



REGIONAL ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON

GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

16-18 May 2016

Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Regional trends on gender data collection and analysis

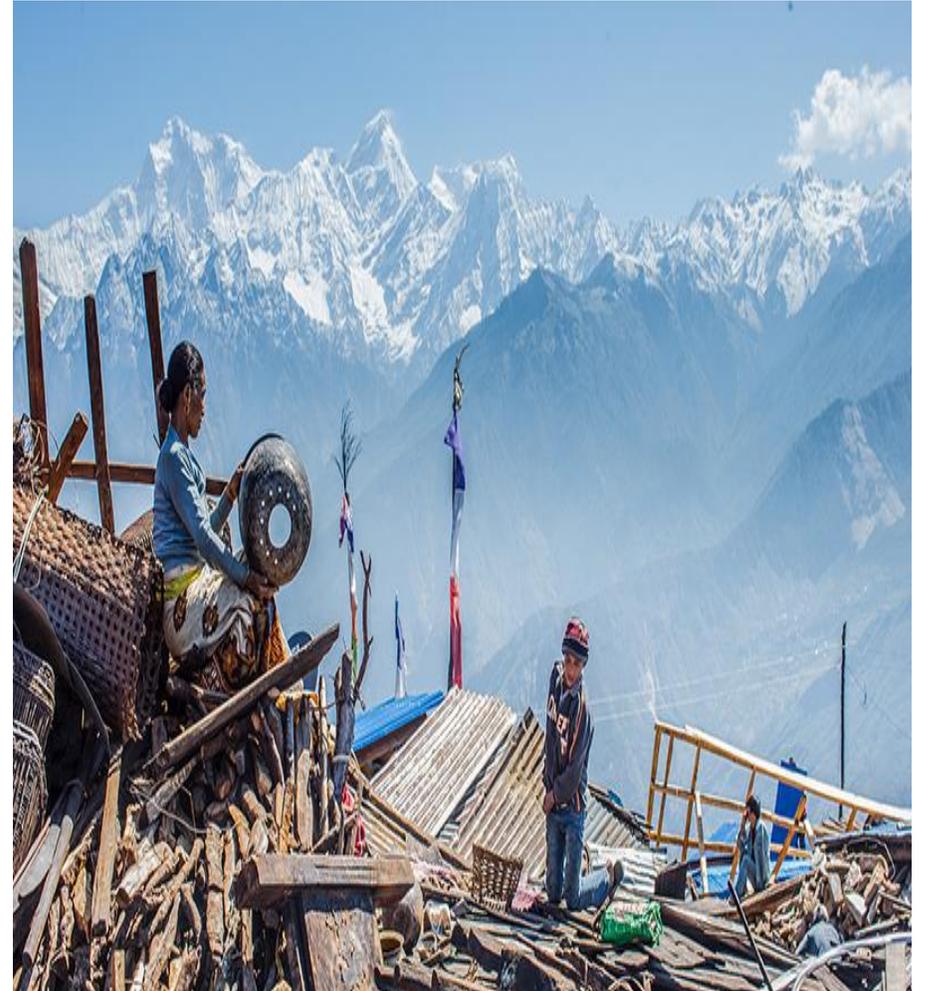
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ISSUES (1)

- In the past, main focus on emergency response and relief with no efforts to systematically understand the impacts and causal factors
- No data about disasters being collected and analyzed leading to lack of understanding of disaster-development linkages
- Poor understanding of the disaggregated impacts of disasters
- Significant efforts needed to collect, record, and analyze disaggregated data to understand the impacts and target actions for identifying and reducing risks

