Gender-disaggregated Data for Disaster Response and Recovery

A Rapid Assessment Tool

Why assess non-economic losses from disasters?

Natural hazards cause damage and loss for survivors. While damage affects tangible assets such as property and infrastructure, losses can be either economic -- such as the loss of goods and services, crops, and income -- or non-economic including unpaid work burdens and domestic violence. Overlooking non-economic losses underestimates the true cost of disasters and risks designing recovery policies that disproportionately hurt vulnerable groups.





Why consider gender differences?

Men and women experience disasters differently due to preexisting gender inequalities, roles, and responsibilities. They face unique risks, needs, and adaptation strategies that must be considered to ensure disaster management is inclusive and effective. However, current disaster frameworks often overlook these critical gender differences.

What does the rapid assessment tool do?

This rapid assessment tool efficiently captures gender-specific impacts of disasters across multiple dimensions, including economic losses, health, food security, unpaid labor, and safety. Designed for quick implementation in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, it ensures timely data collection without burdening affected communities. The insights gathered from the tool will help inform targeted, inclusive emergency response and recovery efforts.

A. Socio-demographic

Gender	☐ Male☐ Female
Your age (in years)	

B. Disaster impacts and needs	
Was your house affected by flood/ cyclone?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Are you currently staying in a flood/ cyclone shelter?	☐ Yes☐ No
Have you received emergency aid such as food, cash, or other assistance?	 Yes No (skip the next question)
Was the emergency aid you received sufficient for your needs?	☐ Yes☐ No
C. Well-being assessment	

Domain 1: Food security

Α	During the past 7 days, how many days did you not have sufficient and nutritious food?
В	Do you have children in your household? During the past 7 days, how many days could you not feed your children with sufficient and nutritious food?
D	During the past 7 days, how many days could you not drink clean and safe water?
E	During the past 7 days, how many days could you not use a toilet when needed?

Domain 2: Healthcare	
F	During the past 7 days, how many times could you not see a doctor or health practitioner or not have medicine when needed? ☐ There was no need to seek medical care of medicine
G	<i>(Female only)</i> During the past 7 days, how many times did you miss your prenatal or antenatal check-up or other pregnancy and childbirth-related care?
	 Not relevant There was no need to seek those cares times

Domain 3: l	Domain 3: Unpaid household work	
н	Do you collect water for drinking and other household tasks?	
Water	 Yes No [proceed to domain I] 	
	During the past 7 days, did you collect water from the source you used to collect water from before the flood/cyclone?	
	 Yes Is the water quality of this source as good as it used to be before the flood/cyclone? Yes No No Is the water quality of this source as good as or better than that of the source you used to collect water from before the flood/cyclone? 	
	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	During the past 7 days, did water collection take longer than before the flood/cyclone (due to longer travel distance, lack of transport, poor infrastructure, or time you spent queuing)?	
	 Yes No [proceed to Domain I] 	
	During the past 7 days, how much additional time in total did it take to collect water compared to before the flood/cyclone, for both trips to and from the source?	
	times	
I Fuel	Do you collect or make cooking fuel or firewood for your household?	
	 Yes No [proceed to domain J] 	
	During the past 7 days, did you collect or produce cooking fuel or firewood from the source you usually (or previously) used before the flood or cyclone?	

	☐ Yes ☐ No
	During the past 7 days, did you spend more time than before the flood/cyclone to collect or produce cooking fuel or firewood due to factors such as longer travel distances, lack of transport, poor infrastructure, or time spent queuing)?
	☐ Yes ☐ No
	During the past 7 days, how much additional time in total did it take did it take to collect or produce cooking fuel compared to before the flood/cyclone?
	times
J Household chores and care	Do you do other household chores such as washing (clothes and dishes), cleaning, cooking, shopping for your household?
work	
	During the last 7 days, did these tasks take longer to complete than they used to take before the flood or cyclone?
	☐ Yes ☐ No
	During the last 7 days, how much extra time in total did these tasks take to complete compared to before the flood or cyclone?
K Care work	Are you the primary carer of children and/or elderly household members?
	Yes No [proceed to domain L]
	During the last 7 days, did you spend longer time than before the flood or cyclone caring for children and elderly household members (because they are sick or the school/madrasa/moktab is closed)?

