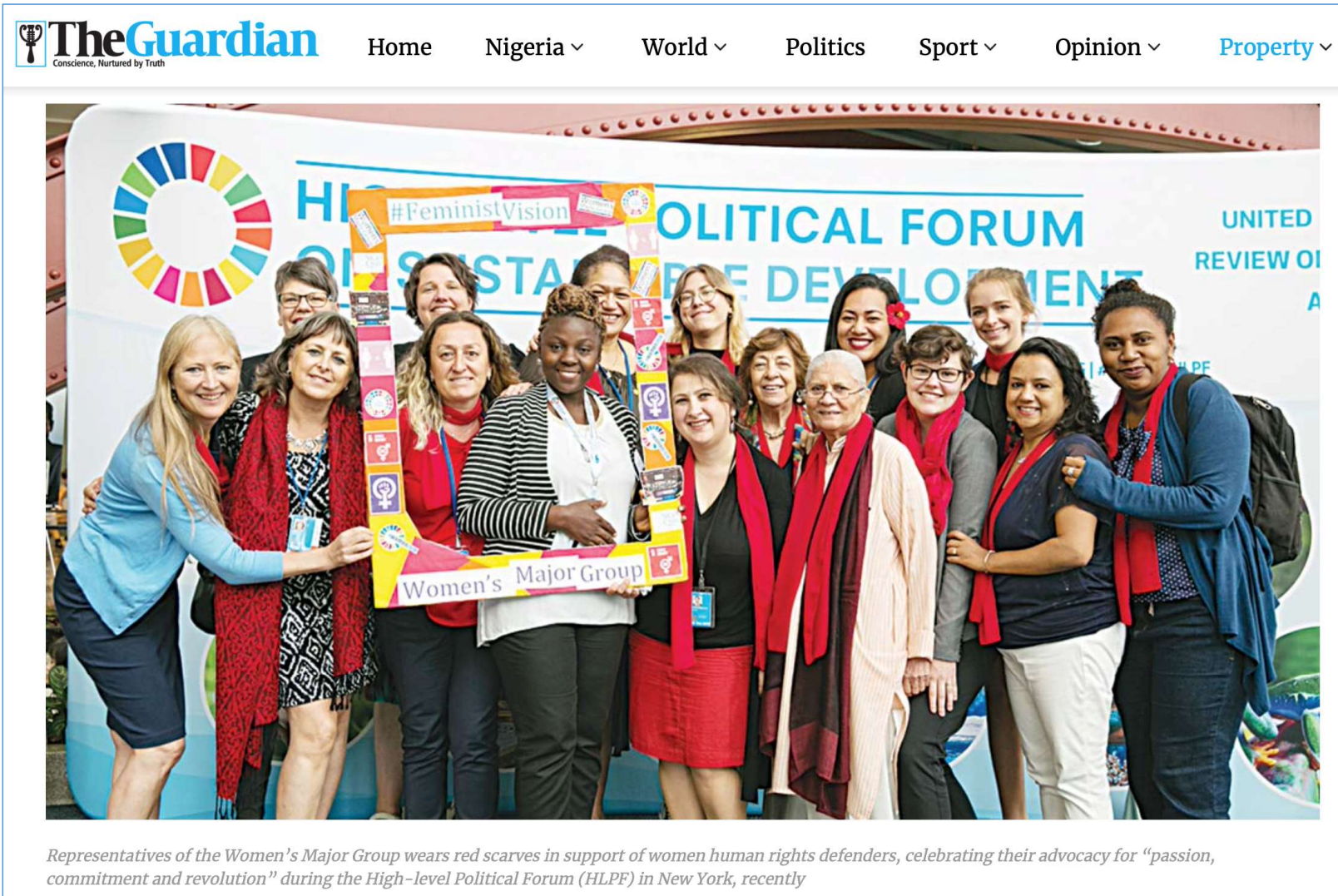


HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (641 MILLION) AT LEAST ONCE IN THEIR LIFETIME



GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

# SDG 5 Major Groups & Stakeholders



Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



## Guest speaker

Valentina Bodrug Lungu,  
Gender Centre, Moldova



OBIECTIVUL DE  
DEZVOLTARE DURABILĂ 5

**Realizarea egalității de gen și  
împuternicirea tuturor femeilor și a  
fetelor**

Valentina Bodrug-Lungu, President Gender-Centru, Moldova,  
OP WMG Europe and Central Asia

кните, чтобы добавить заметки





## Part 2 : SDG 5 in the European Union

### Gender Equality Policies and Processes

- EU Gender Equality Statistics
- Gender Equality Institutions
- Gender Equality Strategy and related policies
- GAPIII EU DG International Partnerships
- European Green Deal and gender equality



# Gender Equality Statistics



## SDG 5 - Gender equality Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=SDG\\_5\\_-\\_Gender\\_equality#Context](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=SDG_5_-_Gender_equality#Context)

(Source: Eurostat publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2022 edition')

EU trend of SDG 5 on gender equality

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613





# Gender Equality Statistics

## SDG 5 - Gender equality Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Indicators measuring progress in SDG 5  
2022

(Source: [Eurostat](#) publication  
'Sustainable development in  
the European Union —  
Monitoring report on  
progress towards the SDGs in  
an EU context — 2022  
edition')

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613

**ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ**

[www.poca.ro](http://www.poca.ro)

Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
<b>Gender-based violence</b>		
Physical and sexual violence to women	:	:
<b>Education</b>		
Gender gap for early leavers from education and training (*)	↑	↓ (1)
Gender gap for tertiary educational attainment (*)	↓ (1)	↘ (1)
<b>Employment</b>		
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	↑ (2)	↑
Gender employment gap	↑ (3)	↗
Gender gap for inactive population due to caring responsibilities	↑	↑
<b>Leadership positions</b>		
Seats held by women in national parliaments	↑	↑
Positions held by women in senior management	↑	↑

(\*) Multi-purpose indicator.

(1) Gender gap is widening to the disadvantage of men.

(2) Past 10-year period.

(3) Past 12-year period.

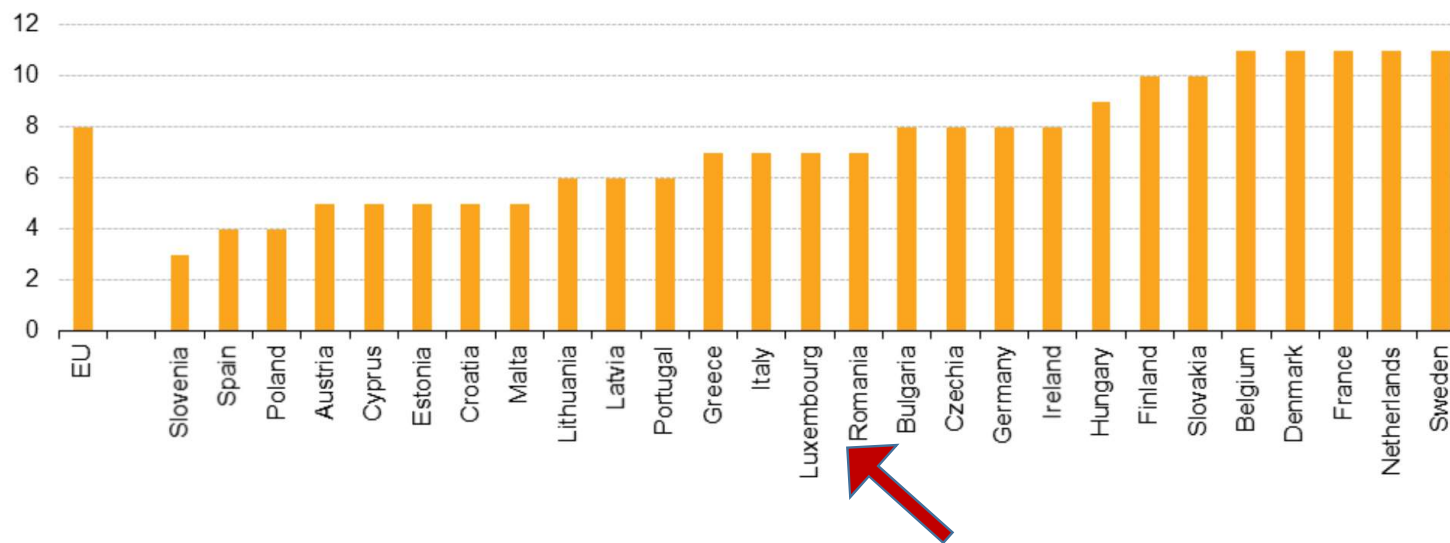
# Gender-based violence



1 in 3 women in Europe have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15

NB: limited comparability due to a.o. stigma associated with disclosing cases of violence against women. Higher rates may indicate greater awareness and willingness to report violence to the police

**Physical and sexual violence to women experienced within 12 months prior to the interview, by country, 2012**  
(% of women)



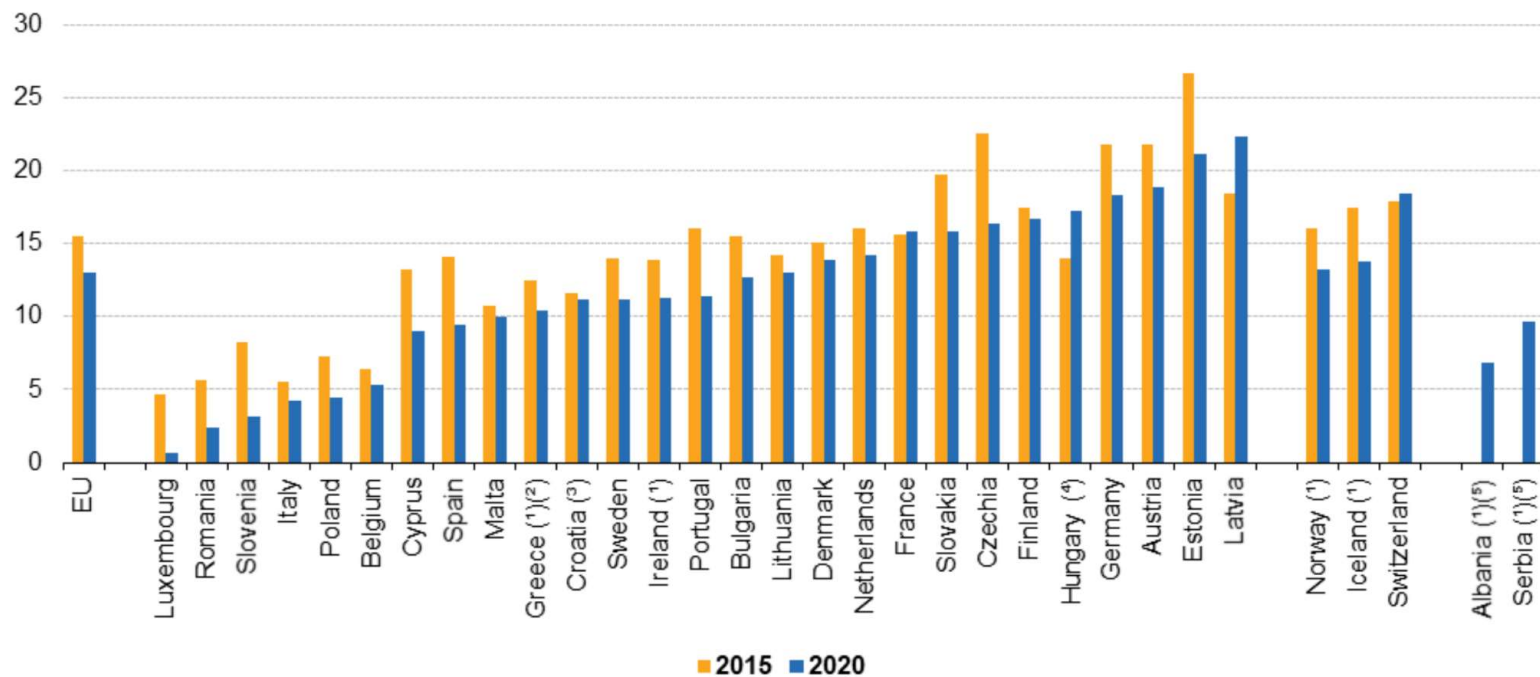
(Source: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) Eurostat 2022 ([sdg\\_05\\_10](#)))



## Gender and Economy

# Gender pay gap in EU

**Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, by country, 2015 and 2020**  
(% of average gross hourly earnings of men)



15.7% gender pay gap in the EU.



