

How to Identify Gender Gaps in Disaster Risk Management Projects

GUIDANCE NOTE



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INTRODUCTION

This Guidance Note for World Bank Group task teams provides information on how to do a gender gap analysis which is also important for the [gender tag](#). It provides a blueprint for improving the gender integration of Bank financed projects and it aims to ensure significant and meaningful participation of women in disaster risk management projects. During the past years, the World Bank Group has accelerated progress in addressing gender gaps in its analytical and operational works, while also advancing its understanding of what works to close these gaps. [The World Bank Gender Strategy 2016-2023](#) outlines [four key gender equality objectives](#) for the World Bank Group and establishes a gender tag methodology for measuring progress. The Gender Tag is a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tool used to identify Bank operations that identify a gender gap, proposes specific actions to address the gap, and provides an appropriate M&E arrangement to track progress of the actions. The tool applies to all IBRD and IDA operations, including Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Additional Financing (AF), Program-for-Results (PforR), and Development Policy Financing (DPF)¹ and Supplemental Financing.

The first section of the note provides an overview of what the gender gap analysis is along with how it can enhance project effectiveness. The second section outlines the [Disaster Risk Management \(DRM\) Conceptual Framework](#) used in the gender assessments to inform DRM operations in [Ethiopia](#) and [Senegal](#). The third section considers the opportune moments to execute a gender gap analysis and the resources needed for an effective gender gap analysis. The fourth section explains how to do a gender gap analysis and includes key resources that can be used to develop it. The fifth section provides a list of questions that task teams can discuss while identifying and analyzing key gender gaps along with the key sections of a gender analysis. The final section offers a conclusion outlining the information provided in the previous sections. Annex 1 provides a template for terms of reference (TOR) to hire a gender consultant for a gender gap analysis. Annex 2 includes a data collection matrix, which includes the gender and DRM related research questions to be asked and the data to be gathered.

¹ Guarantees, Special Financing, Trust Funded projects, Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA), Reimbursable Advisory Services (RAS), and Knowledge Management (KM) Products are outside the scope of the Tag.

1. WHAT IS A GENDER GAP ANALYSIS AND WHAT DOES IT TELL US

Gender analysis is the critical starting point for understanding and addressing gender gaps. This process is used to identify, understand, and describe gender differences and the relevance of gender roles and power dynamics in a particular context. The gender gap analysis demonstrates how unequal levels of access to opportunities contribute to maintaining inequality between different genders. Natural hazards-- such as floods, droughts, and earthquakes--are gender neutral, but their impacts are not. Men and women and boys and girls are affected differently by disasters, even if they live in the same household. Gender dynamics impact the way men, women, boys, and girls are affected by disasters and their capacity to recover and bounce back from them. This inequality is particularly important in a development context (Erman, et al. 2021). For example, when women hold a larger share of their assets in tangible form than men due to a lack of access to bank accounts, they are at greater risk of losing their assets during disasters, which could worsen gender inequality. Gender blind interventions can reinforce and exacerbate existing gender inequalities unintentionally. Therefore, it is essential to understand these gender differences and gender-differentiated impacts and ensure that both women's and men 's voices and needs are integrated into the design and implementation of DRM projects. Gender analysis could involve a desk review, data collation, stakeholder consultations, surveys, etc.

1.1. Why gender gap analysis is important

During project design, a gender analysis can help identify relevant gender development challenges and improve awareness of gender gaps and gender differentiated impacts. A gender perspective in project design can enhance project effectiveness and can have a positive impact on many aspects of women's and men's lives. For example, women's participation in DRM processes can highlight issues related to gender-based violence and strengthen women's roles in community-based early warning systems. This participation can also be used to elevate the role of women as leaders who can drive a risk reduction agenda in support of community development goals.

