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
  o 73% of refugee and displaced women report increased domestic violence (IRC, 15 country survey)
  o 62% of LGBTQIA+ increased exposure to violence (Oxfam, Lebanon)
  o 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

- 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