

gLOCAL Evaluation Week

Proceedings Report
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Speakers:

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Rapid Gender Analysis – Gaza Brief: Evidence Driven Gender Insights for Crisis Response

June 2nd, 2026, Online

1. Overview

As part of gLOCAL Evaluation Week 2026, Gaza Monitoring and Evaluation specialists organized a knowledge-sharing session entitled “Rapid Gender Analysis – Gaza Brief: Evidence-Driven Gender Insights for Crisis Response.”

The session was led by Mohammad Abu Audeh, with contributions from Mona Lubbad and May El Wuhaidi. The event brought together government officials, M&E specialists, evaluation practitioners, international organizations, academics, students to explore how gender-sensitive evidence can inform more effective crisis response.

The session focused on presenting key findings from a Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) conducted in Gaza, emphasizing how crisis impacts differ across women, men, girls, and boys, and what these differences imply for program design, monitoring, and adaptation.

Through an interactive presentation and discussion, the session highlighted the importance of timely, actionable, and inclusive data in guiding humanitarian interventions in fast-changing and high-risk environments.

The discussion reinforced a central message: evidence should drive action, not only reporting, especially in complex emergencies.

2. Key Highlights

Opening Remarks

The session opened with remarks from **Mohammad Abu Audeh**, who introduced the role of the M&E team in generating reliable data and translating it into actionable insights for decision-making.

He emphasized that in crises such as Gaza:

- Traditional assessments are often too slow
- Contexts evolve rapidly
- Decision-makers need real-time, adaptive evidence

The Rapid Gender Analysis was positioned not as a static report, but as a decision-making tool that supports coordination, accountability, and program adaptation.

Presentation of Key Findings

The session presented several critical gender-related findings emerging from the Gaza crisis:

1. Gendered Impacts of the Crisis

- Crises are not gender-neutral
- Women and girls face increased caregiving responsibilities, mobility restrictions, and protection risks
- Men and boys face conflict-related threats, livelihood loss, and psychosocial stress

2. Rise in Female-Headed Households



- Driven by displacement, separation, and loss
- Characterized by higher dependency ratios and limited income access
- Often missed by traditional targeting approaches

3. Shifts in Gender Roles

- Women are taking on expanded roles in income generation, caregiving, and resource management
- However, increased workload does not necessarily translate into increased decision-making power

4. Negative Coping Strategies

- Households are increasingly:
 - Skipping meals
 - Withdrawing children from school
 - Sending children to work
 - Resorting to early marriage
- These represent long-term risks, particularly for women and girls

5. Sectoral Inequalities and Protection Risks

- Gender inequalities cut across all sectors (food, health, WASH, shelter, education)
- Protection risks, including gender-based violence, are increasing
- Protection must be understood as a cross-cutting responsibility

6. Declining Participation

- Reduced participation of women in community decision-making
- Implications for program quality, accountability, and trust

Methodological Approach

The RGA employs a mixed-methods approach, combining:

- Monitoring data
- Remote data collection
- Secondary data review
- Community feedback

Key methodological features include:

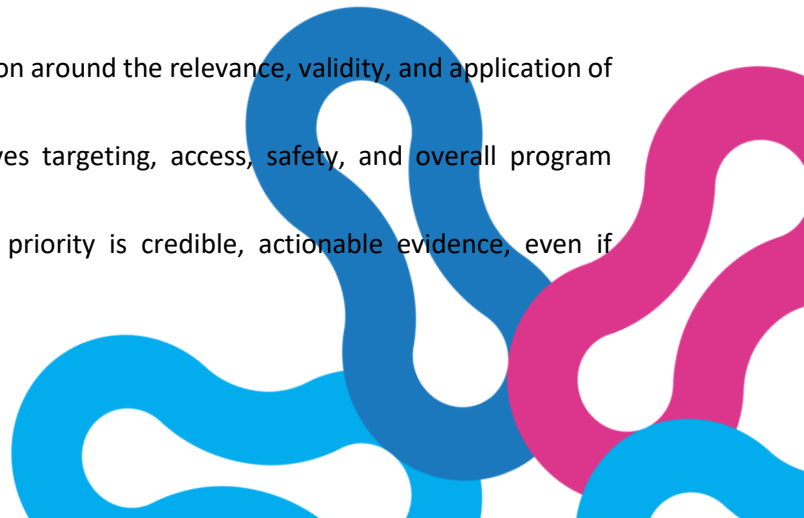
- Use of disaggregated data (sex, age, disability)
- Emphasis on triangulation and pattern recognition
- Balancing speed, relevance, and ethical considerations

The analysis was framed as a “living process” that evolves with the context rather than a one-time assessment.

