SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITOR (SFM)
SEX, AGE AND DISABILITY DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADDD)

PURPOSE AND TARGET AUDIENCE

The aim of this guidance is to:

- **Support the SFM Officers** at the country level and other DRR practitioners to report SADDD.
- **Strengthen the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) reporting** through the promotion of good practice for sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD).
- **Complement the SFM guidance** such as trainings, the SFM E-Learning Course including a video about disaggregated data, the Technical Guidance Notes (TGN), and other materials.

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WHAT IS SADDD?

The United Nations (UN) describes data disaggregation as the breakdown of observations to a more detailed level where more comprehensive observations are taken.[1] Hence, Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) is **data which is broken down into different categories**. This can be one or all the categories, namely sex, age, and disability.[2] The use of SADDD can **show the differences and inequalities of conditions for different population groups.**[3]

The disaggregation in the SFM specifically looks at:

- **Sex:** Male and Female
- **Age:** Children (0 – 14 years),
  Adults (15 – 64 years), and
  Seniors (65 years and older)[a]
- **Disability:** People with an existing "pre-event" disability that are effected by a disaster, and not people who develop a disability from a hazardous event or disaster.[b]

The SFM enables countries to report disaggregated data on income (those effected who earn less than the national poverty line), and countries are encouraged to report this as well. It is recommended to collect, manage, and use disaggregated data for people with diverse gender identities, which can be supported in the SFM through its custom indicator functionality.[c]

WHY IS COLLECTING, MANAGING, AND USING SADDD IMPORTANT?

Effective SADDD can help Member States to:

- **Reveal and understand** how women, girls, men, boys, persons with disabilities, elderly and youth, and other groups are affected differently by disasters. Examples of different impact include higher disaster mortality and morbidity rates for peoples with a disability and persons below the national poverty line, increased injury risks for boys, and much more.[4] Without

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[a] The age groups are recommended standards, while some countries may have different age groups.

[b] Please note the _Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS)_ for gathering information on difficulties a person may have in undertaking basic functioning activities that are universally applicable.

[c] More information on gender identities can also be found at United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR). (2018). International human rights standards and recommendations relevant to the disaggregation of SDG indicators.

SADDD, the differences, and specific impacts of disasters on vulnerable groups are often invisible, underreported, and consequently not known.

- **Provide evidence** to inform, plan, implement and measure local, national, and global DRR policies, programs, and strategies to address specific DRR needs and activities. SADDD can inform priorities and practice to shape a rights-based and evidence-based approach for DRR across all sectors.[5] Combined with other data, such as exposure or socio-economic vulnerability and intersectional data,[6] critical questions can be answered, like: Who is most at risk? Which rights are at stake? How can risks be reduced for marginalised groups?

COMMON CHALLENGES TO MEMBER STATES REPORTING SADDD IN THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITOR

Weak information management practices, driven by a lack of capacities and resources, lead to consequences such as poor filing or missing digital transformation. Hence, SADDD is often:

- **Not available** because it is excluded from disaster assessment templates or forms and processes, and subsequently not collected.
- **Not accessible** because data collected and managed at the local level or sector level is a) not shared with stakeholders at the national level or b) aggregated while sharing with the national level and leaving out the disaggregation.
- **Not updated or not used** because data management activities are informal, inconsistent, and incomplete.
- **Not included** even though SADDD may be available.
- **Not prioritised** by government because of missing or inadequate policies, leadership support, capacities, and responsibilities for SADDD management.
- **Not effectively coordinated** with persistent concerns about reliability, transparency, and privacy.

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TIPS FOR GOOD PRACTICE IN MANAGING AND USING SADDD

Some tips to strengthen SADDD management practices and integrate SADDD into Member States SFM data collection with reporting capacities, governance, and systematic workflows include:

1. Connect with SADDD collaboration partners for coordination and data sharing.

- Develop partnerships between the National Statistics Office, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) reporting teams, relevant Government authorities at all levels, such as Ministries of Women and Children, Disability Associations, social protection entities, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, academia, research organisations and others.
- Establish an informal or formal SADDD working group with other government Ministries and partners to strengthen SADDD collection, management, and use.
- Clarify SADDD roles and responsibilities and explore opportunities for sharing capacities and resources across government departments.
- Engage in knowledge exchange with other Member States.

