

# TOOLS OF GENDER ANALYSIS

Mainstreaming Gender into Disaster Risk Management  
Professional Development Session

Workshop organized by CRMI  
Facilitated by ECLAC  
CDERA CDM Conference

Monday 8<sup>th</sup> December 2008, Hilton Hotel, Barbados



ECLAC



60 ANOS DE LUTUA ABUS LA AND "90 CONSIDERAS

Asha Kambon, PhD, Regional Adviser, ECLAC Subregional Headquarter for the Caribbean

# Why Gender Analysis in Disaster Management...

- Immediately following a disaster, the “tyranny of the urgent” prevails;
- A narrow view of the consequences of a disaster can lead to a focus on the ‘physical’ and the ‘economic’ ignoring the social (and therefore gender);
- Lack of harmony between disaster response and long term development;



UNITED NATIONS  
ECLAC



SIXTY YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# Relevance of Gender Analysis

- Sex is a basic category of difference around which social structure (gender structure) is formed and remade every day
- Gender analysis allows for an understanding of gender as a social stratifier similar to other stratifiers such as class, race and age.



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC



60 YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# Gender Analysis

- Gender Analysis examines the differences in men's and women's lives, including those differences that lead to social and economic inequality, and applies this understanding to policy development and service delivery



ECLAC



60 YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# What is Gender Analysis?

- Gender analysis is the systematic effort to identify and understand the roles and needs of men and women within a given social context.
- The cornerstone of gender analysis framework is an adequate data base

# What is required for Gender Analysis

- Requires the capturing of data on the roles of women and men, throughout their life cycle, and the analysis of that data.
- The best source of that data is in the division of labour found in the:
  - Reproductive roles
  - Productive roles
  - Community roles



UNITED NATIONS  
ECLAC



60 YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# Analysis of the data: Gender differentials



# Gender analysis



- Interpreting sex disaggregated data (qualitative or quantitative)
- Using that data to explain the effects of the social structures on the ability to achieve gender equality;
- Incorporate results in programming



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC



60 ECLAC

# Social structures:

societal institutions, norms and behaviours

- Customs;
- Social positioning based on colour, income, ethnicity, religion, age, sex, health status, sexual orientation, ability and disability ...;
- Ownership and access to resources
- Governance institutions / governance functioning
- Economic institutions (market segmentation; credit unions; micro financing; labour force participation; informal sector )
- Social institutions (clubs, lodges, CBOs; NGOs)
- Religious institutions
- Educational institutions



ECLAC



60 YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# How...

- Collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex;
- Gender based research – meaning research that seeks to understand the differential vulnerability and/or impact of disasters on women and men , girls and boys; and
- Strengthening institutional capacity in gender analysis



ECLAC



SIXTY YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# Two levels of action

- Data **collection** and **analysis** of gender differences and relationships, most importantly with regard to the **interaction of production and reproduction**;
- The incorporation of this understanding into the programme of work.



ECLAC



60 YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# What are the best social issues to consider in undertaking Gender Analysis in DM....

## ■ **Headship**

- What is the significance of the sex of the head of household to gender analysis

## ■ **Dependency**

- How does the burden of care of the household affect DRR

## ■ **Income/Consumption**

- How do the consumption patterns of men and women differ and what are the impacts (between and within households) on DRR



ECLAC



SIXTY YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# Gender issues cont'd...

## ■ Housing Conditions

- How do the different housing conditions of MHH and FHH impact on DRR

## ■ Time Burden

- How does this issue affect DRR

## ■ Labour Force Participation

- How does the segmentation of the labour market affect men and women following a Disaster

## ■ Employment

- Are the returns to education the same for men and women



ECLAC



SIXTY YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# Challenge:

**How do we ensure that this information (once understood and understood well) is incorporated into Disaster Management and processes**

Phase	Issues
Pre-Disaster	Vulnerability Risk Perception
Emergency	Coping strategies
Transition (Rehabilitation and recovery)	Needs Social Composition Creation of new vulnerabilities
Sustainable Development (Reconstruction)	Priorities New Gender Roles New Gender Relationships

Source: Adapted from Delaney and Shrader (2000)



ECLAC



60 YEARS WITH LIMITED ABILITY TO CONSIDER

# How ?

- Incorporate Gender experts on the team;
- Research the existing vulnerabilities in the society (remember women/men are not homogenous);
- Insure that gendered reports are produced;
- Involve women's machineries;
- Work with government counterparts (for ownership);
- Consult with women and men (on the ground)
- Involve women's NGO's;
- Build partnerships;
- Build capacity (GA) among key stakeholders



ECLAC



60 YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**THANK YOU**



60 YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN