



UN COVID-19 Response
and Recovery Fund
#RecoverBetterTogether



COUNTING THE COSTS OF COVID-19

ASSESSING THE IMPACT ON GENDER AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGs IN INDONESIA



COVID-19 may be putting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals at stake for women and girls in Indonesia



Women in Indonesia depend largely on income from family businesses, but COVID-19 has shrunk it for

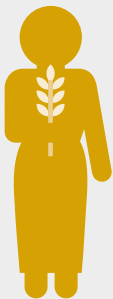
82% OF WOMEN
and
80% OF MEN



The pandemic may be putting food security at risk, as

76% OF WOMEN
and
78% OF MEN

saw drops in income from farming and fishing



Although more men have died from the virus, women's mental health has suffered a larger setback:

57% OF WOMEN
noted increases in stress and anxiety, compared to
48% OF MEN



School closures have transferred responsibilities for children's education to parents, as evidenced by

39% OF WOMEN
and
29% OF MEN

spending more time teaching children at home



COVID-19 has increased the unpaid care and domestic workload and women are paying the price:

19% OF WOMEN
noted an increase in intensity of unpaid domestic work, compared to
11% OF MEN



COVID-19 increased the demand for water and home-cooked meals. In response,

22% OF WOMEN
and
16% OF MEN
spend more time collecting water and firewood



COVID-19 exposed women's vulnerability to shocks in the labour market, particularly informal workers:

36% OF WOMEN
in informal employment decreased their paid work time, compared to

30% OF MEN
in informal employment



Technology and infrastructure are helping people cope with mobility restrictions, but

51% OF WOMEN and **45% OF MEN** outside Jakarta lost access to public transit since the spread of the virus



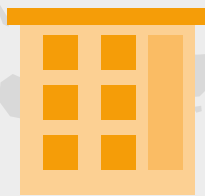
The crisis has prompted new migration flows:

13% OF WOMEN and **6% OF MEN** have migrated internally, often as a result of job losses and cuts in paid work time



Cities provide economic opportunities but COVID-19 highlights health hazards in cities:

56% OF WOMEN in Jakarta are facing challenges to perform health routines, as are **45% OF MEN**



The number of foreign tourists in Indonesia decreased by

89% FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR and **23 DISASTERS** have occurred since – leaving women ill-prepared to cope with shocks in this climate-sensitive sector



The lockdowns put women's safety in jeopardy, particularly those who are married, low income and aged

31–40



Social distancing has made data collection challenging, but new technologies and partnerships are enabling gender data production to inform emergency responses



New surveys show that

88% OF WOMEN and **85% OF MEN** have knowledge on physical distancing, underlining that the “3M campaign” is working

Partnerships with private sector and telecommunications firms are key enablers of data collection. Most data in this report was collected through a partnership with Indosat Ooredoo.



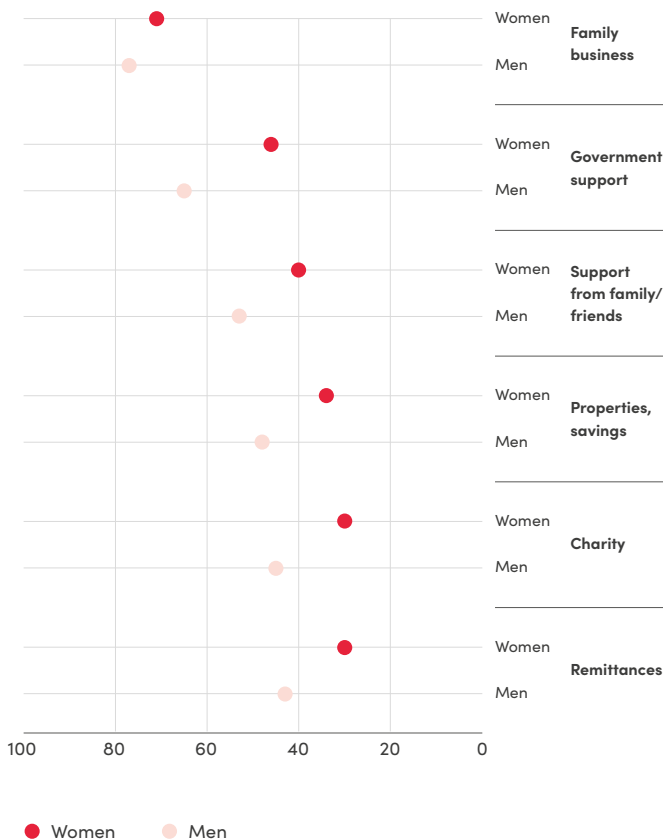
Income from family businesses is plummeting and women depend on it

Lockdowns and other safety measures applied to safeguard the health of people in Indonesia have had a sizeable effect on the economy. Women, who largely depend on income from family businesses, have seen substantial cuts -- as many as 82 per cent of them noted drops in this income source. Although 80 per cent of men saw similar cuts, evidence suggests that men in Indonesia benefit from a wider range of income sources.

The second most common income source for women, subsidies and other forms of government support, is also declining faster for women than for men; 24 per cent of women noted drops, compared to 20 per cent of men.

FIGURE 1

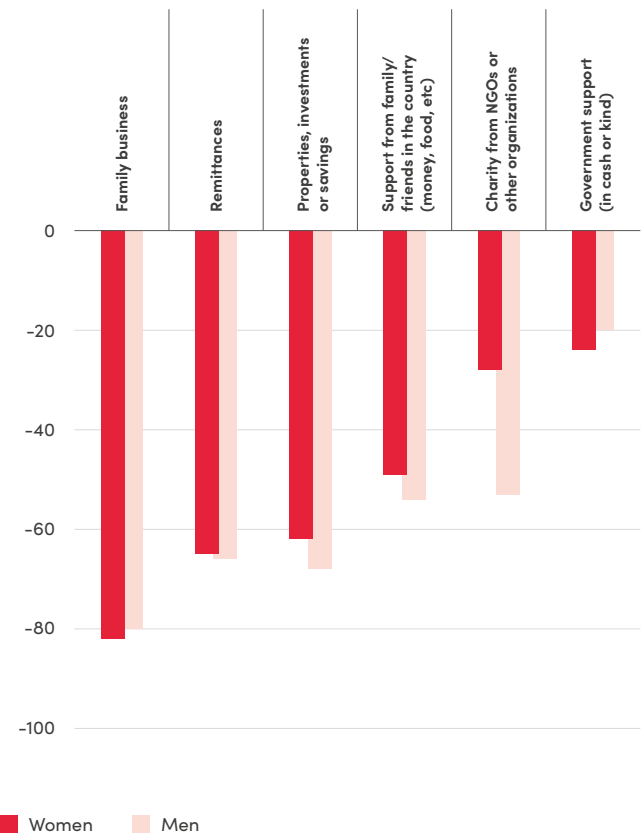
Proportion of people who use different sources of income, by sex and type of resource (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

FIGURE 2

Proportion of people who noted decreases in income since the spread of COVID-19, by sex and type of resource (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific. Graph refers to resource users only, not the overall population.



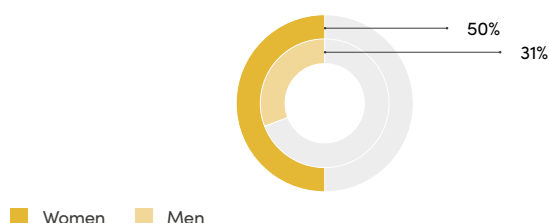
The pandemic may be putting food security at stake, as both food and income from farming became scarcer

In Indonesia, agriculture employs a higher percentage of men than women, but many women still participate in subsistence and commercial farming. It is thus no surprise that, since the spread of COVID-19, both men and women are facing challenges associated with farming yields. This may be deepening food insecurity for both sexes.

