

Period inequity and COVID-19

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Period equity??????

- Affordability _____
- Accessibility
- Safety

Menstrual Products

BUT

Period equity is not just defined by products — it is also about:

- Education
- Period health

Period Inequity??????

- Affordability
- Accessibility
- Safety

Menstrual Products

BUT

Period equity is not just defined by products — it is also about:

- Education
- Period health



- Affordability
- Acc
- Safe



Period Poverty

Period equity is not just defined by products — it is also about:

- Education
- Period health

Consequences of Period Poverty

- Girl's education gets effected
- Women and girl's health gets effected
- Women and girl's access to economic opportunities become limited
- Women and girl's face persistent fear and shame during period even sometimes sanctions which have serious negative mental effects

In case of emergencies the situation even becomes worst as the decision has to be made between eating or buying a pad

Period Poverty and COVID-19

In UK

3 in 10

Girls have struggled to afford or access sanitary wear during the lockdown.

Inequities in Pakistan

- Pakistan is an unequal society with a rigidly structured socio-economic hierarchy that closely reflects an institutionalized caste system based on occupational hierarchies. (Shahdana and Ghazdar 2007)
- The number of out-of-school children in Pakistan is the 2nd highest in the world. According to <u>Alif Ailaan</u> there are 25 million boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 16, who are out of school. (55% are girls)
- "Women comprise 42pc of the total family labour" yet they remain unacknowledged (Oxfam report, March 2015)
- According to Gender Gap report 2020:
 - Only 32% of women have access to economic opportunities
 - Millions of women are not yet granted the same access to health as men
 - 46% of women are literate compared with 71% of men
 - Pakistan ranks third to last (151st) on the Gender Gap index

Impact of COVID-19 on periods

Primary impact

- No evidence of spread through feaces and blood including menstrual blood
- No impact on menstrual cycle except stress, anxiety, malnutrition

Secondary impact

- Inability to meet health requirements
- Gender inequality, discriminatory social norms, cultural taboos, poverty and lack of basic services will exacerbate
- Increase in products prices
- Restricted access to products due to supply chain issues
- Limited access to products due to poor economic conditions
- Limited access to change and disposal facilities due to lack of basic services
- Lack of information
- Lack of access to clean water
- Increased stigma

Current economic condition of Pakistan while fighting with COVID-19

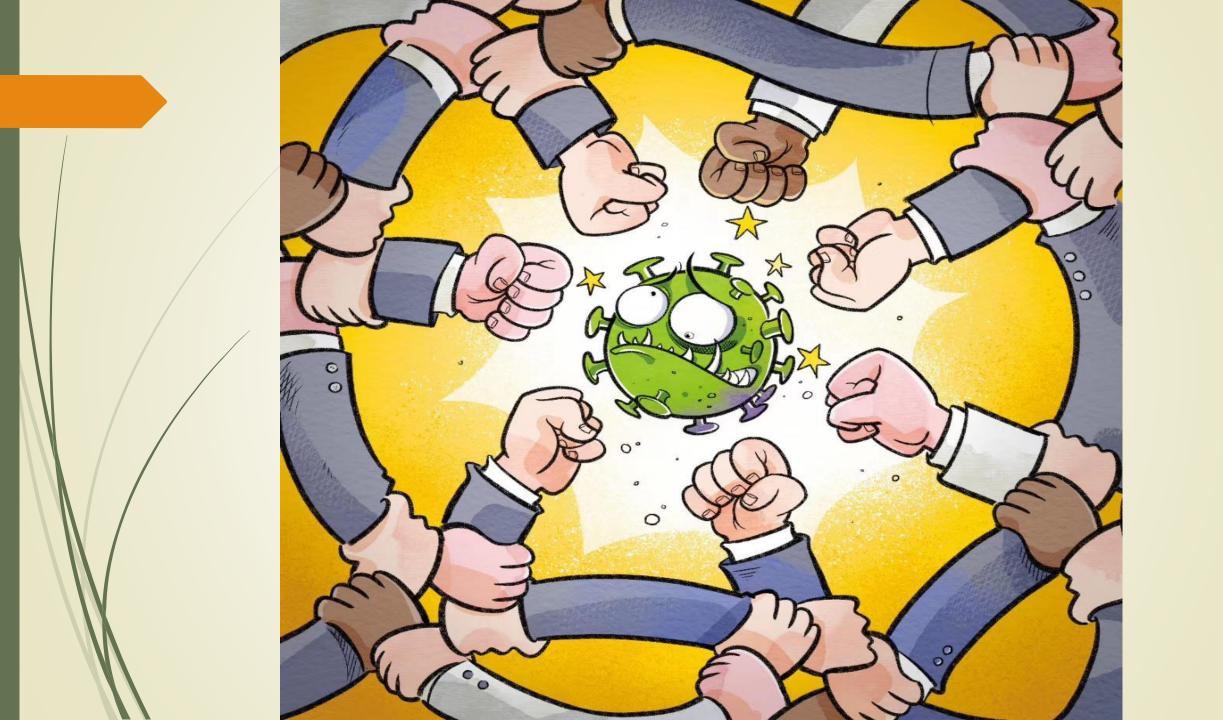
- The Economic Survey 2018-19 shows an inflation rate of over 11 percent, one of the factors that has worst hit the people of Pakistan.
- The global economic growth likely to slow down further with the COVID, so a questions arises that from where Pakistan is going to get investment to stabilize the economy.
- Remittances are going to decrease a lot because of the Pakistanis returning home from the Middle East.
- Two most important sectors agriculture and manufacturing is going to be hit by energy, exports, COVID, and locusts.

Post COVID-19 Challenges

- Three major challenges are
 - COVID-19 a common enemy
 - Political or geopolitical
 - Economic reconstruction
- After COVID-19 there is a risk that the world could be yet more divided, conflictual and nationalistic. (Ngaire Woods 2020)

Opportunities

- COVID-19 highlights the vulnerable amongst us across the globe: Those who are most vulnerable because of the crowded conditions they live in; those who must continue working despite the threat of infection; and those who cannot absorb the shock of the economic impact of closed economies and quarantine. (Sommers et al 2020)
- The opportunities of engaging in collective learning, reducing inequality and contributing to a sustainable world are promising incentives for regional organizations. (Rolf Alter 2020)
- All of us need all of us: The COVID-19 pandemic is simultaneously a crisis worsening existing inequalities and an opportunity that makes those inequalities visible. (Winnie Byanyima 2020)



Questions/Comments

Thank you

