

**MODULE 3: STRATEGIES AND TOOLS FOR  
INTEGRATING GENDER IN DRR**  
**Session 4: Gender Sensitive Indicators and Action Planning for  
Integrating Gender in DRM**

**HANDOUT 5**

**GENDER SENSITIVE INDICATORS IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT**

Expected Results		Gender Sensitive Outcome	Examples of Possible Indicator Sets
<b>HFA 1.</b> Make disaster risk reduction a national and local priority	Multi sectoral coordination mechanisms for DRR created and functioning	Composition of multi-stakeholder and multi-sector national and local platforms/coordinati on mechanisms include organizations and experts representing gender issues in development and DRR	The national and local DRR coordination mechanism has a gender equity policy that supports women’s full and equal participation in DRR planning and leadership opportunities.  Number of representatives with gender expertise who sit on the national and local platforms/coordinating mechanisms
	Multi sectoral policies and plans developed DRR integrated into development policy and planning	Mechanisms to address gender issues are included in the multi sectoral plans, policies and strategies	Multi sectoral plans, policies and strategies are prepared based on sex disaggregated data and gender analysis.  Sex-disaggregated data is collected for all development sectors at

	Increased resource allocation for DRR		community to national level and included in the CCA/UNDAF and MDG reporting process and in DRR plans and strategies.  DRR policies in different development sectors use gender-specific language in statements, frameworks and guidelines
		Equal participation of men and women is facilitated and ensured in the development of multi stakeholder policies and plans	
		Dedicated and adequate resources are available to develop and implement gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction plans at all administrative levels: national, regional, sub-regional and local	
<b>HFA 2.</b>  Improving risk information and early	Risk Assessment	National and local risk assessments based on hazards data and vulnerability information include	Women representatives from disaster affected communities are consulted and contribute to hazard

warning		sex-disaggregated data and analysis	mapping and vulnerability assessment standards
		<p>Assessments include existing vulnerabilities and capacities specific to both women and men, and evaluate the risk faced by both groups considering differing social and economic roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Women involvement and participation is ensured in the four processes: identifying threats, determining vulnerabilities, identifying capacities and determining acceptable levels of risk</p>	<p>Female scientists, social scientists and economists with gender expertise contribute to models that assess vulnerability and coping capacity.</p> <p>Risk assessment teams include members with gender expertise</p>
	Risk mapping	Systems that monitor archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities include sex disaggregated data and analysis of gender issues	<p>Sex-disaggregated data on vulnerabilities available.</p> <p>Perception of risk from women living in hazards prone areas included in the risk assessments/mapping.</p>

		Representation of women in risk identification and evaluation is ensured	Risk assessments include gender based vulnerabilities caused by emerging risks.
	Data analysis and dissemination : Statistical information is maintained and shared in disaster occurrence, impact and losses	Databases and records systems for sex- disaggregated data are maintained at national and appropriate sub-national levels to a common and compatible standard.	<p>Numbers and percentages of disaster related databases with sex-disaggregated data.</p> <p>Number of databases and updates of sex and age specific socio economic data.</p> <p>Number of deaths, injuries and displacements caused by disasters, disaggregated by sex, age and hazards are included in the databases</p> <p>Number of studies with gender-differentiated data and analysis undertaken in past five years.</p> <p>Number of organizations with gender expertise involved in the development of national standards for</p>

			<p>the systematic collection, sharing and assessment of hazard and vulnerability data development.</p> <p>Availability of funding for setting up, updating and sustaining sex-disaggregated databases.</p>
	<p>Vulnerability and disaster risk: Indicators of disaster risks, hazards and vulnerability developed, to assess the impact of disaster on socioeconomic and environmental conditions at national and sub-national levels</p>	<p>Gender-and women-specific indicators are included in risk and vulnerability indicators.</p> <p>Specific social, economic, cultural and personal issues that impact on the vulnerability and coping capacity of women, men, girls and boys are considered when developing indicators.</p>	<p>Vulnerabilities and capacities are evaluated based on:</p> <p>Percentage of households headed by women.</p> <p>Assets and savings of the women headed households.</p> <p>Percentage of women and men who can swim or who have other life saving skills.</p> <p>Number and percentage of women and men who own land and other assets.</p> <p>Access to financial information and credit for women.</p> <p>Number and</p>