Firstly, an estimated 76 per cent of women and 78 per cent of men noted decreases in income from farming and fishing, likely stemming from drops in prices for some food commodities. For low-income families in particular, this may have substantial food insecurity consequences. Furthermore, both women and men are noting decreases in food produced for their own consumption, with men noting a slightly larger drop. Intra household differences in access to a diverse and nutritious diet,¹ however, often disproportionately increase women’s reliance on subsistence farming, raising concerns about their food security since the spread of COVID-19.

FIGURE 3

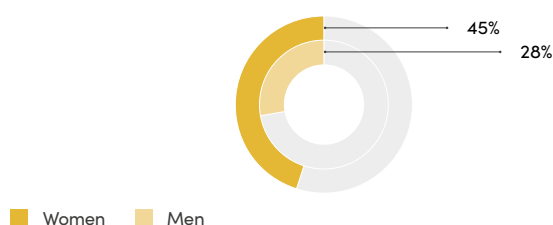
Proportion of people for whom income from farming and fishing is a household resource, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

FIGURE 4

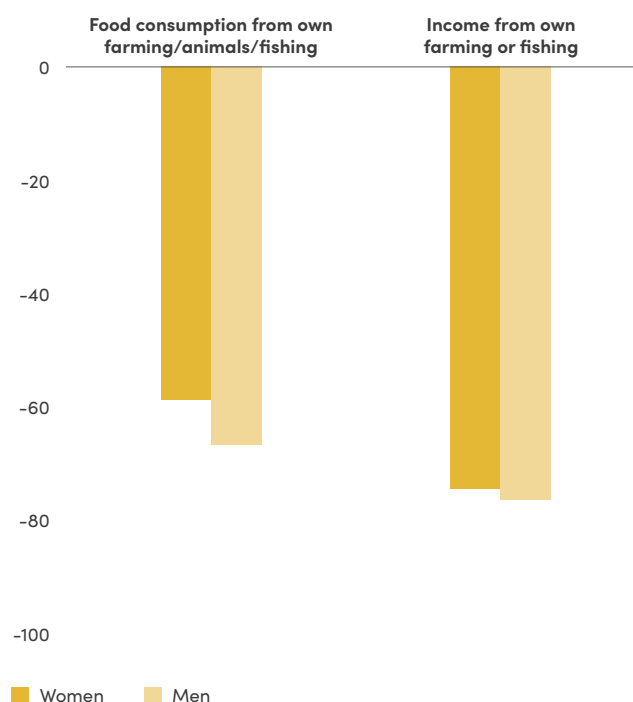
Proportion of people for whom food from subsistence farming is a household resource, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

FIGURE 5

Proportion of people who noted decreases in food and income from farming and fishing since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific. Graph refers to resource users only, not the overall population.

1. See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (2016) “Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women: A Guide to Measurement”. Available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5486e.pdf>.

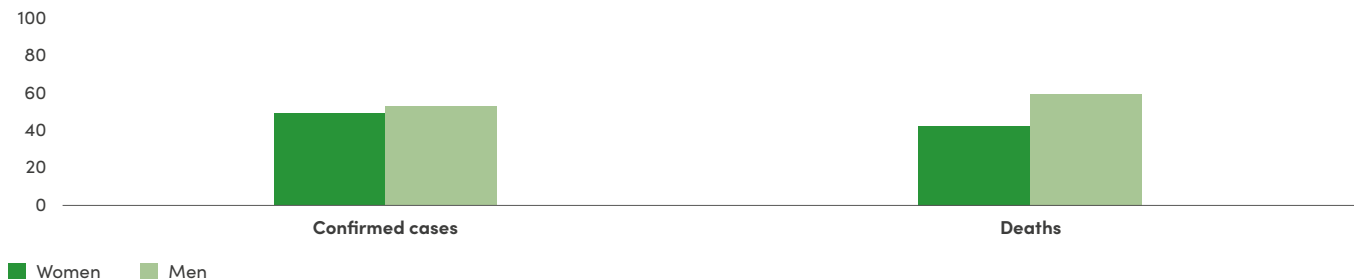


The COVID-19 crisis has disproportionately affected women’s mental and emotional health

Indonesia recorded its first COVID-19 case on 2 March 2020, and as of 6 September 2020, there have been 190,665 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 7,940 deaths. Health data on contagion and death rates reveal gender differentials, indicating that men are likelier to both contract and die from the virus. Yet, analysis of data on mental health shows a very different picture, with women disproportionately likelier to note increases in stress and anxiety since the spread of COVID-19. More women are dealing with sick family members, and caring for them is adding to their already expanding care and domestic workload. Those factors, coupled with anxiety over job and income loss and the effects of the lockdown on gender-based violence, may be contributing to the disproportionate worsening of mental health among women.

FIGURE 6

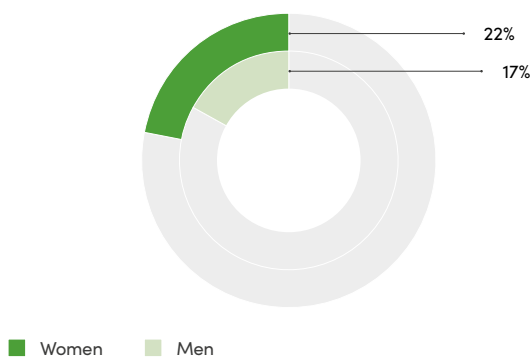
Proportion of confirmed cases and deaths associated with COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



Source: Global Health 5050.

FIGURE 7

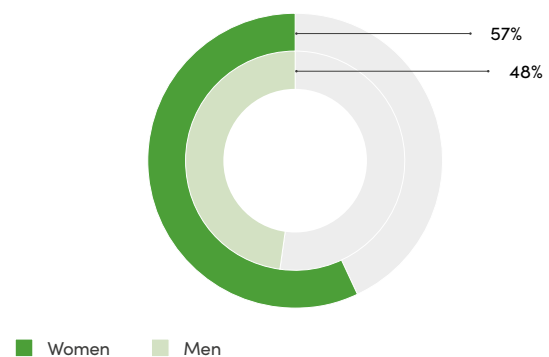
Proportion of people who reported a household member being sick since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

FIGURE 8

Proportion of people whose mental health has been affected since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.



In response to school closures more women stepped up with homeschooling of children

School closures are key preventive measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. Most women and men in Indonesia noted closures in their children’s schools or reductions in school hours. However, the impossibility of outsourcing education translates into additional demands on parents. Evidence shows that women have been more likely to step up with teaching, instructing and training children. An estimated 39 per cent of women and 29 per cent of men spent more time on these tasks since the start of the pandemic. Along with schooling, women play an important role in the promotion of hygiene routines within the household. Their access to reliable sources of COVID-19 information is therefore essential. In Indonesia, however, more women found the information they received confusing or contradictory.

