



Regional Training on Gender-Transformative Disaster Risk Reduction

6-8 September 2023
Seoul, Republic of Korea



Session 1: Introductory Session

Objectives

- Introduce the participants and understand their motivation and expectations from the training.
- Provide the context of the training, share purpose, objectives, and agenda, and set ground rules for the training duration.
- Inform the participants about the training logistics and administration.
- Conduct Pre-test for participants



Ice-breaking exercise: Introduction of the participants

OBJECTIVES OF THE REGIONAL TRAINING ON GENDER RESPONSIVE DRR

- Enhance the understanding of gender equality, human rights and disaster risk reduction concepts and inter-linkages.
- Strengthen the skills and capacities on gender analysis and gender mainstreaming targeting policymakers working in the field of disaster risk reduction.
- Promote learning exchange between peers working on these issues in Asia and the Pacific, including sharing experiences from countries that champion gender mainstreaming.

AGENDA

Day 1

- Session 1 - Introductory Session
- Session 2: Gender, Socialization and Intersectionality
- Session 3: Gender in DRR
- Session 4: Policy, Legal Frameworks, and Mechanisms for Gender-Responsive DRR





AGENDA

- **Day 2**
 - Session 4: Policy, Legal Frameworks, and Mechanisms for Gender-Responsive DRR (continued)
 - Session 5: Risk Assessment and Gender Analysis
 - Session 6: How to mainstream gender in DRR policies and plans, and how to mainstream DRR in gender policies and plans?



AGENDA

Day 3

- **Session 7:** Issues and challenges for integrating gender in DRR policies, planning, and practice, explore solutions to overcome gender mainstreaming obstacles.
- **Session 8:** Commitments to Action
- **Session 9:** Joint Action Planning – Regional and National

Setting the Ground Rules for Training Workshop

DRAFT LIST OF GROUND RULES FOR THE TRAINING

Participants can list up to 10 suggestions, such as:

1. Start and end times
2. Times for breaks
3. An agreement on punctuality – what does it mean to be punctual? When you are in your seat and ready to start at the agreed time.
4. Mobile phones should be switched off or silent, with no laptops unless the session requires them. What will you do if you need to answer a call or send an urgent email?
5. Confidentiality of anything discussed.
6. Freedom to ask questions anytime – if you think it, you can say it.
7. Only one person speaking at any time
8. Respecting other people's opinions

Pre-test

Group Photo

Thank you



Module One : Gender, Socialization And Disaster Risk Reduction



Session 2: Gender, Socialization and Intersectionality



Learning Outcomes

1. Participants will share and discuss their personal experiences to enable them to bond, open, and recount how gender relations, roles, and responsibilities are social constructs and shaped by the socialization process.
2. A common understanding of key gender concepts: the concept of sex and gender, gender roles, Intersectionality, empowerment and LNOB

TOPICS AND ACTIVITIES TO BE COVERED IN SESSION 2

1. Socialization game – Personal History Form
2. Concepts of sex and gender
3. Gender roles and quiz
4. Stereotyping and socialization
5. Intersectionality– Power Walk
6. Empowerment and Gender Transformative Approach

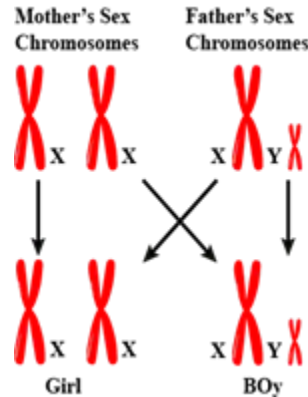


EXERCISE: PERSONAL HISTORY FORM

SEX VS GENDER

Sex

- Biological
- Can be changed
 - Transgender
- Primary sexual characteristics
- Chromosomes,
- genes, etc.



Gender

- Subjective to cultural norms
- Psychological
- Different expectations
- Social
- Instilled from young age
 - E.g.: baby boys wrapped in blue, girls in pink.
- Device by which a society controls its members



WHAT IS GENDER ROLE?

Gender roles refer to how men and women should act, think and feel according to norms and traditions in a particular place and time.



PERCEIVED ROLES FOR FEMALE VS MALE (GENDER)

Female

- Femininity
- Give birth to and raise children
- No or only part-time job
- Lower job status
- Child care



Male

- Masculinity
- Primary money maker
- Provides for family
- Receives higher salary
- Does better in predominantly female dominated fields



Women - Triple Roles & Multiple Burdens!

Roles	Women	Men
Reproductive Role <i>(Typically women)</i>	<p><i>Biological reproductive work</i> bearing and breastfeeding babies</p> <p><i>Social reproductive work:</i> bringing up children, cooking, cleaning, laundering, fetching water/fuel wood, etc.</p> <p>Invisible and unpaid</p> <p>Favor dependent decision making*</p>	<p>Minimal reproductive work</p> <p>Involves more mobility</p> <p>Is optional</p> <p>Is visible</p> <p>Holding decision making power</p>
Productive Role <i>(Typically Men)</i>	<p>Livelihood activities</p> <p>Lowly paid (relative to men)</p> <p>Invisible/secondary importance</p> <p>Nature of work generally based on reproductive role</p>	<p>Livelihood activities</p> <p>Highly paid (relative to women)</p> <p>Visible</p> <p>Recognized as breadwinners</p>
Community Role	<p>Maintaining kinship relations, religious activities, social interactions and ceremonies (births/marriages/deaths) etc.</p> <p>Unpaid work</p> <p>Nature of work similar to the reproductive work</p>	<p>Political in nature</p> <p>Assigns prestige and power</p> <p>Paid work</p> <p>Highly visible</p>



GENDER ROLES CAN CHANGE OVER TIME



- Education
- Social media
- Television
- Economic crisis
- Environmental crisis
- Political changes
- Travel abroad
- Conflict



SHORT QUIZ ON GENDER ROLES

Which role?



Which role?



Which role?



Source: UN Women

Which role?



Source: UNFPA

Which role?



Which role?

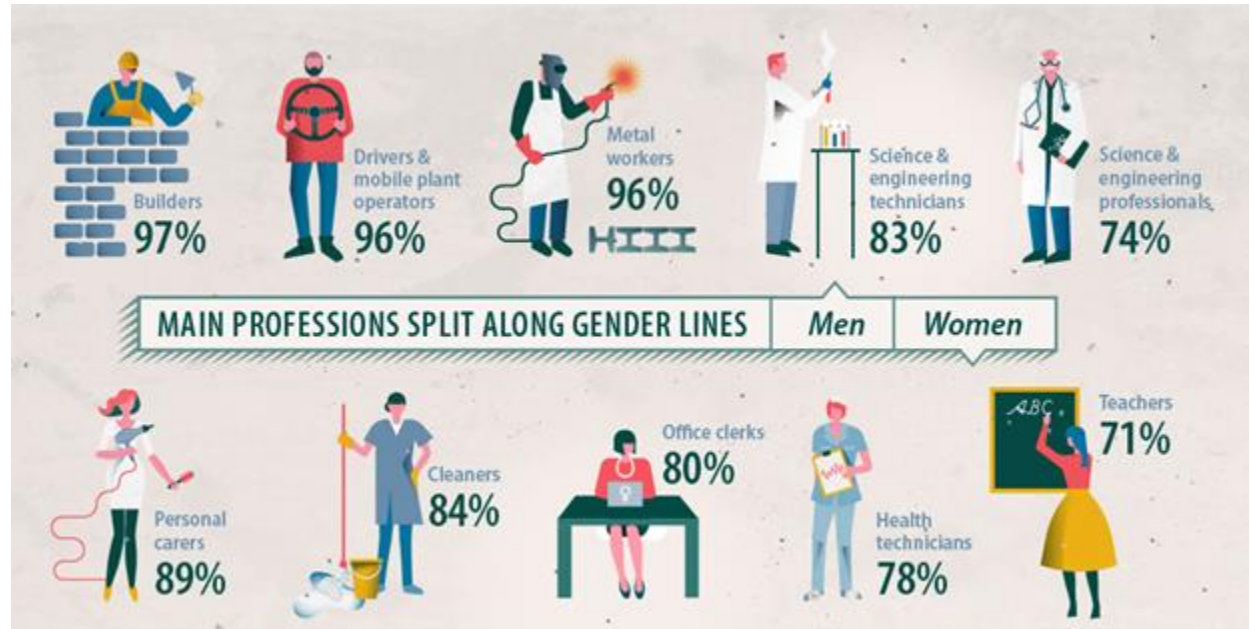


Which role?



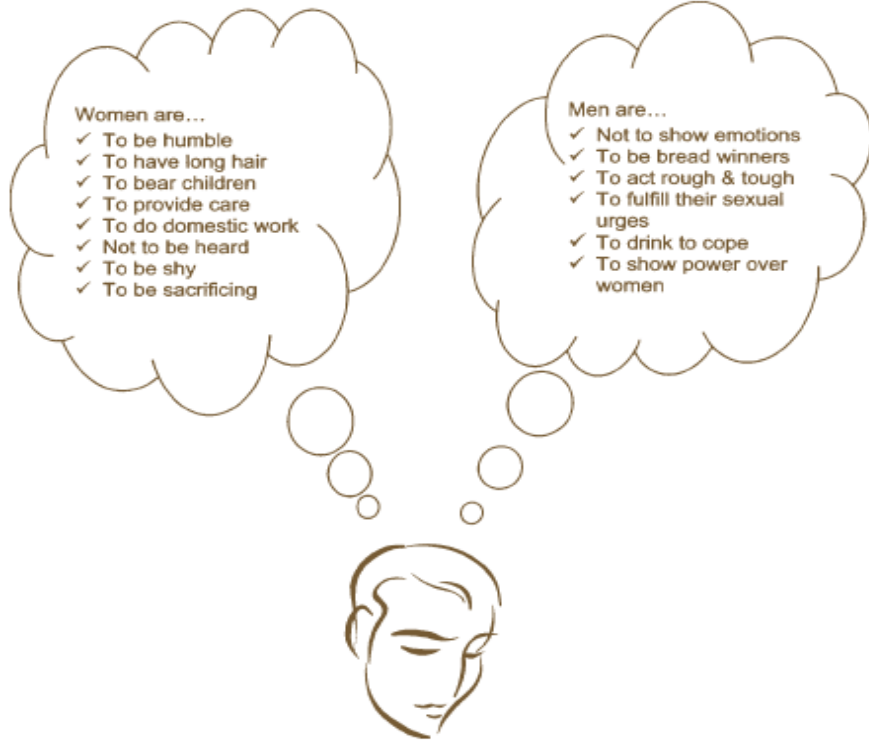
Source: UN Women

How Gender roles, norms, stereotypes and socialization shape male and female career?



ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Gender Norms and Stereotypes!

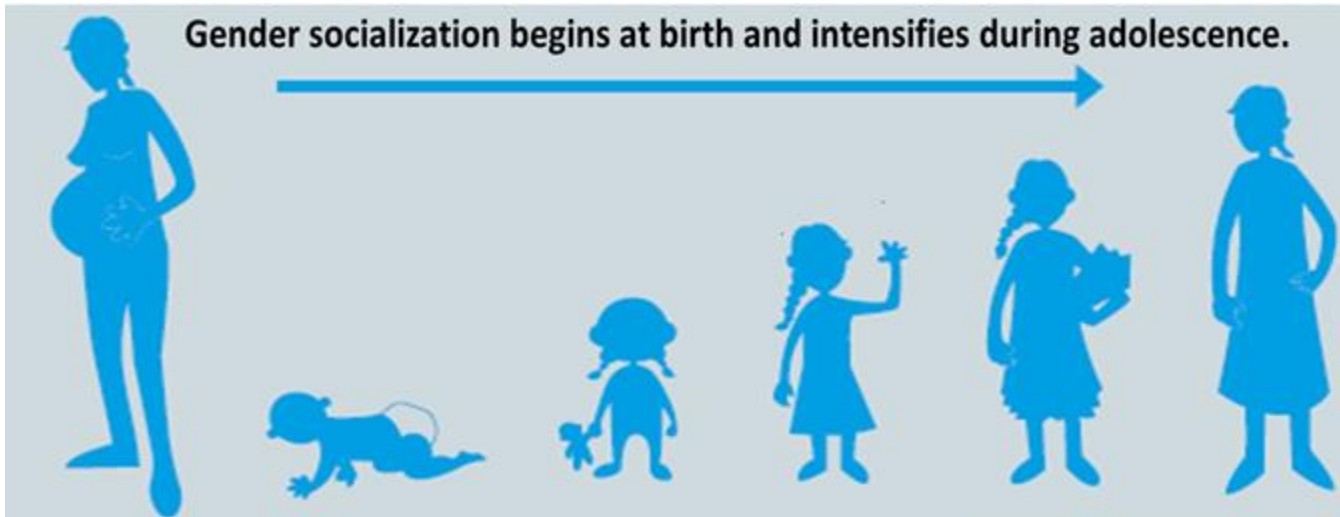


Socialization and Internalization

- **Socialization:** The process of learning to behave in a way that is acceptable to society.
- **Internalization:** The process of individual's acceptance of a set of norms and values established by others or society.

When does gender socialization starts in life?

*Unequal outcomes
for women and girls*



Lower socio-political status

Less household decision-making

Inadequate training and skills

Unequal pay

Digital gender divide

Limited access to resources

By age 3

Sense of gender identity

By age 5

Gender stability

By age 7

Gender consistency

Adolescence

Gender intensification

SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCIES



Gender Based Violence

...is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.

The term *gender-based violence* highlights the gender dimension of these types of acts; or in other words, the relationship between females' subordinate status in society and their increased vulnerability to violence.

GBV can be sexual, physical, psychological, social and economic in nature, and includes acts, attempted or threatened, committed with force, manipulation, or coercion and without the informed consent of the survivor.

Physical

Sexual

Emotional & Psychological

Socio-Economic

- Hitting
- Punching
- Slapping
- Choking
- Cutting
- Shoving
- Shooting
- Murder
- Burning/setting clothes on fire
- Acid attacks
- ... or 'any other act that results in pain, discomfort or injury.'

- Unwanted sexual advances and comments
- Sexual abuse (touching of genitalia or of a sexual nature) Requiring sexual acts in exchange for services (e.g. teachers, humanitarian workers)
- Rape
- Female genital mutilation/cutting
- Forced prostitution
- Forcing someone to watch sexual acts
- Early & forced marriage
- Sexual slavery
- Sexual violence in detention
- ...or any 'form of non-consensual sexual contact.'

- Insults
- Verbal abuse
- Using children to control
- Threats of physical or sexual violence
- Intimidation
- Humiliation
- Forced isolation
- Stalking
- Harassment
- Unwanted attention, remarks, gestures or written words of a sexual and/or menacing nature
- Destruction of cherished things
- ...or any other 'mental or emotional pain or injury.'

- Forcibly taking earnings
- Preventing use of contraceptives
- Controlling access to wages, food, shelter, clothing, health care, etc.
- Preventing girls from attending school
- Denying inheritance
- Preventing entry into public office or representative roles
- Restricting movement
- ...'denial of rightful access to economic resources/assets or livelihood opportunities, education, health or other social services.'

CONSEQUENCES OF GBV

Women & Girls

- **Physical consequences such as:** bruises, open wounds, broken bones, internal injuries, permanent disabilities (up to and including death).
- **Mental & Psychological consequences such as:** depression, anxiety, panic disorders, sleeping disorders, flashbacks, low self-esteem, suicidal tendencies.
- **Sexual and reproductive consequences:** Sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancy, pregnancy complications, sexual dysfunction, miscarriage
- **Behavioural Consequences:** Alcohol and drug abuse, sexual risk-taking, self-harm.
- **Economic & Social consequences:** Stigma, social isolation, rejection, loss of wages/earnings.

Families & Communities

- **Direct impact on children of experiencing abuse or witnessing abuse of their mother or siblings, as well as mother or siblings not being able to take care of children and household due to violence.**
- **Economic impact on family of losing survivor's ability to earn income and look after children.**

Crisis/Emergency

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environment losses that exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Demands an extraordinary response and exceptional measures.



Women & Girls in Emergencies



1. What risks does she face, and what kind of violence might she experience?
2. How easy is it for her to get help & support if she needs it?

Discussion

1. What do you hear about GBV in growing crisis or emergencies?
2. How much is GBV prioritised in crisis or emergency response?
3. What happens to existing GBV-specific services during crisis or emergencies?



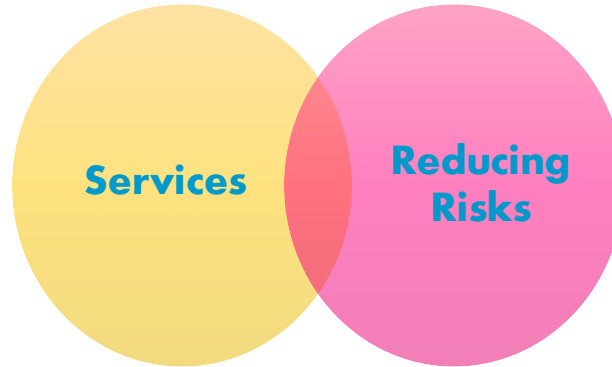
Remember...

...GBV is happening everywhere. It is under-reported worldwide, due to fears of stigma or retaliation, limited availability or accessibility of trusted service providers, impunity for perpetrators, and lack of awareness of the benefits of seeking care. Waiting for or seeking population-based data on the true magnitude of GBV should not be a priority in an emergency due to safety and ethical challenges in collecting such data.

*With this in mind, **all disaster risk management personnel ought to assume GBV is occurring and threatening affected populations; treat it as a serious and life-threatening problem; and take actions based on sector recommendations in these Guidelines**, regardless of the presence or absence of concrete ‘evidence’.*

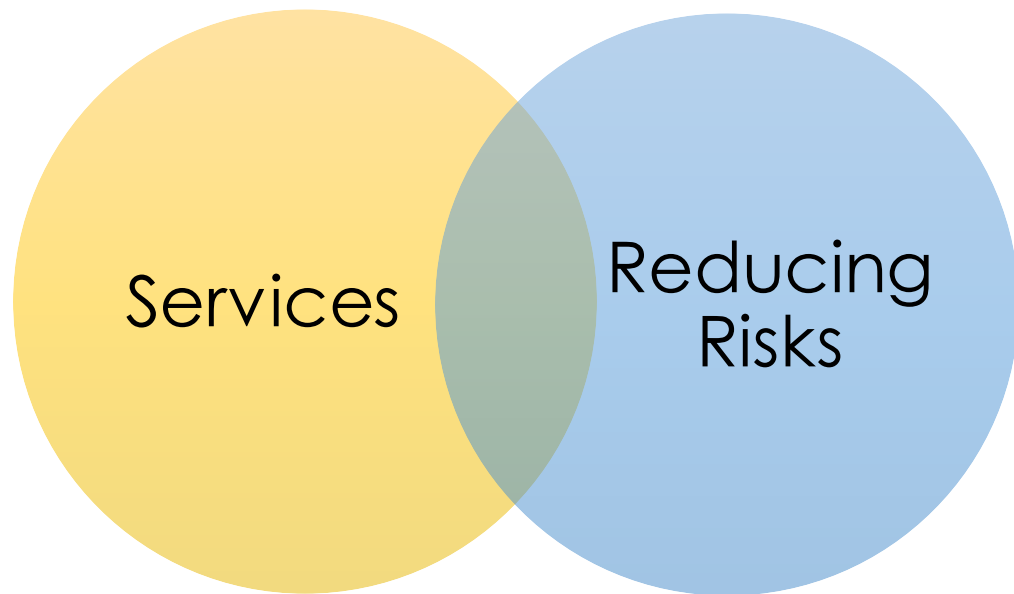
Overview of Gender-Based Violence Programming in Emergencies