			<p>percentage of women in professional and formal employment.</p> <p>Average wage of women compared to men.</p> <p>Proportion of men to women with cash savings in hand.</p> <p>Gender-differentiated literacy data.</p> <p>Percentage of women in elected political institutions.</p> <p>Women's ratings of the personal value and benefits of being idler analysis in involved in vulnerability assessments, before and after hazards strike.</p>
	<p>Research, analysis and reporting are undertaken on long term changes and emerging issues that might increase vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Multi sector, multi risk assessments include a gender-sensitive social and economic analysis.</p> <p>Gender specific aspects are included in the research and analysis of</p>	<p>Availability of studies and updates conducted on context-specific gender analysis.</p> <p>Inclusion of gender analysis in the risk assessment methodologies.</p>

	<p>and risk exposure.</p> <p>Improved methods for predictive and multi risk assessments and socioeconomic cost-benefit analysis developed.</p> <p>Monitoring and early warning.</p>	<p>emerging risk and vulnerability issues.</p> <p>Warnings are formulated and disseminated ensuring they are adequately understood by all women, men, girls and boys at risk and on time.</p>	<p>Engagement/participation of development and grassroots organizations active in high risk areas in the risk assessments.</p>
	<p>Early warning systems and information management: People-centred early warning systems and communication systems developed, reviewed and assessed.</p>	<p>Warning systems include specific measures to reach women, ensuring to address any gendered cultural constraints on mobility and information access.</p> <p>Systems of evacuation include specific measures for women and girls within the context of any gendered cultural constraints such as on mobility.</p>	<p>Warning messages target women and men, with attention to age, culture, literacy, information access and sociocultural context</p> <p>Consultation and participation of women in hazard-prone areas in formulating messages and evacuation systems.</p> <p>Engagement of women's organizations and women leaders in the design and planning of the warning and evacuation.</p>

			<p>Evacuation systems targeted at women and girls.</p> <p>Specific measures taken to ensure safety and security of women and girls in evacuation plans.</p>
	<p>International Coordination: International and regional efforts are harmonized for cooperation and supports for standards in early warning capacities and procedures.</p>		
	<p>Exchange of data and monitoring at regional level: Regional data and information is compiled and exchanged; trans-boundary hazards are monitored</p>	<p>Regional databases use sex-disaggregated data, and include social and cultural commonalities and contrasts to aid planning for trans-boundary monitoring of hazards and vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Gender implications</p>	<p>Databases of the regional intergovernmental organizations contain structure and systems for sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis.</p> <p>Financial commitment to collection and sharing of sex-disaggregated data.</p>

		of trans-boundary hazards are analyzed.	
	Dissemination and information	Women, men, girls and boys understand the hazards the community faces; are alert to natural signs as well as formal early warning and know how to respond.	<p>Number and types of mechanisms for disseminating hazard information.</p> <p>Number of specific types of mechanism for disseminating hazard information to women and girls.</p> <p>Number and proportion of women to men involved in the dissemination of hazard information.</p> <p>Feedback from women in communities living in hazard-prone areas on the adequacy, quality and timeliness of warning information.</p>
	Risk assessments and maps (hazards, vulnerability) are current and available	<p>Updating of existing risk assessments and maps include gender-based data, analysis and issues.</p> <p>Ensure there are</p>	<p>Specific risk communication methodologies are used to target men and women.</p> <p>Numbers of specific</p>

	to the public.	specific mechanisms to reach women with risk-related information.	methods used to reach women are compatible with their social norms and levels of literacy.
	Public information: Good practices and lessons learned collected, disseminated and used.	Communication products specifically targeting women with hazard information or warnings have been developed.  In disseminating information, appropriate systems and mechanisms are used to reach women.	Specific risk communication methodologies are used to target men and women.  Number of gender experts, women's groups or women living in hazard-prone areas who are consulted in identifying and obtaining appropriate equipment and mechanisms for communicating hazard information and warnings.
<b>HFA 3.</b> Building a culture of safety and resilience	Professional vocabulary, commonly agreed concepts and international standard terminology related to DRR is	Women of different stakeholder groups are consulted in developing terminologies.  Gender-sensitive DRR terminologies and concepts are developed and	Numbers of teachers and trainers who are aware of gender-sensitive DRR terminologies.  Numbers of media personnel trained to report on gender

