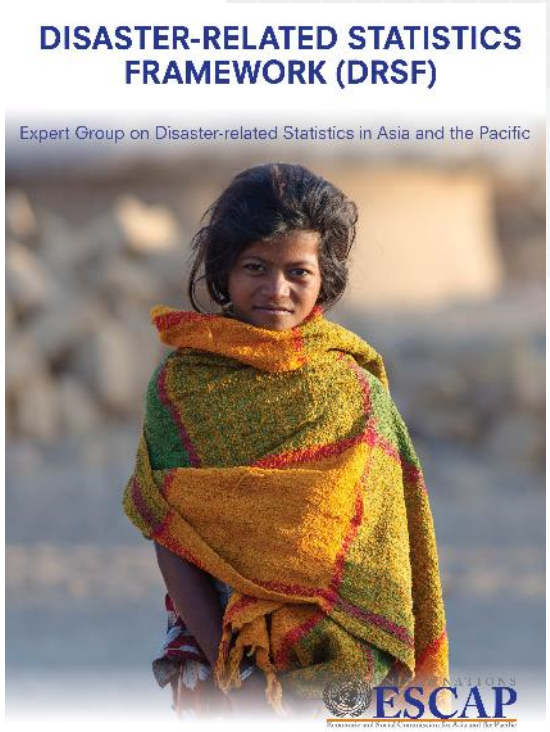
Global Forum on Gender Statistics
14 – 16 November 2018, Tokyo

Session 4:

Producing disaster statistics from a gender perspective

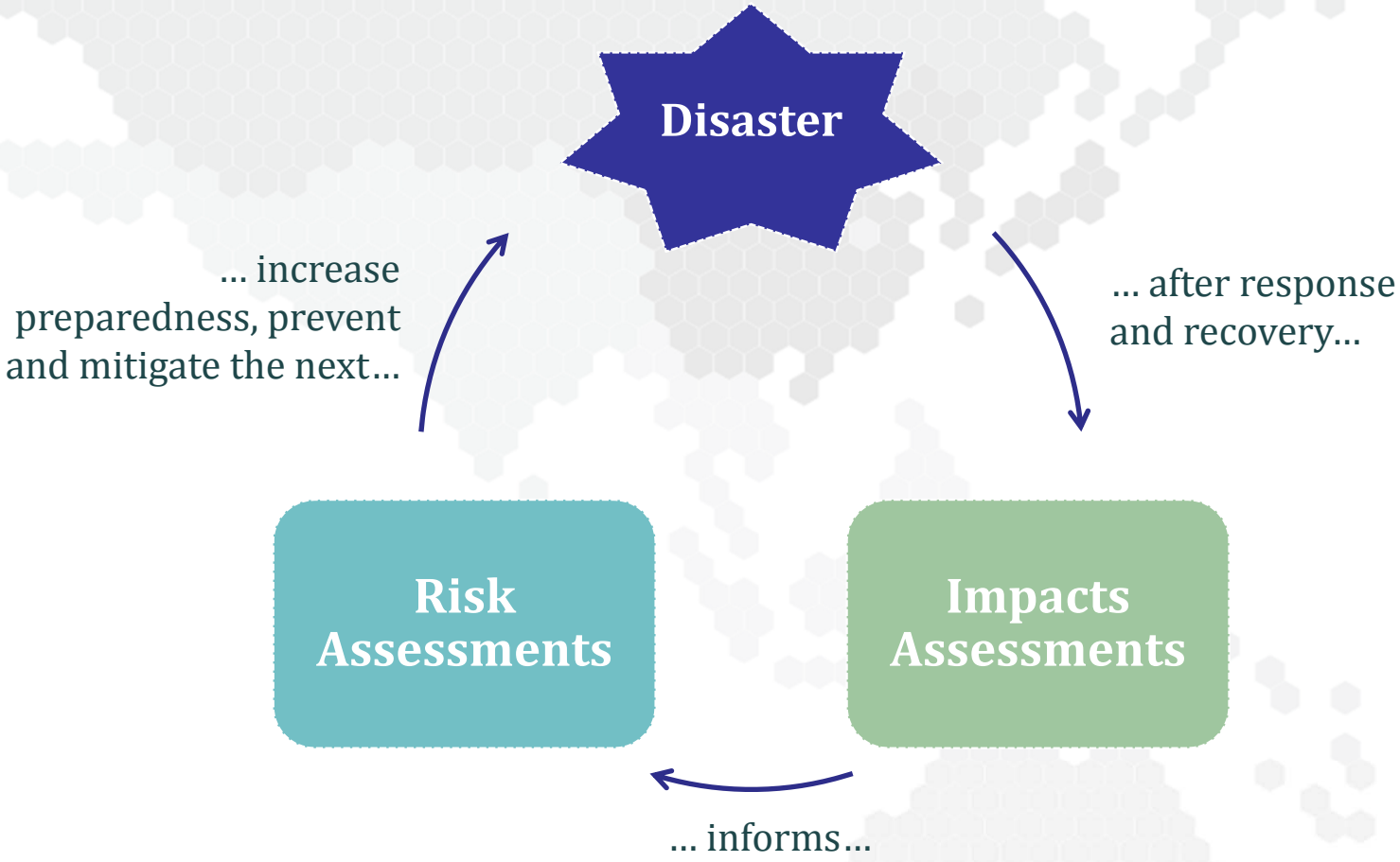
Sharita Serrao
(prepared with inputs from Daniel Clarke)

Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (DRSF): A new statistical guideline



- Endorsed by 6th Session of ESCAP Committee on Statistics (October, 2018)
- Developed by Expert Group of NSOs, Disaster-management agencies, and international organizations in Asia-Pacific
- Methodological foundation for technical assistance/international cooperation; aligned with:
  - Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 and related indicators/terminologies for monitoring implementation;
  - Disaster-related targets of the 2030 Agenda
- Translates agreed concepts and definitions into specific instructions and technical recommendations for production and dissemination of disaster-related statistics

Cycle of disaster-risk information



Measuring risk: a critical component of disaster statistics

Risk =
f (Hazard exposure, Vulnerability, Capacity)

Hazard exposure:

- Location
- Probabilistic map of hazard
- Complementary maps: population, critical infrastructure, ecosystems, crop areas, land use etc.

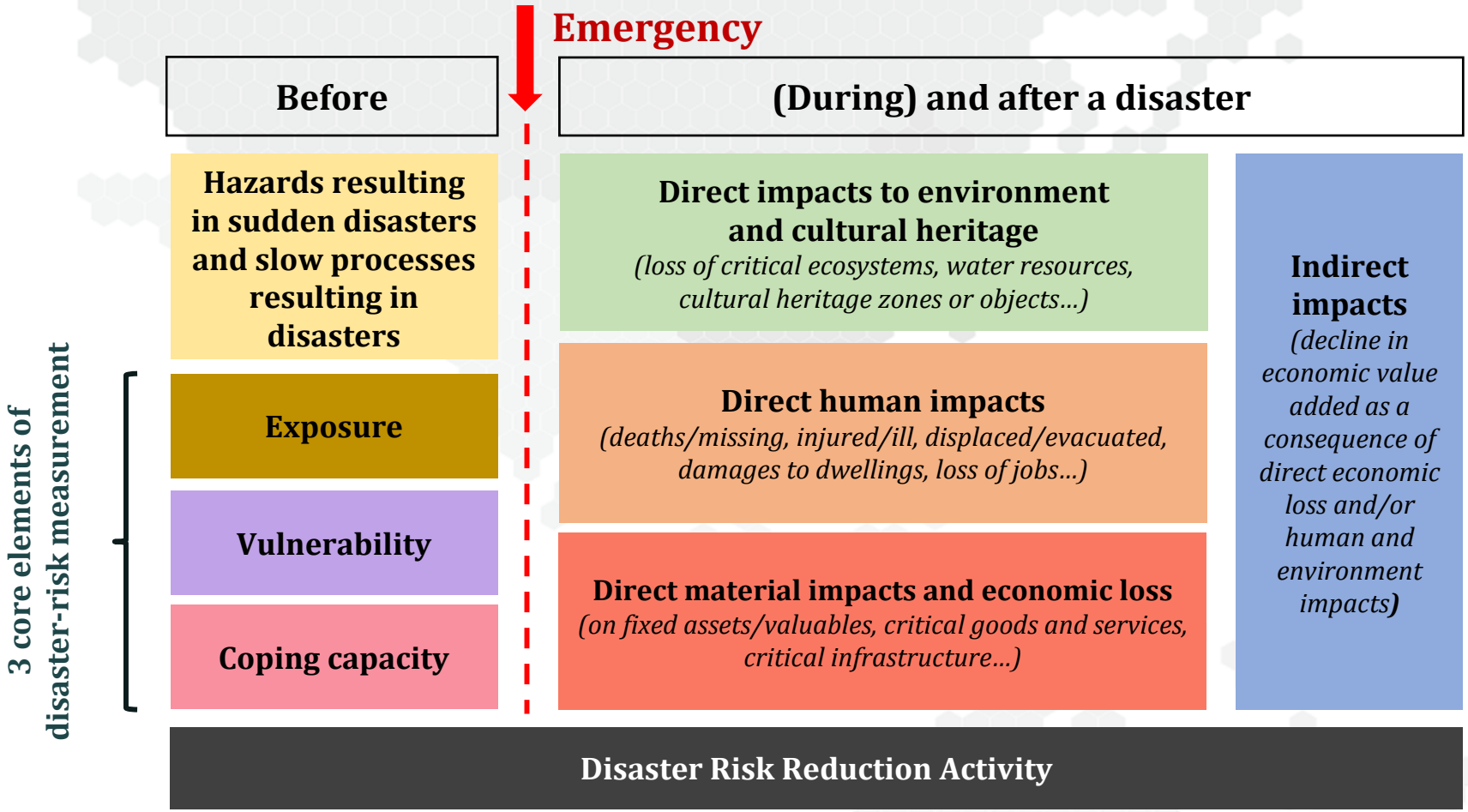
Vulnerability:

- Extension of initial exposure statistics
- Disaggregation of population, infrastructure or lands exposed to a hazard etc.

Coping capacity:

- Ability of individuals/households/ businesses/ infrastructure to recover without sustaining major/ permanent negative impacts
- Ex. household preparedness, GDP per capita (proxy)

Gender is a cross cutting element of the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (DRSF)



Disaster-related Statistics Framework (p.22)

Gender in the DRSF (1)

Before

	Gender issues e.g.	Data needs/indicators e.g.	Potential sources
Exposure	Women/men exposure to hazards	Basic disaggregation (sex, age, location, disability status…)	• Population census
Vulnerability	Socio-economic factors affecting vulnerability: age, disability status, income status…. access to resources, decision-making role, access to info, life skills, dependence on natural resources, exposure to VAW → can increase women's vulnerability	• Extension of initial exposure statistics with nested disaggregation • Gender indicators: Proportion of women with a bank account; Proportion of women with access to credit; Proportion of women subjected to violence etc.	• Household surveys • Admin data (CRVS, education, health..)
Coping capacity	Factors influencing resilience e.g. if most decisions related to disaster preparedness and recovery made by men → might omit important aspects of women's lives, needs and concerns	Ex: percentage of women involved in disaster-risk reduction activities/decision-making/public governance	• Household surveys • Admin data (disaster management agency data , CRVS, education, health..)

Gender in the DRSF (2)

After

	Gender issues e.g.	Data needs/indicators e.g.	Potential sources
Direct impacts to the environment	Impacts of disaster on ecosystems, lands, natural resources, etc. on which women might rely more heavily than men	Ex: hectares of forest tree cover, agriculture plantations, pastures and natural grassland affected by a certain type of disaster → owned/used by women & men	• Admin data (of disaster management agency)
Direct human impacts	Impact of disaster on women in terms of livelihood, health, survival, etc.	Ex: Number of women/men deaths/injured/missing/ill; Number of women who lost their jobs/occupation; Number of women/men evacuated/displaced	
Direct material impacts and economic losses	Impact of disaster on assets (small agri plots, small animals etc.) or resources (water source, fuel) on which women might rely more heavily than men	Ex: square km of agricultural land affected; number of critical water supply infrastructures destroyed	
Indirect impacts	Broader economic impact (women's disproportionate poverty/limited education + impact of disaster → double burden)	Macro indicators: Net impact on GDP	• Modelled estimation from economic statistics

Risk is complex, need a simple measurement framework…

The risk measurement model:

- Provides framework to organize, analyse and make better use of disaggregated data.
- Scalable/flexible: individual to household to community.
- Applicable to risks beyond disasters, climate change and environment (e.g. health, VAW…).

Thank You