Mainstreaming gender into data analysis and SDG monitoring
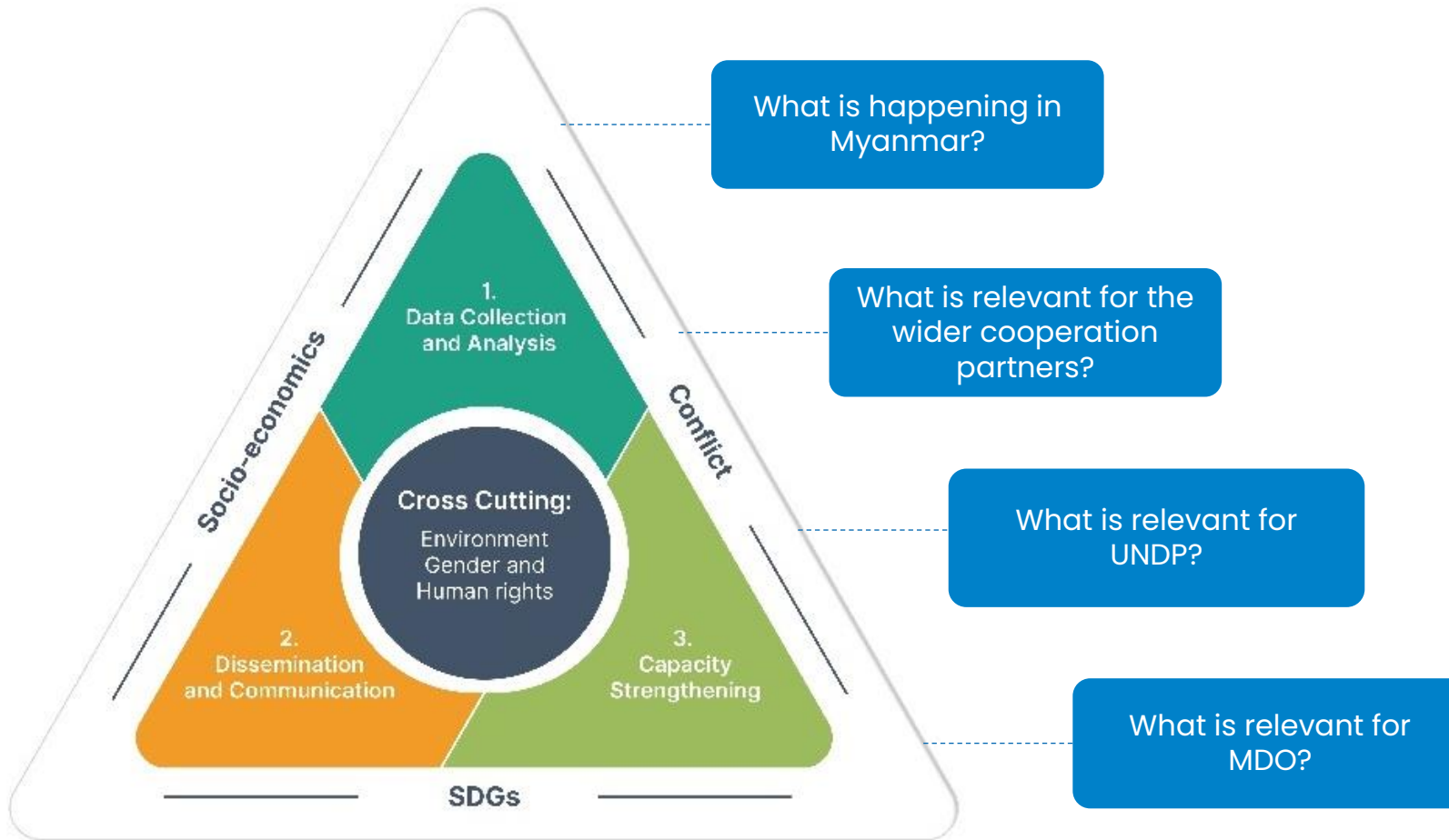
Myanmar Development Observatory

July 2023

MDO at a glance

Triangle diagram with:
- Top: 1. Data Collection and Analysis
- Left side label: Socio-economics
- Right side label: Conflict
- Bottom label: SDGs
- Bottom left: 2. Dissemination and Communication
- Bottom right: 3. Capacity Strengthening
- Center circle: Cross Cutting: Environment Gender and Human rights

- What is happening in Myanmar?
- What is relevant for the wider cooperation partners?
- What is relevant for UNDP?
- What is relevant for MDO?

