



BRIDGING THE INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE GAPS

UKS RESEARCH RESOURCE & PUBLICATION CENTRE

THE KNOWLEDGE CONTENT:

Bridges the existing information and knowledge gaps about the current situation of women, and impact of COVID-19

Extends veritable knowledge base for media practitioners, WROs, parliamentarians and government officials

Sheds spotlight on increased trends in GBV, early child marriages, and forced marriages with a special focus on media reportage

Provides stakeholders with the necessary information to enable gender-informed resource allocations

Enables policy and opinion makers to comprehend the dire need to institute pro-women policies, social and economic reforms on emergency basis

Maps out socio-economic vulnerabilities of Pakistan's women home-based workers, health workers, and domestic workers during COVID-19

METHODOLOGY

1. Triangulation technique using multiple sources to collect information and develop a comprehensive understanding
2. Content Analysis and Literature Review
3. 15 Focus Group Discussions in each province of Pakistan and Gilgit Baltistan comprising of 150 women (50 Home Based Workers, 50 Domestic workers and 50 Health Workers)
4. Interview of 15 Key Experts including government officials and relevant stakeholders

DEFINITION - HOME-BASED WORKER

"Home Based Workers" means dependent, subcontracted workers who work directly or indirectly for employers or their intermediaries, usually on a piece rate basis – also known as piece rate workers, outworkers or workers in the putting-out system. (International Labor Organization)

DEFINITION - DOMESTIC WORKER

"Domestic work" means any work which takes place within or for the household and includes child care, old age care, sick care or natal/post-natal care and the matters ancillary thereto;

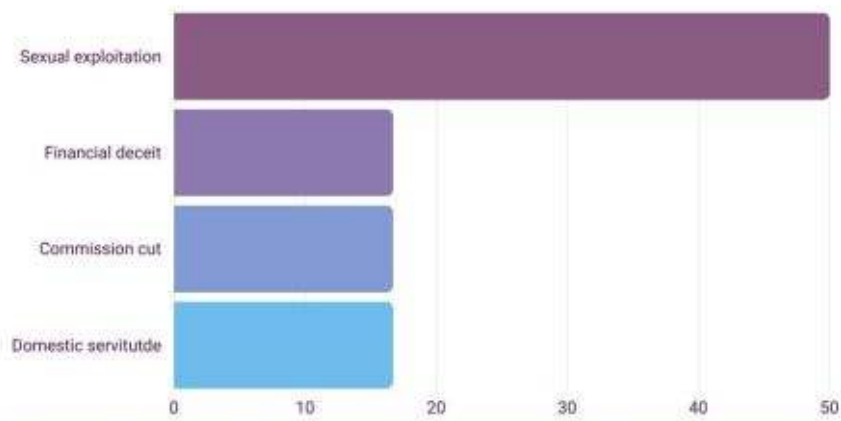
"Domestic worker" is a person who provides services of a domestic nature in a household; (Punjab Domestic Workers Act, 2019)

Women Domestic Workers & Ehsaas Emergency Cash

59% Did not receive payments from Ehsaas cash even after applying for it

34% Received Ehsaas cash one time after applying for it

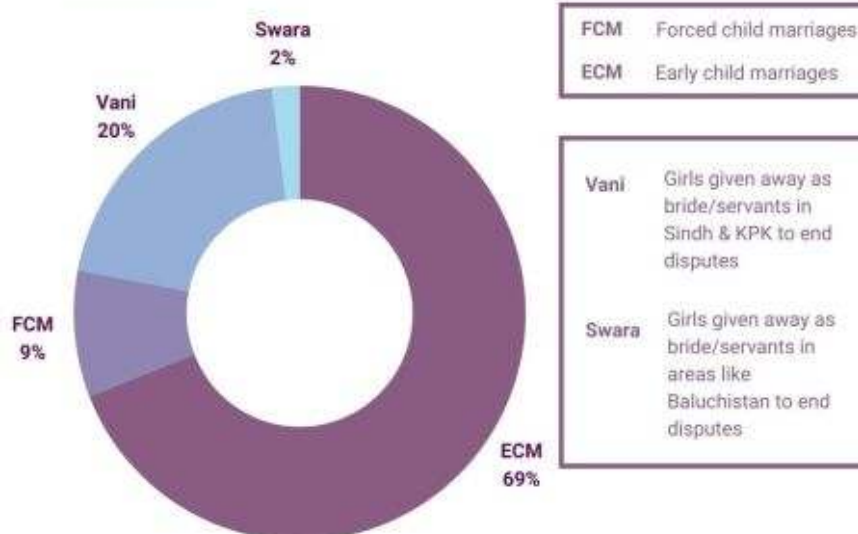
37.5% Faced the following kinds of exploitation during the process of obtaining the stipend:



Source: Uks

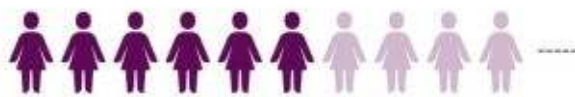
Early Child Marriages & Forced Marriages During The Pandemic

Many young girls were married off by their families who were adversely affected financially by pandemic, Such marriages had been reported by the media.



Source: Uks

POVERTY COPING DURING THE PANDEMIC



56%

Bought food on credit or borrowed money from nonrelatives



35%

Sold household assets to cope with increasing poverty

Families of informal female workers and women health workers adopted these poverty-coping strategies during the COVID-19 pandemic

Source: Uks

COVID-19 and Children's Education

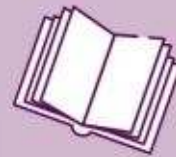


Women were unable to afford their children's school fees

Informal female workers and women health workers struggled to keep children in schools

17%

Withdrawn from schools



Source: Uks

Women & Unemployment During the Pandemic



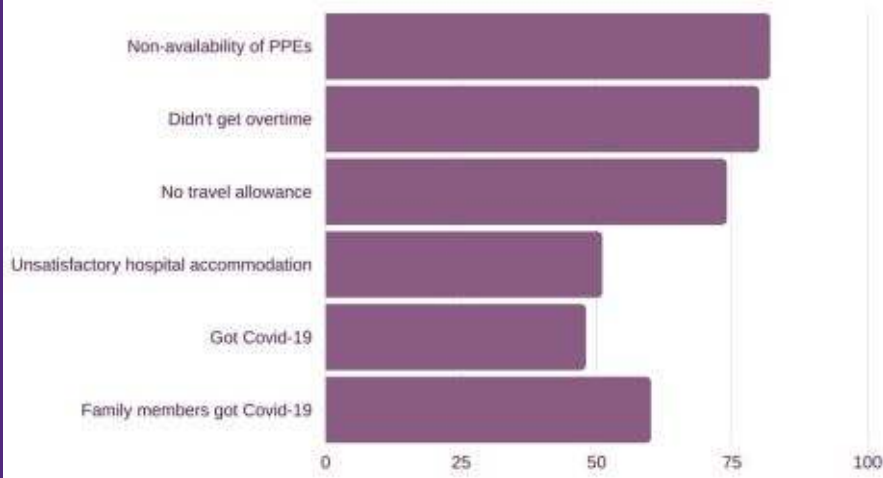
61% of Pakistan's women domestic workers were unemployed during the pandemic



88% of Pakistan's women home-based workers were unemployed during the pandemic

Source: Uks

Challenges Faced by Women Healthcare Workers during COVID-19



Source: Uks

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