



Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA): Assessment Tools

Secondary data review – pre and post crisis data COVID-19

Purpose: To analyse existing pre-crisis data with new, emerging data resulting from COVID-19 and to note any changes that have occurred. The pre-crisis data will act as a baseline for comparative analysis as the crisis unfolds.

Team members: _____ **Date:** _____ **Key sources:** _____

1. Sex and age disaggregated data and Demographic analysis: Snapshot of pre-existing demographic data in order to develop a profile of the pre-crisis affected population. This can either be through secondary data collection and/or primary remote data collection with community leaders or NGOs/UN if conducting an RGA on a specific location. Modify the age categories as well as the types of information collected based on need and to reflect the information available.

- Total population (Country/Location)
- Average household size
- % of female-headed households
- % of people with functional disability
- % population with chronic health conditions
- % of major and minor ethnic groups
- Official and unofficial languages
- Refugees/migrants/IDP populations
- %/# people (m/f) living in camps/informal settlements/collective shelters or centers
- Urban / rural populations (m/f and specific groups)
- Data on social, sexual and gender minority groups

Age group	Female # or %	Male # or %	Total # or %
0-4 yrs			
5-9 yrs			
10-17 yrs			
18-35yrs			
36-59 yrs			
60+ yrs			
Totals			

2. Health Data

Health information	Pre-crisis		Since COVID-19	
	M	F	M	F
Crude mortality rate (deaths (m/f) per 10,000, per day)				
Under five mortality rate (deaths per child (m/f) under five years per 10,000 per day)				
# people (m/f) testing positive for COVID-19 (disaggregated by age if available)				
# fatalities (m/f) from COVID-19 (disaggregated by age if available)				
Estimated trends and figures for at-risk groups (pregnant women, those with chronic illness, persons identifying as having a disability, refugee/migrant/IDP populations.)				

3. Humanitarian context

- What are the main reflections in the country's Humanitarian Needs Overview?
- What is the current level of need? Do men, women, boys and girls have different needs?
- Where were the main gaps / challenges pre-COVID-19 crisis?
- What is the situation of internal and external movement?
- What is the situation for refugees/IDPs/migrants in the country/context?
- Who are the at-risk and vulnerable groups pre- crisis?
- Where are people (men, women, boys, girls and at-risk/minority/vulnerable groups) sleeping or living? (e.g. camps, informal settlements, sheltered housing, collective centers)
- What is the status of life-saving services, including GBV and SRHR?

4. Gender roles and relations

- What types of work / sectors did women and men engage in pre-crisis?
- What was the division of paid and unpaid workloads for men and women pre-crisis?
- What are the social and employee protections in the context? Who benefits from these and why? (E.g. type of employment, sectors, male or female)
- Who has access to and control over resources and assets in the household?

For all the above, have there been any changes as a result of COVID-19?

5. Decision-making and leadership

- What was the level of decision-making power of men and women in the household pre-crisis? Do women have decision-making control over their sexual and reproductive health care needs?
- Do women have control over their mobility, use of time (including activities outside of the home), and/or use of own or household income?
- What structures (formal and informal – political, social, cultural) does the community use to make decisions? How do women and men, adolescent girls and boys, and at-risk groups meaningfully participate in these?
- Do women participate in community-based groups or organisations? Do these groups have connections with women-led or rights organisations or advocates outside of the immediate community?

For all the above, have there been any changes as a result of COVID-19?

- What is the level of engagement of men and women in local and national preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms for COVID-19?

6. Access to services, resources, technology and information

- Who has access to services and information in the community? What are the barriers (e.g. literacy, education, linguistic diversity)?
- How did women, men, boys and girls access information before the pandemic?
- What forms of communication and technology do men, women, girls and boys and at-risk groups use to communicate and receive information?
- How does mobility / freedom of movement impact the above?

For all the above, have there been any changes as a result of COVID-19?

7. Influence of beliefs/practices

- What is the role of religious and cultural practices, beliefs and institutions in the community?
- How are these practices and beliefs likely to effect self-diagnosis and health-seeking behaviour or how men, women, girls and boys prepare for, respond to and recover from COVID-19?
- Are there examples from previous public health emergencies in the context?

8. Safety and protection:

- National and local statistics on gender-based violence before the pandemic; national and local statistics on gender-based violence in the context of COVID-19 (e.g. rise in calls to help lines or GBV service providers since the crisis, google search terms results).
- What are the known key risks, safety concerns in the context? Are there specific concerns/safety risks for women active in public life?
- How is the prevalence of GBV likely to change in the context of COVID-19?
- Are there examples from previous public health emergencies where risks of gender-based violence have increased?
- What are the core national and local services, institutions, groups or individuals that are available to support women, men, boys and girls who experience violence? (both informal and formal)? Is information about these services systematically included as part of the COVID-19 response?
- What are local, national policies, laws, frameworks related to GBV in the country, and global frameworks the government is signatory to?