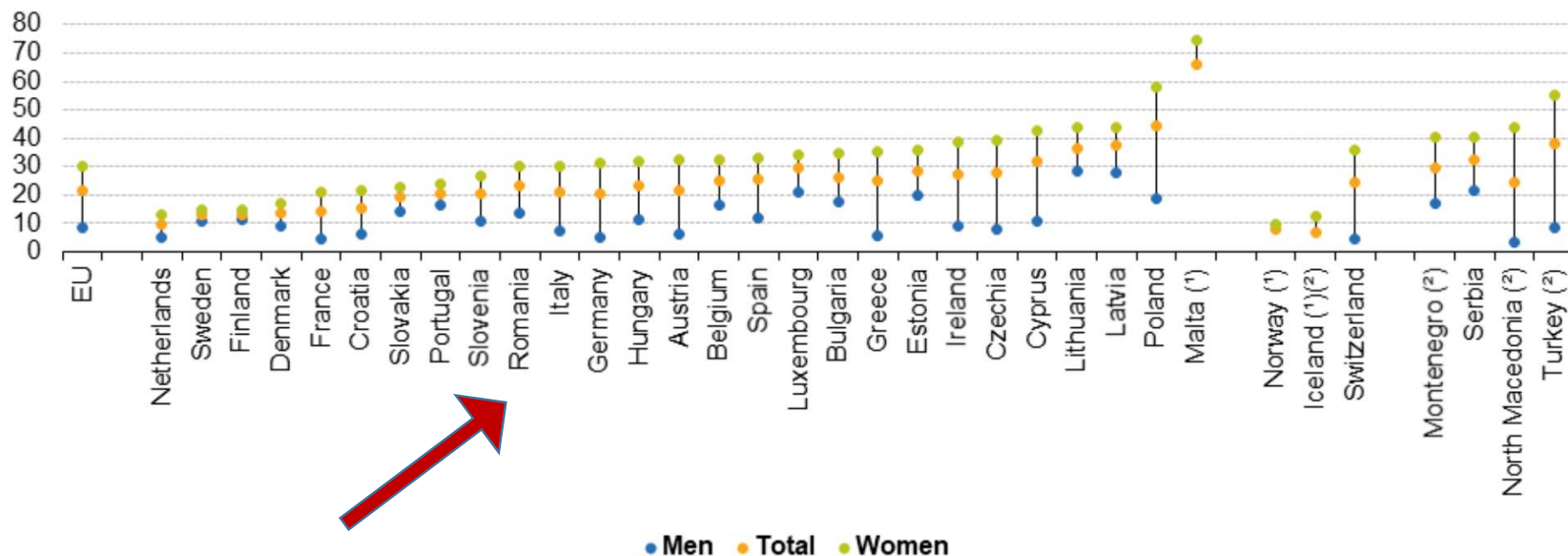
30.1% gender pension gap in the EU.

(Source: Eurostat  
2022 ([earn ses18\\_12](#)) ([earn gr\\_gp gr2](#)))

# Care work

**Inactive population due to caring responsibilities, by sex, by country, 2021**  
 (% of population aged 20 to 64 outside the labour force)

Care work in EU



Women in the EU spend **22 hours** per week on care and household work, while men spend only **9 hours**.

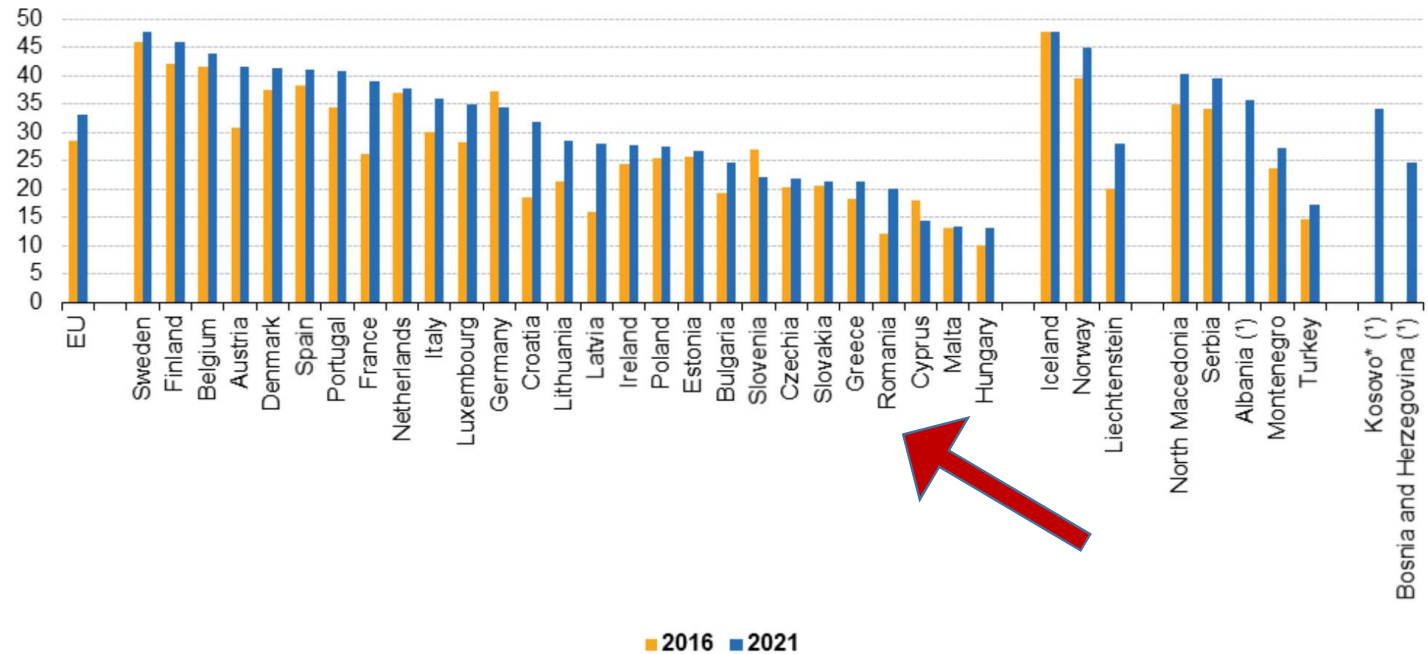


**80%** of care in the EU is provided by informal carers, **75%** of whom are women. Many of them have a migrant background.

# Women Leadership

## Women in Parliament in EU

Seats held by women in national parliaments, by country, 2016 and 2021  
(% of seats)



(\*) No data for 2016.

(\*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (Eurostat online data code: sdg\_05\_50)



In the 2019 European elections **39%** of elected MEPs were women, compared to **37%** of MEPs in 2014.



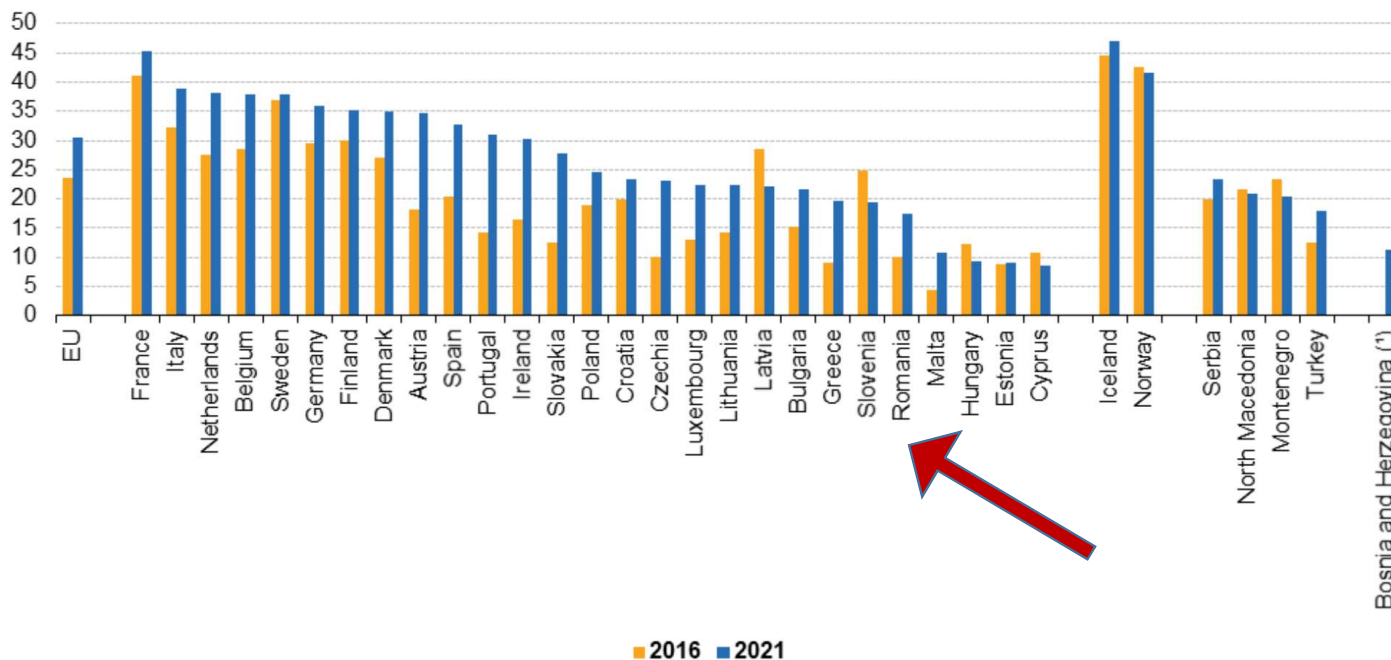
The von der Leyen Commission has historically the largest share of female Commissioners.

# Women Leadership

Women  
in senior  
management  
in EU

Positions held by women in senior management, by country, 2016 and 2021

(% of board members)



(\*) No data for 2016.

Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (Eurostat online data code: sdg\_05\_60)

eurostat



Women are only **7.5%** of board chairs and **7.7%** of CEOs in the EU's largest listed companies.



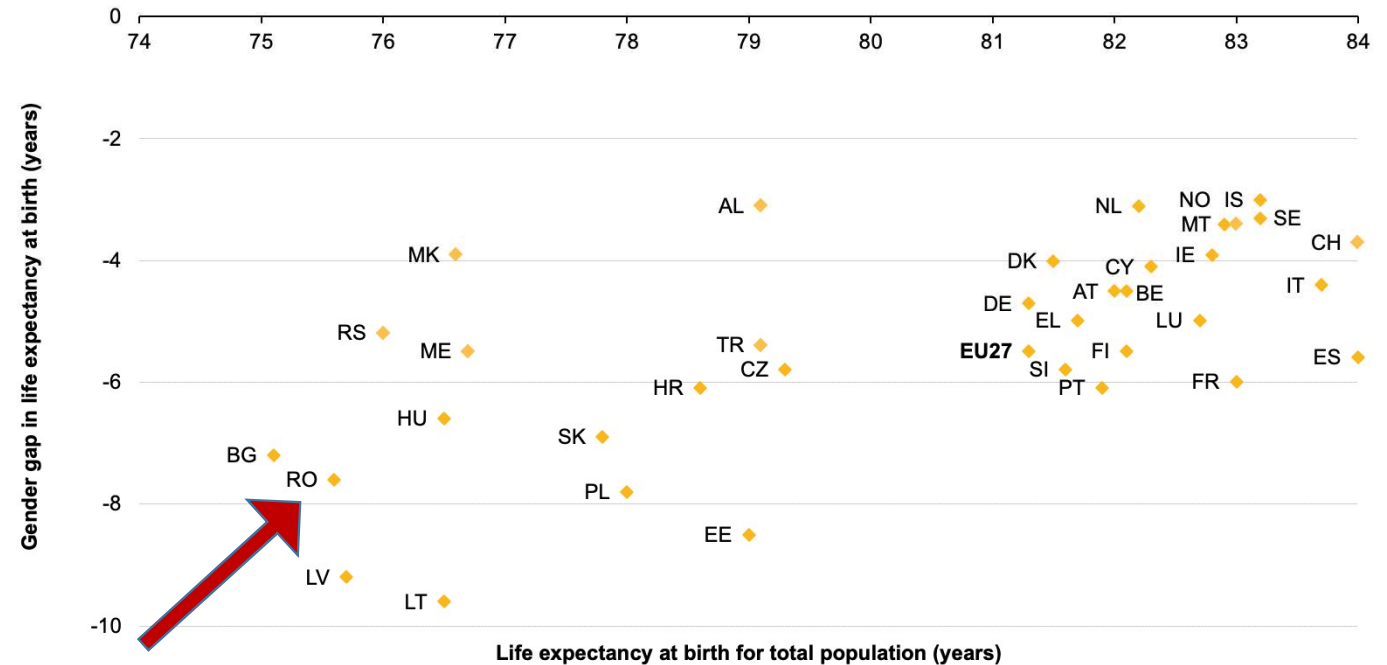
Only **32.2%** of members of national parliaments in the EU are women.

# Gender Gap Health



Gender gap  
Life-expectancy in  
EU  
(link to SDG3 and  
SDG8)

Life expectancy and gender gap, 2019





## Treaty provisions

The European Union is based on the rule of law. The treaty law of the European law is important because it lays the foundations for its policy on gender equality.

The Treaty of Lisbon (2009) has the principles of non-discrimination and equality as fundamental principles of EU law.

**Article 10 TFEU** specifies that *“in defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union shall aim to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation”*

**Article 6 TFEU** references the **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**, which prohibits discrimination on any ground, including sex (Article 21); it recognizes the right to gender equality in all areas, thus not only in employment, and the necessity of positive action for its promotion (Article 23). Furthermore, it also defines rights related to family protection and gender equality. The reconciliation of family/private life with work is an important aspect of the Charter; the Charter guarantees, inter alia, the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave (Article 33)







## Directives

The EU's directives are the basis for national public policies, including those on gender equality:

### **The Directives on:**

the equal treatment of men and women in statutory schemes of social security (79/7);

the Pregnant Workers' Directive (92/85);

the equal treatment in employment and occupation (2000/78)

the equal treatment of men and women in the access to and the supply of goods and services (2004/113);

**The Recast Directive (2006/54)** in force since 2009, modernized and simplified previous Gender Equality directives, including on: equal pay, equal treatment in employment, self-employed activity and in occupational social security schemes, burden of proof on employers regarding sex discrimination, parental leave

The Recast Directive requires the implementation of the prohibition of direct and indirect sex discrimination, harassment and sexual harassment in pay, (access to) employment and in occupational social security schemes.



# EU gender policies



## Related EU Directives

The Part-time Work Directive (97/81/EC) is important for gender equality as the great majority of part-time workers in the EU are women, so equal treatment of part-timers and full-timers is relevant.

The Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC) prohibits discrimination on the ground of racial or ethnic origin in a broad range of fields, including employment, social protection and social advantages, education, and goods and services available to the public, including housing.

The Employment Equality Directive (2000/78/EC) is limited to the field of employment and occupation but covers the grounds of religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation.

<https://www.equalitylaw.eu/legal-developments/16-law/76-key-eu-directives-in-gender-equality-and-non-discrimination>

*Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613*



42

**ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ**



# Institutions

**The European Commission** is divided into several departments, known as Directorate-General (DGs).

Directorate-General, “Justice” (JUST) is responsible for ensuring compliance with the EU Directives regarding gender equality law; the rights of people with disabilities; and anti-discriminatory practices and coordination of Roma issues.

DG JUST is also responsible for the implementation of the EU’s Gender Equality Strategy

**The European Parliament** has a Parliamentary Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality Committee (FEMM) which drafts reports on the Commission’s proposals on women’s rights, organises public hearings and defines budget priorities for women’s programmes.

**The Court of Justice** of the European Union plays an important role, ensuring that individuals can effectively invoke and enforce their right to gender equality



# EU Institutions



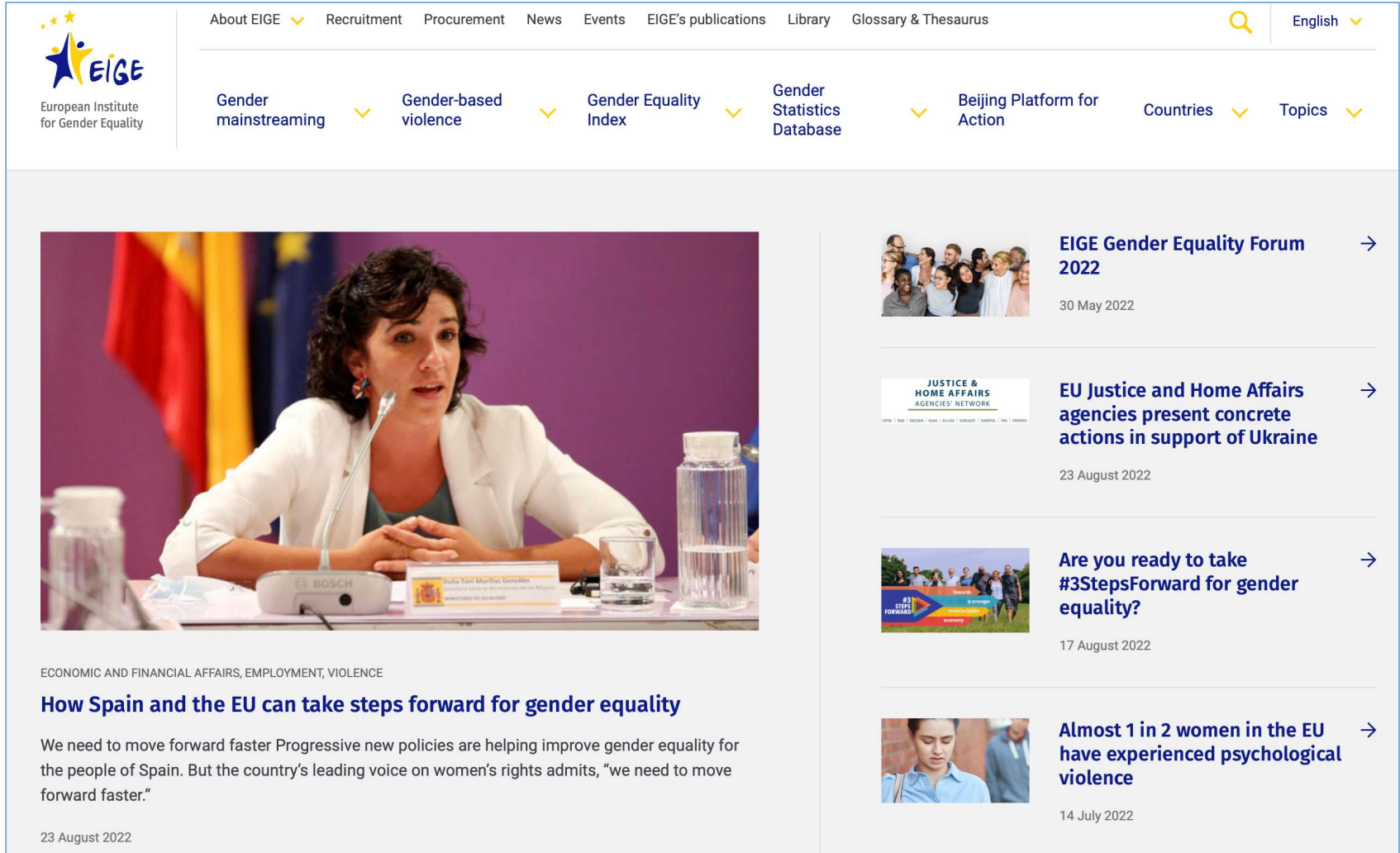
## Other Institutions

- European Institute for Gender Equality;
- High-Level Group on Gender Mainstreaming;
- Group of Commissioners on Fundamental Rights, Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunities;
- Interservice Group on Gender Equality;
- Network of Experts on Gender Equality;
- European Network of Women in Decision-Making in Politics and the Economy;
- Governmental Expert Group in the Field of Non-Discrimination and the Promotion of Equality;
- Network of Socio-economic Experts;
- Network of Legal Experts in the Field of Non-Discrimination;
- European Network of Equality Bodies (EQUINET);
- Council of Europe Steering Committee for Equality between Women and Men;
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights



# EU gender institutes

## European Institute for Gender Equality



The screenshot shows the EIGE website homepage. At the top left is the EIGE logo (European Institute for Gender Equality). The navigation menu includes: About EIGE, Recruitment, Procurement, News, Events, EIGE's publications, Library, Glossary & Thesaurus, and a search icon. Below the navigation are dropdown menus for: Gender mainstreaming, Gender-based violence, Gender Equality Index, Gender Statistics Database, Beijing Platform for Action, Countries, and Topics. The main content area features a large image of a woman speaking at a conference. Below this image is the text: "ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, EMPLOYMENT, VIOLENCE" and the headline "How Spain and the EU can take steps forward for gender equality". The text below the headline reads: "We need to move forward faster Progressive new policies are helping improve gender equality for the people of Spain. But the country's leading voice on women's rights admits, 'we need to move forward faster.'" The date "23 August 2022" is at the bottom left. On the right side, there is a list of three news items, each with a small image, a headline, and a date: 1. "EIGE Gender Equality Forum 2022" (30 May 2022). 2. "EU Justice and Home Affairs agencies present concrete actions in support of Ukraine" (23 August 2022). 3. "Are you ready to take #3StepsForward for gender equality?" (17 August 2022). 4. "Almost 1 in 2 women in the EU have experienced psychological violence" (14 July 2022).

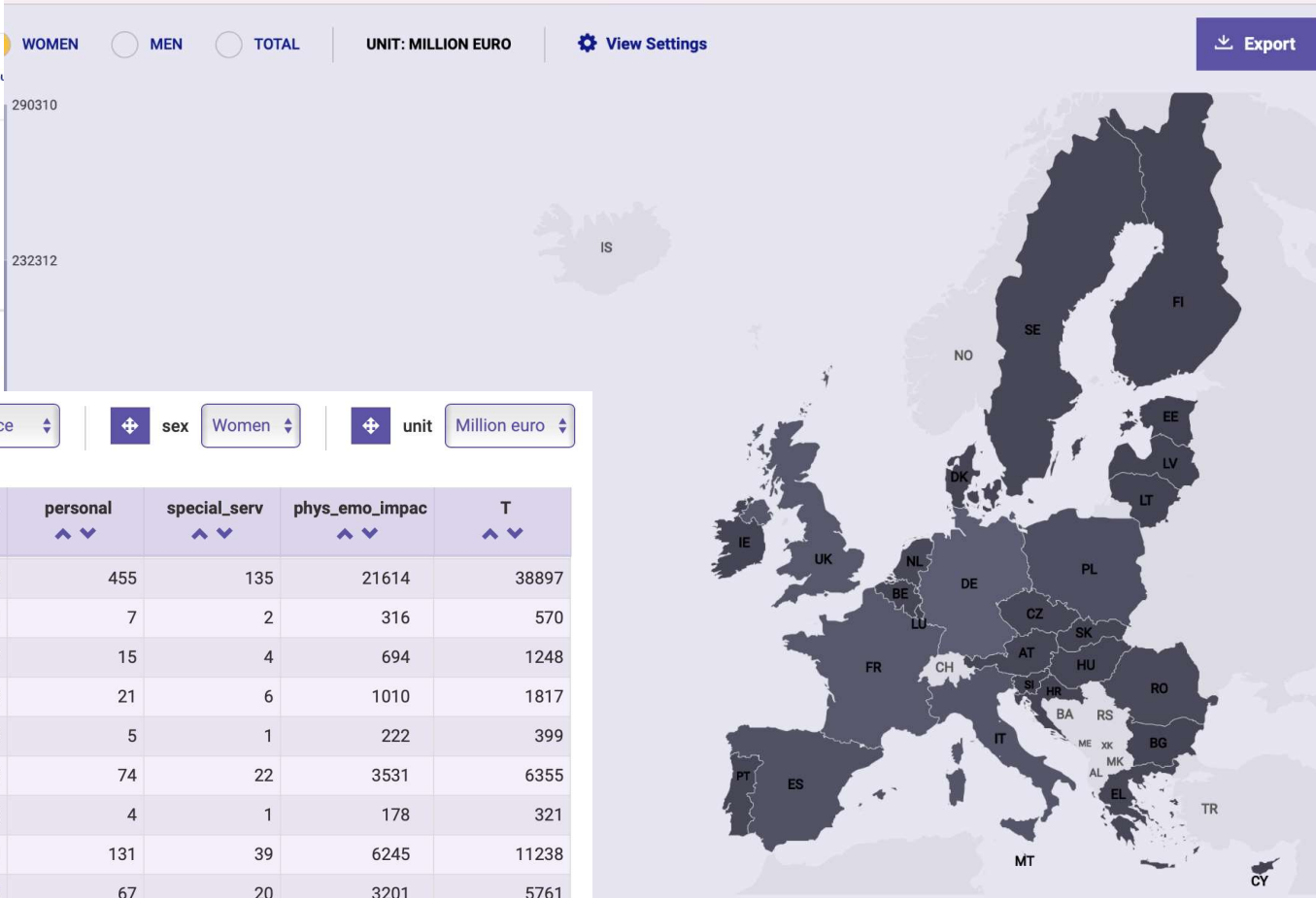
# Gender Statistics Database

Browse Gender Statistics | Data talks | FAQs | About

## Estimated annual costs of gender-based and intimate partner violence

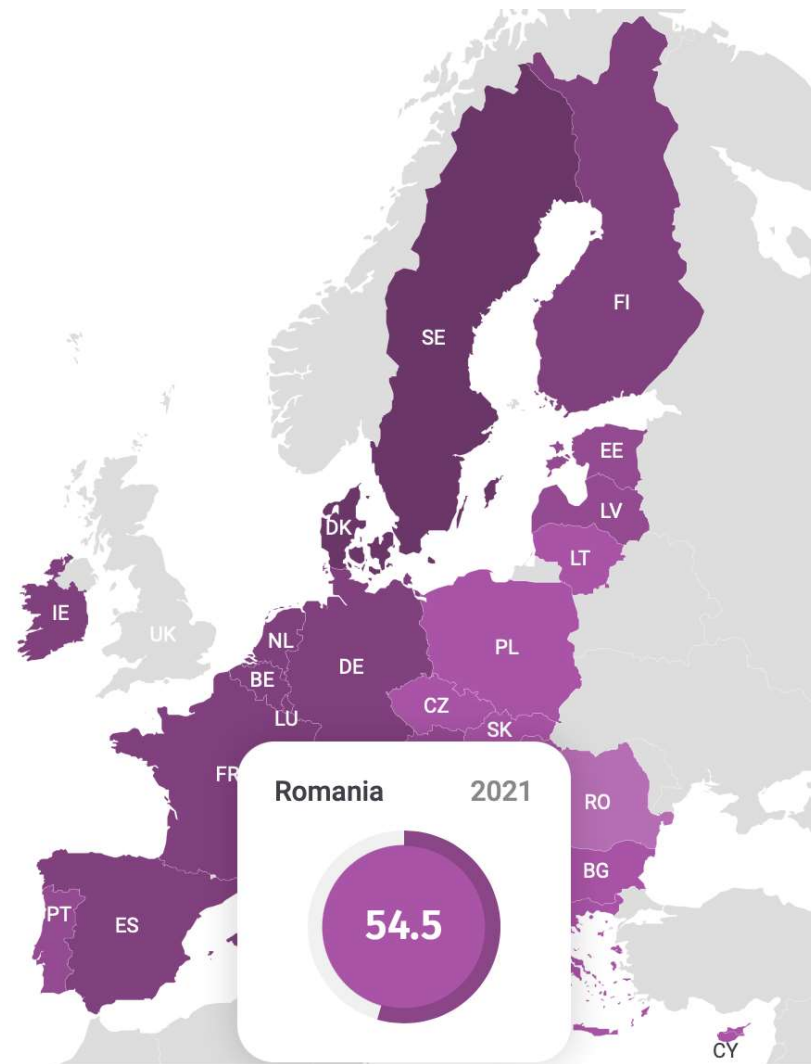
2019
  Gender-based violence
  Women
  Million euro

type_cost	lost_ec_output	health_serv	crim_just_sys	civ_just_sys	social_welfare	personal	special_serv	phys_emo_impac	T
IT	5417	1642	7946	231	1458	455	135	21614	38897
CY	79	24	116	3	21	7	2	316	570
LV	174	53	255	7	47	15	4	694	1248
LT	253	77	371	11	68	21	6	1010	1817
LU	56	17	82	2	15	5	1	222	399
HU	885	268	1298	38	238	74	22	3531	6355
MT	45	14	66	2	12	4	1	178	321
NL	1565	474	2296	67	421	131	39	6245	11238
AT	802	243	1177	34	216	67	20	3201	5761
PL	3439	1042	5044	146	926	289	85	13721	24693
PT	931	282	1365	40	251	78	23	3713	6683
RO	1758	533	2579	75	473	148	44	7015	12625
SI	188	57	276	8	51	16	5	752	1353
SK	494	150	724	21	133	41	12	1969	3544
FI	500	151	733	21	135	42	12	1994	3588
SE	926	281	1359	39	249	78	23	3697	6652
UK	6049	1834	8873	257	1628	508	150	24136	43436



# EIGE

Gender  
Equality Index  
Multiple-  
indicator  
comparison



52.5 60.4 68.2 76.1 83.9

The scale is based on the range in scores (max-min) divided by 4

## Work-life balance (2019)

Gender Equality Index 2019 focuses on work-life balance – an issue of high political importance in the EU. In addition to work-life balance related indicators captured by the Index (e.g. in the domains of work, time and knowledge), the thematic focus presents additional indicators – a work-life balance scoreboard (WLB scoreboard).

[Read more](#) 

**Parental leave policies**



**Informal caring for older persons and persons with disabilities and long-term care services**



**Informal caring for children and childcare services**



**Transport and public infrastructure**



**Flexible working arrangements**



**Lifelong learning**





EIGE

Trends in Gender Equality Efforts by EU Member States

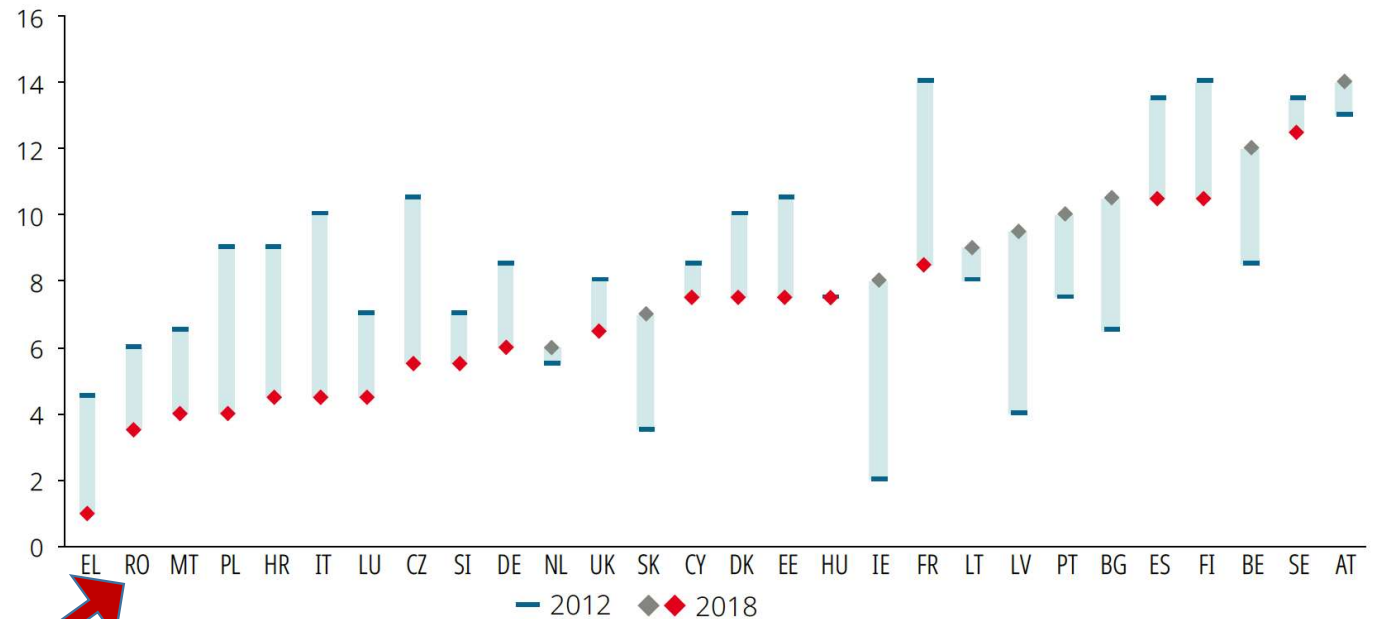


Beijing + 25: the fifth review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Member States