Box 1. Women's participation in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

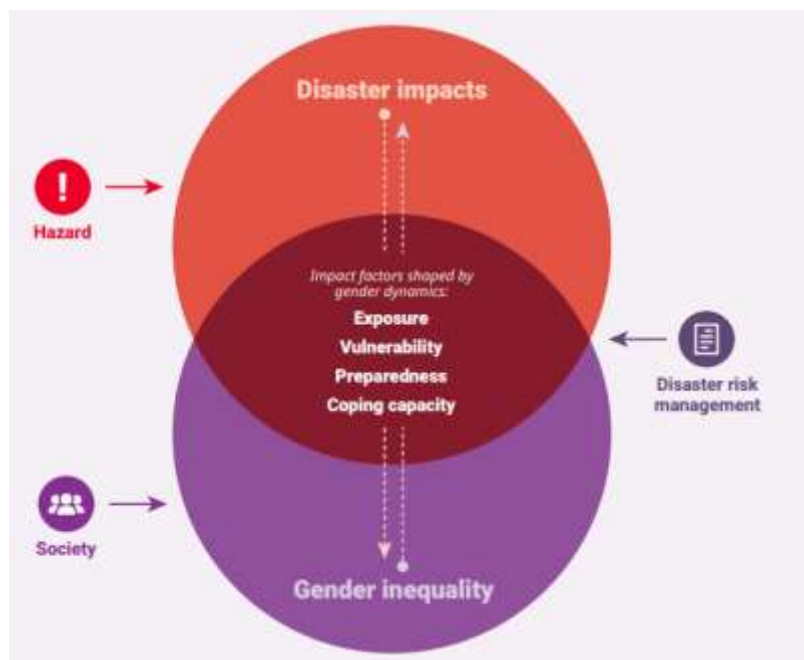
Women in Senegal are already active in climate change adaptation and mitigation. For example, Regroupement des Femmes de Popenguine, a women’s cooperative organization, has reforested and regenerated mangroves along the Atlantic coast, increasing coastal resilience and fighting deforestation and the destruction of a diverse habitat. Women have also been active in implementing agricultural techniques that help fight soil erosion, increase water supply, and enable plant regeneration and better crop yields.

(Source: *Climate Change Connections – Women at the forefront*, UNFPA AND WEDO, 2009)

2. FRAMEWORK ON DRM AND GENDER

A framework that helps define the relationship between gender and disaster risk and resilience that was developed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) in 2021. This framework was used in the gender assessments at the country level to inform operations in DRM in Ethiopia and Senegal. The framework presented in the [Gender Dimensions of Disaster Risk and Resilience](#) report is included in figure 1.

Figure 1. A conceptual framework for considering gender dynamics and disaster impact



(Source: Erman, et al. 2021)

Men, women, boys, and girls face different levels of **exposure and vulnerability** to natural hazards, driven by social and cultural norms that shape and affect gender dynamics in society and communities. This results in differentiated impacts on

human endowments (health, education, nutrition), economic outcomes (employment, assets, wages, consumption), and voice and agency (child marriage, gender-based violence, women as agents of change). Gender can contribute to the factors that determine disaster *preparedness*. These include socioeconomic status, risk perception, education, access to early warning systems, and previous disaster experience.² **Because floods are** rapid onset events, the speed at which they arrive often necessitates the need for evacuation and shelter. However, weather information and early warning systems do not always consider how males and females access and/or receive information. When an individual or a household is affected by a disaster, the availability of *coping mechanisms* that can support them to withstand income shocks, protect or diversify their livelihoods, or adapt to new conditions will determine their ability to recover. Coping mechanisms include access to finance, government support, the ability to switch income sources, and adaptation through migration. These three categories and what they include are further explained in Box 2.

Box 2. Selected factors related to gender that can affect disaster vulnerability and resilience		
Exposure and vulnerability	Preparedness	Coping capacity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health needs • Type of assets (tangible/nontangible) • Education and child Labor • Labor (informal sector, agriculture) • Voice and agency (GBV, early marriage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Perception • Access to information/early warning systems • Type of preparedness action • Evacuation behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance/assets • Access to social protection • Labor (stability of income, number of sources of income) • Mobility and migration

3. WHEN DO WE USE A GENDER ANALYSIS?

To understand and address women’s and men’s different needs, constraints and opportunities for a gender analysis is a critical starting point. Additionally, effective integration of gender gaps into DRM projects requires systematic consideration of gender at the earliest possible stage of project design and development and

² [World Bank Document](#)

throughout the remaining stages of project implementation and completion. However, there are opportune moments to execute a gender gap analysis such as:

- During the initial phase of a project design such as the concept design process.
- Before the implementation of a policy such as scoping for a policy matrix.

