

REGIONAL ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON

GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

16-18 May 2016
Ha Noi, Viet Nam



Gender integration and women's leadership in DRR:

Recommendations for incorporating the considerations of the Sendai Framework on gender issues and women's leadership in DRR into plans: Asia: IAP Stakeholder Group lead"

Presented by Duryog Nivaran, Lead of the IAP Stakeholder Group on Gender Equality and Women's Concerns in DRR

May 2016



Duryog Nivaran



Stakeholder Group on Gender and Women's concerns in DRR of the ISDR Asia Partnership



- Comprises representatives across the Asia and Pacific region and is a fluid collection of organisations that come together at various junctures to work towards current issues. Group consist representation of governments, members from UNISDR and other international agencies, global and regional networks, country level networks and other NGOs.
- This group first came together as part of the Post 2015 Framework for DRR consultation process (Now Sendai Framework). It has since then been active in the Asia Regional Platform for DRR- the AMCDRR and the process leading to the Sendai Framework in bringing women's and gender concerns to the fore.



Stakeholder Group Contribution before Sendai

- 5AMCDRR (Oct 2012) - Duryog Nivaran led the process of developing the 'Statement of Commitments' for the Ministerial conference declaration by mobilizing the stakeholders in the region found here:
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/29332_04individualsgenderannex24thoct.pdf
- 2013-2014 - 'Women as a force in resilience building, gender equality in DRR' contained the widely consulted inputs on gender issues in DRR for the post 2015 agenda, as part of the Phase II consultations for HFA2 in the Asia Pacific Region carried out through the IAP.
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=36778>
- Global Platform 2013 – Lobbied on gender inclusion & women's leadership in the e.g. panel on 'Women making a Difference'
- Lead the consultations on this theme in Asia Pacific for the entire HFA2 Consultation process
- 6AMCDRR (June 2014) - Developed the Statement of Commitment for the 6AMCDRR Ministerial conference declaration. The statement is found here:
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/38074_womenandgenderfinal26june2014.pdf
- World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) - Part of Women's Major Group towards Sendai – actively participated in the e-discussions, the prep-Coms and the 3WCDRR



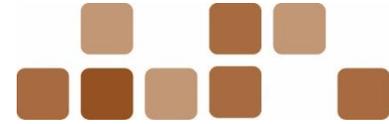
Concerns from the region



- Literature shows that women contribute heavily to prepare for, prevent, and reduce risks and to mitigate the consequences of disasters. Over half the good practice case studies show women's role in risk management and resilience building at the ground level, & **women play a greater role at community level** than often acknowledged.
- **Categorizing women as a vulnerable group** dominates, resulting in foreshadowing the contribution of women as active agents.
- Governments show high-level of interest & commitment to address women's issues, gender based inequality, however the **approach is more of poverty alleviating & reducing vulnerability** of disadvantaged groups.
- Consequence: policy formation, implementation and relief assistance and aid have rarely taken **women's role and contribution** into account. Where it has been considered, it has been oriented towards 'reducing vulnerabilities', and women's role and capacity continue to be overlooked.
- Gender issues prevailing in society are extended/continued to disaster situations. Disaster risk is a development issue, similarly gender is a **development issue**.



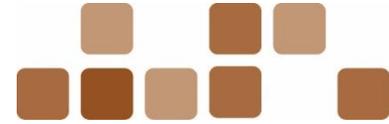
Actions by the Stakeholder Group – after Sendai



- Consultations and consolidating inputs to the '*Asia Regional Plan for implementation of Sendai Framework*' – which sets the policy direction. As part of this compared Sendai Framework with [HFA](#), [SDGs](#)
- Implementation support – Entrusted with developing a guidance note on gender inclusion to support converting commitments into practice based on these consultations as part of the IAP consultation process towards AMCDRR



Consultation process - through the IAP



- A guidance note development in process to support converting commitments into practice
- Build on the discussions held over the past few years towards Sendai Framework
- A series of e-discussions identified practical ways governments and other stakeholders can ensure gender sensitivity in implementation of Sendai Framework.
- Guidance note focus will be on – **Why, What, How**. This is still work-in-progress.
- Draft with consultation outcomes shared for further inputs at this forum.



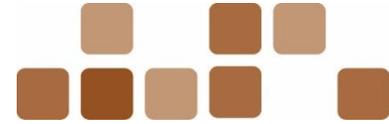
Main points from consultations: WHY?



- Gender based differences are observed in all aspects of disasters, as in development processes - rooted in the unevenness of the economic, social, educational status between women and men.
- Gender based differences in disasters feature in 2 main areas
 - capacities (for risk management/reduction, survival and resilience in facing adversity)
 - vulnerabilities (susceptibility to risk due to social, institutional reasons).
- Social status and placement of women and girls mean comparatively less choices. Perceptions of women and girls as weak, inferior, victims, helpless in combination with their subordinated position both at the formal institutional and family/community
- Due to these, become invisible - have less and limited opportunities for participation and contribution; their exclusion from planning and strategic decision making processes.



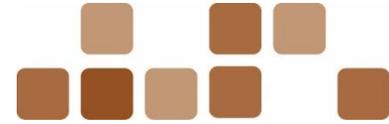
Why ... contd



- Recognising this, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction states that a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective is needed in all policies and practices; and that “women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations.”



WHAT? - the recommended actions



The policy objectives for all the countries should be based on the principles of 'inclusion' and fairness.

1) Priority #1: Understanding disaster risk

Generation and use of sex and age dis-aggregated information:

- Collect sex and age disaggregated data in impact, risk and vulnerability assessments
- Conduct gender analysis to raise awareness on the issue
- Use dis-aggregated data and gender analysis as a key development and DRR planning tool (e.g. in national risk assessments)
- Ensure capacity and participatory mechanisms are in place



Priority #2: Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

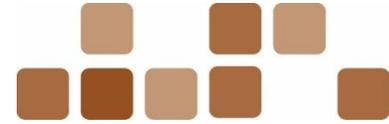


Incorporating disaster risk into development actions (coherence and coordination between SDG and DRR):

- Mainstream gender issues in disaster risk reduction across all relevant sectors of development – by strengthening technical capacity for gender integration at the national and local development and DRR planning
- Ensure gender integration in local and national DRR plans through specific targets, indicators for women's leadership, gender sensitivity of plans and programmes and align national level targets and indicators of SDG s and DRR
- Ensure accountability for gender integration through policy, legislation, monitor at periodic reviews



Priority #3: Invest in DRR for resilience



Risk sensitive public and private investments:

- Risk identification, analysis to be inclusive of gender issues
- Ensure consideration of gender and women's issues in access to information, health, education, transport
- Ensure livelihood options, livelihood asset creation, skill development consider inclusion of women
- Invest in social protection measures to reduce the risks of vulnerable women in disasters
- Ensure that public and private investment on development do not further expose women to risks of disasters.



Priority #4: Enhance disaster preparedness and “Build Back Better”



Gender equitable preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

- Ensure and increase engagement of women in design and implementation of preparedness, early warning systems
- Ensure that gender concerns are taken full care in response and relief operations
- Develop and disseminate gender sensitive and inclusive standards, codes, operational and other instruments
- Build the awareness of response, recovery institutions/officials/planners on inclusion of gendered priorities



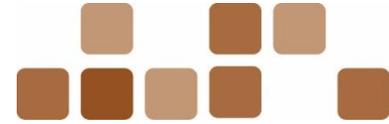
HOW – the actions (2 – 5 year action plan)

- What is required to ensure these actions (by the governments and other main stakeholders) are gender sensitive/inclusive?
- What guidance/support/partnerships/other/facilitation are required to enable the national and local governments, Inter Governmental organisations, development partners etc. for making plans and actions within each priority.
- What practical ways can be suggested to governments drawing up the implementation plan? Who should be responsible for implementing these?
- Ensure that actions address:
 - (i) Recognition of constructive contribution and role women play in DRR, resilience building and sustainable development
 - (ii) Fostering women's leadership and participation at national and local levels
 - (iii) Changing current limited space women have to influence policies, plans, actions
 - (iv) Reduction of social and institutional vulnerabilities of women
- Organise it in keeping with the regional plan as follows:



	Priority I - Understand risk		Priority II - Strengthen risk governance		Priority III - Invest in DRR for resilience		Priority IV - Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better”	
a.	Disaster loss & impact (one/two action each)		Policy and legislative framework		DRR in public finance		Disaster preparedness	
	How [Mark each action as local, national or regional]	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?
b.	Risk assessment		Institutional arrangement		Risk sensitive investments		Post disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	
	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?
c.	Data management & risk communication		Decentralization/Local level implementation		Risk transfer, insurance and finance		Monitoring	
	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?		
d.	Research and app		Accountability and liability		Monitoring			
	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?				
e.	Education & awareness		Global and regional cooperation					
	How	Who is resp?	How	Who is resp?				
	How to Monitor progress		Monitoring					

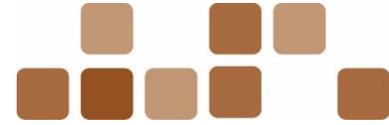
Resources – will list



- Publications (training manuals, good practice/case studies)
- Web links
- Training available & where
- Resource persons – who to go to



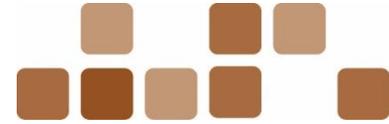
Inputs on the draft from



- ***Core group*** for the development of the note: draws from government, INGOs, NGOs, IFRC, UN agencies, other stakeholder groups
- ***Peer reviewers identified:*** some of you from here, as well as a few government representatives
- ***Other meetings***



Way forward for action planning



- Obtain feedback and new suggestions on actions that can be taken - focus on **HOW**
- The revised draft **with the inputs from this forum** will be also presented to
 - the IFRC Gender & Diversity Advisors, and the Disaster Management and Resilience unit, Disaster Law unit
 - June meeting organised by DMC Govt of Sri Lanka as part of one of 7 countries to work out national plans based on the training organised by JICA in February 2016; maybe at the other country meetings as well?
- Sent to Peer reviewers
- Presentation of revised draft at the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP)- June 2016, together with the outcomes of this conference
- Finalise with peer review inputs & feedback from IAP
- Incorporate into Sendai implementation plans in the Asia and Pacific, outcome documents of AMCDRR and contribute to the Pacific Climate and Disaster Resilient Development Strategy





Thank You



Change in approach to addressing gender and women's issues in HFA and SFDRR



HFA

- Focused on reducing vulnerability through recommendations to include and address gender issues in all actions as a cross cutting issue. To facilitate implementation guidelines on mainstreaming gender on various aspects of DRR had been developed and shared.
- In implementation of HFA, women were primarily identified and classified as a 'vulnerable group'. The HFA monitor shows that none of the cross-cutting issues received meaningful or sustained attention in the HFA implementation and that the cross cutting issue of gender aspect was the least considered. Vital importance and strong need to consider the role and capacities of women in DRR was highlighted in HFA mid- term review (2010) and in the consultations for post 2015 framework for DRR.

Sendai Framework

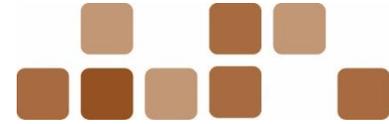
- Provides a broader scope for gender and social integration, focusing on the 'critically important' role of women in 'designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive DRR policies, plans and programmes'; and explicitly calls for gender inclusion, women's participation and leadership in DRR and resilience building; as well as indirectly through the promotion of social inclusion and 'all of society' approach.

Thus, the Sendai Framework draws attention on:

- i. constructive contribution and role women play in DRR, resilience building and sustainable development; the need for its recognition & facilitation to achieve the goal & targets of SF
- ii. need for addressing social, economic and institutional vulnerabilities of women as a socially excluded & marginalised group



Linkages with the SDG's



Sustainable Development Goal/target	Sendai Framework for DRR Text
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	<p>Guiding principles (19d) Page 13: "Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted"</p> <p>And</p> <p>Priority 4 (32) Page 21: "...Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key..."</p>



Linkages with the SDG's



Sustainable Development Goaltarget	Sendai Framework for DRR Text
<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>Priority 4 ‘National and Local Levels’ (33(b)) Page 21: “To invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems; develop such systems through a participatory process; tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender; promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities; and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information”</p>
<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>Part V ‘Role of Stakeholders’ 36(a)i Page 23: “Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations”</p> <p>Slide 5</p>