NOTE 5

USING GENDER DATA TO INFORM MONITORING AND REPORTING OF SENDAI FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION

UN WOMEN

Photo: UN Women

What is SADDD?

Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) measures social and economic differences between all genders. These data, when combined with other forms of more qualitative gender data, are important because they help assess if an initiative is successful at targeting and benefiting women, men, girls, boys, and unpack the differentiated impacts of disasters. Collecting gender data, including SADDD is a pre-requisite for gender analysis, which is important for informing disaster risk reduction and resilience policies, plans, budgets, and projects.

Why is the collection, analysis, and use of SADDD necessary?

- **Disasters have different impacts** on women, girls, boys and men, children, adults, older people, and other marginalised groups. To understand their differing vulnerabilities, risks, impacts and their specific disaster risk reduction (DRR), it is necessary to collect data about/from each group.
- **To understand coverage and gaps**, service providers need to collect and analyse the sex and age of the population receiving the service, for example risk communications, or early warning systems.
- **To increase the efficacy and cost-efficiency of DRR and resilience efforts**, the use of disaggregated data ensures the most effective, practical, context-specific planning and response.
- **To support monitoring, evaluation and reporting**, for example to the Sendai Framework Monitor – an online tool for monitoring and reporting on the progress of the seven Sendai Framework targets.

How to collect SADDD?

The first step is to collect available data and information and then identify data gaps. This involves:

i. identifying relevant data to provide a picture of the gender equality situation in a given context;

ii. drawing on existing qualitative and quantitative research findings as a basis for evidence-based data;

iii. ensuring that data is disaggregated by sex (and other intersecting forms of discrimination, such as age, race, ethnicity, and other factors relevant to shedding light on intersectionality;

iv. identifying where further data are needed and generating additional data that captures gender issues including by organisational and household surveys.

The second step is to close gender data gaps. This might involve:

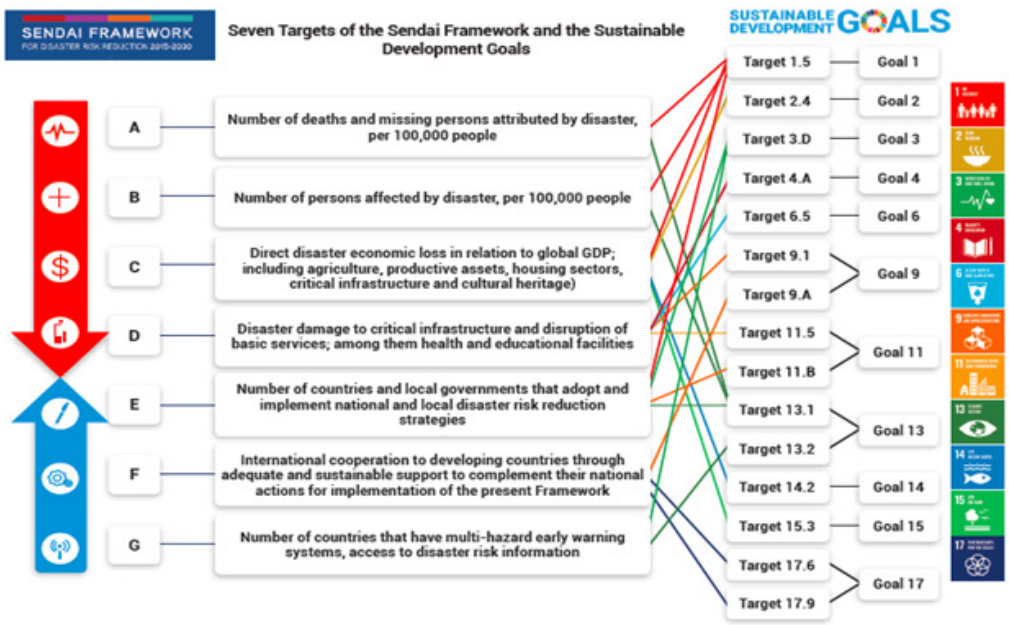
i. capacity development of the National Statistical Office, Ministry for development planning, relevant line ministries and government officials at national and subnational levels, to understand the importance of collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data for DRR policy and planning; and

ii. training and mobilising the women's rights organisations and women groups at national and subnational levels to collect and analyse disaggregated data.

What is the SFM?

The Sendai Framework Monitor is an online accountability tool for monitoring and reporting on 38 indicators related to the seven Sendai Framework Targets, which are also linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Figure 1 shows the links between Sendai Framework Targets and SDGs.

FIGURE 1
Links between Sendai Framework Targets and SDGs



Source – UNDRR (2021) The Sendai Framework and the SDGs

Who coordinates SFM in a country?

Each country has a Sendai Framework Monitoring National focal point who is the national coordinator for national reporting against the Sendai Framework targets via the Sendai Framework Monitor. UN Women in collaboration with the UNDRR can develop the capacity of governments to collect, analyse and report on sex, age and disability disaggregated data. UN Women can further support the governments to use the disaggregated data in development of gender responsive DRR, preparedness, risk informed development, and resilience policies and plans. Similarly, UN Women led by Ministry of Women affairs and Ministry of Social Affairs, can provide technical support and mobilise the women rights organisations and women's groups to collect sex, age and disability data for disaster risk reduction.

What are the linkages between Sendai Monitor and Disaster Loss Data Collection System?

The Sendai Framework online Monitoring tool has as an important sub-system, the Disaster Loss Data Collection tool (called "*DesInventar Sendai*"), which permits the creation and maintenance of fully compliant Loss Databases that can be used to gather the data required for Global Targets A, B, C and D (see https://www.desinventar.net). The meta-data used for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals by the relevant line ministers is also the data for disaster losses and Sendai Monitor as depicted in the diagram above. Thus, the national government should ensure close coordination between the National Statistic Office, National Development Ministry, National Disaster Management Office, and relevant line ministers to collect and analyse sex, age, and disability disaggregated data for disaster loss and DRR.

Resources

See Guidance note - Technical guidance for monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction which provides guidance to Member States on data required to monitor the 38 Indicators.

For more information, please visit the "Gender data page" on the Women's Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub a one-stop-shop for all gender and disaster knowledge: wrd.unwomen.org

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