



UNDP COVID-19 RESPONSE

GUIDE: How to Integrate Gender into Socio-Economic Assessments



United Nations Development Programme

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The COVID-19 crisis is affecting everyone, but women and girls are being differently impacted and could face disproportionate economic, health and social risks.

These gender-differentiated socio-economic risks must be recognized for an effective COVID-19 response and recovery.

This in-depth checklist can be used to guide UNDP Country Offices, UN sister agencies, countries and other partners to ensure that key gender equality considerations are taken into account when conducting a Social and Economic Impact Assessment and Response. The checklist can be applied to both the on-going emergency and post-emergency COVID-19 scenarios.



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A.

Framing Gender-Responsive COVID-19 Impact Assessment

The terms of reference for impact assessment teams should include the following:

- Compliance with this guide as a core responsibility of the impact assessment team.
- Gender balance and a gender and socio-economic impact assessment expert.
- A team leader at least familiar with gender equality in impact assessment.

The scope of COVID-19 impact assessments should consider:

- The direct and indirect impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on living conditions, livelihoods, autonomy and decision-making for women and girls, men and boys, with a focus on the gender gaps under each topic/sector.
- National and sub-national government strategies to respond to the pandemic.
- Opportunities for addressing gender gaps and scaling up women's empowerment in the policies and actions being developed to respond to the crisis, and the post-crisis recovery.

Impact assessment methodologies should:

- Use quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection and analysis. Include key gender-specific indicators by area of assessment (a set of indicators is included in Annex 3).
- Disaggregate all quantitative indicators by sex, age and race/indigenous groups. Explore further disaggregation by geographical location, rural/urban settings, disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, migrant status, nationality, level of education, household type, and other relevant categories.
- If possible, use geo-referencing methods in the deployment of the assessment.
- Disaggregate information by household composition (numbers of adults and children) with specific attention to households with children maintained by a single adult or child-headed households.
- Consider using rapid case study analysis when obtaining intra-household sex-disaggregated data is either difficult or impossible.
- Look at intra-household dynamics and the impacts on women, men, girls and boys, including distribution of consumption, control of income, shifts in power/decision-making, and gender-based violence (GBV).
- Ensure the methodology engages with gender equality mechanisms and civil society organizations, such as women's rights and feminist groups and community groups, particularly women's groups most impacted by the crisis (e.g. women working in the health care sector, domestic workers, migrant workers, etc).
- Use gender-responsive budgeting to analyse financial resource allocations to the COVID-19 response.
- Ensure the methodology complies with health policy responses, such as social distancing measures.

B.

Key Questions to Address in Socio-Economic Assessments

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Employment, labour and income

- Based on the most recent labour force data, which sectors do women and men work in and what types of jobs are they doing (e.g. wage work, self-employment, unpaid contributing family workers)? This includes sectors such as health, travel, tourism, transport, entertainment, cleaning, paid domestic and care services, food service industries, agriculture and food processing. How has COVID-19 impacted these sectors?
- Using the methodologies described above, what is the impact on the labour market at the national and sub-national level, disaggregated by sex? This should consider labour force participation, employment/unemployment/underemployment, formal/informal jobs, part-time/full-time work, seasonality, income (and control of it) and social protection (health care and pensions). How have stay-at-home and other social distancing measures affected both women's and men's jobs and income?
- What has been the effect on the unpaid caregiving burden in households? How is unpaid household labour distributed among family members? How is any change in the unpaid care burden affecting women's and men's ability to generate income through paid employment?
- What is the impact on the care sector and its workers (health care, social services, childcare, domestic workers)? Is any increase in demand being met? Are there measures (where social distancing is incompatible with the provision of certain services) that are putting care providers and recipients at greater risk?
- Are social norms and stereotypes having any impacts on women's and men's access to employment, livelihood opportunities, and other resources (e.g. technology) in the context of this crisis?
- What are the impacts of COVID-19 on the safety (including exposure to violence and exploitation) of workers with increased risks? This includes migrants, workers living with their employers, sex workers, homeless workers, street vendors, and frontline workers.
- Are social norms and stereotypes having any impacts on women's and men's access to employment, livelihood opportunities, and other resources (e.g. technology) in the context of this crisis?
- What are the impacts of COVID-19 on the safety (including exposure to violence and exploitation) of workers with increased risks? This includes migrants, workers living with their employers, sex workers, homeless workers, street vendors, and frontline workers.
- Has the government or the private sector taken action to promote workers' well-being during confinement? Do these strategies address GBV, support for work-life balance and family care of dependents?