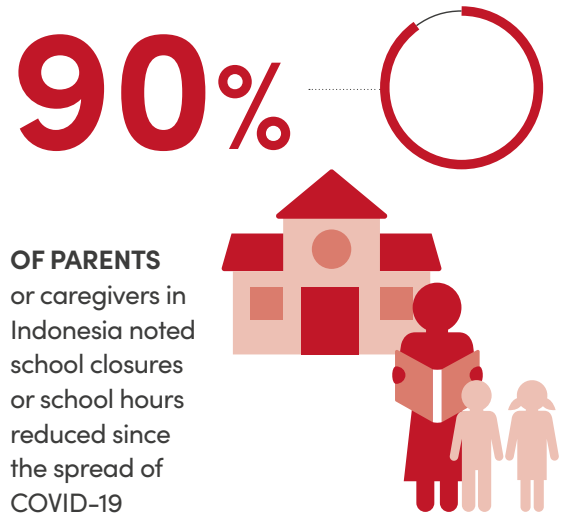
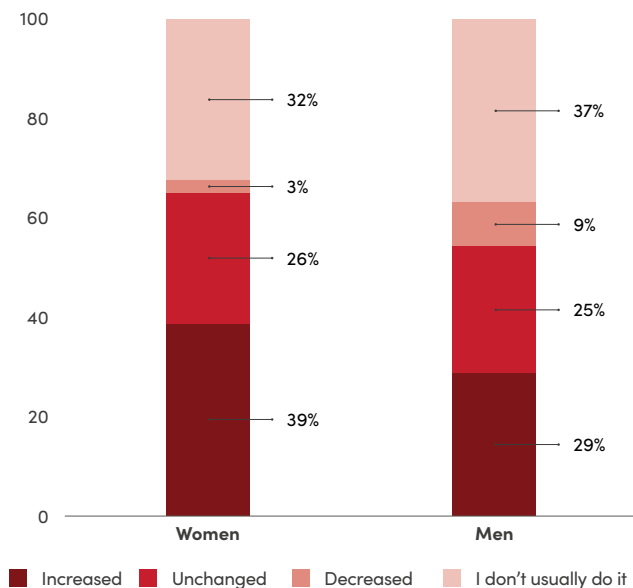


FIGURE 9

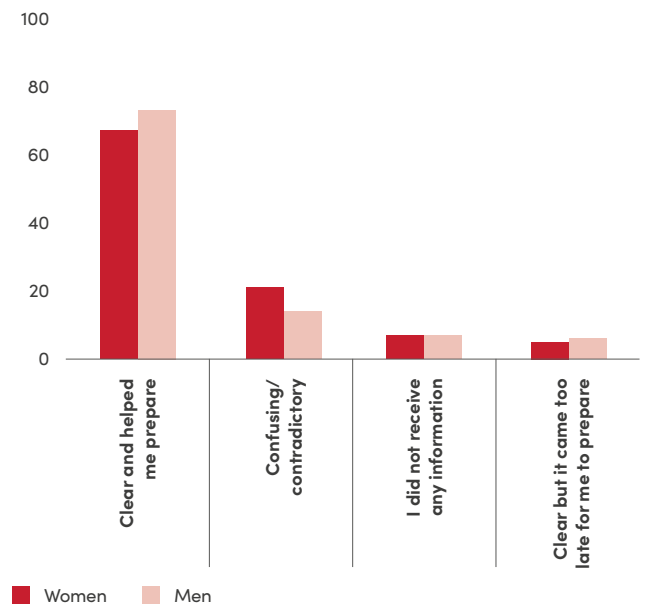
Proportion of people who noted/didn't note changes in the time spent teaching children since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

FIGURE 10

Proportion of people who found the information on COVID-19 clear, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.



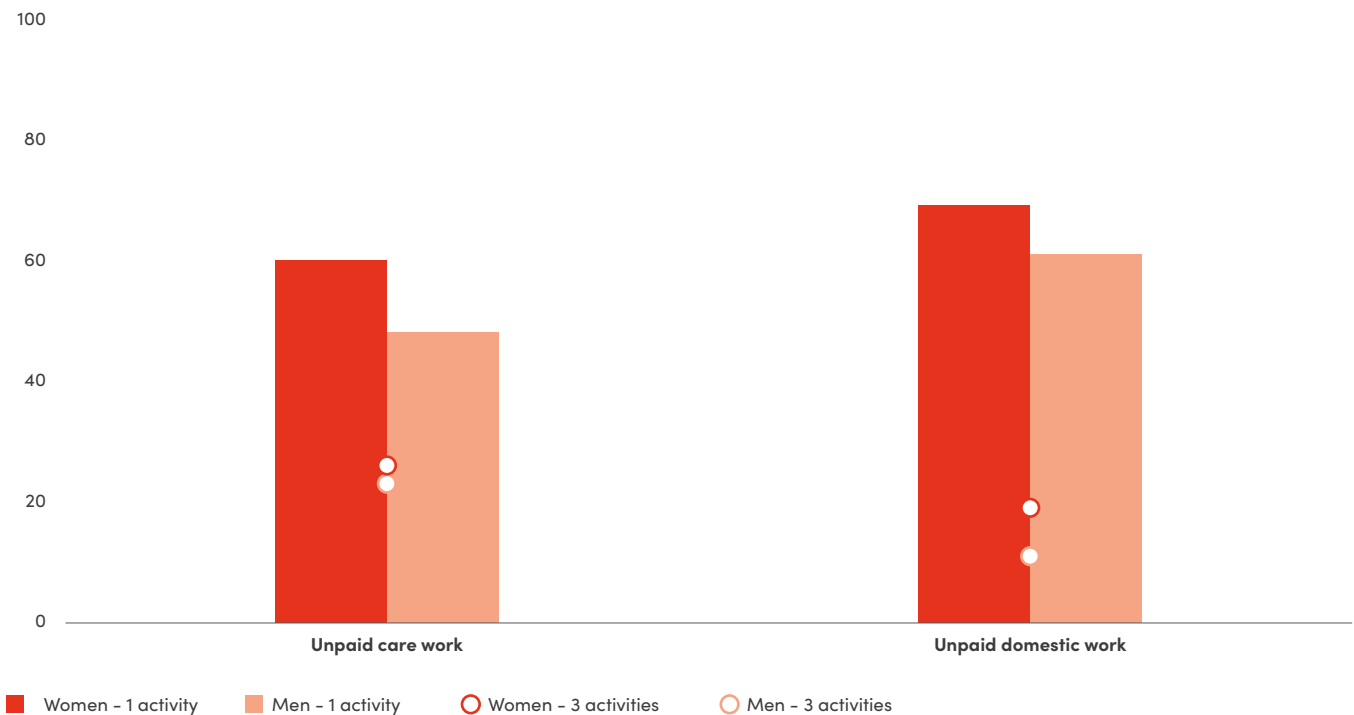
COVID-19 has made of unpaid care and domestic work essential services, and women are bearing the heaviest burden

The COVID-19 pandemic has put a spotlight on the relevance of unpaid domestic and care work to prevent and respond to the virus. Lockdown measures have made daily tasks, such as cleaning and cooking, difficult to outsource and even more essential for the safety and well-being of household members, particularly children, the sick and older people. As a result, domestic and care workloads have increased, and both women and men are shouldering these increases – 69 per cent of women and 61 per cent of men spend more time on unpaid domestic work since the spread of COVID-19. Similarly, 61 per cent of women and 48 per cent of men spend more time on unpaid care work.

As a result of the crisis, the intensity of unpaid domestic and care work (as measured by the likelihood of performing at least three related activities) rose as well. An estimated 26 per cent of women saw unpaid care work intensify, and 19 per cent noted the same for unpaid domestic work. In the case of men, these changes were less noticeable, with only 23 per cent of men seeing unpaid care work intensify, and only 11 per cent noting this for domestic work.

FIGURE 11

Proportion of people who saw increases in time spent on unpaid domestic and care work since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



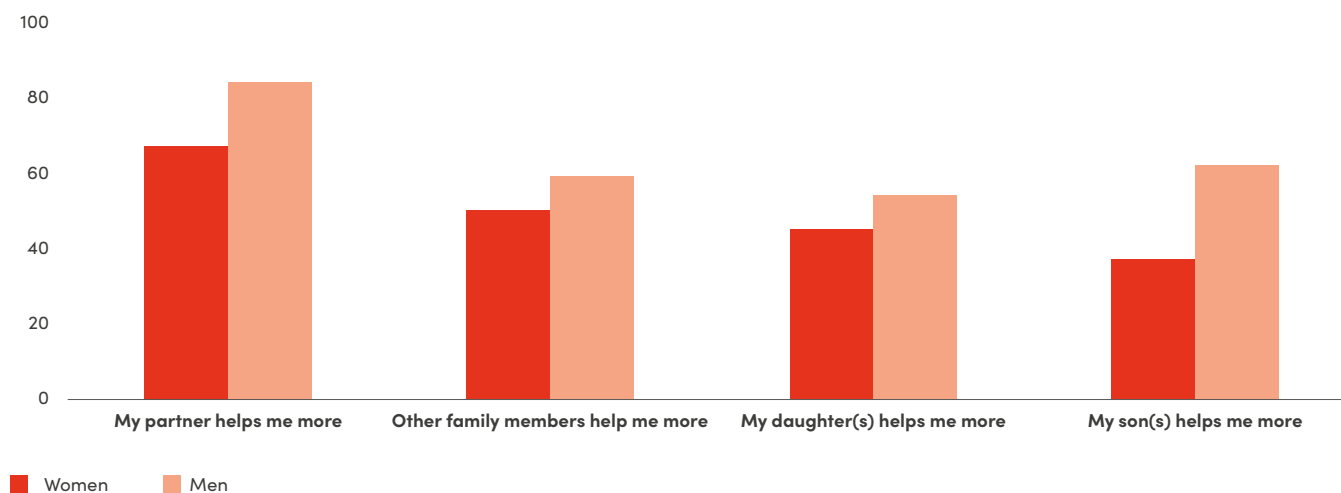
Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

Due to fear of contagion, many chose to look inside the home for support with these activities, splitting the workload among household members. More than half of women surveyed noted that their partners now help more at home, while 45 per cent also noted that their sons help more than before. Women and girls, however, are still providing the most help at home.

Social norms still shape the allocation of time and tasks with segregation of activities along gender lines. Evidence shows that child care and domestic work chores, such as cleaning, cooking and serving meals, are almost exclusively women’s responsibilities. Unpaid adult care, however, is distributed a little more evenly.

FIGURE 12

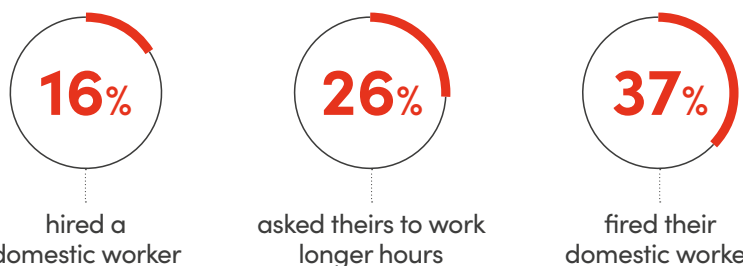
Proportion of people whose family members help more with household chores and care work since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



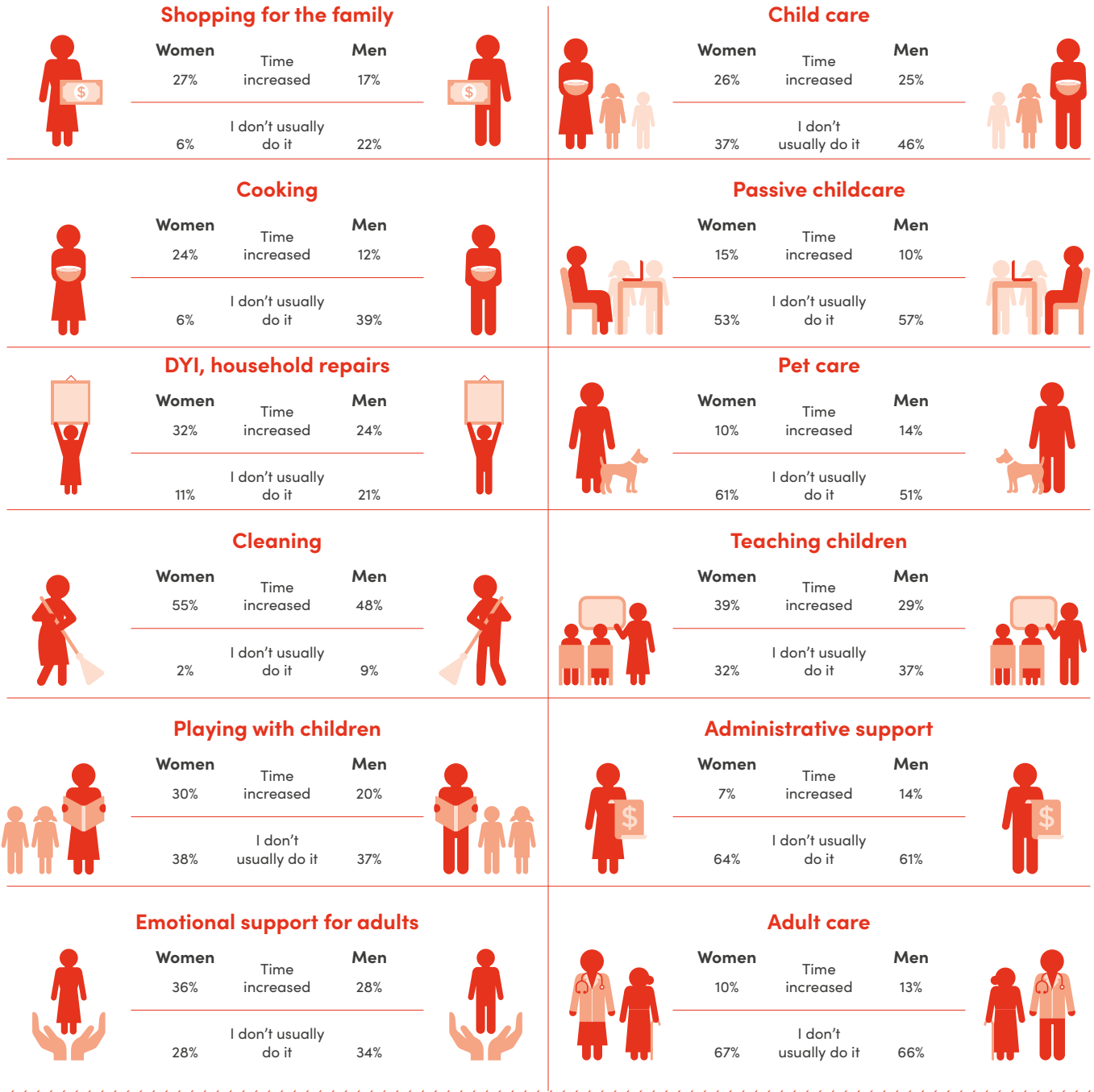
Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

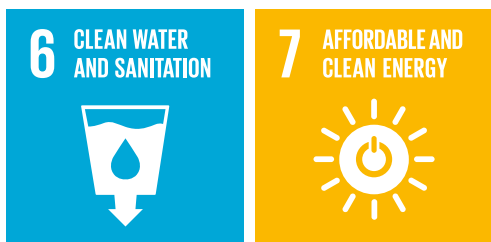
An alternative coping strategy for some households to deal with increased domestic and care burdens has been to rely on domestic workers. An estimated 26 per cent of people asked domestic workers to work longer hours and 16 per cent hired a new worker. Meanwhile, 37 per cent of people let their domestic workers go since the outbreak of COVID-19.

