



NOTE 6

INTRODUCTION TO CONDUCTING GENDER ANALYSIS



Photo: UN Women

What is gender Analysis for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience?

As a starting point for gender mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), gender analysis provides a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts.¹ Gender analysis examines the relationships between all genders and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other. A gender analysis should be integrated into all sector assessments or situational analyses to ensure that gender-based injustices and inequalities are not exacerbated by interventions, and that where possible, greater equality and justice in gender relations are promoted.²

Gender analysis is the first step in planning efficient disaster risk reduction, resilience, and risk-informed development strategies, programmes, and projects that address both men's and women's needs and reduce the inequalities between them.

Why conduct gender analysis?

Gender analysis provides the necessary information to integrate gender perspectives into disaster risk reduction, climate change, risk-informed development and resilience laws, policies, strategies, plans, programmes, and projects. Gender analysis can be applied to complete interventions such as single projects, entire programmes, legal or policy frameworks, or to specific intervention measures.³ Without gender analysis and SADDD, the disaster vulnerabilities and impacts of disasters on women and girls are often rendered invisible and this deprioritizes their needs and capacities in disaster risk management and humanitarian response.⁴

¹ UN Women Gender Equality Glossary: <https://wrd.unwomen.org/practice/listing-toolbox/gender-equality-glossary>

² EIGE (2018) Gender mainstreaming: gender analysis: <https://wrd.unwomen.org/practice/listing-toolbox/un-women-rapid-assessment-tool-evaluate-gender-equality-and-womens>

³ EIGE (2018) Gender mainstreaming: gender analysis <https://wrd.unwomen.org/practice/resources/gender-mainstreaming-gender-analysis>

⁴ UN Women (2021) Mainstreaming Gender into Data Analysis and Advocacy: <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/humanitari-an-action-and-disaster-risk-reduction/mainstreaming-gender-into-data-analysis-and-advocacy>

How to conduct gender analysis for DRR and resilience interventions?

Gender analysis of disaster risks should be conducted at regional, national, and sub-national levels. It should investigate structural barriers to the participation of disadvantaged or marginalised groups (based on sex, age, disability, social and economic status) and find entry points to promote the meaningful and effective participation of those groups.

Who should conduct gender analysis?

UN Women, under the auspices of, and in close coordination with relevant regional bodies (e.g., the African Union Women Gender and Development Directorate) and the national women's machinery (including all the line ministries and departments with Ministry of Women's Affairs as a lead). In addition, it will be necessary to secure cross-sectoral input from the UN Gender Working Group, and national and local women's organisations, who should provide technical expertise and coordination support for gender analysis for disaster risk reduction and resilience agencies.

When to carry out gender analysis?

Gender analysis can be carried out at any time and any stage of the policy, programme, or project cycle, although there are situations that present more opportune moments, such as:

- [During the initial design](#) of a policy/programme/project (see [gender planning](#));
- [Before the implementation](#) of a policy/programme/project; and
- [During the monitoring and evaluation](#) of a policy/programme/project to make it possible to understand whether data and information collected is meaningful in terms of gender and responds to the different needs of women and men (see more on [gender monitoring](#) and [gender evaluation](#)).

Regardless of the stage at which gender analysis is carried out, it is most useful when **applied routinely** to all aspects of policy, programme and project planning, implementation, and review rather than as an afterthought or add-on.

RESOURCES:

- [EIGE's Gender mainstreaming: Gender Analysis](#)
- [Introduction to gender analysis concepts and steps](#)
- [Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit - Module 3](#)
- [Gender responsive communications toolkit on climate change and disasters](#)



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