- What are the government social protection measures (e.g. health care, income support and job access) in response to the COVID-19 crisis? Are they equally accessible by men and women? Do they consider the specific constraints women face to maintain their jobs and income in the context of the crisis?
- Is the government strengthening the provision of social care support (e.g. childcare, support for elderly people and people with disabilities) to mitigate the increase in unpaid care? Are conditional cash transfers, such as those linked to children's schooling, among others, adapted to the current situation? Are the stimulus packages considering the extra time burden of unpaid work put mostly on women and taking measures accordingly?
- Have the employment support policies promoted for the private sector been extended to informal workers, migrant workers and paid domestic workers? Will the employment support policies have a positive or negative effect on the employment gender gap (e.g. stimulating sectors mostly occupied by women, promoting part-time employment, improving/worsening employment conditions, etc.)?
- Do the employment and income support policies in response to COVID-19 address the gender gaps in the use of information and communication technologies? Or gender gaps in earnings and access to finance and financial services?

Enterprises and value chains

- What is the distribution of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and women-owned businesses by sector and how have those sectors been affected by COVID-19?
- What has been the impact in terms of turnover, revenue and survival of formal and informal MSMEs due to the COVID-19 crisis? What are the differential impacts for women-owned businesses?
- What changes have enterprises put in place in response to the pandemic? For businesses that have been forced to close due to stay-at-home and social distancing policies, what measures have the owners taken?
- Have women-owned enterprises, particularly micro and small enterprises, been able to access COVID-19 programs for the private sector (e.g. advice, finance, guarantees, etc.)? Do government programs address the specific challenges of women entrepreneurs and self-employed women? What obstacles do they face?
- Have government support programs been formulated with the participation of women entrepreneurs and women's business associations or related organizations?
- Are pre-existing gender inequalities in access to resources and markets - including assets, financial services, credit, social capital, information networks, mobility, decision-making, and bargaining power with providers and clients - being worsened by COVID-19? What are the different impacts on women- and men-owned MSMEs?
- Is the government deliberately addressing gender gaps and promoting women's empowerment in policies and initiatives supporting businesses, such as financial stimulus and relief measures and fiscal relief measures?



SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

Direct social impacts

- Have the immediate needs been met of women working in care sectors, including the health care sector, nursing homes and elder care facilities, domestic workers, and providers of care to the disabled? Have they had access to reliable and timely information, personal protective equipment and menstrual hygiene and reproductive health products?
- How are COVID-19 cases distributed among women and girls, and men and boys (by age groups, with disabilities, and by race/ethnic groups)? How are cases distributed among workers in care sectors?
- How has income been affected for low- and medium-income households because of the COVID-19 crisis (by household type)? Has this effect been different for women and men within the household?
- How have stay-at-home measures prevented women and men from carrying out subsistence activities such as agriculture and livestock and obtaining essential resources for their families, including water, firewood and natural food resources. Is there any difference between women and men in their mobility patterns?
- Has the provision of services such as water, electricity and gas to families, particularly for low-income families, been affected by the crisis? Has the provision of other services to guarantee digital and internet connectivity and/or teleworking been affected? Has the reduced income prevented low-income families from being able to pay their bills for essential services?
- How are the living conditions (such as overcrowding, restricted access to open spaces, lack of sufficient natural light, scarcity of hygiene facilities, etc.) affecting households' abilities to prevent COVID-19 infections and comply with stay-at-home and other social distancing measures?
- Has GBV, including rape, sexual assault and female genital mutilation, against women and girls increased during the COVID-19 crisis? This can be assessed by examining a femicide index, GBV reports, calls to GBV hot lines, GBV victims visiting hospital emergency rooms, police interventions etc.
- Have there been changes in household composition in response to the crisis, such as increases in separation, divorces or abandonment by mothers or fathers? How have such situations affected the welfare of households?
- Has there been an increase in adolescent pregnancy or early marriage during the crisis? If so, what are the reasons for this rise (e.g. the reallocation of health resources to COVID-19, less access to contraceptives due to stay-at-home measures, increased intra-family sexual abuse, etc.)?
- Has access to reproductive health services or perinatal maternal mortality been impacted the by COVID-19 crisis?
- What has been the impact on the education of girls, boys and adolescents because of the COVID-19 crisis, including absenteeism, drop-outs, and performance? How has the closure of schools affected girls' and boys' nutrition during and after the confinement?
- Are there any accountability mechanisms for security personnel, the police and military when implementing emergency measures? Do they take the differentiated impacts on women and men into consideration?