	<p>widely used and disseminated .</p> <p>Formal education and engagement of children in DRR knowledge is included in school curricula.</p> <p>Professional and multi-sectoral training and learning programmes developed and targeting specific sectors.</p>	<p>disseminated through formal school curricular and informal training and teaching systems.</p>	<p>issues in DRR.</p> <p>Amount of public information material on gender-sensitive DRR.</p> <p>Women are confident of the knowledge they have and are able to contribute through their formal and informal activities.</p>
<p><b>HFA 4.</b></p> <p>Reducing the risk in</p>	<p>Networks among disaster experts are strengthened together with</p>	<p>Processes and mechanism to ensure dialogue between gender experts, scientists and technical</p>	<p>Checklists, guide notes, standard terminology and indicators in support of incorporating gender issued in scientific</p>

key sectors	dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities and cross-disciplinary professional interaction.	<p>experts.</p> <p>Mechanisms to ensure the inclusion of gender issues in scientific dialogue and professional interaction are in place.</p> <p>Female professional and women's organizations are included in decision-making and follow-up actions on political decisions to implement gender-sensitive DRR.</p>	<p>research and dialogue are available.</p> <p>Benchmarks on gender issues and indicators are prescribed in plans, strategies and tenders for risk reduction programmes.</p> <p>Numbers of professionals and scientists with gender awareness, training and skills.</p> <p>Financial and education resources available for gender and DRR training and capacity development.</p> <p>Dialogue/networking between academic researchers and the government on gender-sensitive disaster management.</p>
	Social protection and safety nets are identified and promoted for	Gender-sensitive information is available about contextual vulnerabilities of women and girls in	Inclusion of parameters such as women-headed households, single households, widows and the unemployed in

	<p>marginalized populations.</p>	<p>specific locations and circumstances – such as issues of mobility, levels of security, elderly dependents, children and single headed households.</p>	<p>social protection plans and programmes.</p> <p>Participation of women from vulnerable groups in identification of the requirements and capacities.</p> <p>Mechanisms and processes enable the participation of women from vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Number and proportion of women to men involved in decision-making processes in developing social safety nets and protection programmes.</p> <p>Percentage of micro insurance schemes and other skill development and support programmes specifically targeting low-income women, and measured at national, local and community level.</p>
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<p><b>HFA 5.</b></p> <p>Strengthen preparedness for effective responses at all level</p>	<p>Contingency Plans:</p> <p>Disaster preparedness and contingency plans prepared and reviewed periodically.</p>	<p>Contingency plans include gender specific issues and measures to address them.</p> <p>All components of contingency and disaster preparedness plans include gender issues specific to the location and community.</p>	<p>Number of gender-sensitive and up-to-date emergency preparedness and response plans.</p> <p>Proportion of women to men participating in hazard warning and response drills.</p>
		<p>The planning teams include the adequate resources and contribution to gender issues, experience and lessons.</p> <p>Engagement of the men and women from the communities at risk in the planning preparation and review.</p>	<p>Programmes at community level specify and pay for women's active participation in project monitoring and evaluation.</p>
	<p>Established emergency</p>	<p>Systems and mechanisms are in</p>	<p>Women's feedback on allocation and</p>

	funds promoted	place to enable access to emergency funds to both men and women.	<p>management of funds.</p> <p>Criteria identified for targeting women's access to emergency funding.</p> <p>Comparative amount of DRR resources accessed by women and men.</p> <p>Resources allocation for training and skill development of women and girls in disaster response.</p> <p>Numbers of women and girls trained and engaged in response activities.</p>
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