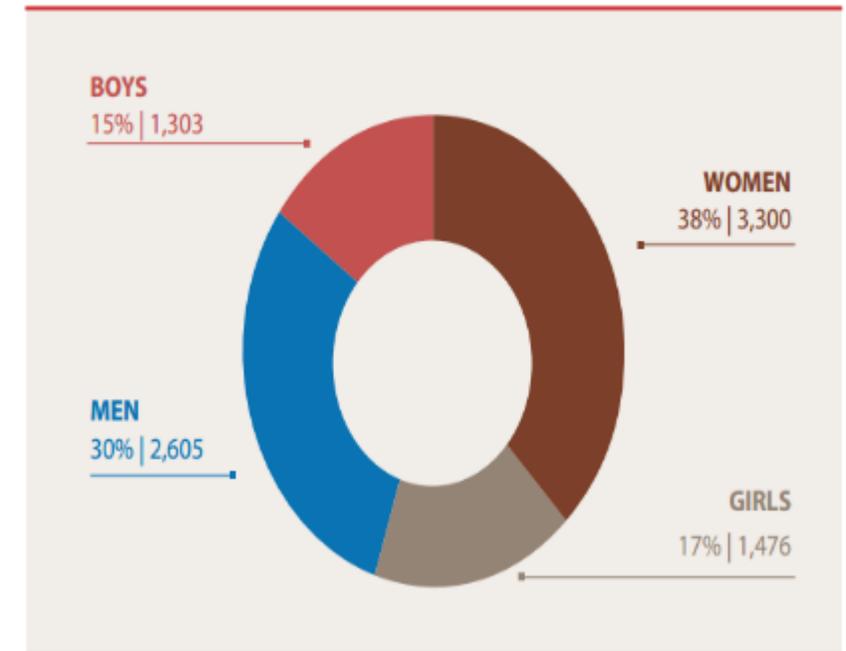


Gender based vulnerability and exposure to disaster risk

– quick facts

- Women accounted for 61% fatalities by Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008, 70–80% in the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, and 91% in the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh
- There is a direct relationship between women's risk of being killed during disasters and their socio-economic status (such as access to information, economic resources and ability to exercise personal freedom of choice)
- Women and children are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster

FIGURE 18.1: DEATH TOLL IN NEPAL EARTHQUAKES 2015



Source: Nepal PDNA

55% deaths of women and girls in Nepal EQ

“It is the everyday inequities, and not just in time of a disaster, that create greater risk and reduce the life chances of women and girls.”

- Sarah Bradshaw and Maureen Fordham



Source: Practical Action

What is the latest discourse on gender and DRR?

- some relevant TRENDS

- Early days- making women **visible**
- Shift:
 - women as **vulnerable** towards recognising their **capacities**;
 - women as born vulnerable to realizing their strength of **resilience**.
- Gendered disaster vulnerabilities across the **age** spectrum
- **Role** of women in sustainability in DRR, development and recovery
- Beginnings of a shifting from **vulnerability reduction and aid**, to **economic opportunities and investments** to support gendered DRR and recovery



Context

Gender disaggregated data is:

- Helpful in identifying gender differentiated needs in shaping the early warning systems, preparedness plans, loss reduction, post-disaster recovery programmes, and allocation of funding
- Needed across sectors (demography, education, housing, land, livelihood, health, social services, etc) to provide insights for planning interventions and investments to reduce losses
- Helpful to promote a dialogue for integrated approaches rather than a silo approach based on data/evidence
- Essential for design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DRR programmes