Area H — Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women: reduced efforts from Member States

Governments are less committed to promoting gender equality

Figure 2. Change in gender-mainstreaming efforts from 2012 to 2018 (\*)



Sources: EIGE 2012 and 2018 survey data

# Gender-responsive public procurement: the key to fair and efficient public spending in the EU

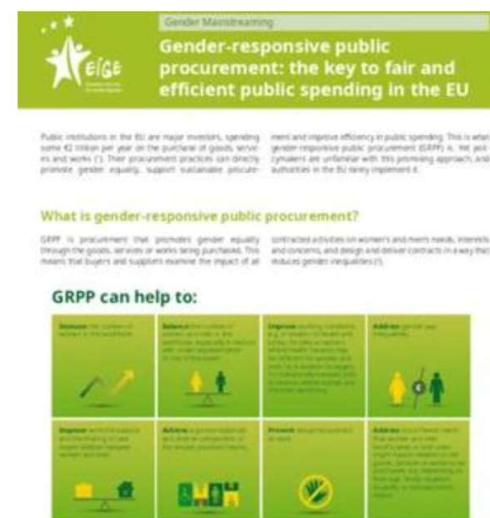
PUBLICATION

TOPICS: Economic and financial affairs

PUBLICATION DATE: 22 July 2022

Public institutions in the EU are major investors, spending some €2 trillion per year on the purchase of goods, services and works. Their procurement practices can directly promote gender equality, support sustainable procurement and improve efficiency in public spending.

This is what gender-responsive public procurement (GRPP) is. Yet policymakers are unfamiliar with this promising approach, and authorities in the EU rarely implement it.



# EU gender strategies

## EU Gender Equality Strategy

Source: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0152>

Document 52020DC0152

?   Share

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025**

COM/2020/152 final

∨Expand all ^Collapse all

> Languages and formats available

> Multilingual display

∨ Text



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 5.3.2020

COM(2020) 152  
final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025**

## EU Gender Equality Strategy

2020-2025



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



### Being free from violence and stereotypes

Everyone should be safe in their homes, in their close relationships, in their workplaces, in public spaces, and online. Women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, should be free to express their ideas and emotions, and pursue their chosen educational and professional paths without the constraints of stereotypical gender norms.

**ACTION NEEDED:** Complete accession Istanbul Convention

### Ending gender-based violence

Gender-based violence – or violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately – remains one of our societies' biggest challenges and is deeply rooted in gender inequality. Gender-based violence, in all its forms, remains under-reported and overlooked, both inside and outside the EU. The EU will do all it can to prevent and combat gender-based violence, support and protect victims of such crimes, and hold perpetrators accountable for their abusive behaviour.



**33% of women** in the EU have experienced physical and/or sexual violence.



**22% of women** in the EU have experienced violence by an intimate partner.



**55% of women** in the EU have been sexually harassed.

## EU Gender Equality Strategy

2020-2025



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



### Challenging gender stereotypes

Gender stereotypes are a root cause of gender inequality and affect all areas of society. Stereotypical expectations based on fixed norms for women and men, girls and boys, limit their aspirations, choices and freedom, and therefore need to be dismantled. Gender stereotypes strongly contribute to the gender pay gap. They are often combined with other stereotypes such as those based on race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, and this can reinforce stereotypes' negative impacts.

The Commission will continue supporting projects promoting gender equality under Creative Europe, including under Music Moves Europe, and will present a gender equality strategy in the audio-visual industry as part of the next MEDIA sub-programme, including financial support, mentoring and training for women film-makers, producers and screenwriters.

EC will launch an EU-wide communication **campaign combatting gender stereotypes**. It will tackle all spheres of life with an intersectional approach and a focus on youth engagement, in collaboration with the Member States.



**44%** of Europeans think that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family.



**43%** think the most important role of a man is to earn money.

## EU Gender Equality Strategy

2020-2025



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



### ACTIONS for Member States

- ratify and implement the Istanbul Convention;
- ratify and implement the ILO Convention to combat violence and harassment in the world of work;
- implement the Victims' Rights Directive, the Child Sexual Abuse Directive and other relevant EU law protecting victims of gender-based violence;
- systematically collect and report data on gender-based violence

- support civil society and public services in preventing and combating gender-based violence and gender stereotyping, including with the help of EU funding available under the “citizens, equality, rights and values” programme (2021-2027)
- transpose and implement the Directive on improving the gender balance on corporate boards, once adopted; and
- develop and implement strategies to increase the number of women in decision-making positions in politics and policy-making.



The difference between women's and men's employment rate in the EU is **11.6%**.



Only **55.3%** of women born outside the EU are in employment, compared to **69.7%** of women born in the EU.

Only **16%** of Roma women are in paid employment in the EU.



**10%** of construction workers and **25%** of agriculture, forestry, fishing and transportation workers are **women**, while **25%** of workers in education and **20%** of workers in human health and social activities are **men**.



Out of high-performing students in maths or science in OECD countries, **1 in 4** boys expect a career as an engineer or scientist, compared to **1 in 6** girls; **1 in 3** girls expect to work as health professionals, compared to **1 in 8** boys.



The share of men working in the digital sector is **3.1 times** greater than the share of women.



Only **22%** of AI programmers are women.

## Example Spain

2022



### Rethink the labour market from a care perspective

- Introduce a more comprehensive State care system.
- Eliminate gender gaps in the labour market.
- Ensure the legal system offers equal access to everyone

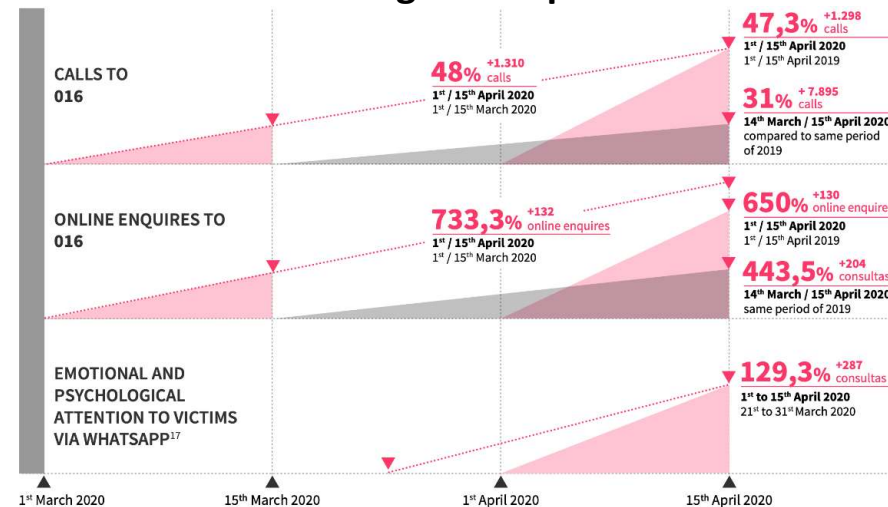
### Triple crisis is pushing Gender Equality back decades

- Overload of health work and essential services: women represent 70% of health personnel worldwide and constitute also the majority in other sectors like food trade and hospital and residential cleaning services that are essential and are on the frontlines of the coronavirus crisis.
- Centrality of caring activities: women continue to carry out most of the domestic and care work, paid and unpaid, also assuming a greater mental burden derived from it. In addition, many women find themselves unable work or are considering quitting their jobs due to the need of taking care of their children while the schools are closed.
- Women are more likely to have greater precariousness and in-work poverty (uncontracted, insecure, and lower-paid work), which places them in a worse situation to face a new period of crisis (especially young women, women with low qualifications and migrant women). Besides, some of the most affected sectors, such as commerce, tourism and hospitality are highly feminised. In its latest projections, the OECD2 predicts that tourism will have a 70% reduction in activity. Alongside, the International Monetary Fund (IMF)3 estimates that the slowdown in the economy in Spain in 2020 will be determined by supply chains, trade, tourism and domestic consumption.
- Increased risk and consequences of gender-based violence and other types of violence against women exacerbated by lockdown policies.

### New consent law: “Only yes means yes”

New law on sexual assault: the purpose of the new consent law is the guarantee and comprehensive protection of the right to sexual freedom and the eradication of all sexual violence

### Increase of GBV during COVID period



## EU Gender Action Plan (III) – International Partnerships

### The five pillars of action

- 1) 85% of all new actions** throughout external relations will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment by 2025. All external assistance across all sectors, including infrastructure, digital, energy, agriculture and blended funds, etc., should integrate a gender perspective and support gender equality (OECD Gender Marker)
- 2) Shared strategic vision** and close cooperation with Member States and partners at multilateral, regional and country level. Careful gender analysis and close consultation with Member States, civil society organisations, women's rights activists, and the youth, for actions on the ground.
- 3) Key thematic areas** of engagement, incl. fighting against gender-based violence, promoting the economic, social and political empowerment of women and girls, universal access to healthcare, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender equality in education, and promoting equal participation and leadership, Women, Peace and Security, and green transition and the digital transformation.
- 4) Leading by example** a.o. establishing gender-responsive and gender-balanced leadership
- 5) Measuring results.** Adopting a new approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning, with a stronger focus on measuring results.



# European Green Deal



NEWS OUR WORK RESOURCES ENGAGE ABOUT US CONTACT

DONATE

## A Feminist European Green Deal – towards an ecological and gender just transition

This report utilises an intersectional, ecofeminist analysis to identify gaps in three key areas of the European Green Deal's policy making: energy, transport and agriculture. The European Green Deal (EGD) remains gender blind to a large extent despite the Von der Leyen Commission's objective of achieving a Union of Equality. This report makes recommendations on how European Union (EU) policies seeking to reduce carbon emissions must shift from being gender blind to gender transformative policies to deliver better on both climate and equality targets. Putting the question of gender equality into the wider context of the transformation of the EU's economic system, it suggests a reimagining of the European Green Deal away from being a growth strategy still focused on increasing the volume of the economy (as measured in gross domestic product (GDP) growth) towards a true wellbeing economy centred on care for people and the planet. Alongside general tools and recommendations to ensure climate policies increase and do not undermine gender equality (such as the need to collect gender-disaggregated data, systematic gender budgeting, ex ante gender impact assessments, improved strategies to ensure parity in political representation and climate negotiations), the report provides specific, sectoral recommendations for climate-related policies which are currently on the political agenda.