DOMESTIC WORKERS HAVE HELPED COPE, BUT MANY LOST THEIR JOBS SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19



EVERYONE IS PITCHING IN AT HOME, BUT WOMEN STILL DO MUCH MORE





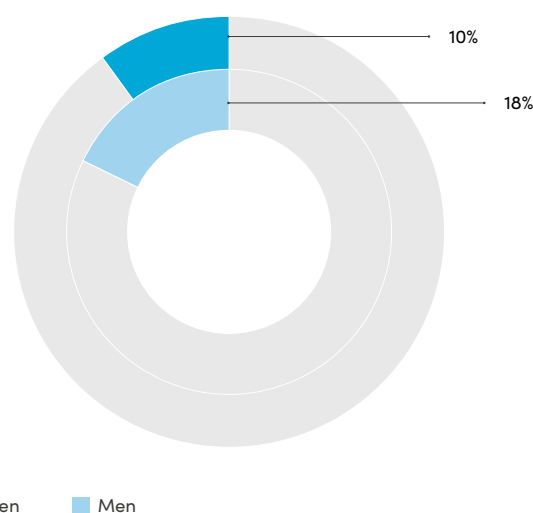
COVID-19 has lengthened water and firewood collection time, particularly for women

Washing and sanitizing hands is a key prevention strategy against COVID-19, but only an estimated 76 per cent of the Indonesian population have hand washing facilities with soap and water.² The crisis may be triggering increased demand for water, driven by the need to wash more frequently, and when water is not available at home the number of fetching trips may increase, further enhancing the risk of COVID-19 exposure. Similarly, due to lockdowns and health recommendations to cook all food, people are now spending more time cooking and fetching cooking fuels. Women, again, are carrying the heaviest loads. An estimated 22 per cent of women noted that the time they spend on water and firewood collection since the spread of COVID-19 has increased, compared to 16 per cent of men.

The virus has exacerbated challenges to access safe water, as 10 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men noted their water source was compromised since the start of the pandemic in Indonesia. Besides the health hazards associated with drinking unsafe water, this may be detrimental to women’s health in other ways, as it is contributing to lengthier water fetching times and therefore impinging on women’s time and physical health.

FIGURE 13

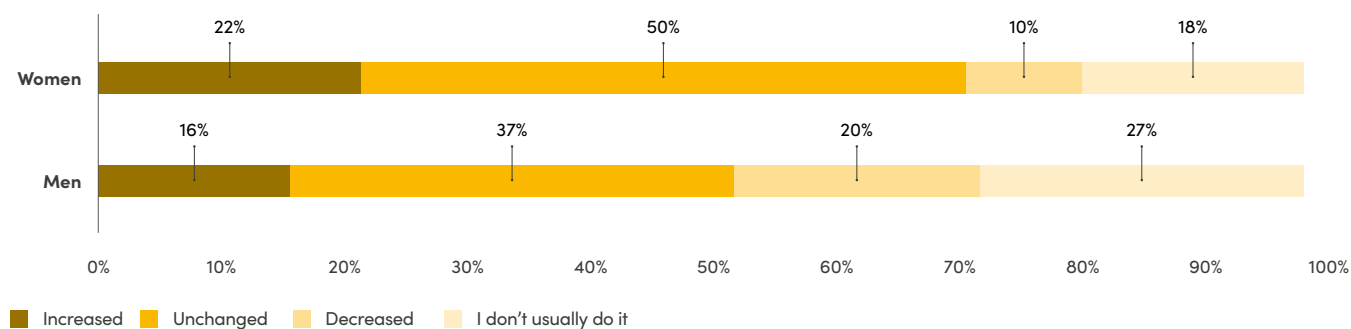
Proportion of people whose water source was compromised since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

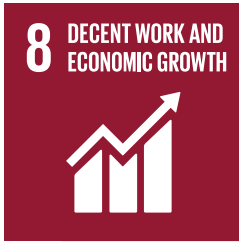
FIGURE 14

Proportion of people whose time spent collecting firewood and fetching water increased since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

2. See data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia, available at <https://www.bps.go.id/indikator/152/1273/1/proportion-of-population-having-hand-washing-facility-with-soap-and-water-by-province.html>.



COVID-19 is showcasing women’s vulnerability to shocks in the labour market

Participation in the labor market is a key source of economic empowerment, as it usually provides people with income, enhanced control over financial resources and greater decision-making power within the household. It also enhances people’s capacity to cope with crises. In Indonesia, however, only 52 per cent of women were employed prior to the crisis, compared to 72 per cent of men.³ An estimated 82 per cent of them were engaged in informal employment, compared to 74 per cent of employed men.⁴ The lack of social protection benefits associated with informal employment further intensifies people’s vulnerability to the crisis.

Since the onset of COVID-19, informal workers are losing their jobs much faster – 46 per cent of men and 39 per cent of women informal workers have already lost their jobs. For those who lack unemployment benefits, this can have catastrophic consequences. Among informal workers, an estimated 63 per cent of men do not receive unemployment benefits or other forms of government support compared to 80 per cent of women.

Further, among other factors, the increased domestic and care workload associated with COVID-19 may also be pushing people to work fewer paid hours. More than half of the working population (59 per cent of women and 57 per cent of men) have seen reductions in paid work time since the crisis began. This results in pay and income cuts for many – as many as 64 per cent of men and 49 per cent of women noted reductions in income from paid jobs.

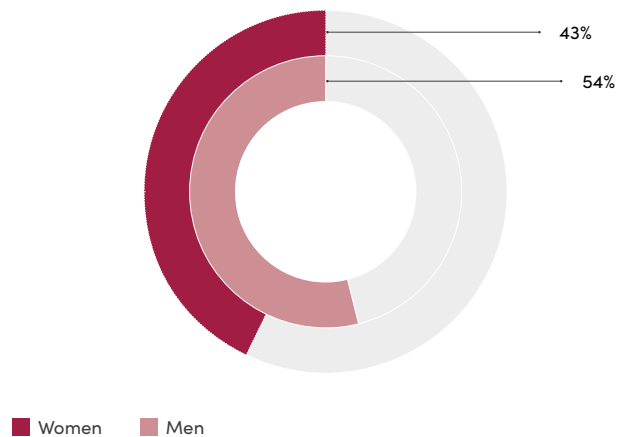
FIGURE 15

Proportion of employed people who experienced decreases in work time or job losses since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



FIGURE 16

Proportion of people whose income from paid jobs decreased since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



Note: Graph in Figure 16 refers to resource users only, not the overall population.

