

# GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO COVID-19: REGIONAL APPENDIX

## CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA

Globally, Central and Southern Asia is the region with the lowest aggregate number of gender-sensitive measures (135) but the highest measure density, averaging 9.6 measures per country/territory. With regard to women’s representation on COVID-19 task forces, the region records a relatively small share of women members (12%) and leaders/co-leaders (14%). In Bhutan, where the average share of women members on task forces (33%) is the highest in the region, women also lead two out of a total of 10 task forces. In the Global South, the Central and Southern

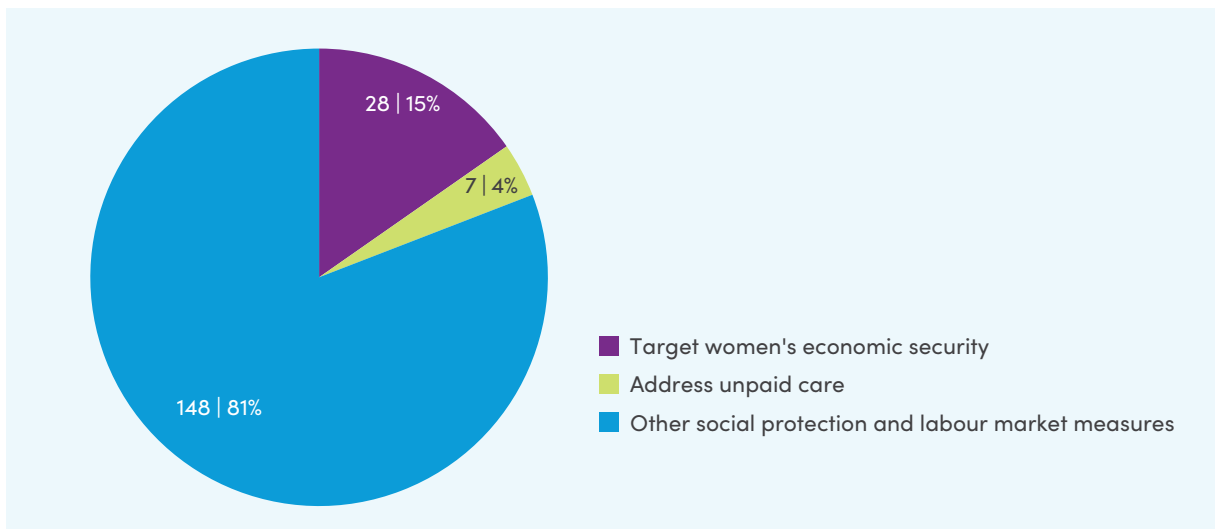
Asia region registers the third-highest number of violence against women measures (95). The region records a low number of measures supporting women’s economic security (33) and unpaid care (7), but several countries in the region have taken important action in these areas, including Bangladesh and India in Southern Asia. In Central Asia, Uzbekistan registers the highest number of violence against women measures and has also taken several measures on unpaid care and women’s economic security.

**TABLE A-1**  
**Most common gender-sensitive measures in Central and Southern Asia**

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	WOMEN’S ECONOMIC SECURITY	UNPAID CARE WORK
Helplines and reporting mechanisms (18)	Cash transfers prioritizing women as recipients (10)	Paid sick leave for pregnant and lactating women and for caring for a sick family member (2)
Police and justice sector responses to address impunity (13)	In-kind support prioritizing women as recipients (6)	Support for childcare services, including for essential workers (1)
Awareness-raising campaigns (12)	Wage subsidies and income replacement for the self-employed prioritizing women as recipients (4)	Support for long-term care for older persons and care for persons with disabilities (1)
Note: Value in parenthesis is the total count per measure type in the region		