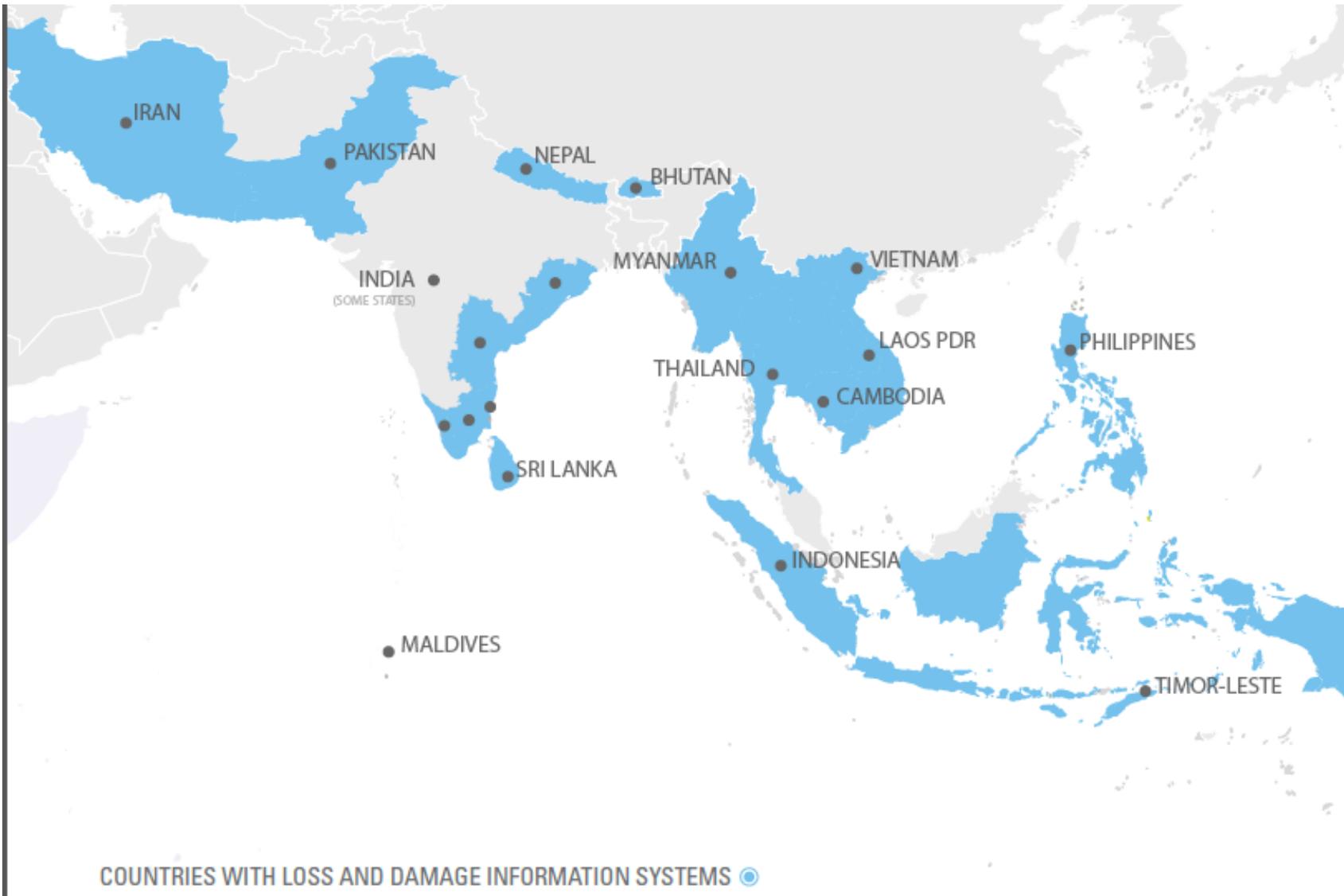


UNDP efforts in setting up national disaster loss and damage databases

- To understand the impacts of disasters, UNDP actively started implementing DesInventar methodology in 2002 in Odisha state of India
- The 2004 tsunami disaster brought forward the need for disaggregated data for planning recovery and risk reduction – Maldives, Sri Lanka, Tamil Nadu (India), Thailand and Indonesia
- UNDP has supported more than 30 countries globally in setting up national disaster loss and damage databases