Direct social impacts

- Are women and girls being included in community-level decision-making processes and governance structures that shape COVID-19 response strategies? What is the sex distribution among COVID-19 decision-making bodies at the different levels? Are gender experts involved in the decision-making of COVID-19 emergency and post-emergency strategies? Have the emergency and post emergency strategies considered key gender issues in each sector of intervention?

Intra-household dynamics

- Have the power dynamics changed in the household, particularly women's bargaining capacity, role in decision-making, and control over resources?
- How have the stay-at-home measures affected households' abilities to meet their basic needs such as access to food, water and hygiene? What specific measures have households taken to meet their basic needs, according to their socio-economic level?
- Have the basic consumption practices of households changed during and post confinement, including distribution of consumption among household members? What are the specific impacts on girls and boys, women and the elderly? For example, school withdrawals of girls to prioritize boys' education, reducing the intake of food of women or girls, or sacrificing essential medicines.
- Have workloads increased to obtain or produce food and to secure essential needs such as water? How are these responsibilities distributed among family members? How does it affect women and girls?
- Is information about government response measures accessible and available to all household members?
- Have the responsible institutions strengthened the provision of GBV and sexual violence survivor-centered referral systems and services during and post confinement? Have these systems provided timely and adequate support to victims? To what extent could cases of GBV go unreported due to lack of referral mechanisms, limited economic capacities of the victim to escape, or increased control of the victim by the perpetrator because of stay-at-home measures, among others?



TARGETING THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS

Focus groups and case studies can be effective tools to assess the impact on groups most vulnerable to socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 crisis. In performing an assessment, these questions should be asked in addition to the ones described above. Please comply with social distancing and other safety measures when conducting such focus groups and case studies.

Indigenous and rural populations

- Are indigenous and rural livelihoods being affected by the COVID-19 crisis? How is social distancing impacting traditional practices and community structures? Are the crisis and post-crisis policies and programmes affecting the use of the land and access to productive means and resources for women and men? Do indigenous and rural communities have access to adequate health services, such as COVID-19 testing, health attention, and tele-medicine? Has the government put in place specific measures to address COVID-19 impacts in indigenous communities?

LGBTI persons

- Are LGBTI persons being prevented from accessing health care and social support due to discrimination?

Domestic workers

- How has the demand for domestic workers been affected? Has their freedom of movement, labour and living conditions, workload and labour safety been undermined? Do they have adequate protection against COVID-19 in their workplaces? Has their income security been affected from employers delaying, reducing or denying their salaries? Has their vulnerability increased due to sexual harassment and GBV? Has the government response adequately incorporated these concerns?

Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)

- What is the impact of precarious living conditions and overcrowding on their vulnerability to the infection and their ability to access adequate health care? Have women refugees and IDPs in shelters been exposed to sexual violence and other GBV-related situations? Has the government put in place specific measures to address these impacts?

Persons with disabilities

- Do persons with disabilities have equal access to social services and health care given the reallocation of health resources to COVID-19? Are there differences between disabled women and men with regard to the crisis? Has their vulnerability to GBV increased due to social isolation measures? Have emergency policies and plans considered the specific needs of people with disabilities, particularly women and girls? Has the government put in place measures to address these impacts?

Sex workers

- Are sex workers prevented from accessing health care and social support due to discrimination? Has their vulnerability increased in terms of labour and sexual exploitation due to stay-at-home measures? Has the government put in place specific measures to address these impacts?