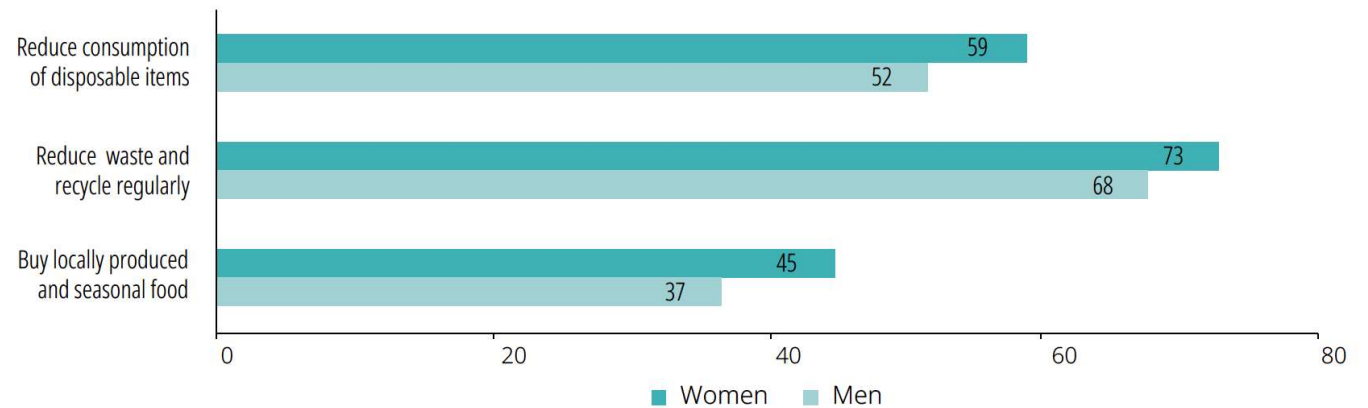


DOWNLOAD PUBLICATION

Source: <https://www.wecf.org/a-feminist-european-green-deal/>

## Environmental behaviours, attitudes and consumption are gendered

Figure 1. Selected personal actions taken to fight climate change, EU-28, 2017, (%)



Source: Special Eurobarometer 459, Climate Change

Women seem to show more concern for the climate in their behaviours than men. The 2017 Eurobarometer survey on climate change demonstrates that women have slightly greater concern than men when it comes to environmental and climate change, and also that they are more likely to take actions in this area (see Figure 1). This might relate to gendered patterns of consumption and behaviour; masculinity is often

gender roles and gender differences in energy consumption in order to fully reap the potential benefits of energy efficiency from smart homes. At present, these technologies frequently ignore gender-differentiated use and user needs in new equipment and devices. In future, they may have potentially transformative effects for care and domestic work (for example through ambient assistant systems)

# Mentimeter Question



## Applying gender budgetting: what share of EU international partnership funding should be gender-sensitive?

- 55%
- 75%
- 85%

Go to: [mentimeter.com](https://www.mentimeter.com)

Code:





## Part 3 : Group work

### Guiding questions

- 1) Identify linkages between SDG 5 and other SDGs
- 2) How is/should SDG 5 be (better) implemented at national level





- Report back from groups





## Part 4 : SDG 5 and national public policies

### Challenges and progress



# Romania's SDG Strategy

## SDG TOOLKIT

to engage European NGOs at National and European level on the Sustainable Development Goals

FIND TOOLS BY:

REGION / COUNTRY | TYPE | GOAL

### Romania's Sustainable Development Strategy 2030

Romania's Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 defines Romania's national framework for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, providing a roadmap for achieving the 17 SDGs.

This Strategy is divided into three chapters, as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction looks at the recent history of Sustainable Development as a concept from an international, European, and national perspective, highlighting how Sustainable Development was both adopted and integrated into the UN's and the EU's policy documents as well as Romania's public policies.

Chapter 2: The Sustainable Development Goals is divided along the 17 SDGs.

Chapter 3: Implementation and Monitoring describes the decision to be taken to establish the operational framework for implementing and monitoring this Strategy's goals and targets.

Source: Government of Romania, department of Sustainable Development

↓ **Download:** [Romania's Sustainable Development Strategy 2030](#)

↓ **Download:** [Presentation of the new NSDS by Laszlo Borbely](#)

## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



The gender one is born into should not influence one's opportunities, dignity, or quality of life. Over 51% of Romania's population is female, and despite some progress in the field of gender equality, challenges remain in terms of public preconceptions about the role of women in society and the family, women's involvement in decision-making, the gender gap, and violence against women.

*The Strategy aims to prevent and combat violence against women and girls in both the public and private sphere, and to ensure fair and effective participation and equal opportunities for women in terms of employment in management positions at all levels of political, economic, and public life.*

### THE GENDER PAY GAP

According to Eurostat, in 2016, Romania was well placed compared with the EU average in terms of the disparity between male and female salaries. On average, in the EU, a woman earned 83.8 cents for every euro earned by a man, while in Romania the figure was 94.8 cents for every euro earned by a man.<sup>40</sup> In fact, in 2016, Romania had the lowest pay gap in the entire EU at 5.2%, compared with the EU average at 16%.<sup>41</sup>

### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

According to the EU's Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), in 2014, 30% of women in

Romania aged over 15 had been the victims of physical and/or sexual violence, with only 23% of cases having been reported, while 32% had suffered sexual harassment. The EU average showed that 30% of women had suffered domestic violence.<sup>42</sup>

Data from the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police show that in 2014 there were 28,204 cases of violence, with 84.67% of victims being women. In terms of domestic violence, of the 28,362 cases, 83.56% were cases of domestic abuse against women. Every year there are approx. 200 reported cases of death caused by violence against women in which the perpetrator is a former or current partner of the victim.

### WOMEN IN SENIOR ROLES

In 2017, the percentage of women in senior roles was 11%, compared with the EU average of 25.3%. In terms of women in politics, the number of women in both chambers of the Romanian Parliament was only 19.1%, compared with the EU average of 29%.

### MEASURES TAKEN

The principle of equal opportunity and treatment between men and women is laid down in Law no. 202/2002, republished in June 2013, which stipulates measures for the promotion of equal opportunities and treatment between men and women in all

spheres of public life in Romania. As a signatory of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), for almost 35 years, Romania has been committed to eliminating discrimination against women and adopting legislative and other measures required to eliminate this form of discrimination in all its forms and manifestations. Romania is also signatory of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, which it ratified in 2003.

Through Law no. 30/2016, Romania also ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). The Romanian Government, through the National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Men and Women and with the support of civil society, has drawn up a legislative package for implementation of the convention.

## HORIZON 2020

- *Organise information and awareness raising campaigns on the equitable division of responsibilities in the home and in the family, improve the relevant social services, and balance professional obligations with private and family life, with the purpose of increasing the involvement of men in family life and the attendance of courses for young parents*
- *Legally establish the position of expert in equal opportunities between men and women and the ability to appoint people with this function in all public institutions and authorities, as well as in private companies with over 50 employees*
- *Create an integrated system of monitoring and reporting with respect to cases of domestic violence*
- *Integrate a gender perspective into school curricula and textbooks; run information and awareness raising campaigns to combat gender stereotypes among young people*
- *Monitor the implementation of legal provisions regarding sexual and reproductive health and run information and awareness raising campaigns to prevent and combat sexual abuse and to promote respect for the right to non-discrimination and identity rights*

## 2030 TARGETS

- *Continue to reduce the gender pay gap*
- *Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in both the public and private sphere, including trafficking, sexual exploitation, and other forms of exploitation*
- *Ensure the full and effective participation and equal opportunities of women when it comes to employment in management positions at all levels of political, economic, and public life*

Source  
<https://sdgtoolkit.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Romania-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-2030.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> Eurostat – Gender Pay Gap

<sup>41</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-press-releases/-/3-07032018-BP>

<sup>42</sup> European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights – Violence against Women: an EU-wide survey. Main results report



Romania National Strategy  
in the field of equal  
opportunities between  
women and men for the  
period 2021 - 2027



1. Promoting the gender perspective in **employment**, mobility and labor migration policies.
2. Strengthening the principle of **equal pay** between women and men through transparency, both in the public domain and in the private field, including through the appropriate application of the legislation in force in the field of wages.
3. Reducing the risk of poverty and **exclusion** of women, through a may good employment on the labor market and reducing the phenomenon of discrimination.
4. Promoting a non-discriminatory and **inclusive workplace** environment.
5. Increasing awareness of **work-life balance** among people active in the labor market.
6. Prevention of factors that cause phenomena such as wear and tear at work (**burnout syndrome**).
7. Increasing awareness of the need for alternative and/or complementary formal **education services within nurseries**.



## Guest Speaker



### **Adela Alexandru**

Experta egalitate de gen /  
Gender Equality Expert

Centrul FILIA / FILIA Centre  
Romania



# Gender Data



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ  
GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI  
POCA  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă  
Competența face diferența!

Componenta 1, CP2/2017: Creșterea capacității ONG-urilor și a partenerilor sociali de a formula politici publice alternative  
Axa Prioritară: Administrație publică și sistem judiciar  
Operațiunea: Dezvoltarea și introducerea de sisteme și standarde comune în administrația publică ce optimizează procesele decizionale orientate către cetățeni și mediul de afaceri în concordanță cu SCAP  
Titlu proiect: EGAL - Dialog civic și advocacy pentru politici publice sensibile la egalitatea de gen  
Contract de finanțare: 89/02.04.2018  
Cod proiect 110795

**GENDER BAROMETER. ROMANIA 2018**

Introductory study

FAKTA  
NUSTE  
VOCILE  
FAMILIAR  
**FILIA**

**CENFORM**  
Asociația Centrul de suport și formare pentru deguoltarea unei societăți echitabile

Source [https://centrulfilia.ro/new/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Gender-Barometer\\_Introductory-Study-EN.pdf](https://centrulfilia.ro/new/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Gender-Barometer_Introductory-Study-EN.pdf)