3.1. What resources are needed for an effective gender gap analysis?

- Specialized expertise in gender issues and/or sector-specific needs (gender specialist with sound knowledge on DRM).
- Financial resources for analysis (please refer to Annex I for TORs for a Gender Specialist).
- Access to national gender statistics and previous operations (i.e., findings derived from testing pilot projects and from program monitoring and evaluation).
- Access to qualitative data generated through research and participatory assessments.

4. HOW TO DO A GENDER ANALYSIS

To provide an overview of gender gaps in the country or sector and offer background information for teams to identify potential gap(s) their project could address, the gender analysis should focus on available resources and data to identify gender gaps. The key sections of a gender gap analysis are as below:

- **Review of the literature**--conduct a search for gender- and DRM-focused published studies and sex-disaggregated databases related to the gender gaps.
- **Analysis of the literature review**--use the [DRM Conceptual Framework](#), which is composed of three domains (exposure and vulnerability, preparedness, and coping capacity), to organize information about gender differences from existing sources. Assess whether the existing information is adequate for the project context to understand how the identified gender gap(s) fit within the DRM project objective(s). The analysis should also provide understanding of why these gaps and disparities exist and how they affect men's and women's opportunities and aspirations.
- **Develop a data collection plan**--the plan should include a data collection matrix (refer to Annex 2 for more information), which includes the gender-

and DRM-related research questions to be asked and the data to be gathered.

Operational teams conducting gender analysis are encouraged to refer to the available resources listed below or to other similar resources.

- World Bank Country Gender Assessments (CGAs)
- [OXFAM Policy & Practice](#)
- [UNICEF & IFRC](#)
- [Center for Disaster Philanthropy](#)
- [Role of women in disaster risk governance](#)
- [Gender & Disaster Network](#)
- [UCL INSTITUTE FOR RISK AND DISASTER REDUCTION](#)
- Country Gender Scorecard (CGSs)
- Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs)
- Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs)
- Post-Disaster Needs Assessments
- [Regional Gender Action Plans](#)
- [Country and Regional Gender Analysis](#)
- [Global Practice \(GP\) Follow-Up Notes to the Gender Strategy](#)
- DHS data – to identify data on health and maternal mortality.

Data sources on women's voice and agency, employment, education, land ownership, assets, etc.

- [Global Findex](#)
- [Global Gender Gap Report 2021](#)
- [Gender Data Portal](#)
- [The Little Data Book on Gender 2019](#)
- [The Global Gender Gap Index - Humanitarian Data Exchange \(humdata.org\)](#)
- [Gender | Data \(worldbank.org\)](#)
- [Gender Statistics | DataBank \(worldbank.org\)](#)
- [Global gender gap index 2021 | Statista](#)
- The below data websites can provide information by Country and by type of Disasters. [International Recovery Platform \(IRP\)](#)
- [United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction \(UNDRR\)](#)
- [PreventionWeb](#)
- [CARE International](#)
- Living Standards Measurement Study – Plus (LSMS+)
- [Centre for Gender and Disaster \(CGD\)](#)

For a list of reports/studies that have documented losses and damages associated with disasters and climate impacts, please see:

- [United Nations Climate Change Country Page](#)

Ideally this information will provide the project team with a quantification of gender gaps that could be addressed during the project.

Gender Tag training materials, knowledge products, and other support:

- [GPURL Gender Tag Good Practices Online Tool](#)
- [GPURL Gender Monthly Newsletter](#)
- [GPURL Gender Intranet Page](#)
- GPURL Gender help desk: Email gpurl_genderdesk@worldbank.org

As seen, gender gaps can be analyzed using quantitative and qualitative data from existing research, academic and gray literature, studies produced by line ministries, local think tanks/universities, or the UN and other international agencies, or using primary research conducted early in the project cycle (e.g., through social and gender assessments).

Box 3. Women's Voice and Agency in DRM Projects

DRM projects aiming to enhance women's voice and agency and promote women in leadership roles in DRM institutions can access data from the [World Development Indicators \(WDI\)](#), [Global Index](#), the [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#), the gender analysis in the SCD, or other sources to identify gaps. Some potential gaps include the share of female parliamentary representatives, the proportion of women in ministerial positions, women's participation in community committees, and women as a share of employees of relevant ministries/agencies responsible for DRM planning and/or response. Consultations and rapid appraisals can reveal information about male/female participation and constraints if project area-specific data are not available.

