

Regional Meeting on Gender Statistics in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

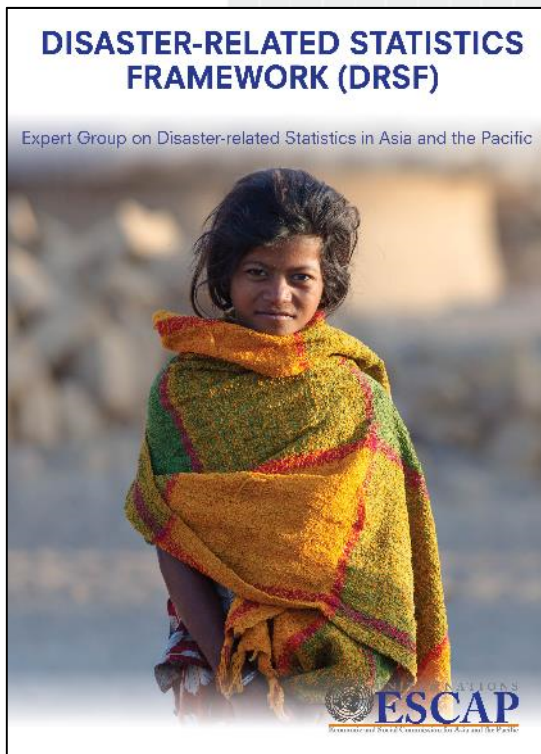
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Producing disaster statistics from a gender perspective

Sharita Serrao

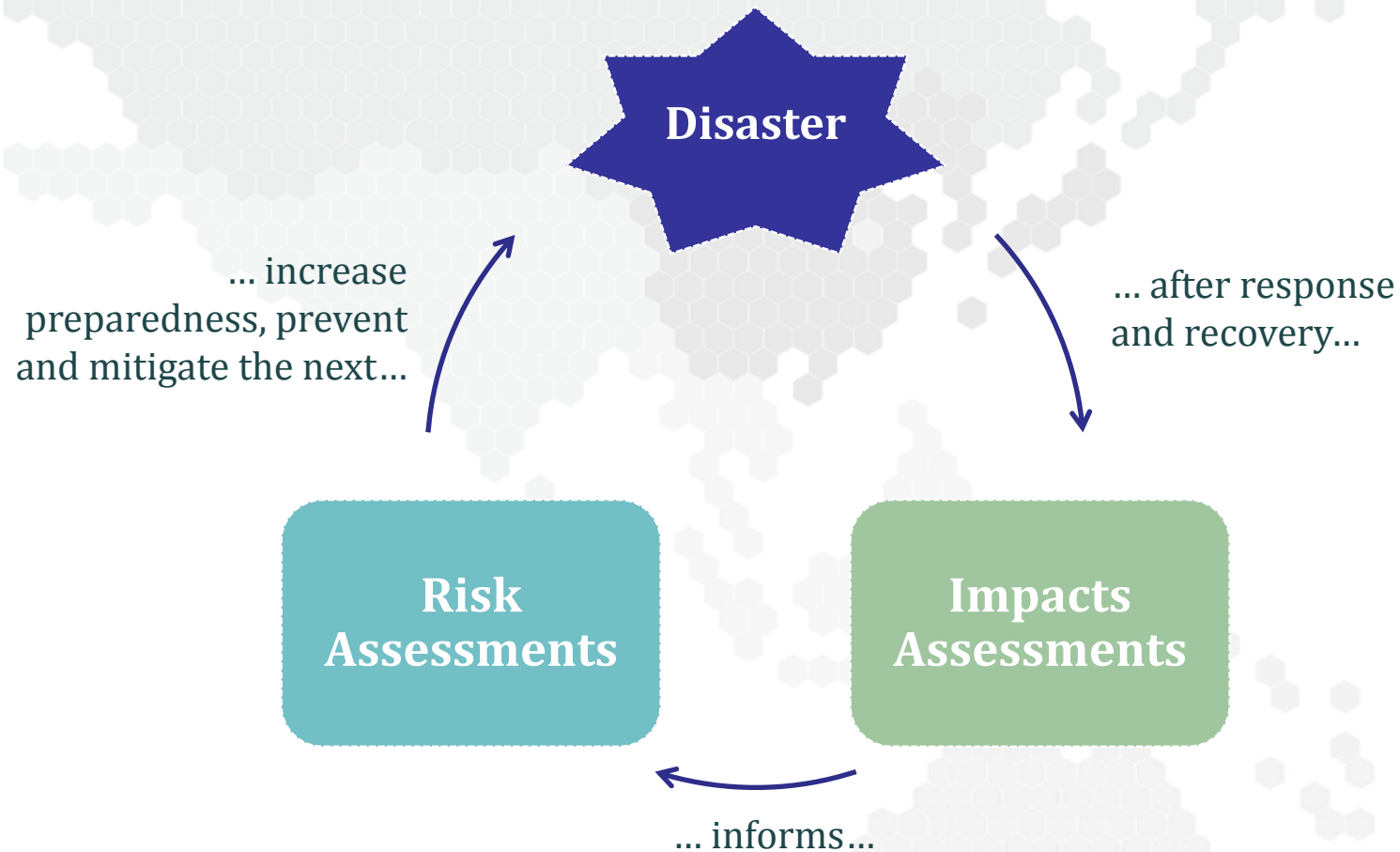
(with inputs on the DRSF from Daniel Clarke)