For all the above, have there been any changes as a result of COVID-19?

Sources of secondary data can include:

- **Internal resources:** CO/RO Emergency Preparedness Plans, [Gender in Brief](#), previous [country, regional and global level RGAs](#), RGA Power, and existing [COVID-19 RGAs](#). Program evaluations publicly available on [CARE Evaluations](#) database.
- **External resources:** National Census data; [Demographic and Health Surveys](#); Gender assessments and research/evaluations particularly from previous public health emergencies; Government documents (such as from Health, Women, Social Affairs Ministries).
- **Country-specific, sex and age disaggregated population data estimates, as well as mortality data** visit the [United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects](#)
- Country-specific social, economic, environment and infrastructure indicators visit this [UN data site](#)
- **Global and country-specific health data** visit the [WHO, The Global Health Observatory](#)
- Numbers and estimates on the type of **disability**, consult a collection of surveys which have been conducted at the [World Report on Disability](#)
- Online resources from organisations working with specific groups e.g persons with disability (e.g. [Humanity and Inclusion](#)), older persons, social, sexual and gender minority groups or on specific issues such as GBV and SRHR.

COVID-19 specific data resources include:

- Updated COVID-19 data, visit: [World Health Organisation: COVID-19](#), the [WHO COVID-19 Situation Dashboard](#) and the [John Hopkins University and Medicine. Coronavirus Resource Center](#)
- General co-ordination on COVID-19: [OCHA](#) and [UNHCR](#)
- **Sex and age disaggregated data** related to the COVID-19, visit [UN Women: Women Count](#)
- Protection and COVID-19 trends and information visit: [Global protection cluster and COVID-19](#)
- Data on the situation of **children and their vulnerabilities to COVID-19**, as well a wider data on children and women, visit: [UNICEF data and resources](#)
- General recent resources and guidance notes on COVID-19, visit: [Interagency Standing Committee \(IASC\): COVID-19 outbreak readiness and response](#) and [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

Comprehensive and updated collections of resources on COVID-19 and gender can be found at the following sites: [XYOnline: Men, Masculinities and COVID-19](#); [Gender and COVID-19 Working Group](#); [Data2x](#); [WIDE+: Feminists Transforming Economic Development](#); and [UN Women: In Focus, Gender equality matters in COVID-19 response](#)

Additional guidance on using secondary demographic data to build context-specific profiles can be found here: [ACAPS Technical Brief: Demographic profile using secondary data \(August 2014\)](#)

Secondary data guidance on Women’s Participation and Leadership, pre and post – COVID-19

	<p>Sources/Search terms: Tips on internet browser searches</p>
<p>Participation in decision-making structures in the community</p>	<p><i>Internet browser search terms</i></p> <p>“decision-making” and “name of location or emergency”</p> <p>“community engagement” and “name of location or emergency”</p> <p>“governance structures” and “name of location or emergency”</p> <p>“leadership” and “name of location or emergency”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For post crisis enter “2020”
<p>Participation in women’s groups and networks</p>	<p><i>Sources:</i> Analysis/research conducted for CARE multi-country programmes (e.g. Women on the Move, Made by Women, Great Lakes GBV, (and other IGSs), Curiosity Collective, Every Voice Counts, Gender Equality and Women’s Voice Programme, Learning4Change)</p> <p><i>Internet browser search terms</i></p> <p>“women’s participation” OR “women’s groups” OR “women’s organisations” and “name of location or emergency” OR “women” and “first responders” and “name of location or emergency”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For post crisis enter “2020”
<p>Participation in C19 preparedness, response and recovery</p> <p>(pre-crisis includes national level data sources on women’s leadership as framing for their likely exclusion from participation in C19)</p>	<p><i>Sources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-crisis: WHO Gender & Equity Analysis of Health and Social Workforce (2019) (includes section on leadership), Women in Global Health Operation 50/50 • Post-crisis: Gender + C19 Working Group Resources (see section on women + decision-making), Women Count, UN Women (limited resources, now but should increase) • Danish Refugee Council: Stories from the field <p><i>Internet browser search terms:</i> "covid" and "leadership" OR "covid" and "women" and "preparedness" OR "covid" and "women" and "response" AND "name of location or emergency"</p>
<p>Media, Visibility and C19 Communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is talking about Covid-19? http://arementalkingtoomuch.com/ can be used to analyse radio, news, official updates on COVID-19, to track who is doing the talking. Further analysis (qualitative) could be achieved to look at ‘what’ women and men are speaking to regarding COVID19 – does this link to specific stereotypes? • What are the images / communication materials around COVID-19 ‘saying’? And then include a few bullet points that people could evaluate an image by e.g. (and based on the attached Excel Sheet): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender - Male, Female, Trans-people, Non-Binary or Mixed ○ Able/Disabled or mixed group ○ Age - Child, Teenager, Adult, Older; or Mixed group ○ Is the image representing a gender ‘stereotype’?