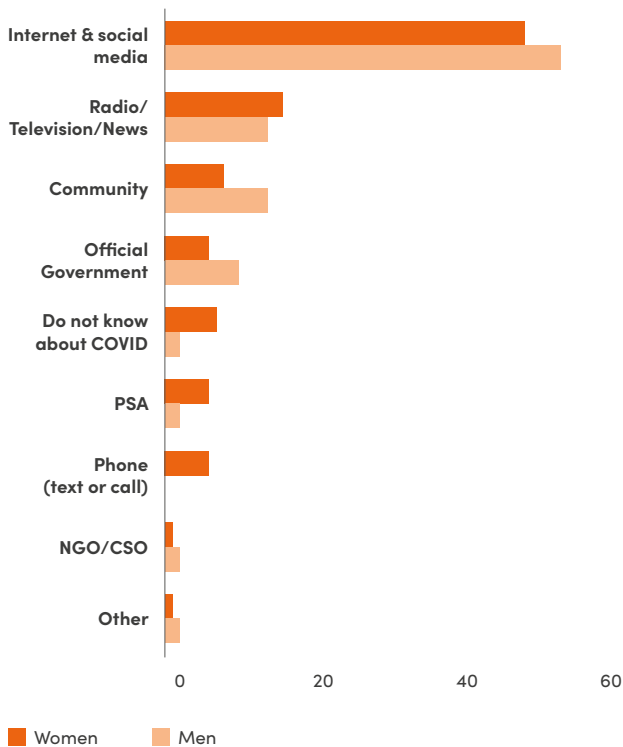
3. See <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles/>.
 4. Refers to the proportion of non-agricultural informal employment. See https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer23/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=IFL_4IEM_SEX_ECO_IFL_RT_A.



With limited mobility, technology is helping people cope but different levels of access remain between women and men

FIGURE 17

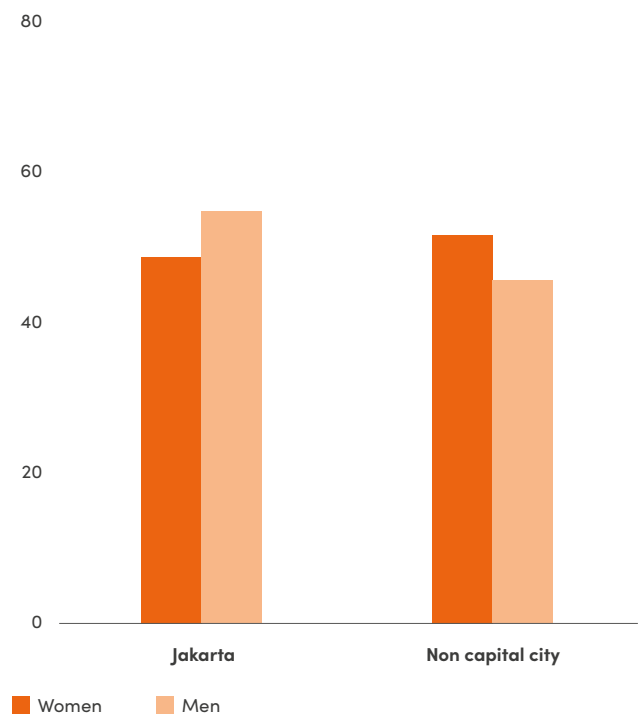
Proportion of people who accessed information on COVID-19, by sex and source (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

FIGURE 18

Proportion of people who lost access to public transit since the onset of COVID-19, by sex and location (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

Technology and infrastructure are key enablers of resilience to cope with shocks, as they facilitate access to information, employment, mobility and financing. With lockdowns and social distancing measures in place in Indonesia, public transit interruptions affected as many as 51 per cent of women and 45 per cent of men outside of Jakarta, leaving many women stranded at home as they typically are less likely than men to own a vehicle.

In this context of limited mobility, technologies play a crucial role in enabling remote access to goods and services and providing information to cope with physical and mental health concerns related to COVID-19. For instance, more than half of survey respondents noted that the Internet and social media were their main sources of information on COVID-19, but there are gender differentials, as women were less likely than men to rely on the Internet and more likely to obtain this information from radio, television and other sources. This may partially contribute to women being underinformed about COVID-19 -- 7 per cent of them noted they did not know about COVID-19, compared to 2 per cent of men.



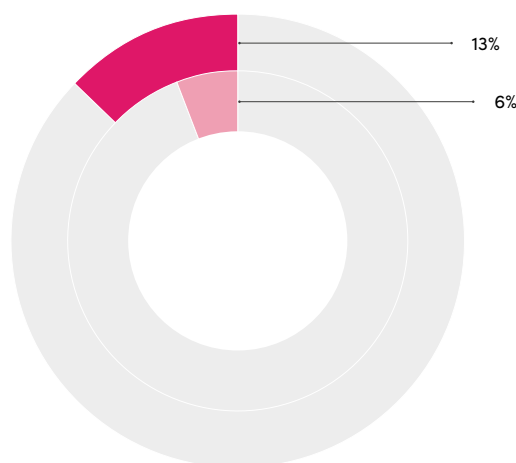
COVID-19 exacerbates pre-existing inequalities in Indonesia. It prompted new migration flows and highlighted that women migrants are among the most disadvantaged

Increasing unemployment, health and safety concerns are prompting new migration flows. In response to job loss or fear of contagion, many are migrating domestically to return to their home provinces while others are returning to their countries of origin. In Indonesia, women are more likely to have moved as a result of the crisis – 13 per cent of them migrated internally, compared with 6 per cent of men. These women may be among the most vulnerable population groups: all migrant women in the sample were informal workers, and they had either lost their jobs or were working fewer hours since the onset of COVID-19.⁵

As women in Indonesia are disproportionately engaged in heavily impacted sectors such as education (60 per cent of education employees are women) and domestic personnel (75 per cent are women),⁶ closures and changes in demand as a result of COVID-19 are likely to have prompted some of these movements. Evidence shows that domestic workers, who are often migrant women, saw some job losses due to fear of contagion – an estimated 37 per cent of households have let their domestic workers go since the onset of COVID-19. A recent survey of civil society organizations providing services for victims of violence among migrant women⁷ highlighted that, during the pandemic, women migrant workers faced a multitude of simultaneous challenges, including health issues, emotional distress, job losses, expiration of work permits, stigma and discrimination and lack of social security.

FIGURE 19

Proportion of population who migrated within Indonesia since the onset of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)



■ Women ■ Men

Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific.

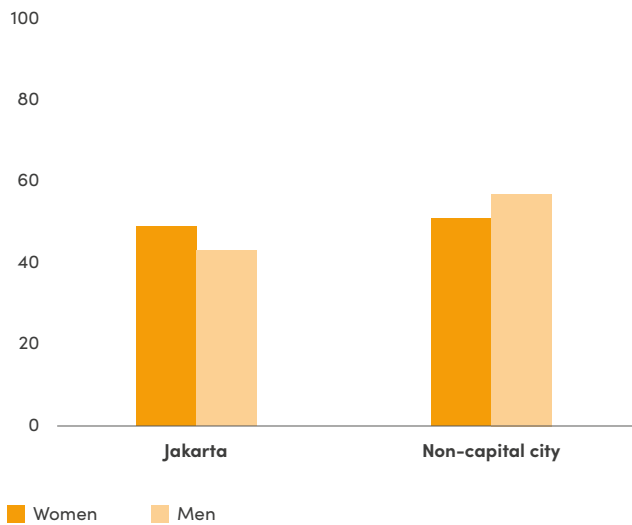
5. The sample size for migrant women is small, and thus these results should be interpreted with caution.
 6. ILO labor force survey data for 2015, latest available year. Available at https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer12/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_TEMP_SEX_EC2_NB_A.
 7. UN Women (2020) "Rapid Assessment: Impact of COVID-19 on women's civil society organizations".



