

Gender Review of EFSA Products for Vanuatu

EFSA type/ report section	Comments/recommendations	Secondary sources of information
Rapid 72-hr EFSA assessment		
Population profile	<p><i>Households affected:</i> Based on how the number of households was calculated, it should be possible to calculate how many female and male headed households made up the affected population. It should be a minimum requirement that the number of people affected be disaggregated by sex and age group.</p> <p><i>People affected:</i> Based on how the number of affected people was calculated, it should be possible to estimate how many men, women, children and elderly made up the affected population. It should be a minimum requirement that the number of people affected be disaggregated by sex and age group.</p> <p><i>Poor individuals:</i> Data on the poor population should be disaggregated by sex and age, and/or by sex of household head</p>	<p>2010 Household Income and expenditure Survey (HIES 2010), used to provide the aggregate sums of 35000 households affected, 17000 people affected and 20000 poor individuals. Specifically, 2010 HIES states that 6,660 HH or 14% of all HH in Vanuatu are female-headed (pg 24). It also provides info on elderly-headed HH (pg 65). 2010 HIES, as well as the Vanuatu population census from 2009 referenced in this product provide data that is generally disaggregated by sex of head of household. This is impressive and should be adequately utilized.</p>
Priorities	<p>In identifying priority groups, there is not currently any mention sex or age influencing which groups are most at-risk/vulnerable and how.</p> <p>Using the data on heads of household by region provided in the 2010 HIES and recent data from the Vanuatu National Statistics Office, it would have been possible to estimate and analyse whether risk levels are different depending on head of household (e.g. there are disproportionately more female-headed households in poverty in the most affected areas).</p> <p>It is unclear whether this information was analysed and found to be insignificant, or not analysed at all. If it was analysed and turned out to insignificant in terms of a significant correlation with vulnerability levels, this should be acknowledged somewhere in the report. If there were significant differences, this should be included in the priority group descriptions. For</p>	<p>2010 HIES</p> <p>Information to conduct estimates on vulnerability by sex of head of household is available in the population data used to approximate the number of people affected. Looking at figures by region should allow for this.</p>

	<p>example, are certain groups disproportionately represented (female/male/girls/boys/elderly) in different priority groups?</p> <p>It is also important to investigate health records, for example, on how many women were/are pregnant when the disaster happened. UNFPA estimated in March that 6,700 women in the country were pregnant and that 900 would face dangerous complications in the next 9 months due to the deterioration of sexual and reproductive health centres. This is information that would help WFP programmes respond by highlighting vulnerable groups which WFP programmes (in this case, maternal and infant nutrition) directly respond to.</p>	<p>UNFPA: Cyclone Pam cripples sexual and reproductive health services in Vanuatu (20 March 2015)</p>
Graphics (Page 1)	<p>Each of these circle images would benefit from another circle inside displaying the disaggregation of the outer circle by sex, as well as one for age (<i>do let me know if you'd like me to share a visual example</i>).</p>	<p>HIES 2010; census</p>
Resilience profile:	<p>Gender has a significant bearing on the ability of a person to build resilience against disaster. Men and women have distinct attributes or skills that allow them to achieve this, but the gender roles they inhabit can enhance or restrict the opportunities they have to contribute to resilience building.</p> <p>In a context like this, where we have not yet conducted primary data collection, indicators of resilience profiles which are generally available and can be sex and age-disaggregated include (but are not limited to): access to education, age of marriage, land/property ownership, and formal income-generating employment.</p>	<p>The indicators of resilience listed here can be found in the Vanuatu National Statistics Office, including disaggregation by sex, where relevant, as well as by age group</p>
Livelihood profile	<p>The difference between women and men, and female and male headed households impacts livelihoods and resilience, as noted in the HIES. Such information could be included in a way that directly feeds into targeting analysis. The same is true for age, urban/rural and economic status.</p> <p>The National Statistics Office provides information on the % of employed women (as a % of total paid employment). Such readily-available information relevant to livelihoods should be included. This tells us that the majority of the income-earners are male, and that any activities which target income-earners only will be gender-biased, and thus should be supplemented by efforts to either include more women, or include more non-income-earners.</p> <p>The HIES 2010 report includes similar data which could be used here.</p>	<p>National Statistics Office products (specifically, HIES 2010)</p>
Food consumption	<p>Regarding urban populations, the 2010 HIES notes that women in urban areas are particularly vulnerable. This should be reported. It also notes female-headed households have less expenditures than male-headed households, yet have more dependents. This information can inform analysis of typical diets among different segments of a population.</p>	<p>HIES 2010</p>
Assumptions	<p>This is the section where it would be specified whether gender</p>	

& Method	analysis is missing from the reporting because patterns were found to be insignificant or inconclusive.	
Statistical profile	Total pop'n (2010 Census): Sex-disaggregated information is available through the Vanuatu National Statistics Office and the 2010 HIES, already cited above. This disaggregation should be included. Populations over 60 should also be included.	2009 Census; 2010 HIES
In-depth EFSA assessment (Impact maps & analysis)		
Cyclone Pam Impact	The number of affected people should be disaggregated by sex and age (at least, showing age groups of <15, 15-60, >60)	
	Fatalities could be disaggregated (though, considering the low number, it would be sufficient to leave as is, but change the infographic. In contrast with the reality, the infographic seems to signify that only adult men died).	
Impact on agriculture and livelihoods	There is information provided in the various products of the National Statistics Office on what sectors are predominantly male vs female in Vanuatu. When discussing which sectors were most impacted by the disaster, this should be considered. Certain crops were worse hit than others. Men in Vanuatu are primarily responsible for cash crops, while women are more often responsible for sustenance products. This means that where production of certain crops is more negatively impacted than others, resilience and livelihoods of men and women will be impacted differently, and particularly male vs female-headed households.	National Statistics Office
Impacts in Port Vila	Livelihoods: The figure of % of pop reporting wages/salary as main income source, should be disaggregated by male and female. Where the main labor activities of men are included, those of women should also be included. This info is all available in the HIES 2010 and census report.	2009 Census; 2010 HIES
	Where the "20-Vatu stores" are referenced, is there any information on who primarily operates/benefits from these? If group-specific, we can then predict which beneficiaries will be more vulnerable due to decreases in income and/or access to food items?	
Needs in Porta Vila	When recommending the establishment of strategically placed evacuation centres and especially provision of education on procedures, it should be noted that group-specific vulnerabilities (including by gender and age) will be considered.	
Pathways to recovery	When it reads "targeted food assistance recommended" who is being targeted and according to what guidelines? I realize the answer to this is included elsewhere, but it should be briefly reinforced here. It would strength such a recommendation, as would providing demographics of the most vulnerable groups in a population (sex, age, rural/urban, etc.)	
Methodology	Under "themes" in bullet 2, "gender" and "age" should be included, along with markets, housing and health, etc.	

Limitations	Considering that there is limited information on gender dynamics and the different vulnerabilities and capacities based on gender and age, there must have been limitations. These need to be identified here in order to justify the gap.	
Annex 2: Population	All included sums in this section need to be disaggregated by age and sex. This information is available in the census and HIES 2010.	HIES 2010; census