National Disaster Loss and Damage Databases in Asia

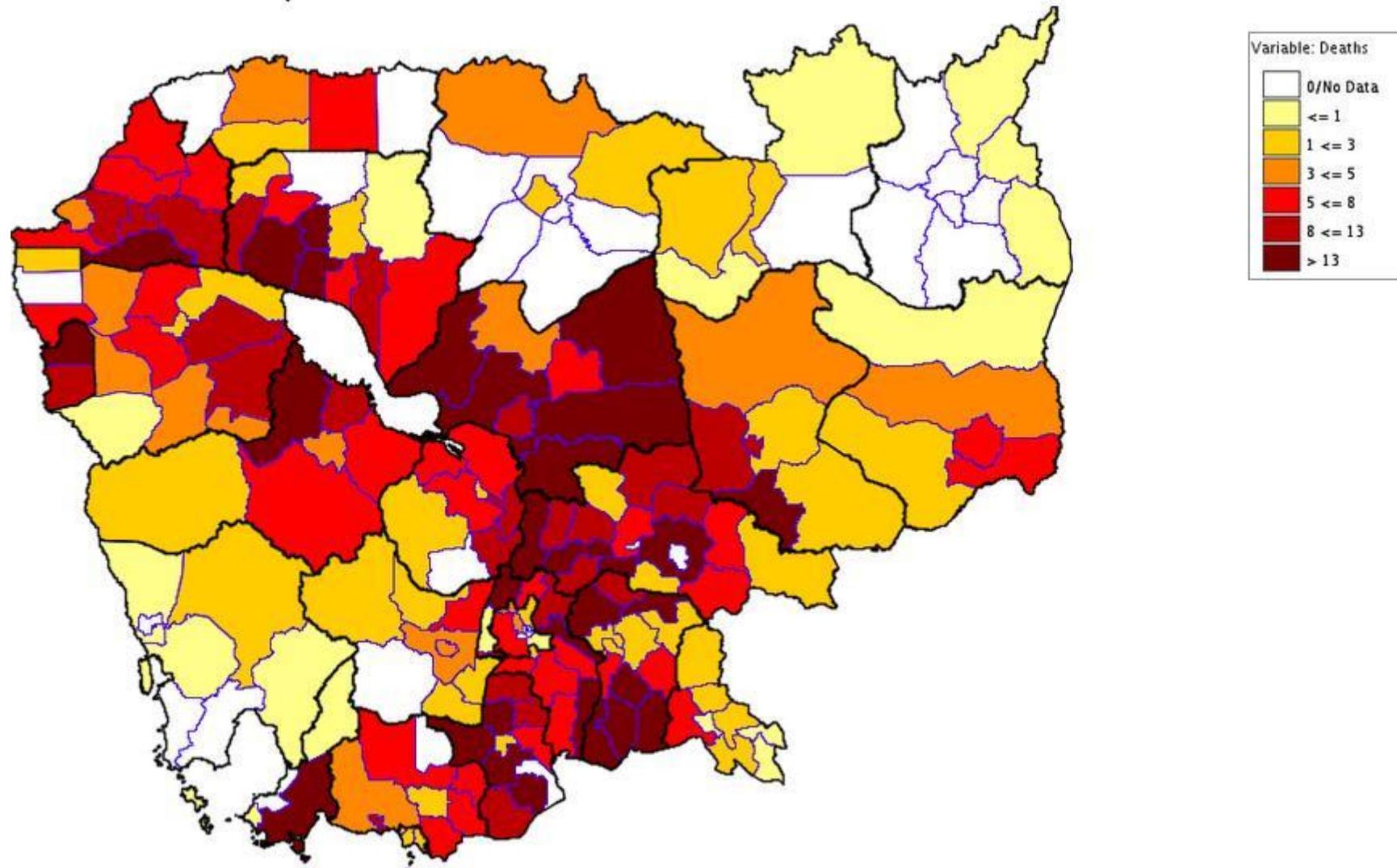


220,000 records

First event in **1815**AD

15 countries

Disaster Loss Database for Cambodia – deaths from disasters (2000-2015) disaggregated at commune level



About national disaster loss and damage database

- Data captured at high resolution – *sub-district level*
- Information about occurrences and impacts are captured over a long period of time (20-30 years)
- Direct impacts of an event
 - Event details (*date, location, intensity*)
 - Population affected (*death, injured, affected, ...*)
 - Damages and losses to sectors (*education, road, health, etc.*)
- Analysis undertaken at provincial, district and sub-district levels to derive emerging trends and patterns of events and impacts to feed into national and sub-national planning
- Most UNDP supported databases collect data disaggregated at sub-national level (usually sub-district or equivalent)

However, according to the HFA Progress Review: Sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), which is key in creating the evidence for addressing gender needs and priorities in DRR policy formulation is lacking: Gender disaggregated data was available only in 14% of the countries and many countries stated a total absence of gender disaggregated data.

Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

PDNA guidelines have been formulated for gender considerations to be included:

- Pre-disaster situation
- Effects of disaster in terms of losses and damages
- Disaster impact on macro-economy and human development
- Recovery and reconstruction needs

However, according to the HFA Progress Review: Gender aspects are included in only 33% of post-disaster needs assessment methodologies in the region.

CROSS-CUTTING SECTOR

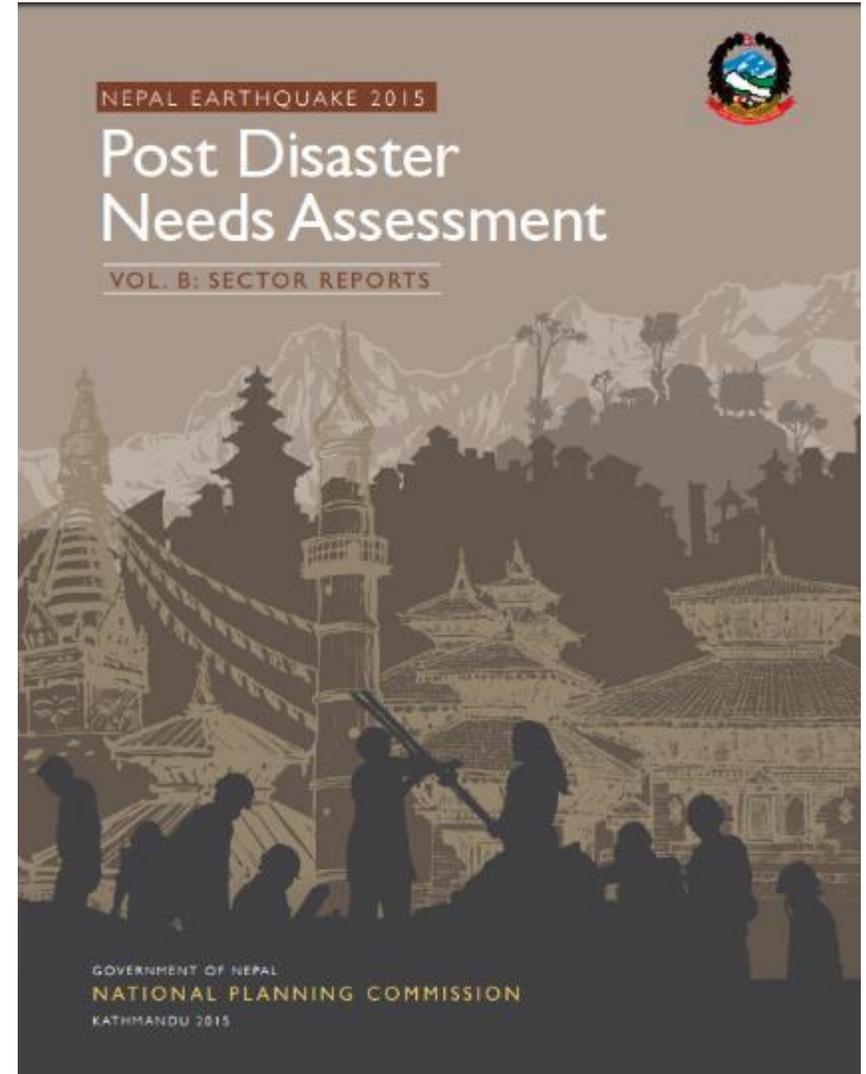
GENDER



PDNA GUIDELINES VOLUME B

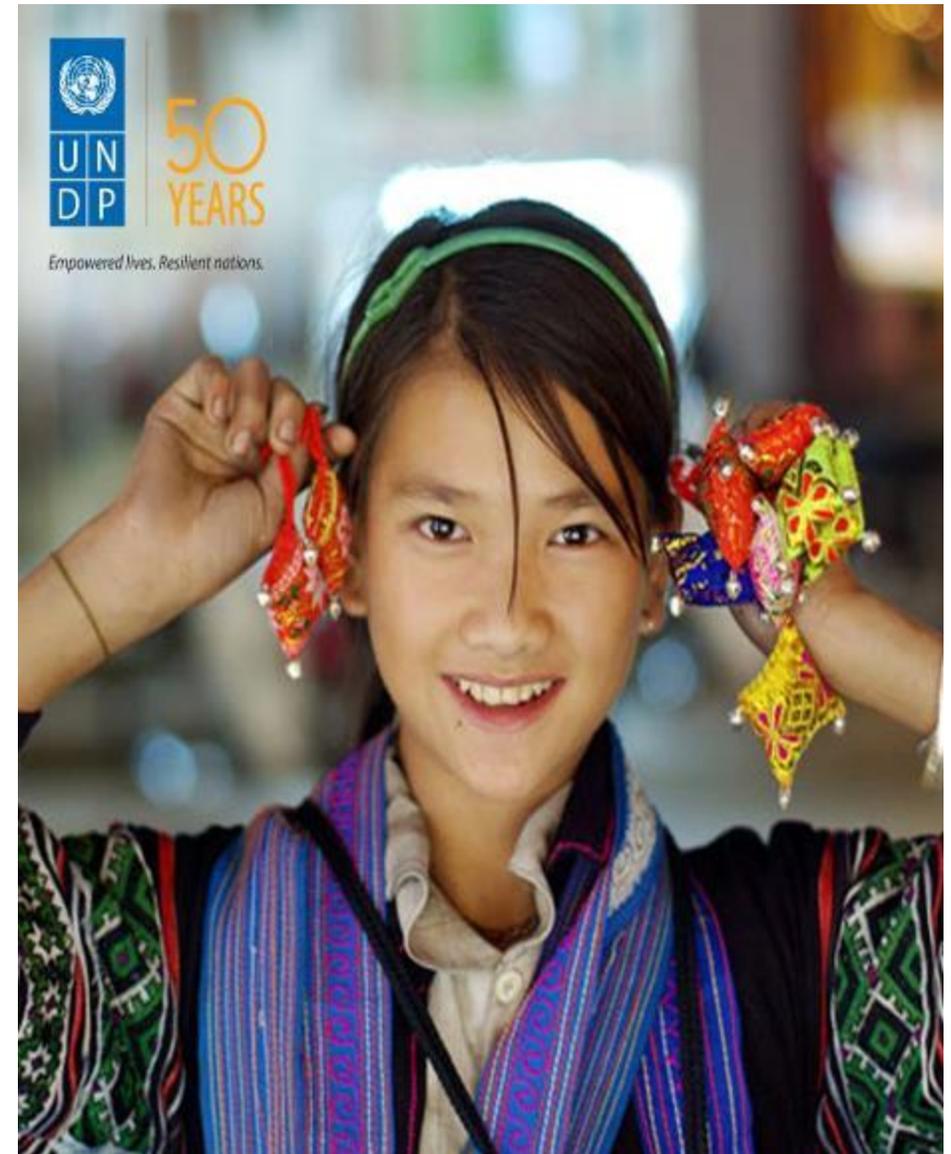
Nepal PDNA

- UNDP and UN Women supported gender sensitive Nepal PDNA
- The assessment collected sex disaggregated data for deaths, the impacts on loss of livelihoods, housing and other key sectors
- A dedicated chapter on gender and social inclusion highlighting the implications of poverty and human development impacts for women, people with disabilities, marginalized groups and their immediate need for targeted recovery assistance.
- Based on the PDNA, UNDP has developed a comprehensive recovery programme pursuing a gender-sensitive approach to recovery:
 - ✓ Women as leaders,
 - ✓ Women's ability to influence, negotiate, interface with decision-makers, and
 - ✓ Women's participation in various networks, learning opportunities, public participation and financial inclusion.
- Voices of Women from the Nepal Earthquake
<https://undpasiapac.exposure.co/voices-of-women-from-the-nepal-earthquake>



Community based disaster risk management in Vietnam

- UNDP supported a pilot to link disaster and climate change adaptation plans to annual budget planning processes and targets
- Approach being rolled out in 8 high risk provinces reaching more than 8,000 people (with >50% women)
- This intervention is being scaled-up in more than 1,700 communes



Summary- “spaces” for enhancing gender data, analysis and application

1. Community level: (household, Community based Disaster Risk Management, Community Resilience, Community based Adaptation)
2. Post- disaster assessments
3. National (sub national) disaster loss and damage databases
4. Regional mechanisms: Gender Statistics (TWG)
5. Global: SFDRR, SDGs
6. Programmes: example: UNDP GSIC



Despite progress, challenges remain. Key questions for consideration:

- 1) Policy level:
 - Does the government know or understand why its important to collect SADD?
 - What needs to be done for regular and systematic collection of SADD?
- 2) Institutional level:
 - Who should anchor the collection of SADD?
 - Is the same baseline available across all sectors?
- 3) Local level:
 - Who at the local level is responsible for data collection?
 - Is there capacity at the sub-national level to collect SADD?
- 4) Application of SADD:
 - How can SADD be applied to improve:
 - post disaster recovery
 - risk assessments
 - risk reduction strategies?

Thank you

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