2. Explore and build on existing SADDD activities, sources, and capacities.

- Clarify *who* has *what* data within organisational *mandates* and explore data sharing opportunities for SFM reporting.
- Analyse data gaps and key barriers with root causes to define opportunities for change, and solutions for SADDD challenges and SFM reporting.
- Share both the need and the benefits of collecting and managing SADDD with stakeholders through data use cases and good practice.

3. Strengthen SADDD policies and governance with increased capacities and resources.

- Map and align SFM SADDD requirements to national and local DRR strategies for implementation synergies, for monitoring and evaluation progress, and for outcomes with reporting efficiencies.
- Strengthen leadership support and mobilise champions to secure additional resources needed for SADDD collection, management, and use.
- Ensure that ongoing budgets and new projects enable SADDD with people, governance, processes, and technology to support effective data ecosystems.

4. Plan SFM SADDD workflows and map end to end processes.

- Describe why SADDD is needed for the SFM to develop data use cases and stories for practical needs. This can assist efforts in seeking additional resources to collect SADDD.

- Map current SADDD collection, management, and use activities in data processes and clarify who is doing what and how.
- Ensure partners have access to SADDD that is collected.
- Share data with relevant ministries and discuss the improvement of policies based on SADDD.
- Ensure proper storage, documentation, and archiving, including manuals and training, so that data is not affected by staff turnover.

5. Review and strengthen SADDD collection.

- Ensure agreed processes are in place that enable SADDD collected at the local level to reach the national SFM reporting officers (without aggregation).
- Review assessment templates and data collection forms to align with the SFM SADDD requirements.
- Respect cultural sensitivities associated with the collection of SADDD in the local context.
- Ensure that data collectors are trained to collect SADDD accurately.

6. Schedule timely SFM reporting to allow for filling SADDD gaps.

- Schedule reminders to engage early with partners for SFM reporting.
- Schedule joint trainings, including the National Statistics Offices and other SADDD collaboration partners, to optimise data access and sharing in time before the SFM reporting.
- Focus on disaggregation categories which are collected in the country, compare with SFM needs, and fill gaps over time.

7. Establish quality control and monitor compliance.

- Identify benefits, success criteria and monitoring for SADDD.
- Ensure regular reviews for feedback from users and producers of SADDD.
- Consider continuous improvements to strengthen good practice and compliance for SADDD.
- Communicate regularly to partners and highlight their role in progress.

8. Develop national and local protocols and guidelines on how SADDD is used and managed.

- Support and strengthen SADDD collection, management, and use through agreed protocols and guidelines.
- Consider regular reviews and updates of protocols and guidelines to ensure current effectiveness.

HOW CAN SADDD EFFECTIVELY SUPPORT DRR?

Selected case studies from Member States show how SADDD can be advanced to support DRR.[7,8,9]

The **Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)** published Methodological Guidelines and Protocol for Data Producers and Users for Integrating Gender and Social Inclusion in Environment, Climate Change and Disaster-related Statistics. The comprehensive bilingual document describes 26 indicators with responsibilities across different lead agencies. The indicators are aligned with national and global development frameworks. Each indicator is described with metadata clarifying responsibilities, definitions, methodology, data sources and flows, calendar for collection and release, and references. The publication was supported by UN Women and funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (UK FCDO).

Following the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, the disaggregated mortalities by disability showed the mortality rate was twice as high among persons with disabilities as it was among the general population. In the aftermath, the country's Disaster Management Basic Act was revised to **require municipalities to create an assisted evacuation list which includes persons with disabilities,** and which is shared with local disaster management actors. A relating guideline includes instructions for different aspects such as municipality disaster management plans, evacuation support and capacity development. The Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (JSRPD) promoted further change for specific evacuation methods, barrier free emergency shelters and temporary housing, specific welfare services and various other aspects.

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CONCLUSION

Though there are common challenges in reporting on SADDD, there are good practices in managing and using SADDD. Many entry points and activities can strengthen SADDD in countries. This guidance provides suggestions which can be applied and adjusted, independent from the status or progress of SADDD in any country. Key benefits of SADDD include

- a better understanding of the specific impacts of disasters on different societal groups,
- evidence to address specific needs through informed planning, implementation, and measurement of DRR policies, programs, and strategies, and
- improved national monitoring and SFM reporting.

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