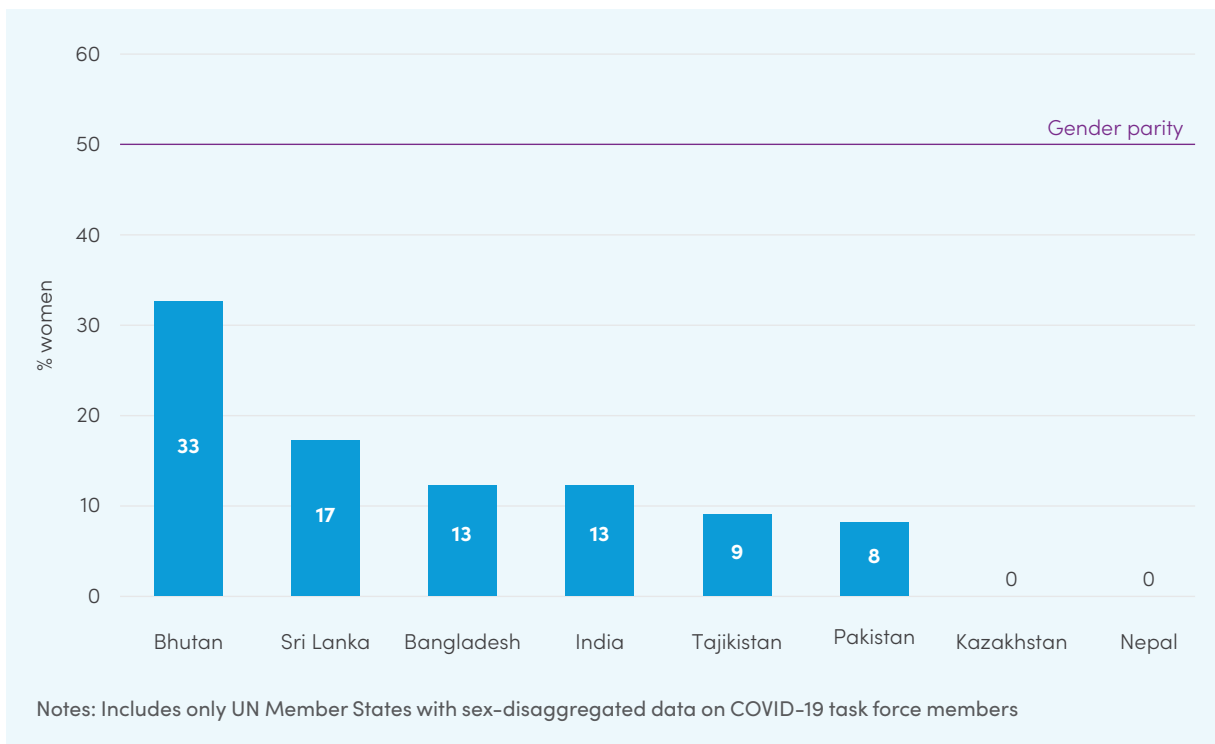
**FIGURE A-1**

**Number and percentage of gender-sensitive measures out of all social protection and labour market measures in Central and Southern Asia**



**FIGURE A-2**

**Average share of women members in COVID-19 task forces in Central and Southern Asia**



**TABLE A-2**
**Number and type of gender-sensitive measures and share of women COVID-19 task force members, by country/territory in Central and Southern Asia**

COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF GENDER- SENSITIVE MEASURES	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	WOMEN'S ECONOMIC SECURITY	UNPAID CARE WORK	AVERAGE SHARE OF WOMEN IN COVID-19 TASK FORCES
Afghanistan	6	3	3	0	--
Bangladesh	19	14	5	0	12.5% (1)
Bhutan	6	6	0	0	32.7% (8)
India	21	11	7	3	12.5% (1)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3	1	2	0	--
Kazakhstan	10	6	4	0	0.0% (1)
Kyrgyzstan	11	9	1	1	--
Maldives	2	2	0	0	--
Nepal	15	14	1	0	0.0% (2)
Pakistan	13	11	2	0	8.3% (1)
Sri Lanka	10	9	1	0	17.1% (4)
Tajikistan	2	1	1	0	9.4% (1)
Turkmenistan	1	0	1	0	--
Uzbekistan	16	8	5	3	--
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11.6% (19)</b>

Notes: Value in parenthesis is the total count of task forces with sex-disaggregated data. "--" indicates "no data."