Overall, good practice DRM projects are informed by sex-disaggregated data and evidence during the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation phases. This information is sourced by collating available secondary data sources (e.g., government census and socio-economic development data), by conducting primary data gathering in the project area, and through regular monitoring and evaluation during project implementation.

A key obstacle, however, in the development of gender sensitive DRM policies and projects is the lack of sex-disaggregated data. Without disaggregated data, it is difficult to identify, understand, and address the gender-differentiated impact of men and women before, during, and after a disaster--in

other words, the gender gaps. National level disaggregated data is useful, but not sufficient for planning activities at the village level, as gender gaps may vary from village to village within a country.

An important step in identifying specific gender gaps would be to identify and connect with key teams and institutions working on DRM. Below is a checklist of the DRM agencies and institutions that own data collection systems and what to look for once contact has been established.

4.1. Government and local and international NGOs, sourced DRM DATA

Another important source of data on gender gaps can be from governments and DRM agencies and local and international NGOs. Also, analysis of operational documents of other relevant DRM projects by other partners, such as implementation status reports and completion reports, can provide information on gender gaps. Below is a list of questions that can be asked as the project agencies/ministries are identified.

- Do agencies collect/manage gender and age-disaggregated data on **impacted** people (number of vulnerable--elderly and disabled, pregnant, lactating, etc.)?
- Do agencies collect gender and age-disaggregated data on **displaced** people (number of vulnerable--elderly and differently abled, pregnant, lactating, etc.)?
- Do agencies collect gender and age-disaggregated data of people in **public shelters**?
- Do agencies collect **damage data** at the household level?
 - o If so, is there any information on **individual level** asset losses within the household?
 - o If so, who do they talk to in the household?
- Do agencies collect gender and age-disaggregated data on access to post-disaster support? Do agencies collect gender and age-disaggregated data on participants in training and community programming around disaster preparedness and response?

To undertake a detailed gender analysis, teams should ensure that the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the consultant include the need for gender analysis and that researchers have appropriate gender analysis skills. See Annex I for a sample of a TOR.

4.2. Budget and work plan

- Budget for a specific gender gap analysis in the project preparation budget.
- Identify the necessary human resources with gender expertise for the gender gap analysis.
- Allocate a minimum time of three weeks to conduct the gender gap analysis.

5. QUESTIONS THAT INFORM A GENDER ANALYSIS AND GUIDE TASK TEAMS TO IDENTIFY GENDER GAPS

Some of the questions task teams can discuss while identifying and analyzing key gender gaps are listed in Box 4.

Box 4. Key Questions to Identify and Analyze Gender Gaps

Early Warning Systems (EWSs)

- Are EWSs designed to incorporate gender aspects in warning dissemination and messaging?
- Do women and men, girls and boys, have access to early warning information?
- Do women and men, girls and boys, know what early actions to take when receiving early warnings?
- Do women's groups participate actively in disaster preparedness drills?
- Do social protection programs provide systems for communicating early warning information, training, and guidance on preparedness and adaptation and directly informing preparedness action before a disaster?

Training and representation

- Number of leadership roles in disaster risk reduction institutions and number of these roles that are filled by men versus women.
- Do women participate in community hazard mapping exercise?
- Proportion of emergency response plans with designated leadership roles for diverse women's groups.
- Are women and women's groups provided with training, resources, and the authority to engage in preparedness and emergency response?
- Are women involved in decision making in DRM agencies?

Laws and regulations

- Are there any legal reviews or regulatory and DRM planning frameworks for gender gaps?
- Are there any procedures and rules around post-disaster first response when it comes to treating pregnant or lactating women or addressing other women's health needs?
- Do Disaster Management Plans discuss/address any gender concerns?

GBV and sexual harassment

- What are the existing procedures and rules (has it been reported/monitored, are there repercussions) around sex-for-food and other sexually exploitative behavior in disaster response agencies?
- Do women have access to public shelters that are safe and accessible for women and children (separate bathrooms with safety locks, adequate stocks, menstrual hygiene kits, and diapers)?
- What is the level of access to information about shelters (where to go, when to go, conditions of the shelter, what to bring, etc.)?

