

# **Data collection, analysis and use of Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) for gender responsive DRR and early warning system**

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## The presentation will focus on:

- Data collection, analysis and use of Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) for gender-responsive DRR
- IASC (Inter-agency Standing Committee) Gender and Age marker in the reflection from Nepal Country Experience



# **Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) in DRR**



Where does the data go?



As an auxiliary to the government, your National Society can use data to show the impact your work has on reaching specific goals like the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) and Sendai Framework.

# What is SADDD?

- Detail level of observation – differences and inequalities of conditions of different population groups
- Sex: Male and Female
- Age: Children (0-14 years); Adults (15-65 years); and Seniors (65 years and older)\*
- Disability: People with an existing “pre-event” disability that are affected by a disaster, and not people who develop a disability from a hazardous event or disaster.

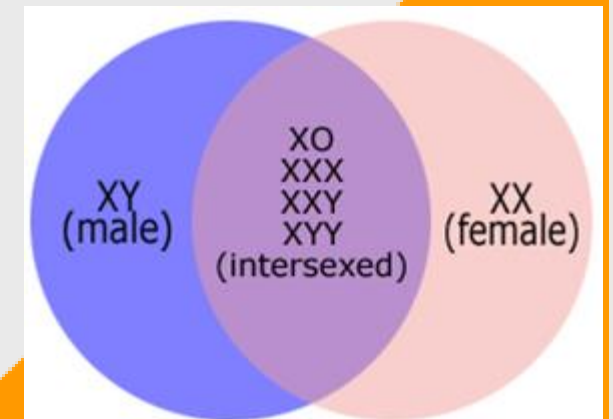
\*Sendai Framework Monitor

## Defining age groups

### *Recommended age groups (Nepal):*

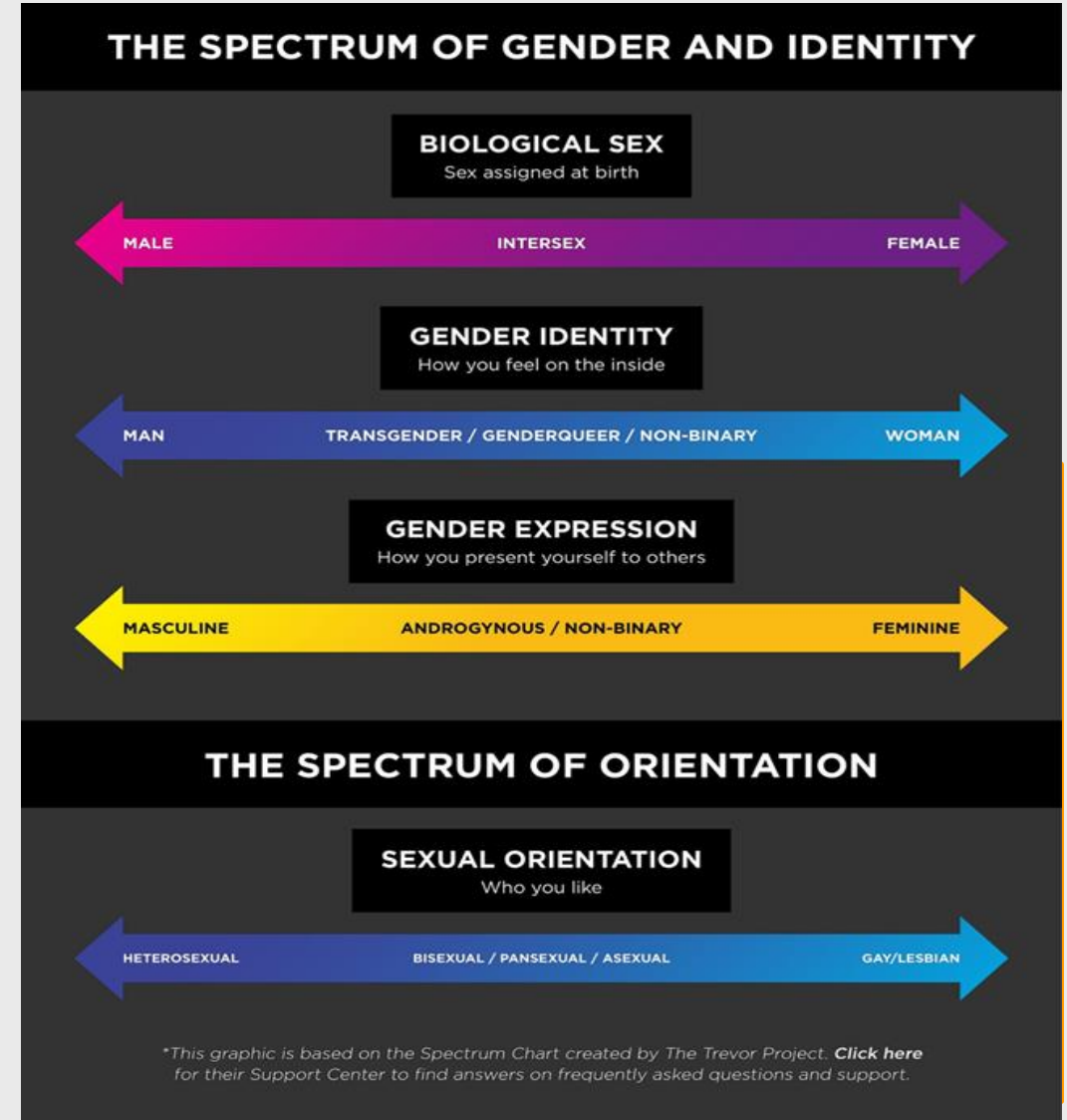
- *0 – 59 months (Infants and young children - commonly used by humanitarian programmes)*
- *5 – 17 years (Children)*
- *18 – 49 years (adults)*
- *50 years and above (elderly)*