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



- Developed by Expert Group of NSOs, disaster-management agencies, and international organizations in Asia-Pacific
- Endorsed as statistical guideline by 6th Session of ESCAP Committee on Statistics (October, 2018)
- Methodological foundation for technical assistance/ international cooperation; aligned with terminology/indicators:
 - Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030
 - Disaster-related targets of 2030 Agenda
- Agreed concepts and definitions → specific instructions/ technical recommendations for production and dissemination
- Encourage development of a common and nationally standardized basic range of disaster-related statistics, comparable to other countries
- Currently applied towards design of technical assistance: development of case studies; statistical training materials in A-P

Cycle of disaster-related information



Measuring risk (and organizing related statistics): a critical component of disaster statistics

$$\text{Risk} = f(\text{Hazard exposure}, \text{Vulnerability}, \text{Coping capacity})$$

Hazard exposure:

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

Vulnerability:

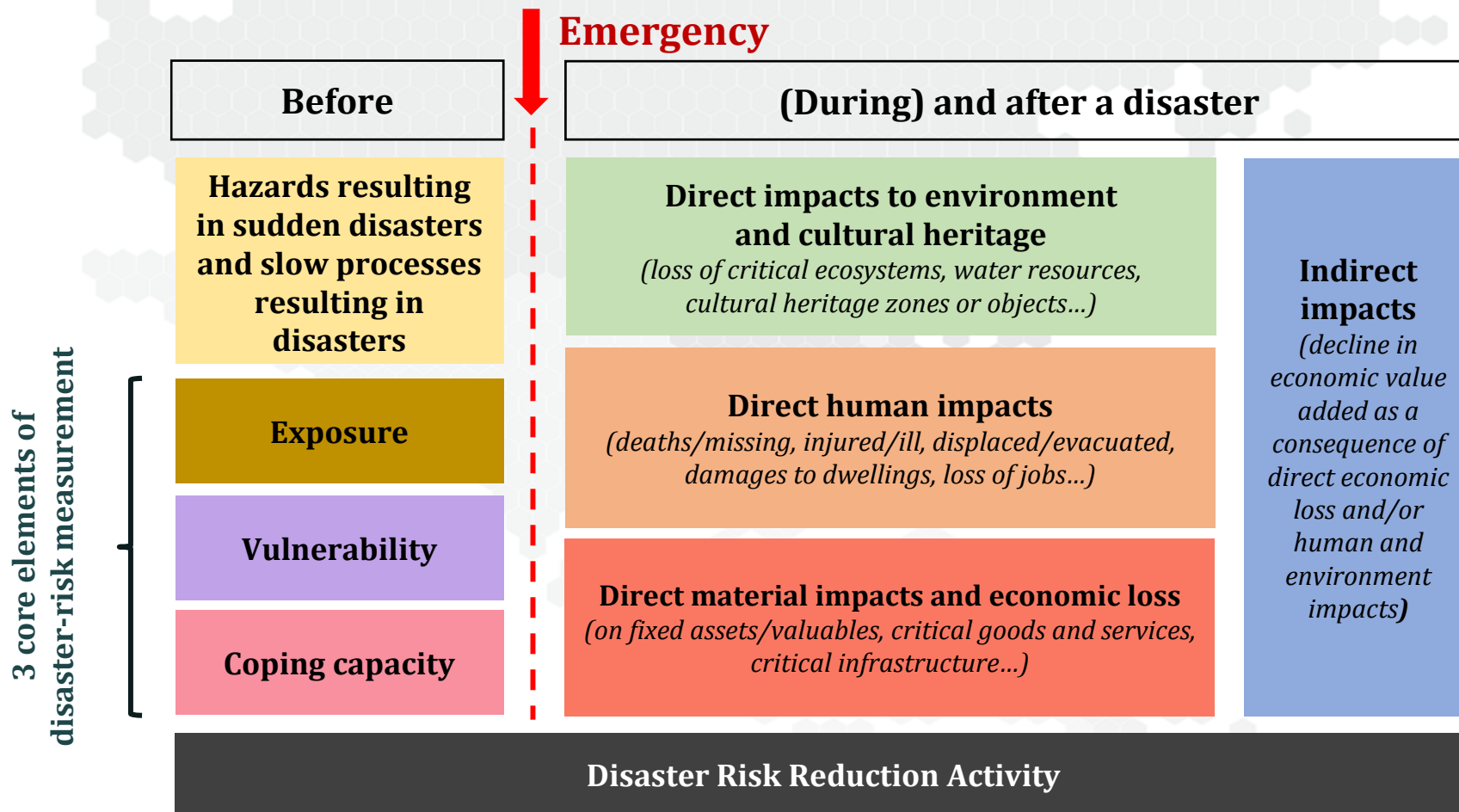
- Extension of initial exposure statistics
- Susceptibility
- Characteristics/disaggregation of population, infrastructure or land exposed to a hazard etc.