Persons living with HIV

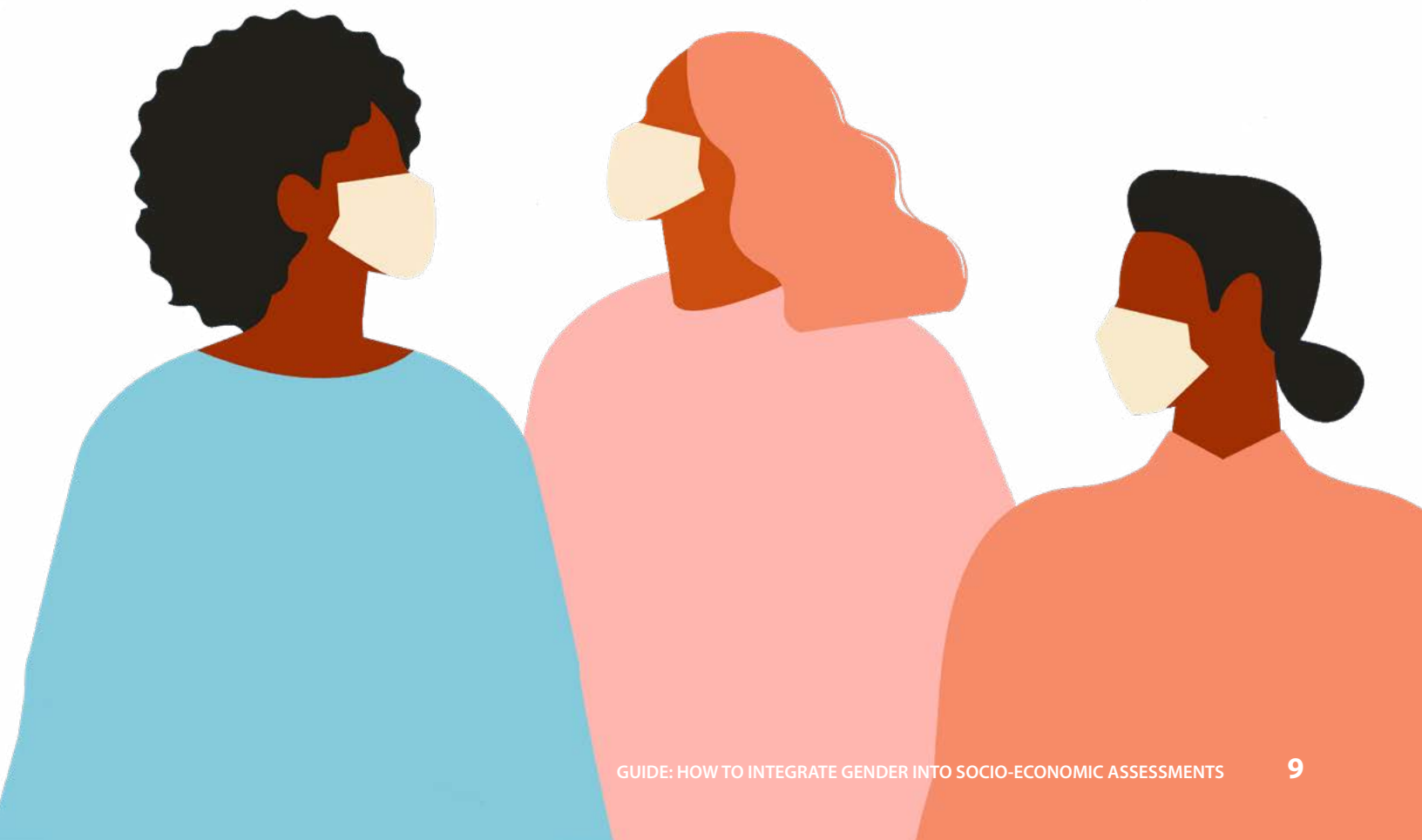
- Do people living with HIV have access to health care and anti-retrovirals during the crisis?
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Prison populations

- Are COVID-19 cases being tracked and treated among this population? Have steps been taken to minimize the risk of infection and protect the health of incarcerated individuals?

Persons deprived of liberty (including women and men in detention centres)

- Are there measures in place to ensure the well-being and safety of persons deprived of liberty? How has the safety and well-being of children of persons deprived of liberty been ensured? Has the government put in place specific measures to address COVID-19 among this group and incorporated gender considerations into the policy response?



ANNEX 1

Key Questions for Gender-Responsive Socio-Economic Impact Assessments of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Disaggregate the responses to the following questions by the gender of the owners/managers of the MSMEs

Administrative and finance

- Who owns the business? Who operates the business? Is this a woman-owned business (where women hold more than 51 percent of the property)? Are the business decisions primarily made by men, women or both?
- Have you experienced liquidity shortfalls to pay the wages of your workers? To pay your suppliers? To pay for services such as rent, water, electricity? To pay your financial obligations (if applicable)? To pay your tax obligations (if applicable)?
- Have you had to adjust methods of payment available to your customers during the COVID-19 outbreak? Are your customers able to pay for their products/services online or through mobile technologies? Did you find any difference between women and men customers in their access to different methods of payments, including digital?
- What kind of actions have you put in place to adjust your administrative processes?

Operations

- Are you operating normally during the COVID-19 outbreak? If not, what has changed?
- How has your production been reduced/affected by the COVID-19 outbreak? Has your idle capacity increased during the COVID-19 outbreak?
- Have you had to adjust your operations due to restrictions associated with COVID-19, such as quarantines, social distancing, and restrictions of movement?
- Have you experienced interruptions to your operations due to COVID-19? Have you had to shut down your operations due to COVID-19?
- How have you adjusted your operations to face the COVID-19 disruption? Can you normally run your business with your employees working from home? Does your business have access to the internet?
- Supply chain (inbound)
 - Have you had any difficulty procuring the products and services you need to operate?
 - Have you experienced any delay in the delivery of supplies required to operate?
 - Have you had to look for alternate vendors? Have you had to replace suppliers unable to provide what your business needs?
 - Did you find any difference between women-owned and men-owned supply businesses?
- Supply chain (outbound)
 - How are your current levels of stock/inventory?
 - Have you had any difficulty with regular distribution channels used to reach your clients?
 - Have you had any delay in the delivery of your products/services to your customers?
 - Have you had to use new channels of distribution to reach your clients?

Commercial

- Have you lost customers/sales/service requests during the COVID-19 outbreak? Did you find any difference between women and men clients?
 - Have you experienced any delay with payments of your customers/clients? Have you experienced any other difficulty?
 - What are the estimated losses of sales/income of your business?
 - Are your commercial channels in place? All of them or only a part of them? Have you opened new commercial channels during the COVID-19 outbreak? Are both women and men equally accessing your products through these new commercial channels?
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People

- Do you have employees? If so, have you reduced the working day, laid off or temporarily suspended any of your workers due to COVID-19? Use sex-disaggregated and age disaggregated data.
 - How have you decided whether to reduce the working day, lay off or suspend your workers? If so, identify gender differences in the criteria used. Use sex-disaggregated and age disaggregated data.
 - What was the work arrangement/contract you had with those workers? Use sex-disaggregated and age disaggregated data and whether it's full time, part time, permanent or casual work.
 - Are your workers covered by any insurance? (Sex and age disaggregated percentage of men and women covered by social protection schemes).
 - Have you established arrangements with your workers during the disruption of your operations, such as use of sick or parental leave for insured employees, use of vacation leave, or wage reduction?
 - How have you decided what arrangement was applicable? Identify gender differences in the criteria and distribution of arrangements and use sex and age disaggregated data.
 - Have you had to reduce the working day, lay off or temporarily suspend single parents? Use sex and age disaggregated data.
 - How many migrant persons work in your business? Have they been unable to work due to COVID-19? Have you had to reduce the working day, lay off or temporarily suspend any migrant workers?
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Health and productivity

- How many women and men workers have been absent due to any health discomfort associated with flus, respiratory difficulty, and/or fever? Have any family members who work with you in the business been affected? Use sex and age disaggregated data.
- Have you had to hire new employees due to COVID-19-related absences?
- How many women and men workers have been diagnosed with COVID-19? Have they returned to work? Use sex and age disaggregated data.
- How have you protected your workers during the COVID-19 outbreak? For example, using social distancing measures, personal protective equipment provision, or other prevention protocols.
- How has the emotional health of your workers been affected during the COVID-19 outbreak? How has the emotional health of your workers impacted the productivity of your business? Have you done something to help employees deal with emotional discomfort and distress?