### *Convention on child rights*



# Are sex and gender same?

- Sex is physical and biological characteristics that distinguish males and females.
- Gender refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for a person.
- Sex and gender are not interchangeable.





# Disability Inclusion

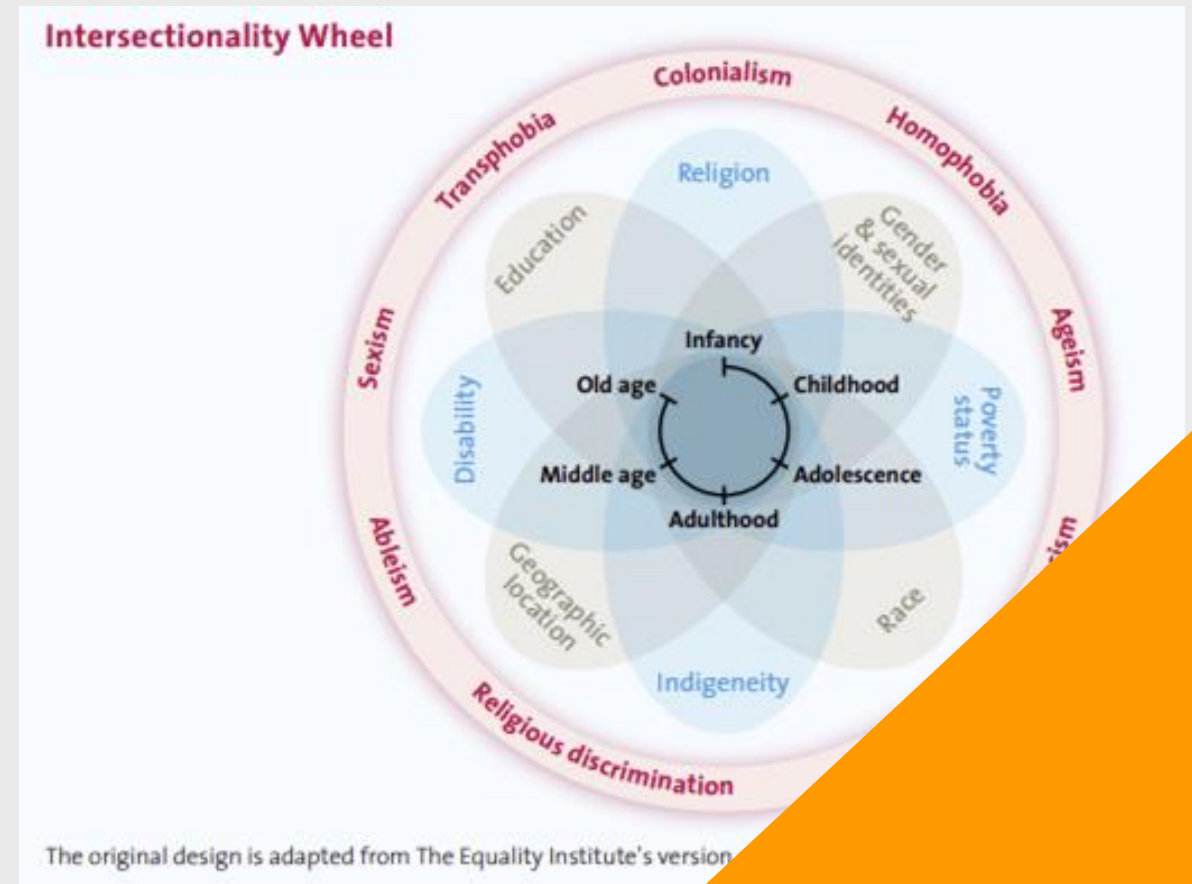
*The meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all their diversity, the promotion of their rights and the consideration of disability-related perspectives, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.*

Washington Group Questions | CBM

# Intersectionality

*Recognizes that people's lives are shaped by their identities, relationships and social factors.*

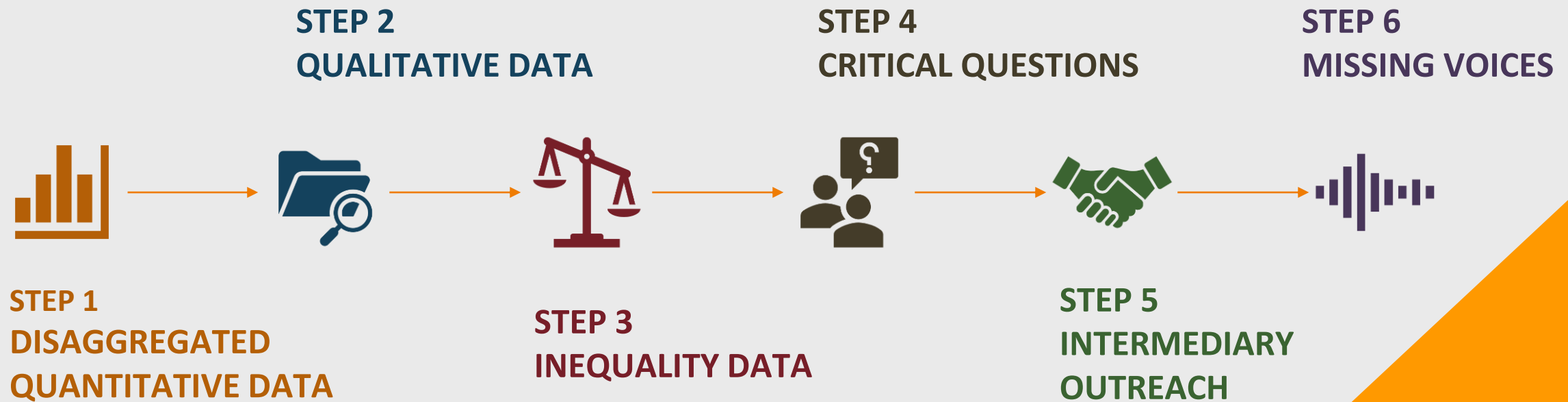
*These combine to create intersecting forms of privilege and oppression depending on a person's context and existing power structures.*



# WHY IS SADDD IMPORTANT?

- **Reveal and understand** how women, girls, men, boys, LGBTIQ+ people, persons with disabilities, elderly and youth, children and other groups (Indigenous, ethnic minorities) are affected differently by disasters
  - **Provide evidence** to inform, plan, implement and measure local, national, and global DRR policies, programmes, and strategies to address specific DRR needs and activities
- 


# HOW TO COLLECT SADDD? – SIX STEPS\*



*\*A six-step guide to understanding the gender and age dimensions of disasters, UN Women*

# Key GEDSI data/Information

UN Women is collecting data (DRR Projects) in every events

- Name
  - Women, men, girls, boys, LGBTIQ+
  - Province, district, municipality, ward number
  - Age
  - Disability status: yes and no (specify if you can)
  - Literate or not: (yes or no)
  - Access to resources: (education, employment, livelihoods, health services, ownership/control of assets)
  - Roles of women, girls, men, boys, LGBTIQ+
  - Collaborating agencies and partner agencies
  - Other informal partners: Women right organization, Agencies of vulnerable groups, Gender Entity, private sector, researchers, volunteers,
  - Other vulnerabilities
- 