Gender is one of the cross-cutting issues in designing the MDO.
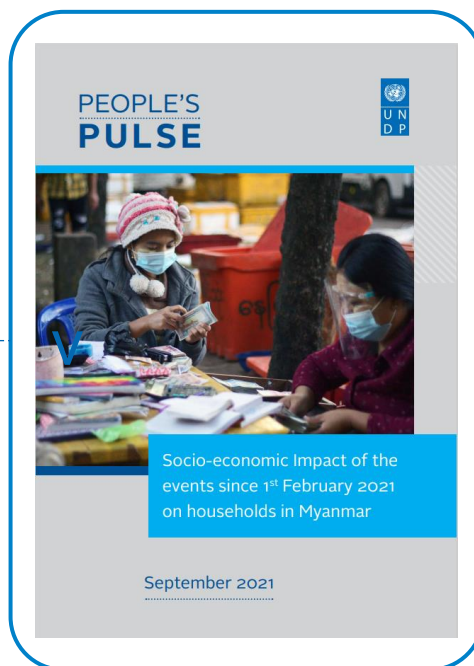
Gender mainstreaming in terms of:
- Gender disaggregated data
- Women specific data
- Women focused study

Gender disaggregated data

Gender disaggregated data
- **male vs. female individuals**
- **male vs. female-headed households**

PEOPLE'S
PULSE

Socio-economic Impact of the events since 1st February 2021 on households in Myanmar

September 2021

Female were more likely to say access to health services had got worse (63.2 percent compared to 57.8 percent of males).

Impact of the twin crises on human welfare in Myanmar
October 2021

It is expected that the female headed households are going to be more likely to be living below the national poverty line.
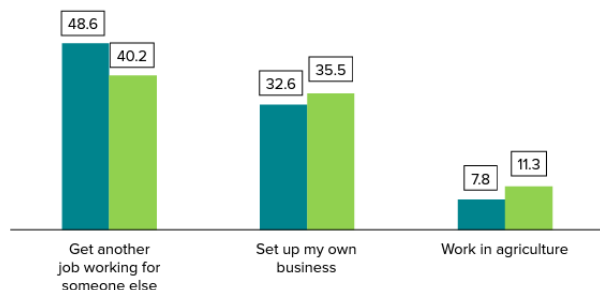
Gender disaggregated data
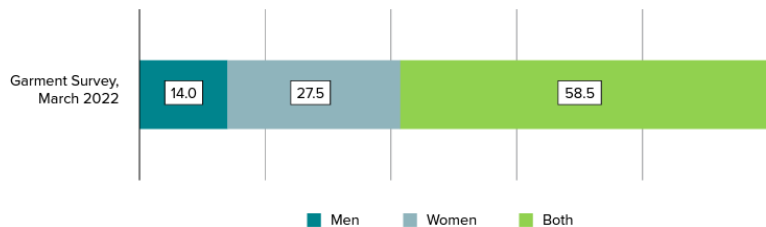

Gender disaggregated data
- male vs. female individuals
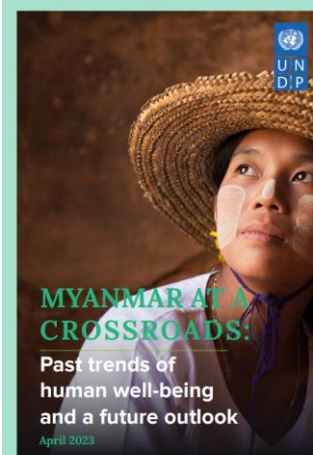- male vs. female-headed households

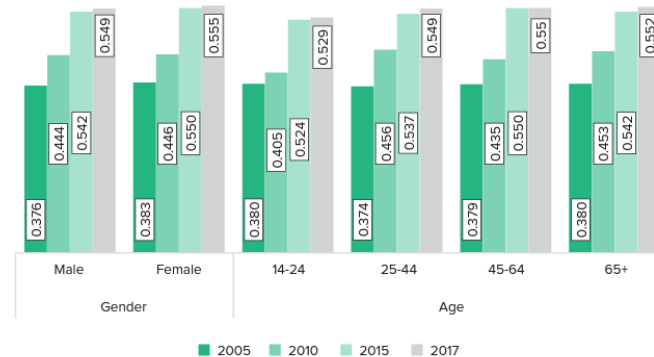What would you do if you lost your job in the garment sector? (percentage)

Get another job working for someone else: 48.6, 40.2
Set up my own business: 32.6, 35.5
Work in agriculture: 7.8, 11.3

4.16. Persons who ate less due to a lack of food or other resources (percentage)

Garment Survey, March 2022: Men 14.0, Women 27.5, Both 58.5

■ Men   ■ Women   ■ Both

H-HDI by gender and age of the household head (2005–2017)

	2005	2010	2015	2017
Male	0.376	0.444	0.542	0.549
Female	0.383	0.446	0.550	0.555
14-24	0.380	0.405	0.524	0.529
25-44	0.374	0.456	0.537	0.549
45-64	0.379	0.435	0.550	0.55
65+	0.380	0.453	0.542	0.552