Coping capacity:

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

- ✓ Scalable/flexible
- ✓ Use of existing data

Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (DRSF): basic range of internationally comparable statistics related to disasters



- ✓ Diverse range of existing national data sources
- ✓ Gender is a cross-cutting element

Gender in the DRSF: “Before” elements

	Gender issues/variables	Data needs/indicators e.g.	Potential sources
Exposure	<p>Exposure to hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population (women/men/girls/boys) Housing, buildings, transport facilities, crop areas.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic disaggregation of pop. by sex/other characteristics Type of housing/land use by sex; Agricultural areas by size/ type of crops etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population census
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple/simultaneous socio-economic factors affecting vulnerability: age, disability status, income status Factors that can increase women’s vulnerability: access to resources, voice/decision-making role, access to info, life skills, dependence on natural resources, exposure to VAW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of initial exposure statistics Multi-dimensional disaggregation No. of revised legislations to enhance women’s access to land; Proportion of women with a bank account/ with access to credit; Share of women land owners by size of land; Proportion of individuals using the internet/mobile-cellular telephones, by sex; Proportion of women subjected to violence by location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household surveys Admin data (CRVS, education, health..)
Coping capacity	<p>Factors influencing resilience e.g. if most decisions related to disaster preparedness/recovery made by men → might overlook important aspects of women’s lives, needs and concerns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women involved in disaster-risk reduction activities/decision-making/public governance; proportion of local governments that adopt and implement DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household surveys Admin data (disaster management agency data , CRVS, education, health..)

Gender in the DRSF: “After” elements

	Gender issues/variables	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	
Direct human impacts	Impact of disaster on women/men in terms of livelihood, health, survival, etc.	Ex: Number of female/male deaths/injured/missing/invalid; Number of women evacuated/displaced; Number who lost their jobs/occupations by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admin data (of disaster management agency)
Direct material impacts and economic losses	Impact of disaster on assets (small agri holdings, livestock/small animals etc.) or natural resources (water source, fuel) on which women might rely more heavily than men	Ex: agricultural lands affected by size; number of critical water supply infrastructures destroyed	
Indirect impacts	Broader economic impact (women’s disproportionate poverty/limited education/voice + impact of disaster → double burden)	Macro indicators: Net impact on GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modelled estimation (economic statistics)

Risk is complex, need a simple measurement framework...



The risk measurement model:

- Framework to organize, analyse and make better use of (existing) disaggregated data.
- Scalable: individual to household to community and beyond
- Opportunity to recognize gender differences in disaster risk: exposure to hazard, vulnerability and coping capacity
- In principle can be applied to other types of risk, beyond disasters, climate change and environment changes (such as health, VAW...).