Cities provide economic opportunities for women, but COVID-19 highlights the health hazards for urban residents

FIGURE 20

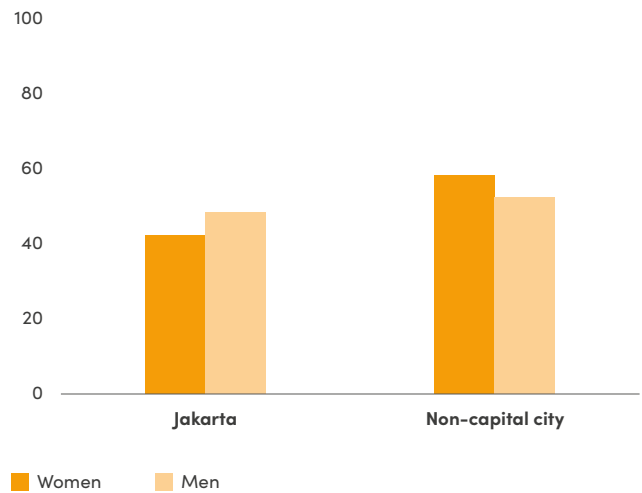
Proportion of people whose mental health was affected since the spread of COVID-19, by sex and location (percentage)



Note: IP addresses of respondents' Internet connection were used to identify the location of the respondent. Jakarta and all metropolitan areas around the capital city were used to discern capital from non-capital locations.

FIGURE 21

Proportion of people facing challenges in accessing hygiene and medical products and food since the spread of COVID-19, by sex and location (percentage)



WOMEN IN JAKARTA ARE FACING DISPROPORTIONATE CHALLENGES TO PERFORM HEALTH ROUTINES SINCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19



Cities offer economic opportunities to women and men, however, their higher population densities pose challenges during health emergencies, particularly for those dwelling in small living spaces and slum settings. Since the spread of COVID-19, women living in Jakarta are facing significant challenges to perform health routines, an important contributor to overall well-being and physical and emotional health. In the capital city, women reported a higher level of stress and anxiety than men since the start of the pandemic.

Despite the challenges, large cities also offer opportunities to access basic amenities, such as essential hygiene and medical products to avoid contagion. Both women and men living outside Jakarta faced more challenges accessing these basic goods during COVID-19.



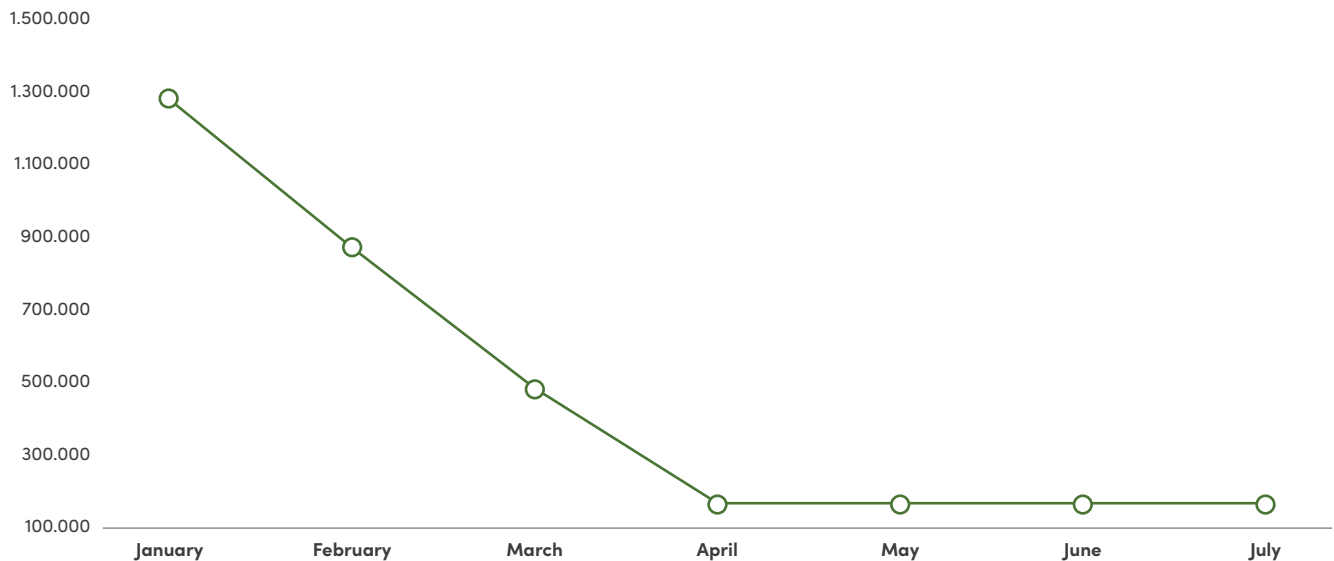
Women are more vulnerable to shocks, especially those working in disaster and climate-sensitive sectors such as tourism and agriculture

Women are disproportionately affected by climate-related disasters as they depend heavily on natural resources due to their limited access to assets, financing and technologies. This increases their vulnerability to economic shocks, particularly for women working in disaster and climate-sensitive sectors such as tourism and agriculture.⁸

COVID-19 related travel restrictions have substantially affected the tourism sector, one of the most sensitive sectors to disaster and climate change where women play a key role. In June 2020, the number of foreign tourists in Indonesia decreased by 89 per cent compared to the previous year. This economic shock coupled with an increase in the frequency natural disasters or related climate-change phenomena that may also affect tourism in the longer term disproportionately impacts women, who are less likely to own assets and more likely to engage in informal employment, leaving them ill-prepared to cope with the challenges. Since February 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic has overlapped with 23 natural disasters or related incidents in Indonesia.⁹ Women are not only disproportionately affected, but they are also at a disadvantage regarding decision-making power for building back better. For recovery efforts to be more responsive to women’s needs and contribute to an overall more resilient country, they must deliver green jobs, including on sustainable tourism.

FIGURE 22

Number of foreign tourist visits per month to Indonesia according to entrance date, January–July 2020



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, available at <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/1150/1/number-of-foreign-tourist-visits-per-month-to-indonesia-according-to-the-entrance-2017---now.html>.

8. UN Women and UN Environment (2020) "Gender and climate change in the context of COVID-19".
 9. See Global Hazards Weekly Bulletin, available at <http://www.met.rdg.ac.uk/~sgs02rpa/extreme.html> [accessed September 2020].

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



The lockdowns jeopardize women's safety and institutional responses are inadequate

In the current context of the COVID-19 crisis, reports of violence against women appear to be on the rise.¹⁰ No official statistics are available to measure trends and quantify the current scale of the problem, as face-to-face data collection has been impossible since the onset of COVID-19. However, ad-hoc studies and remote data collection exercises have taken place in Indonesia in the past months, and they are generating proxy information to shed light on this shadow pandemic. According to a study on the dynamics in households during COVID-19, conducted by the National Commission on Violence against Women in 2020, the frequency of violence against women has increased in Indonesia since the onset of the crisis, particularly among those who are married, aged 31–40 years and those whose income falls below 5 million Rupiah. Among the reports of violence, psychological and economic violence were the most frequently mentioned: 15 per cent of women noted that they sometimes experienced psychological violence, and 4 per cent quoted these incidents as happening often. For economic violence, 7 per cent of women noted experiencing it occasionally, and 3 per cent experienced it often.¹¹

With lockdowns and movement restrictions, many service providers for victims of violence are finding barriers to business continuity, having to limit their activity due to a shortage of funding or safety concerns. A survey of 11 service providers in Indonesia shows that, although most have not ceased operations completely, many have limited their scope to providing referrals, emergency aid, psychosocial services and legal services.¹² This poses considerable challenges for victims, who may risk their lives to seek help but may not always be able to receive the services they need.

FIGURE 23

Proportion of service providers who reported COVID-19 affected their organization, (percentage)

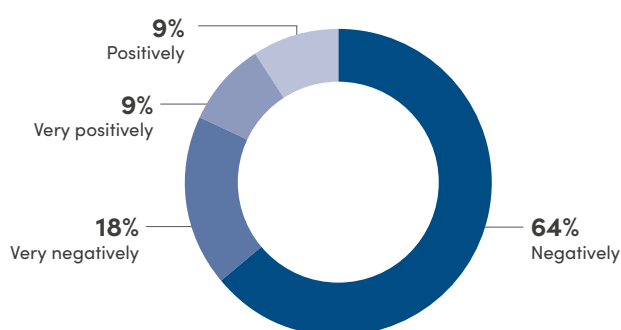
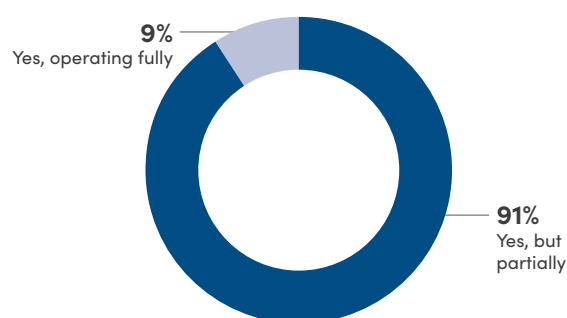


FIGURE 24

Proportion of service providers who continue delivering services since the spread of COVID-19, (percentage)



Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment: Impact of COVID-19 on women's civil society organizations.

- See, for instance, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/07/jakarta-records-spike-in-domestic-violence-reports-during-work-from-home-period.html> [accessed September 2020].
- It is important to note, however, that due to the sensitivity of topics such as sexual and physical violence, disclosure of such types of violence may have been lower, regardless of whether incidence was. See, National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan), Study on the Dynamics of Changes in a Household during COVID19 in 34 Provinces in Indonesia, available at <https://en.komnasperempuan.go.id/read-news-media-release-executive-summary-study-on-the-dynamics-of-changes-in-a-household-during-covid-19-in-34-provinces-in-indonesia> [accessed September 2020].
- UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment: Impact of COVID-19 on women's civil society organizations. Available at <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/06/rapid-assessment-impact-of-covid-19-on-womens-civil-society-organizations> [accessed 30 September 2020].



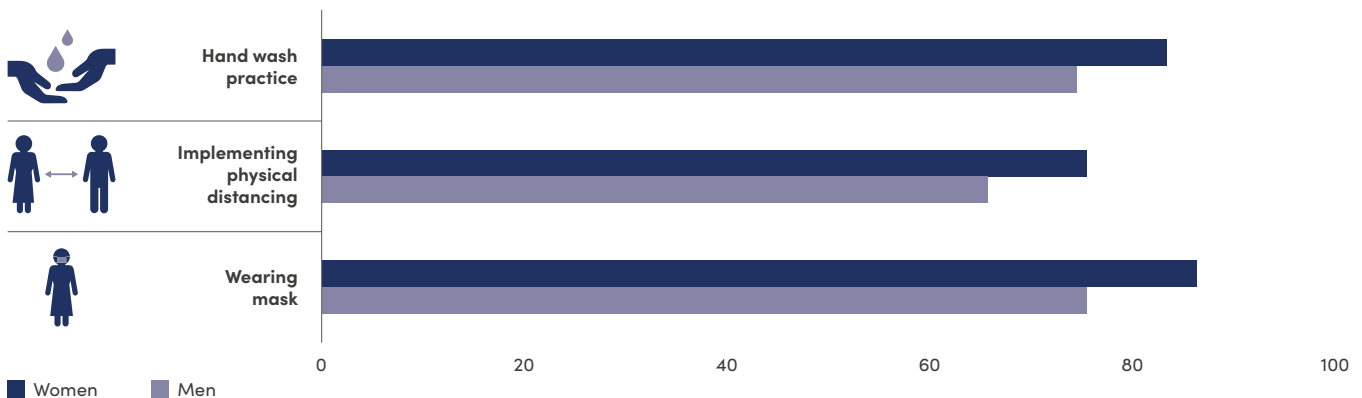
COVID-19 made data production challenging and highlighted the importance of innovative approaches

Shortly after the first COVID-19 case was registered nationally, the Government of Indonesia responded with an information campaign to prevent the spread through a “3M movement”, better known in the country as *Mencuci tangan, Memakai masker, dan Menjaga jarak*, (Washing hands with soap, wearing a mask and physical distancing). To assess the impact of COVID-19 on Indonesians and determine the success of the campaign, BPS-Statistics Indonesia conducted the Social Demographic Survey on the Impact of COVID-19. In view of the challenges associated with face-to-face data collection brought about by the pandemic, the survey was conducted online between 13 and 20 April 2020 and 87,379 people responded. Survey findings suggest that women are more likely to keep informed about COVID-19 and to implement the 3M movement. For instance, an estimated 88 per cent of women noted having knowledge on physical distancing, compared to 85 per cent of men. Gender differentials are also notable for other indicators. More men than women noted decreases in their sources of income (45 per cent of men, and 38 per cent of women) and, although small, differences were also present in the rate of layoffs (3 per cent of men and 2 per cent of women lost their jobs since the spread of COVID-19)¹³.

This successful data collection experience highlights the importance of innovation to deal swiftly with emerging challenges, such as those highlighted by the current crisis. Using new technologies has become even more critical for data collection since social distancing measures were put in place. A partnership between UN Women and Indosat Ooredoo¹⁴ was also a key enabler for the roll-out of the rapid assessment survey that informed much of the content of this publication. The survey was delivered via text message and successfully reached 1,266 users, demonstrating the important role that the private sector can play in enabling sustainable development and responses to humanitarian challenges.

FIGURE 25

Proportion of people implementing “3M movement”, by sex (percentage)



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2020) Social Demographic Survey of the Impact of COVID-19.

13. UN Women gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Hasnani Rangkuti of BPS-Statistics Indonesia to this publication, by providing data and language to highlight this important effort of the Government of Indonesia.
14. UN Women gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Indosat Ooredoo to the data collection process for the Rapid Assessment Survey on the consequences of COVID-19 in the lives of women and men.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The estimates showcased in this report, unless otherwise noted, were generated by UN Women using data from a Rapid Gender Assessment Survey on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Indonesia. The survey was successfully rolled out in partnership with Indosat Ooredoo. Randomly selected cellphone users were contacted through an SMS with a link to a web-based survey. Data collection took place at different times between April and July 2020 to meet administrative requirements and necessary approval processes. In line with average response rates for similar SMS-delivered web-based surveys, the survey was distributed to 5 million phone subscribers, which returned a sample size of 1,266 respondents, ranging between ages 10 and 79 years. An estimated 54 per cent of respondents were women and 46 per cent were men. In view of the sample and population sizes, most estimates are representative at a confidence level of 95 per cent, with margin of error of +/- 3. Weights were applied to adjust the sample for sex, age and educational attainment differentials.

The survey questionnaire comprised 16 questions, which aligned to the extent possible with international

statistical standards and classifications.¹⁵ Results focus on relative changes since the COVID-19 crisis, thus these are not comparable to nor do they aim to replace statistics from specialized household surveys, as sampling frame and design, methods of data collection and instruments differ.

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15. See, for instance, the [International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics \(ICATUS, 2016\)](#) and the [International Labour Organization model questions on economic characteristics for population censuses \(version 1\)](#) [accessed September 2020]. At the time of survey roll-out, no official guideline was available on the subject of rapid assessment surveys.



COUNTING THE COSTS OF COVID-19
ASSESSING THE IMPACT ON GENDER AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGs IN INDONESIA



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