Gender / Age

■ 2005   ■ 2010   ■ 2015   ■ 2017

Differences in H-HDI between female and male headed households by state/region (2017)

2017

difference

State/Region	Male	Female
Naypyitaw	0.545	0.565
Kayah	0.559	0.577
Kachin	0.551	0.569
Kayin	0.543	0.555
Shan	0.542	0.553
Chin	0.544	0.554
Taninthayi	0.546	0.554
National	0.549	0.555
Ayeyarwaddy	0.524	0.529
Mandalay	0.561	0.566
Bago	0.539	0.543
Sagaing	0.534	0.538
Mon	0.560	0.557
Rakhine	0.520	0.518
Magway	0.531	0.533
Yangon	0.602	0.601

● State/Region   ◆ Male   ▲ Female

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

LIVELIHOODS HANGING BY A THREAD: A survey of garment workers and firms

September 2022

MYANMAR AT A CROSSROADS: Past trends of human well-being and a future outlook

April 2023

Women specific data

Integrating women-related issues

Upcoming surveys:
- People Perceptions: A Survey of the Myanmar People
- Thailand Migration Survey

Helping communities weather the socio-economic downturn:
BUILDING URBAN RESILIENCE

December 2022

- Caring responsibilities: a barrier to work
  Gender based violence
  Women access to health services

Increased need to care for children (Percent)

Legend: Yes (blue), No (red)

- Men: Yes 35.6, No 64.4
- Women: Yes 39.8, No 60.2

Gender

No longer able to do paid work due to caring responsibilities (%)

Legend: Yes (blue), No (red)

- Men: Yes 25.8, No 74.2
- Women: Yes 31, No 69

Gender

Table 19: Measures of gender based violence by location (percent)

	Noticed violence			Knew women/girl sought support			Someone in household received GBV awareness training		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Full Sample	13.6	86.4	100%	4.6	95.4	100%	9.4	90.6	100%
8 URP townships	14.7	85.3	100%	5.0	95.0	100%	10.4	89.6	100%
Rest of Yangon	11.4	88.6	100%	3.7	96.3	100%	7.3	92.7	100%

Figure 15: Women stating that access to health services has become more difficult in the last month, 2020 to 2022 (percent)

- Household Vulnerability Survey, October 2020: 33.0
- People's Pulse, May/June 2021: 63.2
- Women Survey, December 2021: 53.6
- Socio-economic situation, attitudes to GBV and security, August 2022: 49.0

Women focused study

Fully focus on women

REGRESSING GENDER EQUALITY IN MYANMAR:
Women living under the pandemic and military rule

ADVANCE EDITION

Interviewed 2,200 women aged 18 and above

- Domestic violence
- Women access to pregnancy and childbirth services
- Domestic work and unpaid care
- Household decision making
- Age matters: 18-30, 31-39 years old

4 out of 10 do not feel safe in their own village or ward during the day.

6 out of 10 say that getting access to health services in the last month had been more difficult than usual.

2 out of 10 currently live in a household where there are no earners.

6 out of 10 women have experienced a fall in their own personal income since the military takeover.

Gender-sensitive data in SDG-MM

Criticality criteria for goal and target

→ Crisis impact: goal/targets heavily affected by crisis
→ Leave No-One Behind: goal/targets where high levels of inequality persist in Myanmar
→ Humanitarian/Development Nexus: goals/targets covering essential / life-saving needs
→ Women & Children: goals/targets essential to the well-being of women, children and youth
→ Human rights: goals/target protecting basic human rights currently under attack
→ Environmental resilience: goals/targets target essential for preserving critical ecosystem-services currently under threat
→ Downstream: goals/targets focusing on tangible outcomes for population, businesses, environment
→ Conflict mitigation: goals/target closely associated to main conflict drivers in Myanmar.

Gender-disaggregated:
- Proportion of population below international poverty line (by sex)
- Number of people displaced internally by conflict (by sex)
- Etc.

Women focused:
- Number of cases of rape reported to the police per 100,000 pop
- Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births
- Etc.

Gender-sensitive data in SDG-MM

Goal	Total indicators	Data available	Data since 2020	Data since 2021	Gender-sensitive
1: Poverty	14	12	9	9	3
2: Hunger	15	11	10	9	3
3: Health	21	18	13	11	3+6
4: Education	13	10	8	2	2
5: Gender	13	10	9	7	3+7
6: Water and sanitation	3	3	3	1	0
8: Economic growth	21	21	19	16	8
11: Sustainable cities	4	4	1	1	0
16: Peace/Justice	15	13	12	9	2
TOTAL	**119**	**100**	**84**	**65**	**24 + 13**

24% gender disaggregated data
13% women focused data