Data collection

- Is sex-disaggregated data collected on participation in disaster preparedness and early warning training (at the community level)?
- Is data on women in leadership positions in DRM and civil protection agencies collected?
- Is data on women's representation in councils or decision-making committees involved in preparing disaster action plans?
- Is there adequate sex-disaggregated data on the DRM sector that helps to identify the needs of different genders before, during, and after disasters?

CONCLUSION

Gender gap analysis is a method of exploring the different roles that women and men play in a community, the different opportunities and barriers they face, and the different levels of power they hold. A basic gender gap analysis should be done during the design of a project to understand the gender disparities within a community. Some of the key steps in a gender analysis include asking questions about the different experiences of men, women, boys, and girls, tracing power dynamics, and analyzing context. Teams can use the results of the gender analysis to make sure that the project they are preparing allows for the development of interventions that address gender inequalities and meet the different needs of women and men.

ANNEX I. TEMPLATE FOR TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) TO HIRE A GENDER CONSULTANT FOR A GENDER ANALYSIS

Job Title	Gender Specialist (Consultant)
Global Practice	Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land
Department/Division	
Appointment type	STC

BACKGROUND

Over the past 15 years the World Bank has made strides in closing gender gaps across its portfolio, but much more remains to be done. A WBG Gender Strategy for FY16-FY23 was approved in 2016 and raises the bar in terms of the Bank's commitment to gender equality. This initiative also mirrors the importance of gender equality as recognized in the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly goal 5) and other global commitments. The Gender Strategy outlines four key pillars for the Bank's work on gender: human endowments, jobs, ownership and control over assets, and voice and agency and engaging men and boys.

To track progress on responding to these key pillars of the WBG Gender Strategy, the Bank developed the Gender Tag requirement in 2017. The Gender Tag applies to all IBRD and IDA projects and requires a clear results chain with the following elements: i) identification of a gender gap; ii) clear and specific actions to close that gap imbedded in the project design; and iii) a specific indicator to measure progress in closing the gap.

The impacts of disasters caused by natural hazards and climate change expose structural inequality and exclusion. Shocks that are felt locally often have disparate impact on vulnerable women, youth, persons with disabilities, and

marginalized communities. As such, identification of the specific needs and challenges caused by disasters is crucial.

The World Bank is seeking the services of a suitably qualified and experienced consultant to support the Disaster Risk Management team (DRM) with gender analysis.

[insert country and project information]

OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The objective of the consultancy assignment is to provide gender analysis support and identify/confirm gender gaps in relation to the projects in the DRM portfolio, namely the [insert proposed project name] and the [insert proposed project name] as well as other related support for the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) portfolio as agreed with the Task Team Leader (TTL).

SPECIFIC DUTIES OF THE CONSULTANT

The Consultant will develop gender analysis, inputs to project appraisal documents, and a Gender Action Plan and Monitoring Framework for the proposed projects [insert proposed project name]. This will be achieved with analysis of gender equality and social inclusion, utilizing the World Bank's results chain approach to gender analysis and in a manner consistent with the World Bank Good Practice Note for the [Gender Tag](#) (updated in March 2021).

Under guidance of the World Bank Task Team Leaders, the specific tasks and responsibilities are to:

- Conduct a literature review on gender DRM approaches in the region (women's participation in disaster risk management, access and use of Early Warning Systems);
- Identify gender gaps and sex-disaggregated data at the country level that can be used to support project preparation;
- Identify and develop a check list of the DRM agencies/institutions who own data collection systems at the country level;
- Identify gender gaps in disaster outcomes and resilience, as well as the underlying drivers of those gaps.

Other related support may be sought for other projects in the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) portfolio as agreed with the Task Team Leader (TTL).

SELECTION CRITERIA

- Master's degree in social science (sociology, economics, political science, demography) or B.A/ B.Sc degree in social science plus 3 years or more of research experience in relevant fields, preferably with an emphasis on gender analysis.
- Experience in qualitative data collection and analysis.
- Demonstrated research skills in producing written inputs to reports and other policy or academic papers, preferably including gender analysis.
- Demonstrated ability to work in a team and produce deliverables in a timely fashion.
- Excellent oral and written communication skills in English and local language?
- Knowledge of World Bank Country DRM projects is a plus.
- Knowledge of the gender tag, gender analysis, or other gender work (preferred).
- Knowledge of disaster risk management, social sciences, gender analysis, disabilities, or citizen engagement is desirable.
- Experience in conducting research independently.

DELIVERABLES AND TIMEFRAME

The duration of the contract is for up to 15 days until [insert proposed date]. The Consultant is expected to deliver the following outputs:

- Gender analysis and summary of potential gender gaps for the [insert proposed project name] (approximately 2 to 3 pages per project).
- Inputs to the Project Appraisal Document for the [insert proposed project name].

ADMINISTRATION AND REPORTING

The Consultant will report to the World Bank Task Team Leader (TTL) for the [insert proposed project name], who will be the point of contact for contractual issues, with support from the Co-Task Team Leaders and the Team Assistant.

ANNEX II. COLLECTION MATRIX

Exposure and vulnerability				
Health needs	Type of assets (tangible/nontangible)	Education and child labor	Labor (informal sector, agriculture, etc.)	Voice and agency (GBV, early marriage)
Data requests for local staff				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sex-disaggregated infant mortality data 2. Sex- and age-disaggregated health data (illness, stunting, child development) 3. Fertility rates 4. Sex-disaggregated mental health data 5. Sex-disaggregated mortality data 6. Procedures and rules around post-disaster first response when it comes to treating pregnant or lactating women, or addressing other women's health needs 7. Access to social protection (particularly cash transfers) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women's share of ownership of household wealth. Share of female land ownership (heritance rules). Type of non-land assets owned by women (typically) 2. Impacts of disasters/shock on women's non-land assets (risk of direct and indirect impacts) 3. Female saving methods, including access to mobile money, bank accounts, informal saving groups, safe storage, etc. 4. Access to social protection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sex-disaggregated school enrollment/drop out data 2. Sex-disaggregated education data 3. Role of girls and boys in household labor 4. Effect of disaster on unpaid family work burden 5. Access to social protection (conditional cash transfers) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sex-disaggregated data in general on work, including the informal sector 2. Importance of agriculture for women's labor and income. Type of agriculture (scale, crop, technology, for self or sale, etc.). 3. Gender gap pay. 4. Average hours that female workers/farmers dedicate to unpaid family work. 5. Effect of disaster on unpaid family work burden (also in previous) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sex-disaggregated data on victims of violence 2. Incidence of violence in post-disaster emergency settings (in shelters, displacement camps, etc.). 3. Intimate partner violence prevalence 4. Incidence of child marriage 5. Presence of potentially discriminatory practices (dowry, bride price, polygamy) 4. Representation of women in civil protection, disaster risk management agencies, humanitarian aid organizations, community outreach, community organizations and policy making 5. Data on women in leadership positions in disaster risk management and civil protection agencies. 6. Procedures and rules (is it being reported/monitored, are there repercussions) around sex-for-food and other

				sexually exploitive behavior in disaster response agencies
Set of questions that need to be answered for the analysis				
<p>1. How do disasters affect access to health services for women, including reproductive health?</p> <p>2. Are emergency shelters and emergency response procedures considering needs of girls and women (pregnancy, menstrual health, etc.)?</p> <p>3. Are long-term health effects of disasters affecting girls or boys disproportionately?</p> <p>4. Does social protection mitigate long-term health effects for girls and boys among disaster affected families?</p>	<p>1. How do disasters affect men and women’s assets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in absolute and relative terms? - in direct impact (losses due to disaster damage) and indirect impact (from selling off assets due to scarcity)? - in short and long term (due to losses directly related to disaster or long-term impacts on income, socioeconomic status)? 	<p>1. How are disasters/shocks affecting girls’ and boys’ school enrollment?</p> <p>2. Do disasters affect child labor rates or engagements in unpaid family work for girls and boys?</p> <p>3. Does social protection mitigate school dropout and child labor among disaster victims?</p>	<p>1. How are sectors particularly important for women or men’s livelihood affected by disasters?</p> <p>2. Are women more likely to face unemployment after a disaster?</p> <p>3. Does women’s domestic labor burden increase after a disaster?</p> <p>4. Are female farmers exposed to a higher risk of falling into poverty and/or becoming more dependent on their husband at times of natural disaster?</p>	
Preparedness				
Risk Perception	Access to information/ early warning systems	Type of preparedness action	Evacuation behavior	
Data requests for local staff				
<p>1. Data/info on how men and women perceive risk of future disaster (household surveys sometimes have this question)</p> <p>2. Sex-disaggregated data on participation in disaster preparedness and early warning training (at the community level)</p>	<p>1. Data on women’s access to information and communication technologies (cellphone, mobile data, radio, TV, internet, etc.).</p> <p>2. Data on how men and women receive early warning messages (household surveys sometimes have this info)</p> <p>3. Data on country/community Early Warning Mechanisms. Design of messaging and dissemination.</p> <p>4. Do social protection programs provide systems for communicating early warning information, training and guidance on preparedness and</p>	<p>1. Female representation in councils involved in preparing disaster action plans</p> <p>2. Review legal, regulatory and disaster risk management planning framework for gender gaps</p> <p>3. Sex-disaggregated data on preparedness action at household and community level (household surveys might have this)</p>	<p>1. Ways in which women and men evacuate (when, where they go, with who they evacuate, agency to evacuate, etc.)</p> <p>2. Access to public shelter that is safe and accessible for women and children (separate bathrooms with safety locks, adequate stocks, menstrual hygiene kits, and diapers)</p> <p>3. Level of access to information about shelters (where to go, when to go, conditions of the shelter, what to bring, etc.)</p> <p>4. Female representation in shelter leadership</p>	

	adaptation, and directly informing preparedness action before a disaster?		roles and in community outreach work
Set of questions that need to be answered for the analysis			
<p>1. Differences in risk perception between men and women. Outcome variables that drive resilience – improve preparedness and access to coping mechanisms, influence capacity to recover from a shock: <i>Knowledge, Risk perception, Behavior</i></p>	<p>1. Are men and women as informed of how to prepare for a disaster and what to do in case of a disaster? 2. Do men and women have equal access to sources of early warning communication? 3. Are the early warnings system designed to incorporate gender aspects in disbursement and messaging? 4. Do women have the proper means and skills to understand and react appropriately? (awareness and agency)</p>	<p>1. Are women’s groups provided with training, resources, and the authority to engage in preparedness and emergency response? 2. Do Disaster Management Plans address any gender concerns?</p>	<p>1. If women are less likely to evacuate, what are the bottlenecks?</p>
Coping Capacity			
Access to finance/assets	Access to social protection	Labor (stability of income, number of sources of income)	Mobility and Migration
Data requests for local staff			
<p>1. Women’s access to bank accounts. 2. Women’s access to direct aid distributions (inc. social protection). 3. Women’s access to insurance (informal and formal). 4. Women’s access to loans (formal and informal). 5. Women’s access to funds to re-engage productively in the economy (re-start their businesses, re-plant their gardens/orchards etc.). 6. Use of assets to access emergency money (like the sale of fabrics in Ghana)</p>	<p>1. Data on social protection programs that help mitigate adverse coping behavior, and domestic violence - Sex-disaggregated info on targeting - Scalable or non-scalable (if scalable, for which disasters and how do they scale up - horizontally or vertically, and how are additional beneficiaries identified?) - Conditional or unconditional (if conditional, for what – health, education, training, etc.?) - For Public works program: provision of childcare, use of quotas for number of female workers and other</p>	<p>1. Data on informal and insecure labor 2. Data on different sources of income 3. Data on the number of resources of income</p>	<p>1. Use of migration as an adaptation strategy 2. Data on male out migration vs women out migration (both domestic, regional, and international)</p>

	way promote the participation of women		
Set of questions that need to be answered for the analysis			
1. From what sources do women generally obtain emergency funds and how does that influence their ability to access adequate resources and cope with shocks?	1. Any adverse effects of existing SP programs (for example, public works programs could increase child labor if taking away needed unpaid household labor resources)?	1. Are men and women facing particular vulnerabilities to cope with the impact of disasters due to their livelihoods?	1. Are people migrating due to disasters? 2. Who are the migrants and where are they going? 3. What happens to the people left behind?

