

# Better Data, Better Lives

## SDG 5 and the Intersectional impacts of Covid-19



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# Measure What You Treasure

- Understanding **progress** being made towards SDG 5, and the **setbacks** inflicted by Covid-19, 5 are riddled with **lack of, outdatedness and low quality, insufficiently granular data.**
- There is a **shift happening in many areas towards 'measuring what matters'**, but change is slow:
  - **Recognition:** something is wrong and we need new/better evidence
  - **Collection:** develop, deploy, validate research tools
  - **Understanding:** compare, contrast, convergence, and standardize measurement frameworks and tools
  - **Dissemination:** advocate, update, lobby, influence
- Progress towards measuring what matters under **SDG5** was profoundly **shaken** by the **pandemic**: discrimination, violence and loss of livelihoods of specific marginalized groups **worsen, overlap in new ways and in real time**

# Gender-Based Violence: The Ignored Pandemic

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in private and public spheres

- 1 in 3 women experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner or sexual violence from a non-partner
- LGBTQIA+, racially marginalized, migrant women workers, refugee and displaced women disproportionately impacted
  - 73% of refugee and displaced women report increased domestic violence (IRC, 15 country survey)
  - 62% of LGBTQIA+ increased exposure to violence (Oxfam, Lebanon)
  - Migrant women in SEA- 37% increase in violence by employers (UN Women)

**Critical evidence gap:** rapid-assessment evidence on risk factors for increased gender-based violence to update and create targeted policies, data on violence against LGBTQIA+ and migrant domestic workers



# Unpaid Care and Domestic Work

## Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work

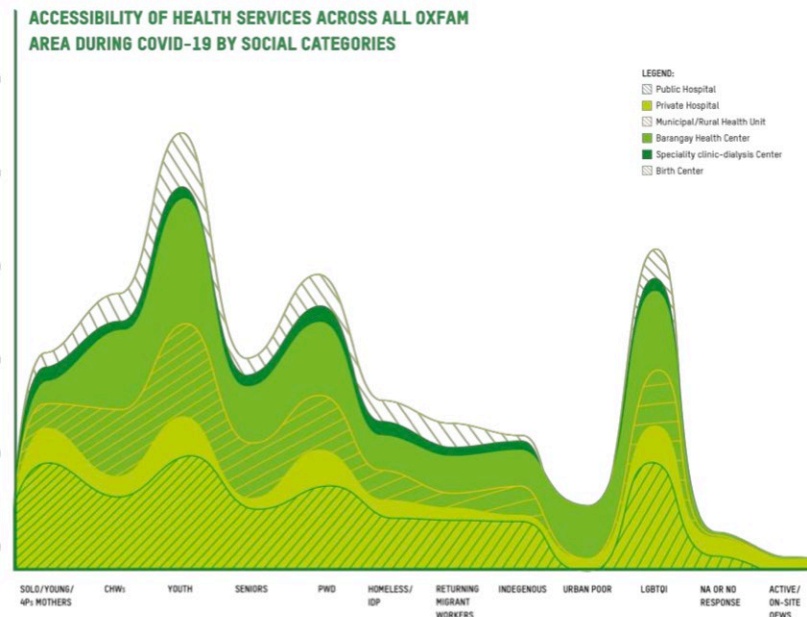
- Women and girls undertake **3/4 of unpaid care**
- Women in rural communities and low income countries can spend up to **14 hours /day** doing care work -- **5 times** more care work than men
- **Women in poorest households** in Uganda, Zimbabwe, India, Philippines and Kenya spend **40 minutes more** on care work a day, than **women in better-off households**
- During the pandemic care workloads further increased for women particularly single mothers, women living in poverty and ethnic and racial minorities

**Critical Evidence Gap:** disaggregated, fine-grained surveys on time use standardized across countries and conducted with periodic frequency, data on policies to address care workloads and inequalities, data on health/economic outcomes of heavy, unequal care work

# Sexual and Reproductive Health

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

- Pandemic has seen a **diversion of resources away from SRH services**
- 1 year into the pandemic, **12 million women** have lost access to contraception; **1.4 million** unintended pregnancies (UNFPA)
- Adolescent girls, refugees, migrants, displaced people, those living in poverty disproportionately impacted



**Critical evidence gap:** data on access to and use of sexual and reproductive health services for marginalised communities; links between limited SRH, child marriage and violence; barriers to SRH access and use

# Leadership and decision-making

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

- Out of 225 coronavirus task forces in 137 countries and territories, only 4.4% had gender parity
- Only 5% of measures in response to Covid-19 have addressed unpaid care

**Critical evidence gap:** updated data on leadership and decision-making, Covid response disaggregated by race, age, disability and other characteristics



# Better measuring for women and girls



**LEAVE NO ONE  
BEHIND**

- Fine-grained, disaggregated data collection important for **tracking progress** and for **informing policies and budgets** that work for women and girls
- As **critical evidence gaps persist**, so does the need to invest in statistical capacities to **gather** disaggregated data and in capacities to **tabulate** and **analyse** the data to monitor progress from an intersectional feminist perspective
- Work with marginalised groups and allies to develop data collection instruments to ensure they are reflective of diverse gender realities