# Vulnerability status

## BOX 1.

### Disaster impacts, vulnerabilities and resilience – cause and effect

#### Vulnerable 'at-risk' Groups

- Economically weak groups: slum dwellers, migrants and informal workers, homeless and destitute communities.
- Minority groups: ethnic, religious and caste-based and sexual minorities (LGBTIQ+ communities).
- Age-specific vulnerabilities: children and the elderly.
- Spatially and physically disadvantaged groups (people with disabilities).
- Occupational vulnerabilities: sex workers, rag-pickers, child laborer.
- Gender-specific vulnerabilities: all women and girls in 'at risk' groups, single women, pregnant and lactating and LGBTIQ+.

#### Disaster Impacts Exposure and Vulnerability

#### Resilience

Preparedness  
Response  
Recovery  
Rehabilitation

#### GEDSI-Responsive DRR

- Vulnerability assessments identify disadvantaged groups.
- GEDSI participation, voice and agency.
- GEDSI-informed resilient cluster activities and budgets.
- Capacity building for stakeholders and vulnerable groups.
- GEDSI-responsive communication, early warning systems and information dissemination.
- Disaggregated data, monitoring and impact assessments.



# **IASC Gender and Age Markers**



# Gender Markers- examples

- IASC Gender with Age Marker -IASC Gender with Age Marker – IASC Gender with Age Marker ([IASC Gender with Age Marker \(unocha.org\)](https://www.unocha.org/gender/resources/iasc-gender-with-age-marker))
- European Commission, Gender and Age Marker- gender age marker toolkit.pdf ([europa.eu](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/instruments/eu-external-action/gender-aid/gender-age-marker-toolkit.pdf))



- A tool to improve gender-equitable programming in response to needs in humanitarian or highly complex contexts.
- Encourages planning, implementing, and monitoring plans and projects to reflect on the specific needs of the population based on gender, age and/or disability, and to identify whether the proposed assistance is relevant, responsive, and adapted to the needs and priorities of all population groups.
- In this project, gender and age marker will be used for the analysis of adequate participation of various gender groups in the design, implementation and evolution of actions.

#### GAM APPLICATION

The GAM can also be applied to higher level documents such as:



**Strategic  
Plans**



**Cluster/Sector  
Response  
Plans**



**HNO**  
Humanitarian  
Needs Overview



**HRP**  
Humanitarian  
Response Plan

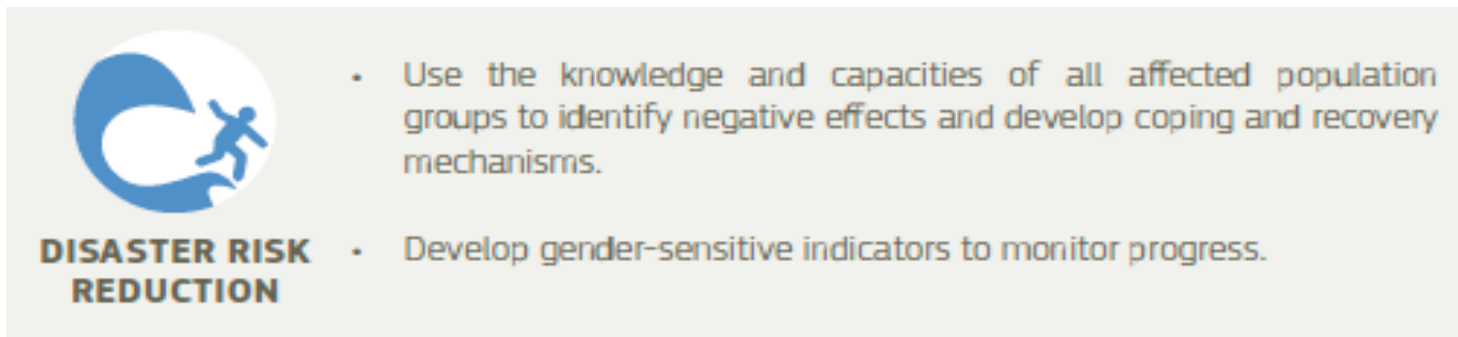


**PMR**  
Periodic Monitoring  
Report

# IASC GENDER AND AGE MARKERS

## WHAT ARE THEY? AND WHAT DO THEY DO?

- The IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM) looks at the extent to which essential programming actions address gender-and age-related differences in humanitarian response.
- The GAM assesses projects for 10 essential programme elements known as Gender Equality Measures or GEMs
- These can also be used for disaster risk reduction project activities. Eg:



v3.11



**GENDER WITH AGE MARKER**  
IMPROVING HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS

## ▼ Training

**\*Is your current use of this tool for testing or practice purposes only?**

- ☐ TEST OR PRACTICE ONLY
- ☒ This is an actual project or proposal

## ▼ Project Phase

**\*Select project phase:**

*Are you designing a proposed project, or monitoring an existing project?*

- ☐ Design phase
- ☐ Monitoring phase

→ Next

# 10 Indicators of good programming : Gender Equality Measures (“GEMs”)

## WHAT DOES THE GAM LOOK FOR?

The GAM assesses projects for 10 essential programme elements known as **Gender Equality Measures** or **GEMs**.

**Four KEY GEMs** are considered in the project *design phase*.

Each of the four key GEMs have **one or two supporting GEMs** that are considered during project monitoring. This helps identify what is working well what can be improved.

The GAM identifies whether basic program elements are in place.

**Good programming requires that affected people influence and participate in all stages of a project.**

Programs should logically be grounded in a gendered needs analysis “who is disadvantaged and why?”, outlining the issues faced by different groups of concern. This enables tailoring activities to respond to the analysis, and identifying who will benefit from the intervention.

GAM coding reflects the presence of key elements, as

### Design Phase

#### A Gender Analysis

The issues facing females, males and LGBTI\* in different age and/or disability groups are understood and described

#### D Tailored Activities

Females, males, all gender groups of different ages and/or disabilities get the assistance they need

#### G Influence

Females and males in appropriate age and/or disability groups influence decisions throughout the project

#### J Benefits

Different groups of concern (gender, age, disability) get different benefits; no one will be left behind

#### Key GEM

### Monitoring Phase

#### B Disaggregated Access Data

Different groups of people are able to access assistance

#### E GBV Protection

People are safer

#### H Feedback & Complaints

People can complain and be heard

#### I Communication with Communities

People get the information they need

#### K Satisfaction

Different people are satisfied

#### L Project Problems

Problems are known and addressed

#### Supporting GEM

\* Definition: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex; people of diverse sexual orientation and/or gender identity

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## IASC Gender with Age Marker

### ▼ Results

Please refer to information sheets and the website for details on how the GAM code is calculated. [www.iascgenderwithagemarker.com](http://www.iascgenderwithagemarker.com)

### ▼ » Design Phase

#### **GEM A (Analysis) Code: 4**

*The programming action intends to address gender differences, deepened with age and/or disability considerations*

#### **GEM D (Tailoring) Code: 4**

*The programming action intends to address gender differences, deepened with age and/or disability considerations*

#### **GEM G (Influence) Code: 4**

*The programming action intends to address gender differences, deepened with age and/or disability considerations*

#### **GEM J (Benefits) Code: 3**

*The programming action does not intend to address gender, age and/or disability differences*

### ▼ » Overall GAM code for this phase

#### **GAM Code: 4 (M)**

The project intends to contribute to gender equality, including across age and/or disability groups

# Project coding framework

Type	Code	FOCUS		
		Targeted Action ‘T’ - <i>Defined Group</i> <i>Principally Promoting Gender Equality</i>	Mainstreaming Gender ‘M’ - <i>Everyone</i> <i>Significantly Enabling Gender Equality</i>	Not Applicable ‘N/A’ <i>No-one in particular</i> <i>Does not Engage nor Affect Persons in Need</i>
Gender, Age + Action	4	Principally about promoting gender equality, including across age groups	Likely to significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups	
Gender + Action	3	Principally about promoting gender equality without full attention to age groups	Likely to contribute to gender equality but without full attention to age groups	
Age + Action	2	Aims to principally address inequalities without the necessary gender equality measures	Does not consciously contribute to gender equality	
Action	1			
No Action	0	Does not systematically link programming actions.		

# Gender and Age Marker

## Criteria

The Gender-Age Marker uses four criteria to assess how strongly humanitarian actions integrate gender and age considerations.

