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

1. NO POVERTY

Women in Indonesia depend largely on income from family businesses, but COVID-19 has shrunk it for
- **82%** of women
- **80%** of men

2. ZERO HUNGER

The pandemic may be putting food security at risk, as
- **76%** of women
- **78%** of men saw drops in income from farming and fishing

3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

4. QUALITY EDUCATION

School closures have transferred responsibilities for children’s education to parents, as evidenced by
- **39%** of women
- **29%** of men spending more time teaching children at home

5. GENDER EQUALITY

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

6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

COVID-19 increased the demand for water and home-cooked meals. In response,
- **22%** of women
- **16%** of men spend more time collecting water and firewood

7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

COVID-19 may be putting food security at risk, as
- **76%** of women
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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. 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. 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.