



Implemented by:



Overview of the current policies affecting the situation of rural women and their engagement in the rural areas

Country/Territory: Kosovo
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Kick-off meeting
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Gender and education



Highest completed level of education disaggregated by sex

% of population that completed:	No formal education	Primary school	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Faculty / bachelor
Total	4.7	10.4	39.8	34.2	6.0
Male	2.1	7.0	34.1	44.1	7.3
Female	7.3	13.8	45.6	24.4	4.7

Source: KAS, Kosovo 2011 Census.



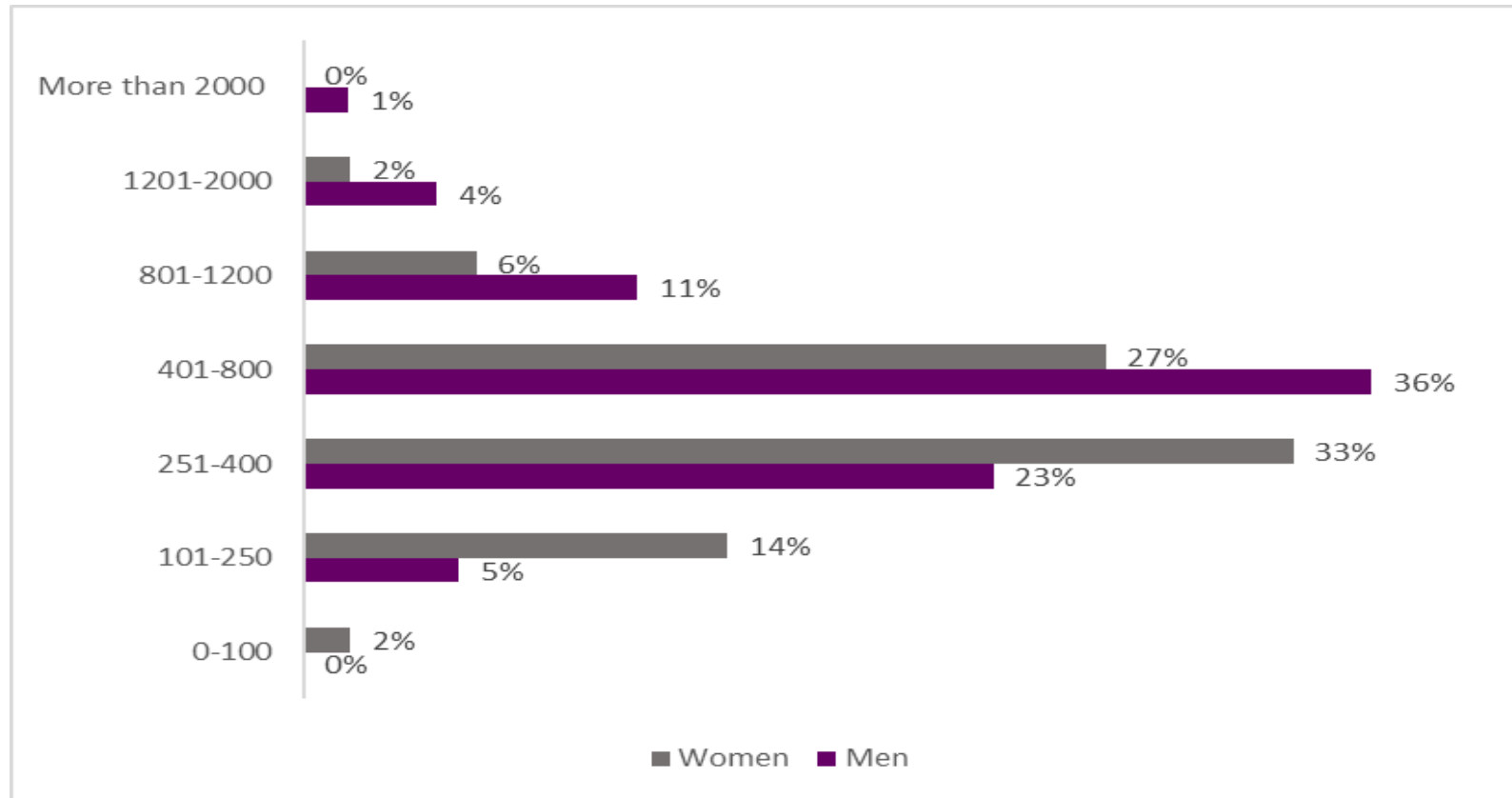
Gender and unemployment



- Among persons in the labour force, unemployment was higher for women **29.7 %** than for men **24.2%**.
- The unemployment rate was even higher among young women (ages 25-29) **57.2%**, compared to young men **45.2%**.
- Following restrictive measures related to COVID-19, unemployment rate increased, most likely from informal job losses (World Bank, 2022).
- KAS does not report gender-disaggregated data by rural/urban. FAO survey in 2022 reported unemployment rate **55%** for rural women and **34%** for rural men.

Source: KAS, Labour Force Survey, 2021.

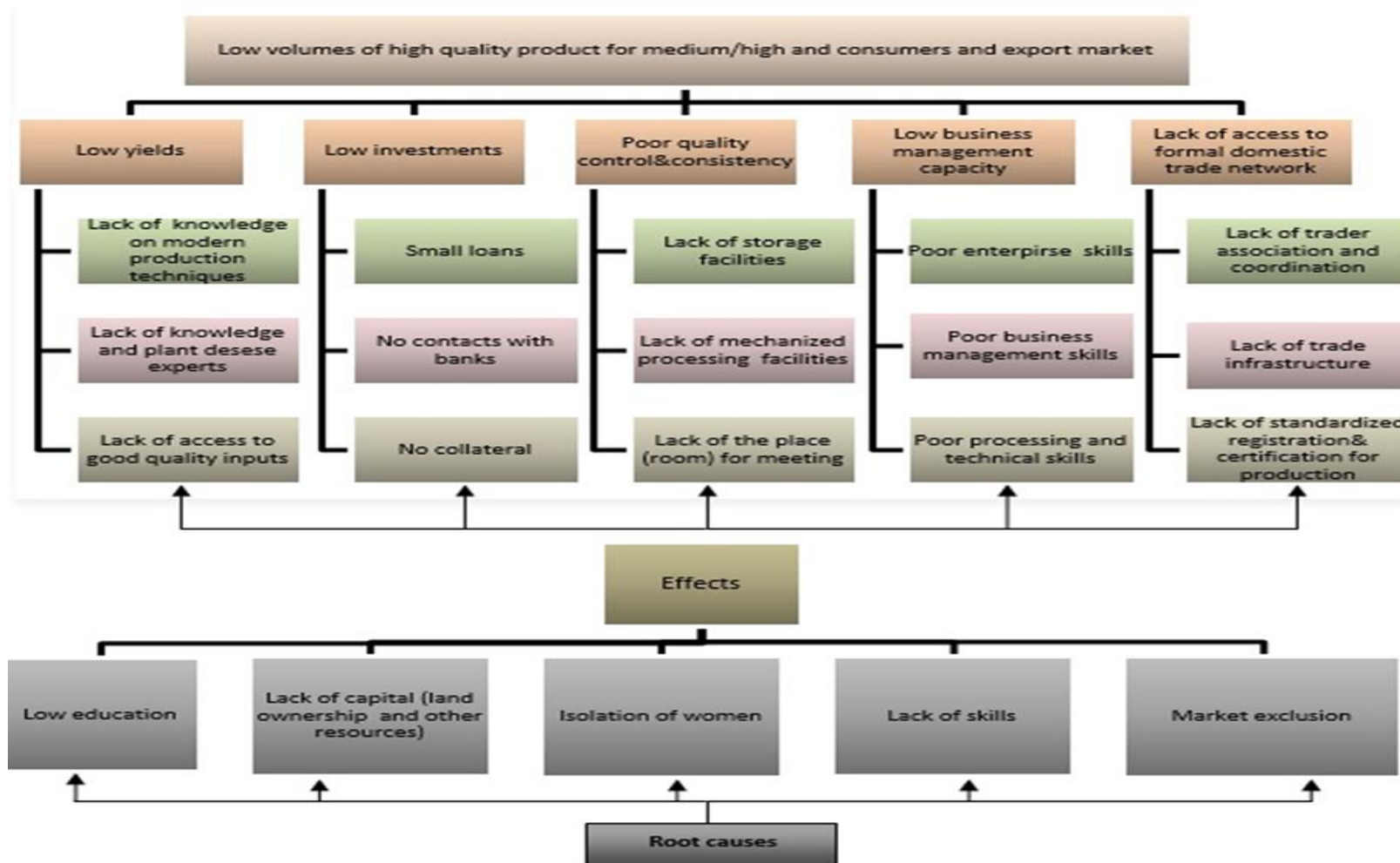
Earning distribution for employed women and men in rural areas



Source: FAO Survey, 2022.



Constraint tree of gender in agriculture value chains



Source: Miftari I., 2020.



Laws and policies on gender equality



- The Constitution commits to gender equality and equal political, economic, social, and cultural opportunities for women and men (Article 7, 2008).
- The Law on Gender Equality (2015) ensures State level accountability for gender equality.
- Further, Article 5 of the Law on Gender Equality calls for gender-mainstreaming of all government policies, including budgets.



Agricultural, economic, and other sectorial policies relevant to gender equality



- The **National Development Strategy 2016-2021**, in Article 13, briefly mentions the importance of strengthening women's property rights and rights to inheritance (2016).
- The **Private Sector Development Strategy 2018-2022** highlights the potential for women's entrepreneurship as a strategy for closing the gender gap.
- The gender equality principles were reflected in the **ARDP 2014-2020** and the **SARD 2022-28**.



Gender in the developed measures of ARDP 2014-2020



Measure: “Investment in physical assets in agricultural holdings” and

Measure: “Farm diversification and business development”; awards additional points within the proposed system of selection criteria for female applicants;

Measure: “Preparation and implementation of local development strategies – LEADER approach” states as an eligibility criteria for the selection of local development strategies that a minimum of 10% of LAG members have to be female to ensure the participation and involvement of rural women in local development activities.



Gender in the SARD 2022-2028



Strategic Objective 3: Supporting businesses in rural areas and enhancing employment and social infrastructure.

Specific Objective 3.4: Promoting gender equality, including women's participation in agriculture and social inclusion of vulnerable communities and groups.

The **Action Plan for SARD 2022-28** does not foresee any specific action related towards the specific objective 3.4. **(ARDP 2022-28 waiting for approval).**

Thank you!