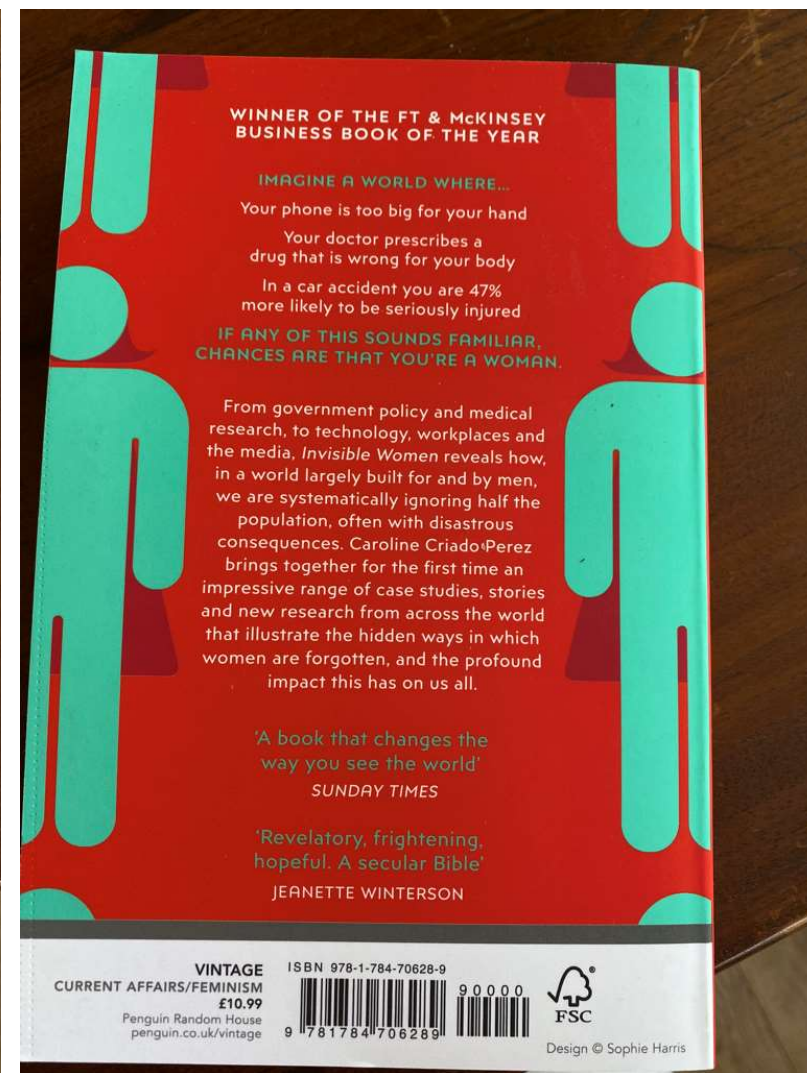
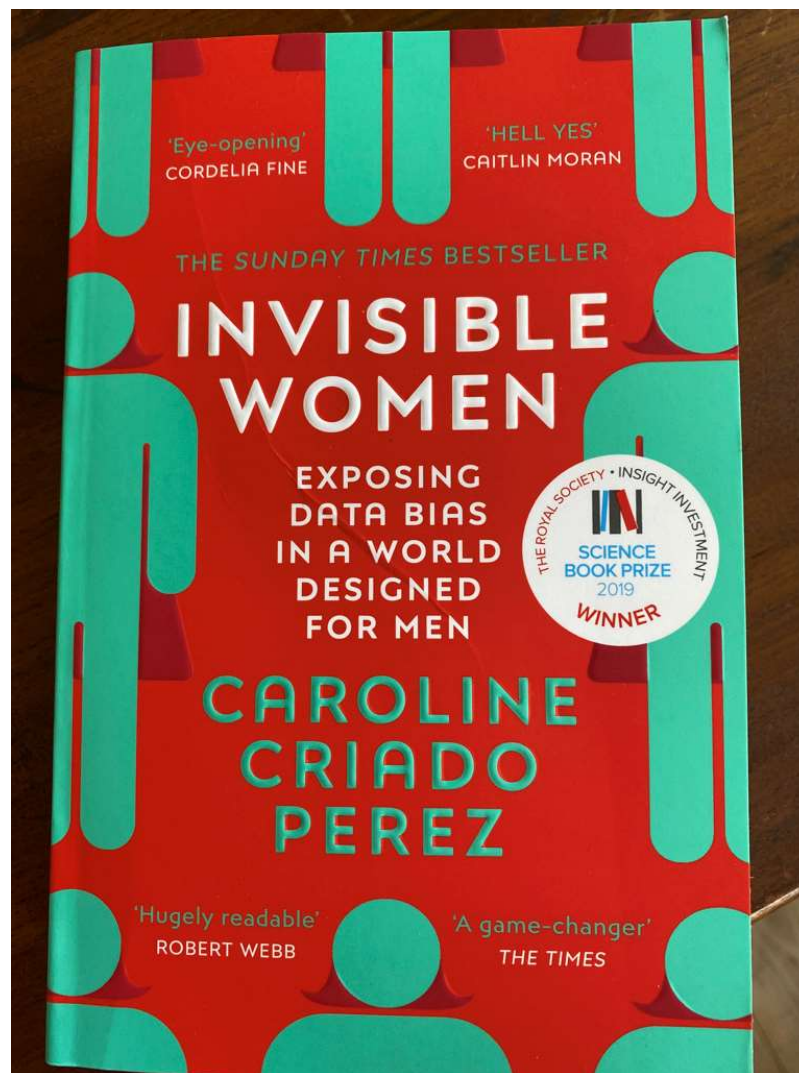
Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



67

**ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ**

Other interesting publications



Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613





## Part 5 : SDG 5 and other SDGs

Linkages between gender equality goal and other goals





# Interlinkages between SDG 5 and other SDGs – the example of SDG 3

Associated prof. Mihaela Vasilescu  
Ecological University of Bucharest

Member of WECF

5 - 26 of September 2022

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin *Training program: Public Administration for Sustainable Development*  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



70

**ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ**

[www.poca.ro](http://www.poca.ro)



Associated prof. Mihaela Vasilescu  
Ecological University of Bucharest

- Associate professor, Faculty of Ecology and Environmental Protection, Ecological University of Bucharest (present position)
- Senior scientist, chemist/ Head of the National Reference Laboratory for the Surveillance of Water Quality, National Institute of Public Health Bucharest
- PhD in Medicine, specialization in Environmental Health, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy Carol Davila
- MSc in Management of Public and Occupational Health, University Babeș-Bolyai, Institute of International Studies Cluj-Napoca
- University Diploma in Chemistry, University of Bucharest

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin  
Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613



71

ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ

# Gender equality index in Romania

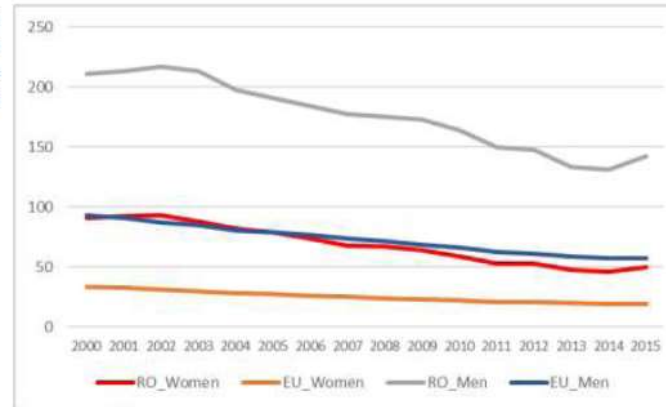
- The Gender Equality Index is a tool to measure the progress of gender equality in the EU, developed by European Institute of Gender Equality (EIGE). It gives more visibility to areas that need improvement, and ultimately supports policy makers to design more effective gender equality measures.

Domain	Romania	EU
<b>Index 2021</b>	<b>54,5</b> ↑ 0.1	<b>68,0</b>
Work	67,5 ↓ 0.1	71,6
Money	69,1 ↑ 6.1	82,4
Knowledge	52,8 ↑ 0.4	62,7
Time	50,3 ↑ 0.0	64,9
Power	34,7 ↓ 2.8	55,0
<b>Health</b>	<b>71,3</b> ↑ 0.1	<b>87,8</b>
Status	89,2	92,1
Behavior	42,5	74,8
Access	95,9	98,2

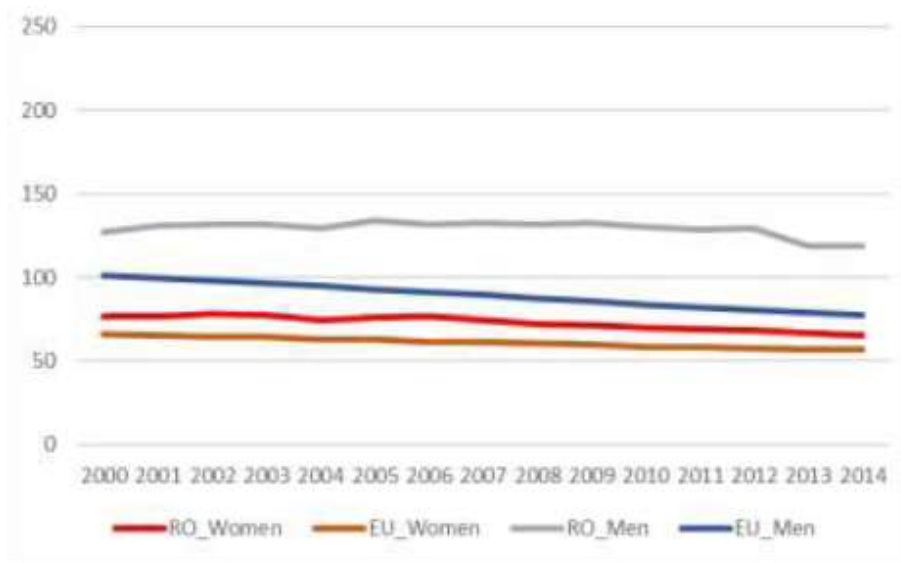


# Good Health & Wellbeing indicators in RO

Figure 8. Standardized mortality rates by cardiovascular diseases in males and females, Romania versus EU (age 0-64 years)



In 2015 premature mortality by CVD decreased by 45% (women) and 32% (men), compared to 2000, meanwhile in EU decline reached 42% (women) and 39% (men)



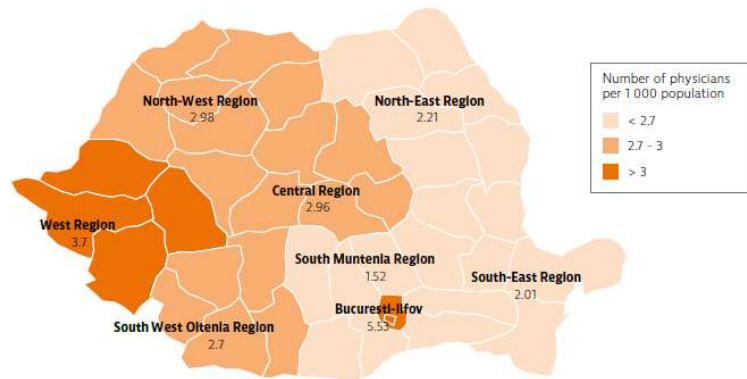
Premature mortality by cancer decreased by 15% (women) and 7% (men), compared to 2000, but in EU decline reached 15% and 25% in women and men respectively (Fig. 9)

Figure 9. Standardized mortality rate by cancer 0-64 years, Romania versus EU

**ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ**

# Good Health & Wellbeing indicators in RO

Figure 16. The uneven distribution of doctors exacerbates access issues



Source: Eurostat Database.

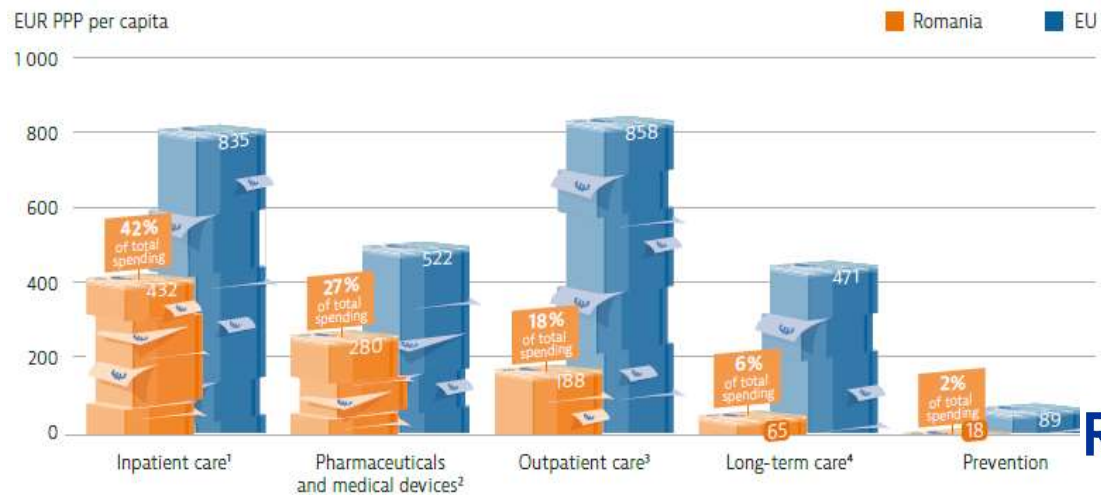


Education gap in life expectancy at age 30:

Romania: 3.8 years  
EU21: 41 years

Romania: 97 years  
EU21: 7.6 years

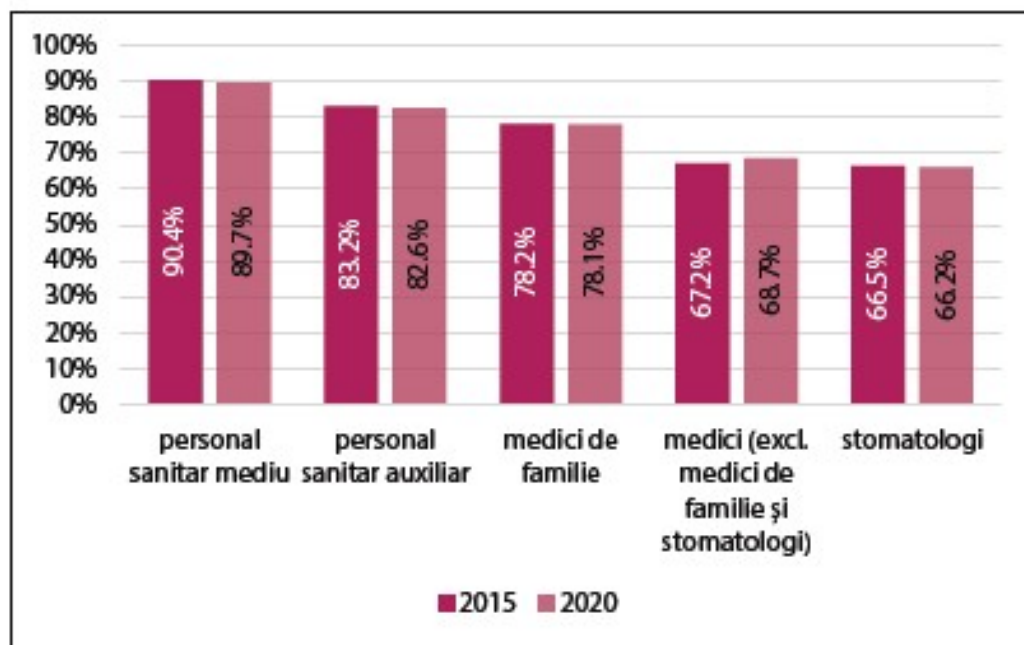
Figure 9. Health care financing is skewed towards inpatient care



# Labor market & Women in Health Care

Share of women in total medical and sanitary personnel (% of total), 2015-2020

Ponderea femeilor în total personal medico-sanitar pe categorii (% din total), 2015-2020

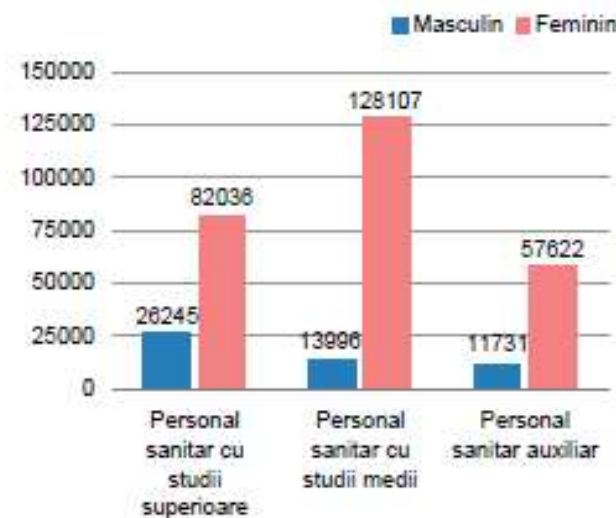


Sursa datelor: INS.

Tabelul 2.5. Ponderea femeilor în totalul absolvenților de învățământ universitar, pe specializare, România și UE27, 2019 (% din total)

	RO	UE27
<b>Total</b>	59.0%	57.0%
Educație	89.9%	81.2%
Limbi străine	89.4%	79.6%
Jurnalism și informare	81.2%	71.7%
Științe sociale	75.7%	66.9%
Sănătate și servicii sociale	71.2%	73.9%
	68.1%	52.9%
	67.2%	58.0%
	65.1%	52.1%
	61.9%	62.4%
ară	40.8%	48.8%
	38.5%	26.9%
	34.6%	20.3%
	33.0%	50.1%
	29.1%	54.0%

Fig.3.4 Personalul medico-sanitar după nivelul de pregătire, pe sexe, în anul 2017 (persoane)



Sursa: INS, Statistica sănătății

# SDG3 & Romania's Sustainable Development Strategy 2030

- National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Romania - Horizon 2013-2020-2030 by GD No. 1460/2008, is based on 2 years reviewing process of the first National Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999).
  - **SDG 3 – 2030 Targets:**
    - Universal access to information, education, and counseling services for a healthy lifestyle
    - Complete digitalization of the health system
    - **Reduce the prevalence of maternal and infantile mortality and the incidence of breast and cervical cancer, and teenage pregnancies, with the primary focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups**
    - Increase vaccination coverage to the minimum level recommended by the WHO
    - Promote awareness of mental illness
    - Eliminate the contraction of tuberculosis and combat hepatitis
    - Reduce the death rate from chronic diseases
    - Reduce the level of consumption of toxic substances.

## Reflection question



**I invite you to develop priorities how your institution can contribute to the implementation of SDG5 at national level**





## Part 6 : Conclusion



- Menti 1 result



Go to [www.menti.com](http://www.menti.com) and use the code 7972 5720

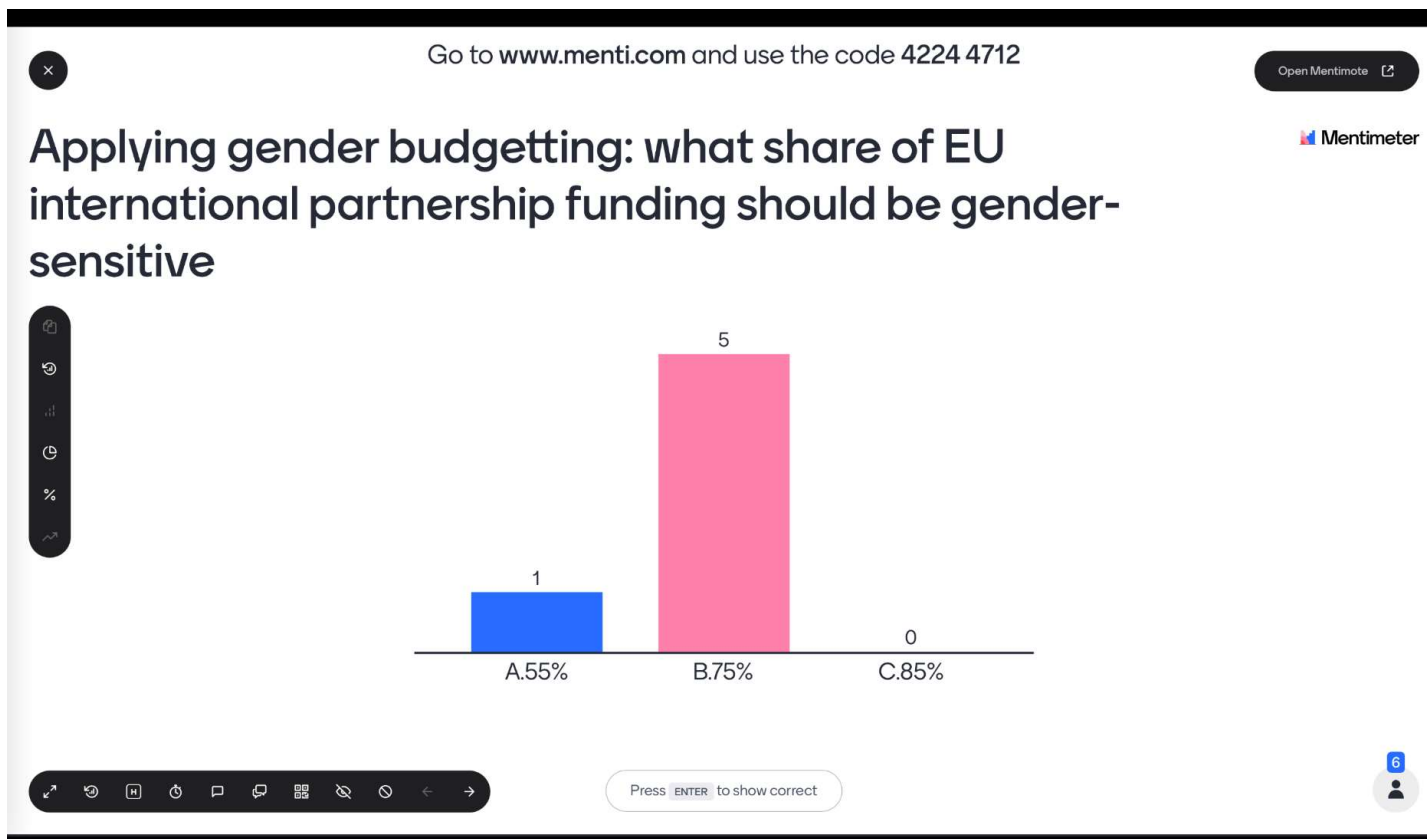
# What concepts do you think of when referring to SDG5 ?



Press **s** to show image



- Menti 2 result



Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă 2014-2020, SIPOCA 613