Q&A and Discussion Highlights

The interactive session generated thoughtful discussion around the relevance, validity, and application of gender analysis:

- **On practical value:** Gender analysis improves targeting, access, safety, and overall program effectiveness
- **On data limitations:** In crisis settings, the priority is credible, actionable evidence, even if imperfect



- **On inclusivity:** A strong gender analysis considers all genders, including vulnerabilities faced by men and boys
- **On operational relevance:** Findings were linked to concrete adjustments in targeting, delivery, and monitoring
- **On cultural sensitivity:** The approach prioritizes local engagement and focuses on practical outcomes such as safety and access

A recurring message was that the real risk is not imperfect data but making decisions without evidence.

M&E Lessons and Operational Implications

The session highlighted several M&E-related lessons:

- Timeliness over perfection: Rapid data is often more valuable than delayed accuracy
- Integration into programming: Gender analysis must inform:
 - Targeting
 - Delivery mechanisms
 - Risk mitigation
- Beyond outputs: Monitoring must capture:
 - Power dynamics
 - Access and safety
 - Equity outcomes

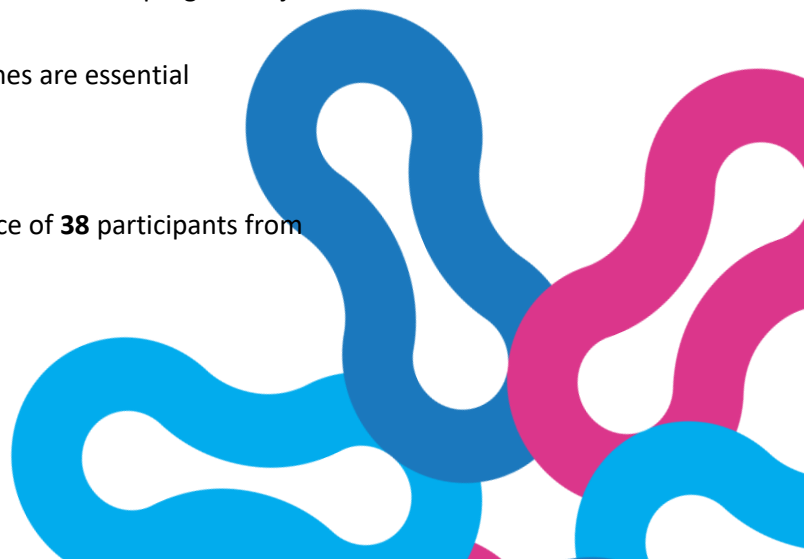
The session stressed that gender is not an add-on, it is central to program effectiveness.

3. Key Messages and Takeaways

- **Gender analysis is essential for effective humanitarian response**
Without it, interventions risk being inefficient, inequitable, or harmful
- **Evidence must be actionable and timely**
Rapid analysis enables real-time decision-making in dynamic crises
- **Inclusion requires understanding diverse vulnerabilities**
Effective responses must address different risks across women, men, girls, and boys
- **Data limitations should not prevent action**
The focus should be on **credible, adaptive, and continuously updated evidence**
- **Operationalization is critical**
The value of RGA lies in translating insights into concrete program adjustments
- **M&E systems must evolve in crisis contexts**
Flexible, adaptive, and participatory approaches are essential

4. Participants

The session brought together a diverse global audience of **38** participants from different countries, Asia.



Attendees included government officials, M&E specialists, evaluation practitioners, international organizations, academics, students. The diversity of participants contributed to a rich exchange of perspectives on gender-sensitive programming and evidence use in crisis contexts.

5. Resources

Session recording: https://youtu.be/bitfte4V0_4

Session presentation: <https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:EU:af775f2e-bd6e-4ee8-91d3-31871ed1557b>

Other valuable tools, frameworks, and references (in *Arabic* and *English*), including:

- Rapid Gender Analysis Guidance Note Secondary Data Review:
<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:eu:ef44d3ca-2394-4575-b10b-4cff4a909b63>
- Minimum standards related to protection, gender, and inclusion in emergency situations (*in Arabic*):
<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:EU:34334341-55fd-42b0-8efe-69e351eb068c>
- Gender in Emergencies Guidance Note Series:
<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:EU:fef35037-2ac4-41ba-8957-e2df005a9b90>
- Gender Social Guide in the Field of Humanitarian Work (in *Arabic*):
<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:EU:51c6185c-216d-484f-9eb1-ea853487163e>
- Good Practices Framework Gender Analysis:
<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:EU:61ecd77c-d8cd-45b5-b1fa-f2b56ff259a9>

6. Conclusion

The session demonstrated that Rapid Gender Analysis is a critical tool for evidence-driven humanitarian action.

By highlighting differentiated impacts, identifying risks, and informing adaptive responses, RGA strengthens the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver equitable, effective, and accountable interventions.

Ultimately, the session reinforced a shared responsibility among practitioners:

Not only to generate evidence, but to use it to improve outcomes for affected populations in real time.