### 1. Gender and age analysis / SADD

Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis and does the final report contain sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD)?



**Key elements to consider in this criterion:**

- Gender and age analysis at proposal stage (analysis of different gender and age groups in terms of their roles and control over resources; inequality/discrimination, including in the level of access to assistance; effects of the crisis; capacities for coping with, responding to, recovering from and preparing for crises; and specific needs).
- SADD at final report stage.
- For targeted actions: Justification of the choice of the target group; information on whether the involvement of other groups is considered and, if not, what the potential consequences of not involving them are.

Please provide relevant information in the Single Form sections "problem, needs and risk analysis" and "beneficiaries"

### 2. Adapted assistance

Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?



**Key elements to consider in this criterion:**

- Systematic adaptation of assistance with concrete examples and no gaps.
- Measures to avoid the exclusion of certain groups from humanitarian goods and services and to ensure that all relevant gender and age groups enjoy equitable access.

Please provide relevant information in the Single Form section "logic

### 3. Negative effects

Does the action prevent or mitigate negative effects?



**Key elements to consider in this criterion:**

- Potential negative effects of the action on different gender and age groups identified and prevented (e.g. stigmatisation, violence or tensions between groups).
- Major gender- or age-related negative effects arising from the context identified and mitigated (e.g. discrimination, forced recruitment or sexual- and gender-based violence).

Please provide relevant information in the Single Form sections "problem, needs and risk analysis", "logic of intervention" or "Gender-Age Marker"

### 4. Adequate participation

Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the action?

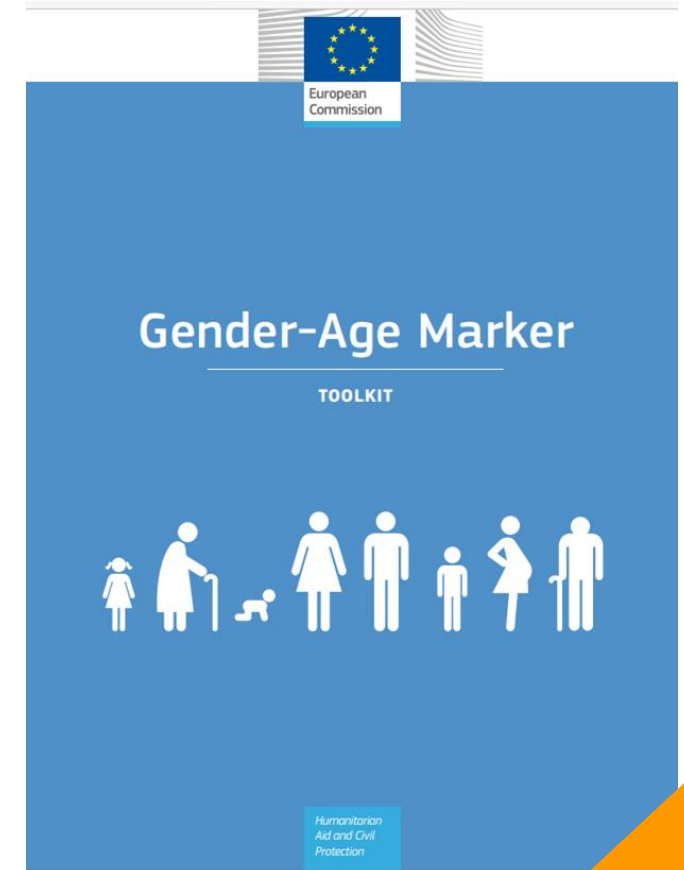


**Key elements to consider in this criterion:**

- Participatory approach involving women, girls, boys and men of different ages, adapted to the context to minimise response delays and including adequate techniques and contents (e.g. same-sex consultations, child-friendly methods).
- Adequate composition of humanitarian teams in terms of gender, age and experience in integrating gender and age concerns.

Please provide relevant information in the Single Form section "involvement of beneficiaries"

The suggested Single Form sections are indicative and information may be provided elsewhere, if appropriate. Partners can also provide additional details about each criterion in the Single Form section "Gender-Age Marker".



A person is walking in a field, carrying a basket on their head. A large tree is on the left side of the image. The background is a dark, hazy landscape. A bright yellow triangle is in the bottom right corner.

# Thank You!