Telecommuting work-life balance and well-being

- How many employees are working from home? Use sex-disaggregated and age disaggregated data.
 - How many of those employees working from home have children? How many have newborns and school-age children? How many are single parents? Use sex-disaggregated and age disaggregated data.
 - Do you know what kind of challenges your employees face working from home with regard to childcare and care of other dependents? Have you done something to help employees facing challenges to take care of responsibilities at home and at work?
 - Has the level of productivity of your employees working from home increased, decreased or it's the same? Identify gender differences.
 - Are you aware of situations of intimate partner violence affecting your employees working from home? How many situations? Have you done something to support the victims?
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Intentions and constrains

- Do you feel your business was prepared to deal with the COVID-19 disruption?
 - How many weeks/months will your business be under the current conditions?
 - What are the main threats to your business under the COVID-19 disruption? For example, the nature of your product/service, difficulties procuring goods and services, loss of sales/customers, liquidity, unable to operate with digital technologies, or lack of access to internet.
 - Do you have any plans to deal with a prolonged disruption to your operations due to COVID-19?
 - Are you at risk of closing your business or filing for bankruptcy if applicable?
 - What have you learned about your business during the COVID-19 crisis? Will you adjust your business model in the future?
 - What do you need to get your business up and running after the COVID-19 disruption?
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Personal questions to the owner/manager

- Characterization (sex/age/disability/ethnic origin and other demographics).
- Is the salary/income of your business the only source of income in your household? What are the other sources of income in your household?
- What is the average income/salary you receive on a monthly basis?
- How many people depend on you? Add sex and age disaggregated data.
- Does your business operate regularly from home?

ANNEX 2

Key Questions to be Included in Gender-Responsive Socio-Economic Impact Assessments of Value Chains

Disaggregate the responses to the following questions by gender to measure gender-based differences in COVID-19's economic impact.

- How has the COVID-19 disruption affected the actors in the value chain, particularly highly vulnerable groups such as small farmers, women-owned business, and small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)?
- Where are the critical gaps in supply, production capacity, warehousing and transportation after the COVID-19 outbreak? How has COVID-19 disrupted distribution channels?
- What is the impact of COVID-19 on supply and demand disruptions? What are the segments of the value chain hardest hit? Identify gender differences.
- How have consumer behaviors changed due to COVID-19 disruptions and how have they affected the value chain?
- How have international price drops affected the value chain during the COVID-19 outbreak?
- How many actors in the value chain have shut down operations due to COVID-19 disruption? (Segmentation by type of actor, size, property).
- How many employees have been laid-off, had working hours reduced or been temporarily suspended? What are the conditions of employment after the COVID-19 outbreak? Consider sex-disaggregated /age disaggregated/other demographics/ average wage.
- What are the risks faced by highly vulnerable groups participating in the value chain in terms of income and employment insecurity due to the COVID-19 disruption?
- What financial, operational and commercial constraints are the segments hardest hit by COVID-19, such as small farmers, women-owned business and SMEs, exposed to? Identify gender differences.
- Do the segments hardest hit by COVID-19, such as small farmers, women-owned business and SMEs, have access to financial and tax stimulus and relief measures? This includes access to credit, moratoriums or debt restructuring, tax breaks or staggered payments, social security contribution breaks or staggered payments, wage subsidies, etc.
- Can the segments hardest hit by COVID-19 such as small farmers, women-owned business and SMEs easily exit from their engagement with the value chain?

ANNEX 3

Fighting Inequality from the Basics: The Social Protection Floor and Gender Equality

Disaggregate the responses to the following questions by gender to measure gender-based differences in COVID-19's economic impact.

| Required Information | Potential Independent Variables | Questions for Analyzing Programmes |
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Poverty Dimension: Economic Independence Capacity

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|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution of income by sex, according to sources and number of wage earners ■ Economic dependency ratio by gender, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of sources of income | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had female heads?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had male heads, with two sources of income?</i></p> |
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Poverty Dimension: Educational Opportunities

| | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access to elementary and middle school studies by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. ■ Access to technical and vocational training by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. ■ Graduation from elementary and middle school studies by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. ■ Graduation from technical and vocational training by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Years of education of the head of the household ■ Head of household who has not completed technical or vocational education ■ Head of household who has completed secondary school studies ■ Head of household who has completed technical or vocational education | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had female heads who had completed elementary schooling?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had female heads who had completed middle school studies?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had female heads who had completed technical education studies?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had female heads who had completed professional education studies?</i></p> |
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Poverty Dimension: Employment Opportunities

