



REGIONAL ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON

GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

16-18 May 2016
Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Progress on Gender Equality in HFA and Sendai Framework

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How Gender Equality were addressed in HFA (2005- 2015) and SFA (2015-2030)

HFA

- 'Gender' and 'women' appears **4x**
- Asked for integration of gender perspectives in DRR policy and planning processes
- Gender in capacity building and trainings
- Women primarily viewed as vulnerable groups

SFA

- 'Gender' and 'women' appear **10X**
- Broader scope for gender & social integration 'all society approach'
- Focuses on 'critical role of women in designing, resourcing and implementing gender sensitive DRR policies, plans and programmes
- Calls for gender inclusion, women's participation and leadership in DRR
- Calls for disaggregation by sex & age

Neither HFA or Sendai Framework refer directly to equality

How Gender Equality was Addressed in HFA Implementation & Monitoring

- The HFA Monitor shows that gender as a cross-cutting issue has not been sufficiently understood or evaluated and it's the lowest performing
- HFA 2009-2011 Progress Review Only 2.4% countries reported on the participation of women's organizations in national platforms
- GAR 2013 Sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) on vulnerability and capacity was available only in 27% countries and many countries stated a total absence of SADD
- Tools for assessing and understanding disaster impacts and risks did not include strong gender analysis.
 - E.g. gender aspects are included in only 33% of post-disaster needs assessment methodologies in the region

Some of the Gender Language Gender Advocates asked for in the post-2015 DRR Framework

- Recognize the importance of **gender equality and women's empowerment**
- Support **women's leadership**
- Engage in gender analysis requiring the ethical collection and use of **gender-specific, disaggregated data**
- Use a **human rights-based approach** in all phases of DRR, development, and resilience enhancement to address underlying risk factors
- Ensure diverse and active **participation** in DRR decision-making, implementation, evaluation and monitoring, and financing processes
- **Invest equitably in 'human resources'** so that women and their communities are active in the processes to address resilience

Some of What was Included

Extracts from the official Sendai Framework document

- Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including **women**
- Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets [...] while promoting and protecting all **human rights**
- DRR 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 in all policies and practices; and the promotion of **women** and youth **leadership**; in this context, special attention should be paid to the **improvement of organized voluntary work** of citizens
- Disaster risk reduction requires [...] inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of **disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability [at last!]**
- Strengthen the design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms, including [...], **sexual and reproductive health** [...] and to **empower** and assist people disproportionately affected by disasters **[it was an important gain to have sexual and reproductive health included]**

Some Gaps Still Remain

- Gender largely remains a 'guiding' principle, except for Priority 4
- 7 global targets are largely gender blind, including those with direct linkages to gender equality, esp SADD (Goal 1,2 and7) :
 - Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per **100,000 global mortality rate** in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
 - Substantially reduce the **number of affected people** globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015
 - Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the **people** by 2030
- No accountability mechanisms for implementing gender equality in Sendai Implementation and monitoring

THANK YOU

