

Indicator name
Extent to which women and girls exercise choice and control over opportunities and resources in disaster risk reduction, recovery and reconstruction contexts
GAP Thematic area of engagement
Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation - Climate Change and Environment
Aggregable indicator
No
Indicator type (quantitative/qualitative)
Qualitative
Related objective in the Gender ActionPlan III
Overall thematic objective: Women in all their diversity influence decision-making processes on environmental conservation and climate change policies and actions. Specific thematic objective 3: Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, addressing climate change in their daily lives and preserving the natural environment are supported
Technical Definition
This indicator intends to measure if and to what extend women and girls are able to participate in opportunities and have control over resources in disaster risk reduction, recovery and reconstruction contexts. The following definitions apply: - Disaster risk reduction aims at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.¹ - Reconstruction and recovery refer to measures that help restore the livelihoods, assets and production levels of emergency-affected communities. These measures rebuild essential infrastructure, institutions, services and restore the means of production destroyed or made non-operational by a disaster.² - Participation is to be understood as the ability to engage in community, local, etc, level decision making over DRR, as well as in the benefits that are derived by such engagement, be those tangible or non-tangible. The participation can be on an individual basis or as representatives of interest groups.
Rationale
Gender discrimination increases the negative impact that a disaster has on women's decisions over their lives and their access to resources and opportunities. Even more, the disaster risk experienced by women can be further exacerbated by various forms of inequalities intersecting and influencing each other, for example age, disability, ethnicity, class, migrant status, or sexual orientation, among others. Equal access to resources, control over opportunities and free choice exercise allow men and women, in all their diversity, to contribute to personal and collective recovery and resilience. Nevertheless, quite often the gender dimensions of disasters are not considered when prevention, response, preparedness, and resilience priorities are identified. As a result, the specific needs, interests, and capacities of women and girls are neglected.

¹ [UN for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

² [FAO](#)

Governments should develop gender-responsive communication, consultation, and participation mechanisms to support and enhance the participation and contribution of women's and girls, men and boys, in all their diversity, for a resilient and permanent recovery from disasters. For instance, governments should equally engage women and men in reconstruction planning and implementation; develop the capacity of women to become recovery leaders or support processes of self-recovery to rebuild livelihoods and homes. The knowledge, insights, information, experience, networks, and resources of women's organisations should also be valued as they are crucial to increasing disaster recovery and resilience.

For monitoring this indicator, reduction, reconstruction, and recovery efforts should shift the focus from women's vulnerabilities to women's capacities and agency and could include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- ensure women's access to income-generating opportunities through paid recovery and reconstruction work.
- encourage women's participation in the management of community assets and infrastructure.
- ensure that women play an active role in disaster risk reduction, reconstruction, and recovery initiatives, if they demand so, apart from maintaining and rehabilitating community services (i.e., education and childcare, health care or emotional support).
- provide information to women's organisations and use women's networks to distribute resources efficiently and optimally.
- ensure financial recovery programmes are equally targeted to women and men.
- encourage women to get involved in those works traditionally not seen appropriated for women (i.e., marketplace rehabilitation or drought mitigation works, among others).

Data source and calculation

Reporting covers cooperation and development initiatives, humanitarian (if applicable) and investment frameworks funded by the EC (INTPA, NEAR, FPI, ECHO) and EEAS.

EUMS may provide information related to their interventions through their contributions to GAP III reports or through the EUDs, e.g., in cases of joint dialogue (i.e., as part of joint programming or TEI).

Data sources:

The intervention's monitoring and reporting systems, e.g., inception, interim and final reports from implementing organisations (including governments, international organisations, national and international civil society, and humanitarian organisations, etc.), ROM reviews and evaluations.

Surveys/interviews conducted and budgeted by the intervention can also be relevant data sources.

Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted within the EU intervention using the same data collection methodology. The baseline and endline studies can be conducted as part of the gender country profile and/ or gender sector analysis or be based on existing official reports and published data.

Calculation:

- Existence, application, and effectiveness of gender-responsive consultation and participation mechanisms and measures to ensure that women and girls can exercise choice and control over opportunities and resources in disaster risk reduction,

recovery, and reconstruction contexts.

- To monitor the application of these measures, carry out surveys and interviews among women and girls living in and affected by disaster contexts in order to see to what extent they can exercise choice and control over opportunities and resources.

Worked example

The EU supports the government of country A affected by a natural disaster in promoting women's and girl's capacities and agency during the implementation of the disaster risk reduction, recovery, and reconstruction process. The EU intervention has contributed to foster women's access to income-generating opportunities through paid recovery and reconstruction works including those traditionally not seen appropriate for women in rural communities (i.e., rubble clearance). In addition, thanks to the EU intervention education and childcare have been guaranteed during the whole emergency and reconstruction period. Furthermore, local women's organisations and networks have taken part in the preparation and implementation of the reduction, recovery, and reconstruction plan.

Surveys and interviews carried out at the end of the intervention show that:

- a) An increased number of women and girls have been able to take part in the recovery and reconstruction process and benefit from it.
- b) Women's organisations and networks have been actively involved in the design and implementation of the reduction, recovery and reconstruction plan.
- c) A decrease in the number of girls out of school due to the natural risk disaster.

Baseline

Data from official counterparts (i.e., national women's machinery, national gender observatories, relevant line ministries, etc.). Data from international and national organisations, in particular humanitarian organisations or other independent non state actors.

If baseline data are lacking, a mapping can be done at the start of the intervention using surveys/ interviews.

The baseline can be 0 when the indicator is achieved with the EU funded intervention.

Disaggregation

N/A

Availability and Timeliness

Information should become available annually, depending on the duration of the action.

Related DAC Code / CRS

430 – Other Multisector / 43060 - Disaster Risk Reduction

730 - Reconstruction Relief & Rehabilitation / 73010 - Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation

Associated SDGs

SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.5

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.b: Indicators 11.b.1 (See [Metadata](#)) and 11.b.2 (See [Metadata](#))

SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1: Indicators 13.1.2 (See [Metadata](#)) and 13.1.3 (See [Metadata](#))

Other issues

The gender country profile and / or gender sector analysis can be relevant sources of information for establishing baselines.

If there is no gender analysis available at the EUD, it is recommended to look at the analysis undertaken by EU Member States or other trusted partners (UN, World Bank, human rights national and regional mechanisms, etc.) as well as the [national-level reviews](#) carried out in 2019 by UN Women and the partner countries to assess progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Special attention should be paid to following up on partner country institutions reached with EU support.