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hours of unpaid work by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. ■ Share in economic activity by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. ■ Ratio between the number of women in paid jobs for every 100 working men, by family income quintile ■ Horizontal segregation index | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gap in hours of unpaid work between men and women ■ Gap in hours of paid work between men and women ■ Head of household working in non-traditional sector for his/her sex | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a gap between men and women in unpaid hours of work?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a gap between men and women in paid work?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a female head who is in predominantly male sectors?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a female head in a decision-making position?</i></p> |
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| Required Information | Potential Independent Variables | Questions for Analyzing Programmes |
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Poverty Dimension: **Employment Opportunities**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vertical segregation index (at organizational or institutional level) ■ Concentration of female work in certain branches or trades | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Head of household in decision-making positions (in the community, in a solidarity-based economy, etc.) | |
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Poverty Dimension: **Labour stability opportunities**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Distribution of wage earners and self-employed workers by minimum income tranches ■ Average salary according to years of study, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, etc. ■ Average hourly pay, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, geographical origin, etc. ■ Ratio between average income of employed men and women in households, according to family income quintiles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employed head of household ■ Salary gap between men and women ■ Income-per-hour gap between men and women | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a female head who was self-employed?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a female head working part time?</i></p> |
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Poverty Dimension: **Working hours**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Paid work ■ Domestic work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gap in paid hours worked between men and women ■ Gap in hours of housework between men and women | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a gap in housework between men and women?</i></p> |
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Poverty Dimension: **Vulnerability to violence**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Domestic violence ■ Sexual violence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Existence of domestic violence (economic, psychological, physical and sexual violence) | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty experienced domestic violence?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty experienced sexual violence?</i></p> |
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| Required Information | Potential Independent Variables | Questions for Analyzing Programmes |
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Poverty Dimension: Possibilities of sharing parenting responsibilities

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proportion of girls and boys between the ages of 0-14 living in single-parent households, with female head of household, by family income quintile ■ Proportion of pregnant women with no partner, disaggregated by age, ethnicity, economic quintiles, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Single-parent household ■ Adolescent mother, head of household | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty were single-parent homes with children between the ages of 0-14?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had cases of teenage pregnancies?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty included single mothers?</i></p> |
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Poverty Dimension: Care policies or systems

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Existence and use of care services for older persons ■ Existence and use of care services for the disabled ■ Existence and use of care services for children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Care policies or services for older persons ■ Care policies or services for the disabled ■ Care policies or services for children | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had care services for older persons?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had care services for disabled persons?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had care services for children?</i></p> |
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Poverty Dimension: Social protection floors

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|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Average pensions disaggregated by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. ■ Average unemployment insurance disaggregated by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. ■ Average disability pensions disaggregated by sex, economic quintile, ethnicity, etc. ■ Cash transfers (such as non-contributory pensions) disaggregated by age, disability and sex ■ Average in-kind transfers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food, clothing, educational material, health packages -medication and others- for children • Loans, materials and resources in support of productive undertakings • Food, clothing and health packages – medication and others- for older and disabled persons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Head of household collecting a pension ■ Head of household receiving unemployment insurance ■ Household collecting a disability benefit ■ Household receiving a cash transfer ■ Household receiving in-kind transfer ■ Household receiving in-kind transfer for children ■ Head of household with access to loans ■ Household receiving in-kind transfers for the disabled | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a female head collecting a pension?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a female head receiving an unemployment insurance?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty collected a disability benefit?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty received cash transfers?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a female head with access to loans?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had a female head with access to loans in support of a productive undertaking?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty received benefits for the disabled?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had access to primary, secondary or tertiary health care institutions?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had access to a Basic Health Plan?</i></p> |
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| Required Information | Potential Independent Variables | Questions for Analyzing Programmes |
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Poverty Dimension: **Social protection floors**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of primary, secondary and tertiary health care centers ■ Served population by age, sex and household composition ■ Basic health packages by sex | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Household with access to primary health care centers ■ Household with access to Basic Health Plan | |
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Poverty Dimension: **Environmental vulnerability**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Access to minimum level of water and sanitation services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water provided to household • Decent and appropriate sanitation systems ■ Factors affecting household indoor air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking fuel • Material used for roofing and flooring in households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Household with drinking water ■ Household with sanitation system ■ Household with cooking fuel ■ Household with poor quality roofing and flooring | <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had access to drinking water?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had decent sanitation systems?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty used cooking fuel?</i></p> <p><i>* How many households exiting poverty had poor quality roofing and flooring?</i></p> |
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Source: Elaboration from "Fighting inequality from the basics: The social protection floor and gender equality" UNDP, together with ILO and UN Women, 2012, UNDP Gender in Action: Toolkit for implementing the 2030 Agenda (2019) and UNDP MPI and Gender (2019)

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