 Yes No [proceed to domain L]
During the last 7 days, how much additional time did it take in total to care for household members compared to before the flood and cyclone?
times

Domain 6: Paid employment	
L	During the last 7 days, were you able to carry out your usual occupation, business or paid employment activities?
	 I did not have paid employment Yes, my business or paid employment was not at all negatively affected Yes, my business or paid employment was partly negatively affected. How much income did you lose (approximately)? (total in 7 days) No, my business or paid employment completely stopped. How much income did you lose (approximately)? (total in 7 days) (total in 7 days)
	During the last 7 days, could you find new paid employment?
	 I did not look for new paid work Yes, I found new work every time I tried Yes, I found new work sometimes No, I did not find any paid work
М	During the last 7 days, were you able to sell your produce, livestock, poultry, and other items (in the market or neighbourhood) as you did before the flood or cyclone?
	 I did not try to sell anything Yes, I could sell my goods like before floods/cyclone Yes, I could sell my goods, but less than before floods/cyclone No, I could not sell my goods at all

Domain 7: Violence against women	
Ν	During the last 7 days, were there incidents in your village/neighbourhood of women/girls being verbally or physically abused or hurt?
	 Yes Can you tell me how many of such incidents happened? (total over 7 days) No *End of survey. Thank you!*
Ο	In most cases, who was or were the perpetrators? (select all that applies) Husband Other family members People outside family I don't know

-end of survey-

Thank You!

Gender-Disaggregated Data for Disaster Risk Reduction (GD-DRR)

A Step-by-Step Guide

STEP 1: Deploying the survey in the field







- To measure impact, deploy the survey immediately after a disaster.
- To measure recovery, deploy the survey three to six months after a disaster.
- Suitable locations include:
 - Temporary shelters
 - Affected neighborhoods
 - Areas with displaced populations

• Who conducts the survey?

- Local governments
- Humanitarian agencies
- Disaster response coordinators
- Trained field enumerators

• Who are the respondents?

- A diverse cross-section of affected individuals, ensuring representation across:
 - ∘ Gender
 - Age groups
 - Socioeconomic status

STEP 2: Capturing Gender-Disaggregated Disaster Impacts

Key sections of the survey

1. Household and demographics



Collects basic data: age, gender, household size, and dependents (e.g., children, elderly, disabled members)

3. Food security and nutrition



Evaluates food availability, sanitation access, and consumption patterns

5. Unpaid labor



Measures changes in domestic responsibilities such as cooking, cleaning, caregiving, water/fuel collection

2. Housing and shelter



Assesses housing damage and displacement status

4. Healthcare access and well-being



Tracks access to health services, including reproductive and maternal health

6. Livelihood and income



Captures job loss, income reduction, and disruption in livelihoods and market access

7. Safety and protection from violence



Documents reported cases of gender-based violence (GBV)

STEP 3: Data collection and analysis

How to draw a sample?

- Randomly select villages or sites within the disaster-affected area.
- Within each selected village, randomly select households.
- At each household, randomly select a respondent (a man or a woman).
- Only one individual per household is surveyed.
- Do not limit respondents to household heads.
- Personal identification information (e.g., names, ID numbers, GPS coordinates) must not be published and must be carefully protected.

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How to gather data?

- Digital tools (preferred for speed and efficiency)
- Paper-based surveys (fallback for areas without power and internet connectivity)
- The tool is intentionally brief, clear, and non-intrusive to reduce respondent burden

How to use data?

- Data is processed rapidly to identify:
 - Gendered patterns in impacts, needs and vulnerabilities
 - Areas requiring targeted interventions
 - Key insights include:
 - Who is most affected by food, sanitation and income loss?
 - Where is the highest risk of GBV?
 - What services are most urgently needed by the affected population?



STEP 4: From data to action: Informing gender-responsive policies & programs

- Assessment findings are synthesized into gender-focused reports.
- These reports inform real-time adjustments to emergency responses, such as:
 - Enhancing safety in shelters
 - Targeting emergency support to men and women
 - Prioritizing maternal and reproductive health services
 - Ensuring food aid reaches vulnerable women and children
- Data from the GD-DRR tool supports:
 - Gender-integrated disaster recovery plans
 - Improved policy frameworks for future emergencies
 - Stronger institutional awareness of gender dynamics in crises