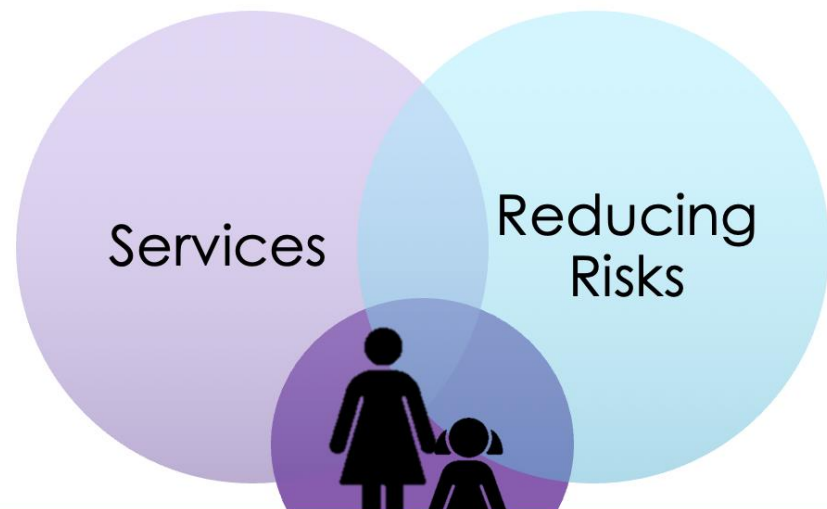
- Healthcare
- Counselling/psychosocial support
- Safety & Security
- Justice & legal support
- Referral pathways - well-coordinated services.
- Information about services and how to access them.
- Safe, confidential, accessible



- Material & cash-based support
- Identifying & addressing risks across humanitarian sectors
- Identifying and addressing risks in communities
- Women's/girls' networks & safe spaces
- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation & Abuse by humanitarian actors

Coordination, Advocacy, Information





Coordination, Advocacy, Information

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

- Additional risks (e.g. exploitation, early marriage)
- Reduced support structures
- Barriers to access
- Different needs and priorities
- Increased responsibilities
- Lack of targeted activities

Women & Girls with Disabilities

- Different needs (physical, intellectual disabilities, speech, hearing, etc.)
- Barriers to access (physical & cultural/norm-related)
- Caregiver involvement
- Resources needed/available

Other vulnerabilities

- Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender women
- Elderly
- Widows
- Women heads-of-household
- Separated girls
- Women caring for other family
- Women engaged in sex work

Guidelines & Frameworks





Overview of Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

The term PSEA is mainly used by the UN and I/NGO community to refer to measures taken to:

- Protect vulnerable people from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by their staff and associated personnel, and
- Ensure adequate response when abuses occur.

We all are responsible on preventing and ending sexual exploitation and abuse.

Sexual exploitation

any actual or attempted abuse of a **position of vulnerability**, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes.

Examples:

- Transactional sex (exchanging money, employment, good or services for sex or sexual favours).
- Prostitution
- Exploitative relationship
- ...



Secretary General (2003), Special Bulletin for Special Measures for Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Sexual abuse

actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

Examples:

- Sexual Assault
- Rape
- Sexual activity with a minor
- ...



Sexual harassment

any unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected, or be perceived, to cause offence or humiliation to another, when such conduct

- interferes with work
- is made a condition of employment;
- or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

Examples:

- Physical conduct:
 - giving a massage
 - unwanted hugging
 - kissing
- Verbal conduct:
 - turning work discussions to sexual topics
 - unwelcomed flirting
 - repeated propositions for dates
 - making jokes about a gender, a sexual orientation
- Sending offensive sexually explicit emails or texts
- Displaying sexually suggestive pictures, posters.
- ...



Secretary General (2019), Special Bulletin for Abuse of Authority, Discrimination, Harassment and Sexual Harassment

SEA and SH is a particular form of GBV that involves uneven power relations.

Power = ability to influence or control resources,
people, and opportunities.

Positive = Use of Power

Negative = Misuse/abuse of Power



SEA and SH are
violation of Human
rights laws





IASC Six Core Principle Relating to Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

1

SEA IS GROSS MISCONDUCT

and are therefore grounds for termination of employment.

2

SEX WITH CHILDREN IS PROHIBITED

Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defence.

3

ANY TYPES OF TRANSACTIONAL SEX IS PROHIBITED

Exchange of money, goods, employment or services for sex including sexual favors is prohibited

4

SEX WITH BENEFICIARIES IS PROHIBITED

Sexual relationship with the beneficiaries undermine the credibility and integrity of our work.

5

REPORTING SEA IS MANDATORY

SEA concerns should report through established reporting mechanism. Failure to report sexual misconduct is a breach of the UN standards of conduct.

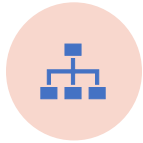
6

OBLIGATION TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN AN SEA FREE ENVIRONMENT

Promote the implementation of standards of conduct during duty on as well as off time.



How do we minimize the Risk of SEA? 8 Actions Organisation Can Take on PSEA



**ORGANIZATIONAL
POLICY IN PLACE**



**ORGANIZATIONAL
MANAGEMENT**



**HUMAN RESOURCES
SYSTEMS**



**MANDATORY
TRAINING AND
AWARENESS RAISING**



**ESTABLISH COMPLAINTS
REPORTING AND
RESPONDING MECHANISM**



**PROVIDE
ASSISTANCE AND
REFERRALS**



**ENSURE INVESTIGATIONS
PROCEDURES AND
CAPACITY IN PLACE**



**CORRECTIVE
ACTION**



UNITED NATIONS
NEPAL

NO-EXCUSE

**ZERO TOLERANCE FOR SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION, ABUSE AND HARASSMENT**

Everyone has the right to



Be treated
with dignity
and respect.



Live free from any forms
of sexual violence,
abuse, exploitation and
harassment.



Have a safe
and respectful
environment.

UN Reporting Mechanism



WHERE TO REPORT?

- Locally appointed GBV or PSEA Focal Points
- Complaint box placed at community or program areas
- Child or Women friendly space or help desk etc.

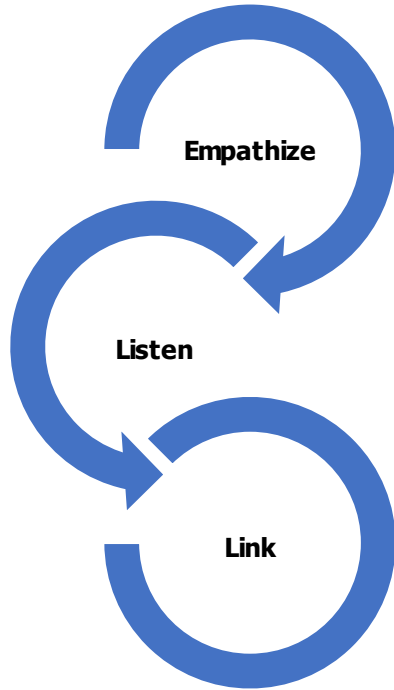
Government Reporting Mechanism

Police 100



Child Helpline

SEA Survivor Assistance



Survivor Assistance Referral Pathways



Medical care



Safety and Security



Psychosocial support



Legal



Basic material support

TAKING ACTION AGAINST SEA: OUR COMMITMENT

Through four main steps:



Take a stand against sexual misconduct that you **experience, observe, have concerns or suspicions** about, or **become aware** of by reaching out to

PSEA Focal Points

- Country Focal Points

OFFICE OF INTERNAL OVERSIGHT SERVICES (OIOS)

- <https://oios.un.org/page?slug=report-wrong-doing>
- +1 212 963-1111 (24 hours a day)

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN (only for SH)

- unoms@un.org
- (+1) 917-367-5731

➤ REPORT

➤ SUPPORT TO VICTIM/SURVIVOR
➤ INVESTIGATIONS

➤ DISCIPLINARY OR ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTIONS

Mandatory reporting: Failure to report constitutes **misconduct**

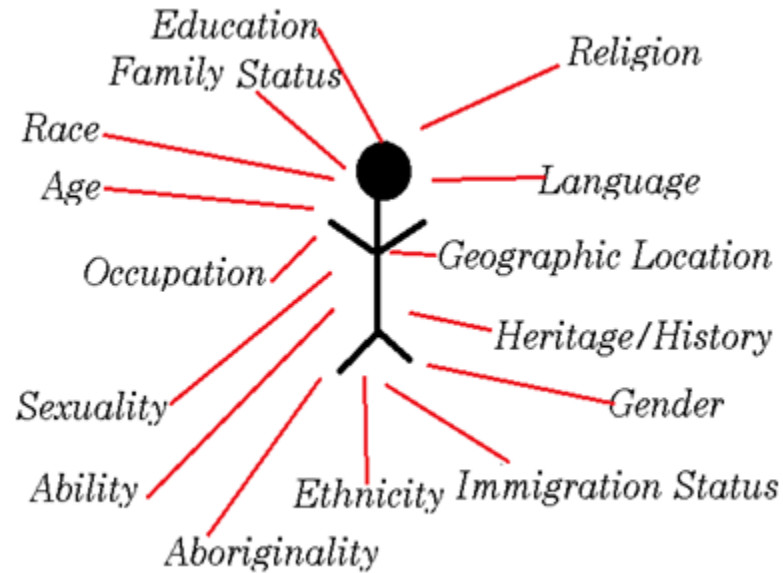
INTERSECTIONALITY

Intersectionality

- Intersectionality is a framework for conceptualizing a **person, group of people, or social problem** as affected by a **number of discriminations and disadvantages**
- It takes into account people's overlapping identities, group conditions, power relations and experiences to **understand the complexity of prejudices** they face.



Multidimensionality of Intersectionality



DO ALL WOMEN HAVE THE SAME EXPERIENCE?



Multidimensionality of Intersectionality: Examples

Gender	Male	Female
Class/Poverty status	Middle/Upper Class	Lower Class
Sexual Orientation	Straight	LGBTQI
Age	Young/Middle Age	Elderly
Health	Healthy	Sick

Systematically
advantaged

Systematically
disadvantaged

Gender and Intersectionality

Intersectionality is important when we consider Gender in Disaster Risk Management because

- Women and girls
- Elderly
- Ethnic Minorities
- LGBTQ
- IDPs and refugees
- HIV +
- Poor
- Religious Minorities
- Disability
- Etc.

experience disasters differently and sometimes one person can have many or even all of these identities.

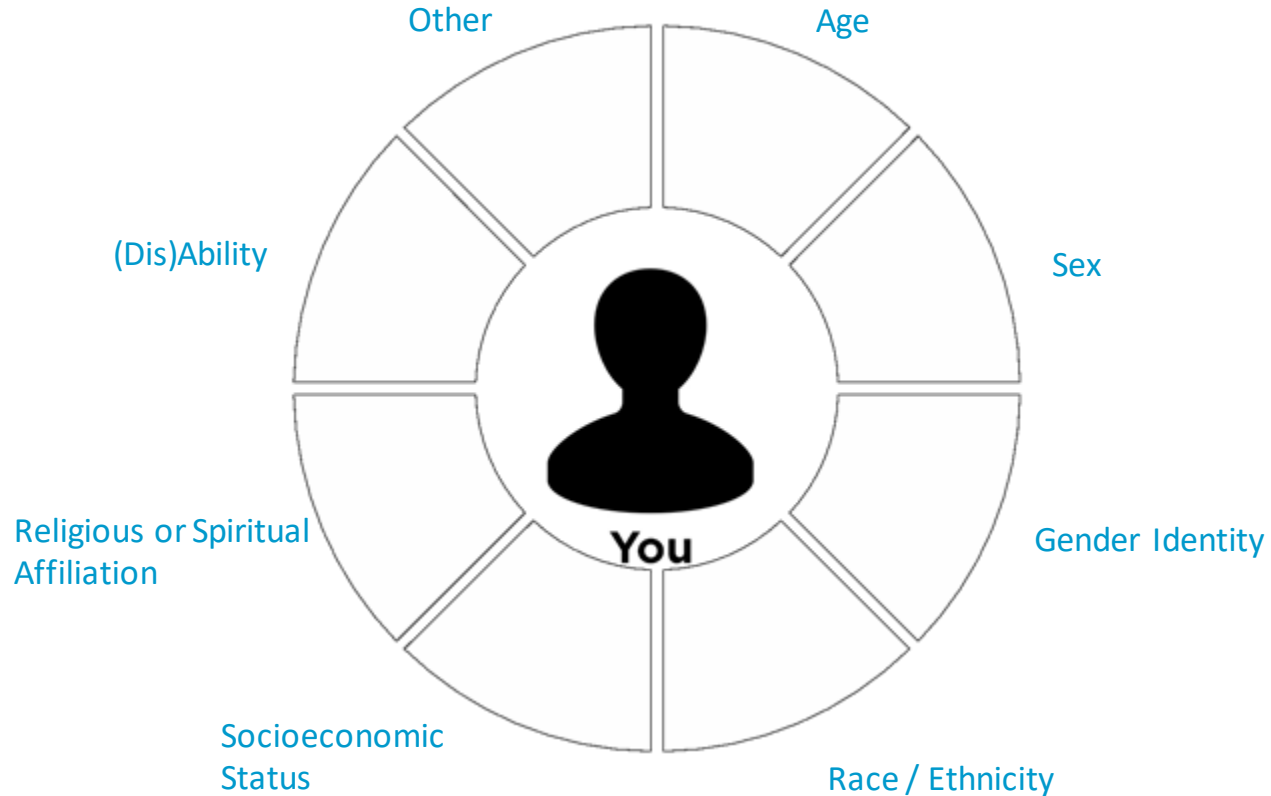


EXERCISE – POWER WALK

Questions after the Power walk

- Ask people why they are where they are.
- Ask people who were left behind at the back who they are and why they are at the back.
- Ask people at the front who they are and how they got to that spot
- Ask people in the middle who they are and why they moved forward some way but not all the way.
- Which social identities have more opportunities and / or privileges in your society?
- Which social identities are less likely to have opportunities and / or privileges in your society?

Identity Wheel



Who are those left behind?

- *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda:*
- **“Women and girls”**, all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80% live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.” The categories also include those affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.
- *What about your country?*

Why are considerations about gender & intersectionality important in the context of Asia-Pacific countries?



Disasters are gendered and women, men, boys, girls and persons from marginalized and vulnerable groups experience situations of disasters differently.

Examples of gendered nature of disasters:

- Women's **economic hardship** results in disasters.
- **Burden** on women **increases during disasters**, as they often become the family's main breadwinners and caretakers.
- Increase in **health insecurities**, especially for pregnant and lactating women, persons with chronic illnesses, older persons and other vulnerable groups.
- **Limited access** of women, girls, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ persons and other vulnerable groups **to information and decision-making as well as disaster risk management processes**.
- **Violence against women and children aggravate during disasters**

Question - Who is included and who is excluded in your country?



Multiple Discrimination

- **Discrimination against indigenous peoples**
- **Discrimination against minorities**
- **Discrimination against migrants**
- **Discrimination against people with Disabilities**
- **Discrimination against women**
- **Racial Discrimination**
- **Religious Discrimination**
- **Discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity**

Disaster impacts, vulnerabilities and resilience – cause and effect

Vulnerable 'at-risk' Groups

- Economically weak groups: slum dwellers, migrants and informal workers, homeless and destitute communities.
- Minority groups: ethnic, religious and caste-based and sexual minorities (LGBTQ+ communities).
- Age-specific vulnerabilities: children and the elderly.
- Spatially and physically disadvantaged groups (people with disabilities).
- Occupational vulnerabilities: sex workers, rag-pickers, child labourers.
- Gender-specific vulnerabilities: all women and girls in 'at risk' groups, single, pregnant and lactating women.



Resilience

Preparedness
Response
Recovery
Rehabilitation



GEDSI-Responsive DRR

- Vulnerability assessments identify disadvantaged groups.
- GEDSI participation, voice and agency.
- GEDSI-informed resilient cluster activities and budgets.
- Capacity building for stakeholders and vulnerable groups.
- GEDSI-responsive communication, early warning systems and information dissemination.
- Disaggregated data, monitoring and impact assessments.



Disasters exacerbate unpaid care work burden.

A post-earthquake disaster needs assessment in Nepal indicated that 51% of women reported spending more time fetching water and 63% reported an increase in time spent on cooking and cleaning. School closures also meant increased childcare responsibilities.



Disasters further marginalize returnee migrant women.

Unmarried, pregnant returnee women migrant workers in Nepal faced stigma and hostilities from their families and communities during the COVID-19 pandemic due to their unmarried status. This forced them to stay in shelters instead of returning to their families. They also faced discrimination trying to rent rooms or houses and were forced to live in overcrowded slums, impacting their health and safety.



Disasters increase the risk of gender-based violence (GBV).

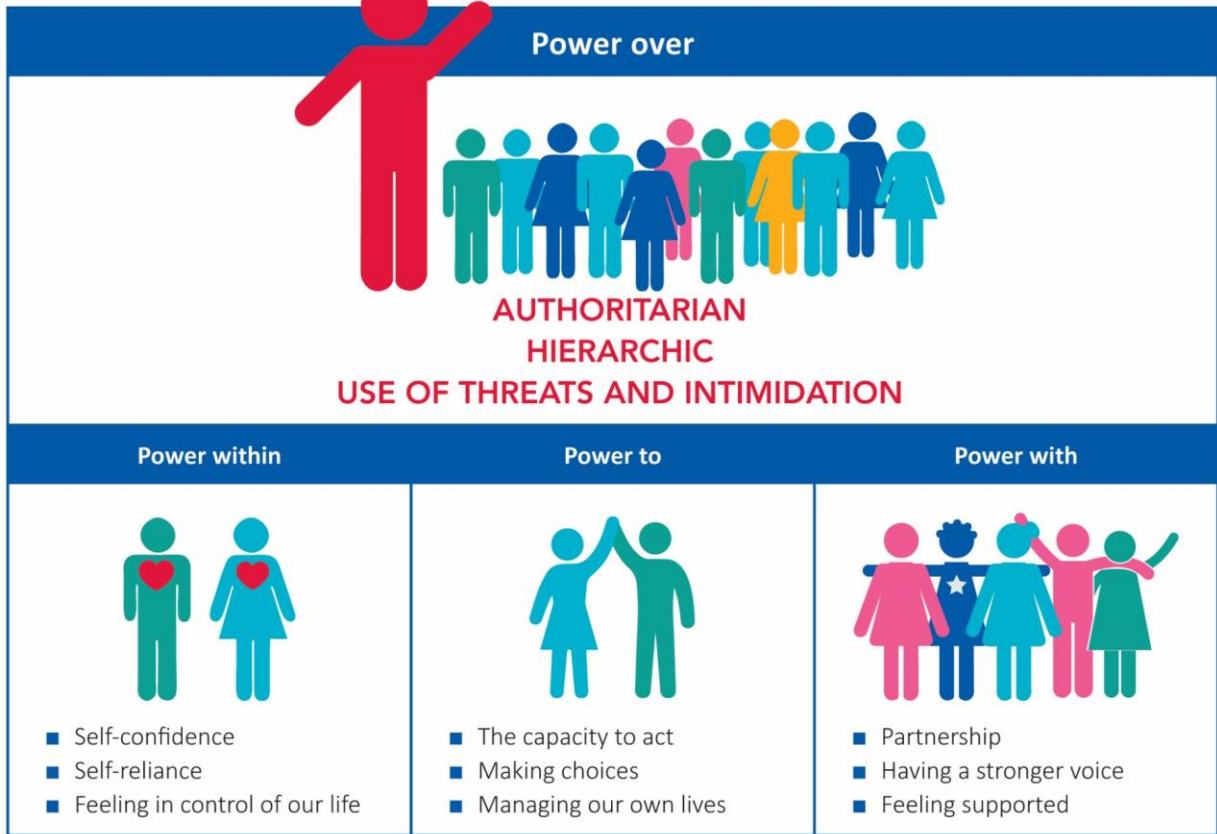
During the COVID-19 lockdown in Nepal, when protection measures to respond to GBV and other crimes were suspended, there was an unprecedented surge in GBV incidents, thus aggravating the vulnerabilities of survivors. The Women's Rehabilitation Centre of Nepal's 'GBV Dashboard' indicates that between 24 March and 15 May 2020, 336 women and children were subjected to violence, with 55% of these cases involving intimate partner violence.



Disasters affect livelihoods, savings and food security.

The pandemic pushed women out of the formal economy, causing 83% of women to be out of work. This increased the proportion of women out of paid work by 337 per cent. Many women have lost control over emergency savings, which in turn affects their status of living and food security. Marginalised communities and those with chronic illnesses, including pregnant and lactating women, are finding it difficult to access basic health services as well.

WHAT IS EMPOWERMENT?

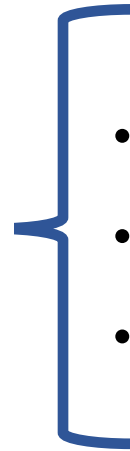


POWER OVER



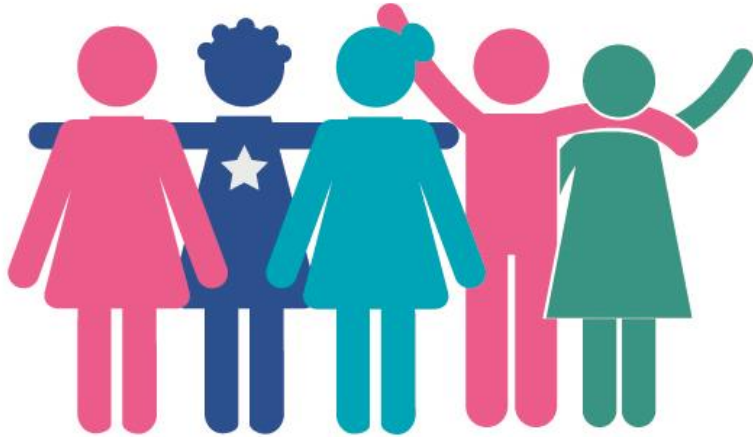
- Authoritarian
- Hierarchic
- Use of threats and intimidation

POWER TO



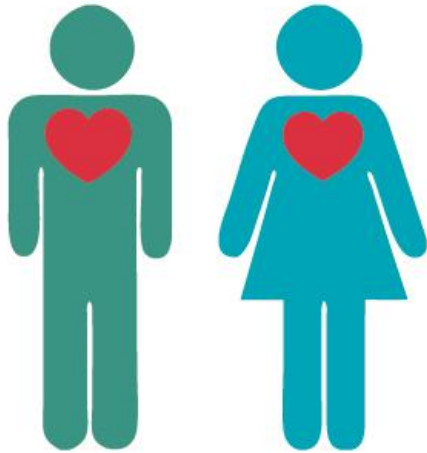
- The capacity to act
- Making choices
- Managing our own lives

POWER WITH



- Partnership
- Having a stronger voice
- Feeling supported

POWER WITHIN



- Self-confidence
- Self-reliance
- Feeling in control of our life

WHY EMPOWER WOMEN AND GIRLS?

- Why do we focus more on the empowerment of women and girls? Because in most areas, women and girls are disadvantaged and experience discrimination more often or more acutely than men and boys.
- Because women and girls have been disadvantaged in many areas of their lives, attaining their empowerment is necessary; when women and girls and men and boys are empowered, they work together as partners to support their family and community's well-being.

EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL NORMS

When people are empowered:

- they have more capacity
- they can express their views
- they can influence decisions
- they can increase their contribution to the wellbeing of their family and community
- they can better protect themselves
- they can be part of the conversation
- they can transform harmful social norms
- they have the power to change what is happening around them

HOW PEOPLE BECOME EMPOWERED

Five ways that people become empowered

Developing skills



Having equal access to resources



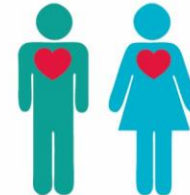
Being aware of their rights



Building alliances



Developing self-esteem



EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. Explain what empowerment means.
2. Explain why it is necessary to empower women and other people who have limited power.
3. Give two examples to illustrate how to support the empowerment of women.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. Explain what empowerment means.
 - a) Empowered people decide for everyone else.
 - b) It means there is no chief, and everyone is the same.
 - c) Some people have more rights than others.
 - d) Empowered people trust in their own capacity and take control over their lives.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

2. Explain why it is necessary to empower women and other people who have limited power.
 - a) They can express their views and participate in decision-making
 - b) They can be more resilient
 - c) They can contribute even more to the wellbeing of the family and community
 - d) They can boss men around.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

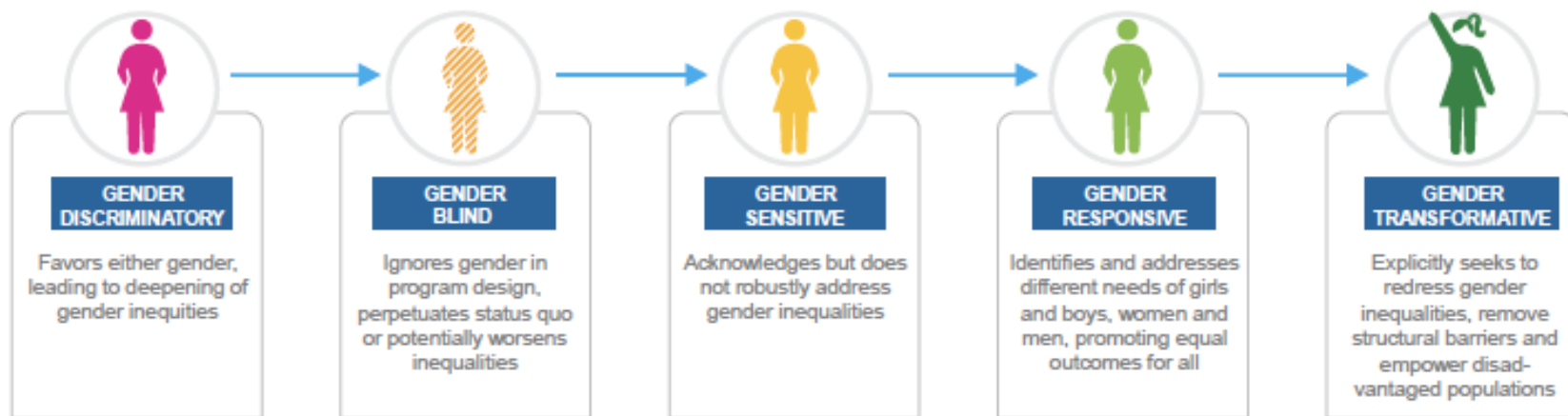
3. Give two examples to support the empowerment of women.
 - a) Give the power to women only.
 - b) Provide information on their rights.
 - c) Support women's networks and social capital.
 - d) Adopt measures to ensure equal opportunities in all sectors.

GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACH

- Gender transformative disaster risk reduction aims to transform unequal gender relations by promoting and equally sharing power, control of resources, decision-making, and support for women's empowerment.
- It not only identifies and meets the different needs of women and girls, men and boys, and people of diverse gender identities but seeks to actively examine, question and change rigid gender norms and imbalances of power that advantage men and boys and men over girls and women.
- It addresses the underlying root causes of gender inequality and vulnerability by reshaping unequal power relations and structures. It provides an enabling environment to put women's resilience needs at the center of disaster risk reduction strategies, policies, and programming and promote women's leadership and achieve gender equality.

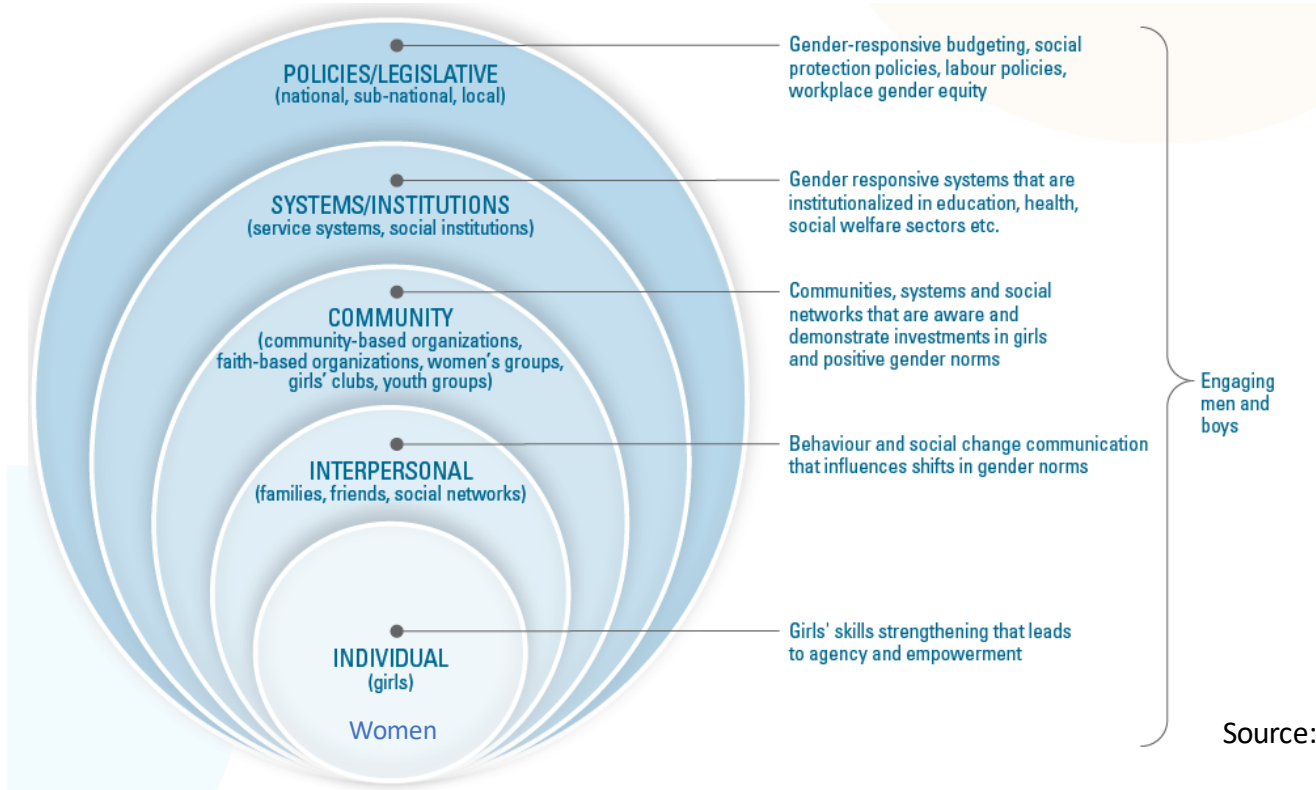
GENDER DISCRIMINATORY TO GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE

Figure 1: Gender Integration Continuum



Source: UNICEF

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE PROGRAMMING





Session 3:

Gender in Disaster Risk Reduction

Learning Outcomes

1. Review key concepts on gender and DRR
2. Recognise gendered vulnerabilities in disasters
3. Draw linkages between gender and risk informed development

$$R = \frac{H \times V}{C}$$

Hazard

Hazard is a **potentially** damaging physical event, phenomenon or a human activity. Hazards may be active or remain in latent condition but they **may cause** loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation

Hazard



Disaster



**Disasters
are not
Natural**



Vulnerability

Physical, social, cultural, economic, political and environmental factors or processes which **increase the chances** of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

- Drivers include poverty, environmental degradation or lack of alternative options



Capacity

Combination of all the **strengths, attributes and resources available** to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

- **Coping capacity** is the ability to use skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions and disasters

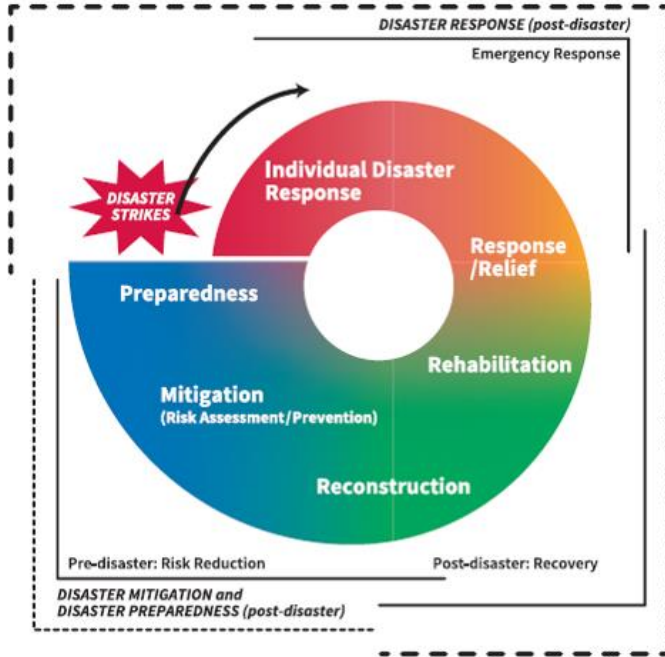
Disaster Risk is the potential or probability of a hazard becoming a disaster.

$$\text{DISASTER RISK} = \frac{\text{HAZARD EXPOSURE X VULNERABILITY}}{\text{CAPACITY}}$$

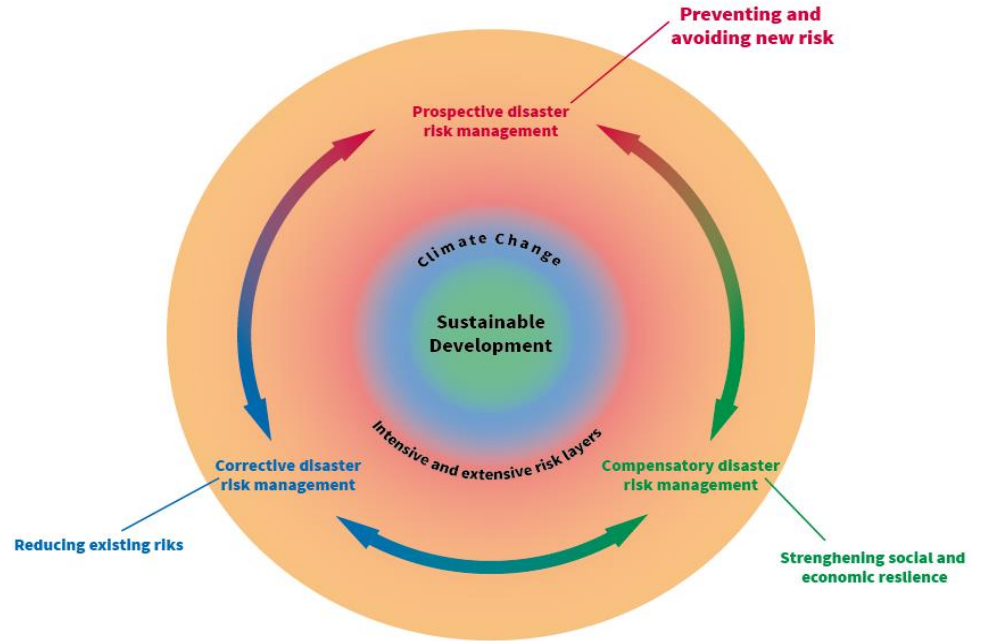
(identified through **gender analysis**, lessons learned, etc.)

Paradigm Shift in DRM

“Classic” DRM



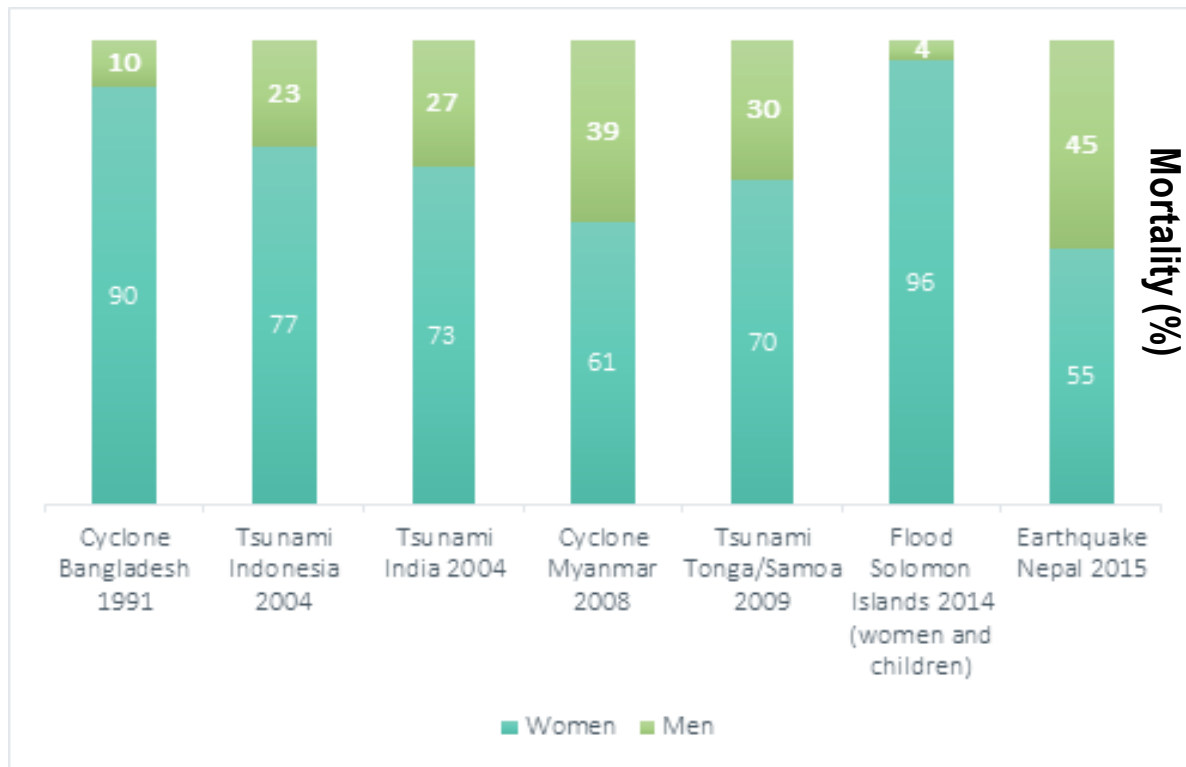
Making development sustainable



Embed disaster risk in the DNA of development: GAR 2015

Gender inequality in disaster and climate risk

Women are **disproportionally affected** by disasters, are more likely to die in disasters, and **have different and uneven levels of resilience** and capacity to recover



Women & Girls in Disasters

WOMEN EXPERIENCE HIGHER MORTALITY, THEY MAY ALSO BE TARGETED WITH WIDESPREAD, SYSTEMATIC RAPE.

THEY ARE AT INCREASED RISK OF OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE, INCLUDING FORCED MARRIAGE AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

THEY ARE BLOCKED FROM CARE DUE TO INSECURITY AND VIOLENCE

PRIMARY OR SOLE CARETAKERS FOR THE YOUNG AND THE OLD

EXCLUDED FROM IN REBUILDING AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS



UN
WOMEN

Short Video : Six interconnected drivers of risks and gender inequality



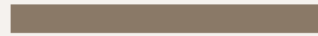
Disaster impacts, vulnerabilities and resilience – cause and effect

Vulnerable 'at-risk' Groups

- Economically weak groups: slum dwellers, migrants and informal workers, homeless and destitute communities.
- Minority groups: ethnic, religious and caste-based and sexual minorities (LGBTQ+ communities).
- Age-specific vulnerabilities: children and the elderly.
- Spatially and physically disadvantaged groups (people with disabilities).
- Occupational vulnerabilities: sex workers, rag-pickers, child labourers.
- Gender-specific vulnerabilities: all women and girls in 'at risk' groups, single, pregnant and lactating women.



**Disaster
Impacts**
Exposure and
Vulnerability



Resilience

Preparedness
Response
Recovery
Rehabilitation



GEDSI-Responsive DRR

- Vulnerability assessments identify disadvantaged groups.
- GEDSI participation, voice and agency.
- GEDSI-informed resilient cluster activities and budgets.
- Capacity building for stakeholders and vulnerable groups.
- GEDSI-responsive communication, early warning systems and information dissemination.
- Disaggregated data, monitoring and impact assessments.

Linking Disasters, Gender, and Development

Disaster can derail development

Disproportional impact to women and other marginalized groups

There are development gains that can reduce vulnerabilities

Access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities can enhance resilience and more equitable development outcomes

There are development that can worsen vulnerabilities

Ignoring needs and roles of women and other marginalized groups can lead to unequal access to benefits and resources

There are disasters that can result in opportunities

Using a transformative lens, opportunities for challenging gender roles and norms
Can maximise to promote women's leadership and foster more inclusive decision-making process



Case Study 1: Empowering women leaders through the National Emergency Response Team (NERT) training in Fiji

Purpose of training:

- Help participants understand the vulnerabilities in the communities they work in as relevant to response and recovery processes
- Build disaster resilience by supporting the capacity of individuals, and communities to adapt through the available assets and resources relevant to their context.

Engaging women leaders in the training provided key opportunities to:

- Address capacity gaps that women have at the community level, e.g. access to and understanding of scientific information on disaster preparedness
- Connect official disaster risk and climate information with traditional knowledge that the women have used locally for disaster preparedness
- Build awareness of and capacity for community-led collection and analysis of data

→ Supporting the leadership of women as emerging mentors at the community level is critical in building the resilience of women and girls to disasters and climate change.



Case study 2: Women leading DRR initiatives in Viet Nam

- Viet Nam ranked among the 12 countries with the highest levels of exposure to natural disasters.
- In the past, women's role in disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response was not recognized, which compromised these efforts.
- Through concerted advocacy supported by UN Women and other partners, the leadership of women in disaster management and risk reduction was recognized and promoted in Viet Nam.
- A government decree provided an official space for the Women's Union in decision-making boards of the Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control.
- This means that local women leaders have a place at the table to make decisions and provide their perspectives for planning actions during the storm season.

Case study 3 : Women leading DRR initiatives in Viet Nam

- The UN Women project delivered training sessions to community members on disaster preparedness.
- These sessions equipped people with the knowledge and skills necessary to prepare in advance of storms.
- The project also supported the community in developing longer-term crop planning strategies aimed at reducing the impact of disasters on their livelihoods.
- These proactive measures have resulted in diminished harm to both lives and livelihoods in the event of river floods and other disasters.



CASE STUDY 4 – THE GLOBAL PROGRAM TO END CHILD MARRIAGE AND TO PROMOTE THE EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS.

- Child and forced marriages increase during disasters due to economic hardships and disrupted social systems.
- UNFPA predicted extra 13 million child marriages globally due to COVID-19 crisis.
- In Nepal, girls are imparted life-skills modules in parallel with a mirror training package for their parents. It support girls' individual agency in their own futures is core to shifting patriarchal discriminatory gender norms and the very perceptions that limit girls. It offers information to expand their awareness of choices beyond early marriage.
- In Mozambique as Systematic, careful engagement of men and boys given their specific roles as grooms and fathers of child brides in order to dismantle harmful patriarchal practices and cultural drivers of early marriage. A strategy of community dialogues was implemented and reviews have highlighted the importance of skilled community facilitation, engaging key local influencers, and parallel activity on positive masculinities with boys.
- Efforts to reach the most vulnerable girls (e.g. rural and out-of-school)



The Global Program to End Child Marriage- UNICEF

Social and behavioral change communication is valuable but it cannot shift gender and social norms without action linked to systems and services.

GENDER DISCRIMINATORY TO GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE

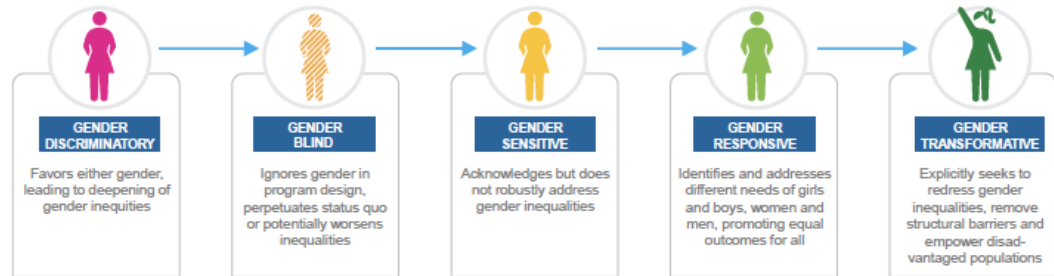


Groupwork on Gender Continuum – Assessing DRR projects

Guide Questions

1. Using the information provided, **assess the level of the project** using the Gender Continuum tool. Explain why.
2. Identify strategy put in place if any? Or what's missing?

Figure 1: Gender Integration Continuum



Thank you



Session 4: Policy and Legal Frameworks for Gender-Responsive DRR

Learning Outcomes

To introduce participants to the global and regional laws, plans and frameworks on gender responsive DRR and climate change and to build their understanding about the linkages with the overall sustainable development.

CURRENT SITUATION OF GENDER EQUALITY

“the COVID-19 pandemic has erased decades of progress towards gender equality”

Antonio Guterres , the UN Secretary General

Key figures



135 Years Years expected to close the gender-inequality gap from 2021 (World Economic Forum, 2021b)

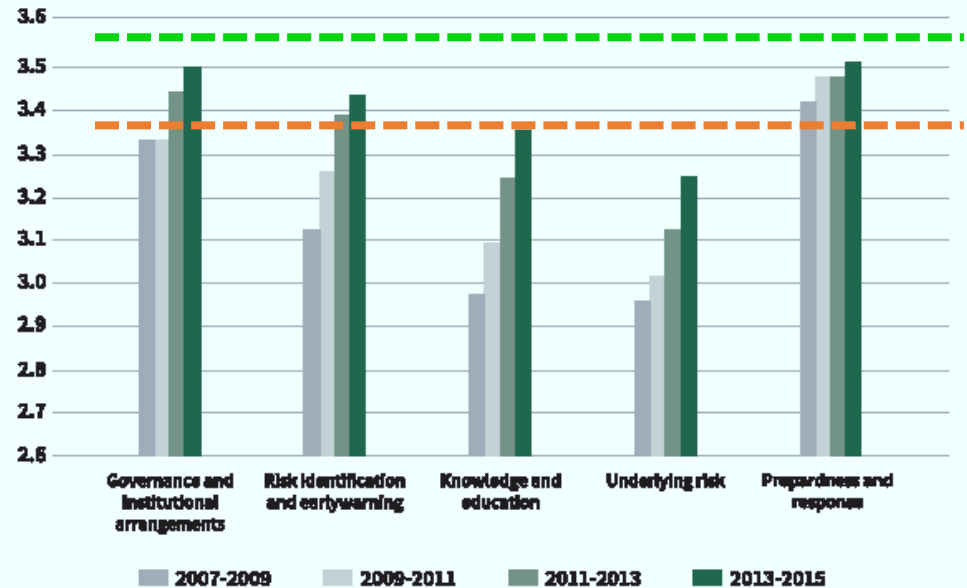


43% Percentage of women employed compared to 69% of men in 2021 (ILO, 2021)

Data Source: GAR 2023

PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- **A structured dialogue** on disaster risk reduction: from global to local
- **Structured institutional structures** on disaster risk management – dedicated government institution and identified Focal Points
- **DRM policies, strategies and plans**, and legislation
- **Officialization of data** (Sendai Framework / SDG reporting)
- **New actors and stakeholders**
- **Guidance for implementation**, innovative tools and instruments



Source: UNDRR

- **High progress in governance and preparedness mechanisms**
- **Low progress in addressing underlying risks**

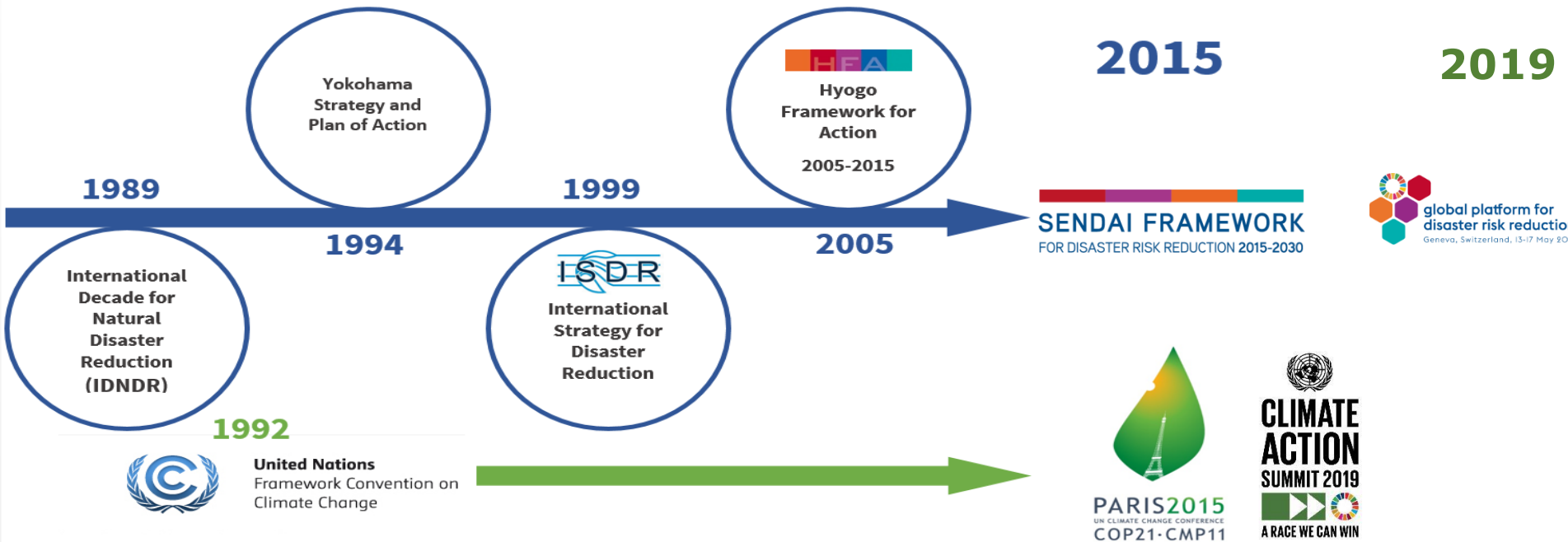
30 YEARS OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Pre-1970s: AD-HOC
DISASTER
RESPONSE

1970s-1990s:
HUMANITARIAN
ARCHITECTURE

PREPAREDNESS-CENTRIC DRR

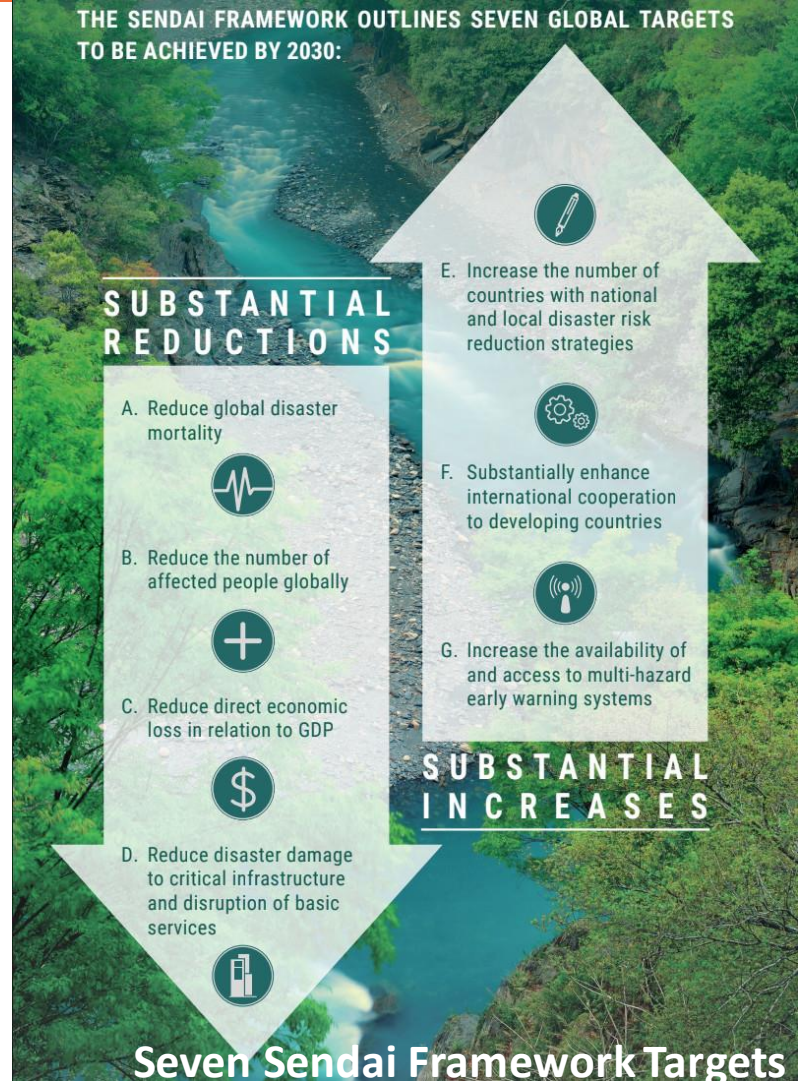
RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT



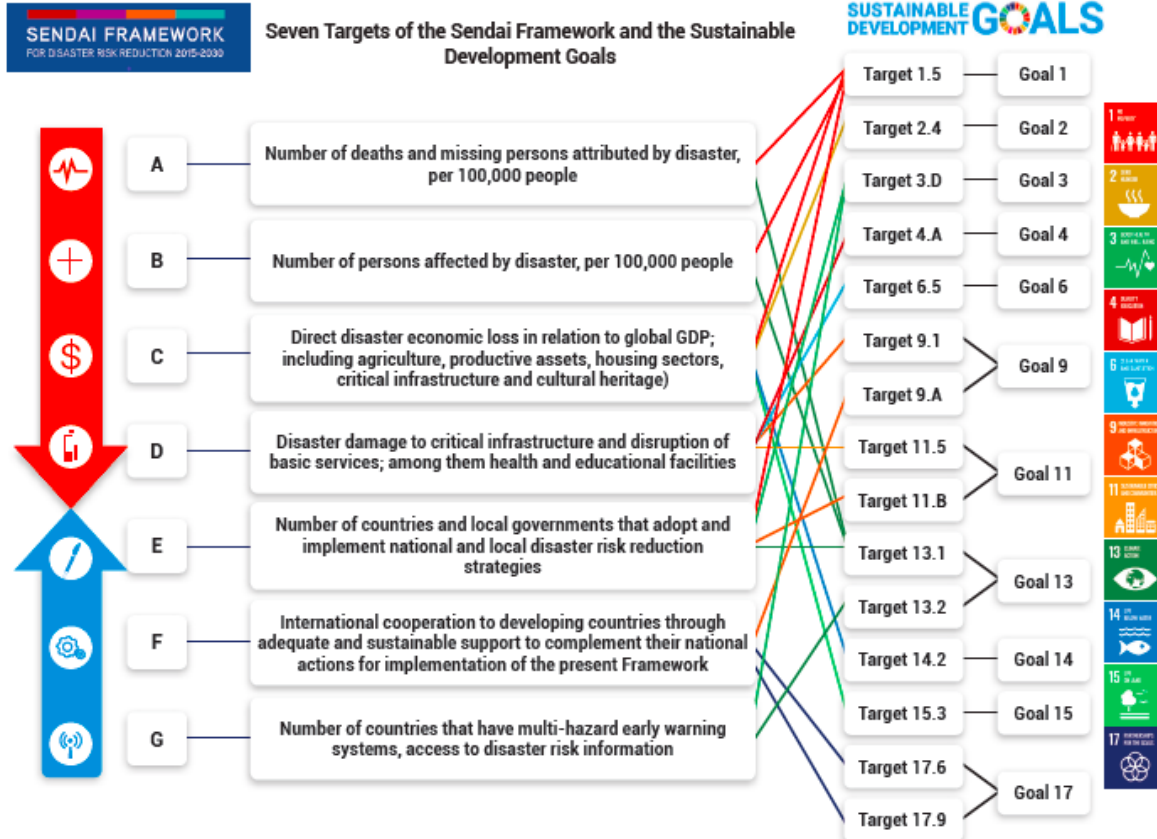
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Four Sendai Framework Priorities

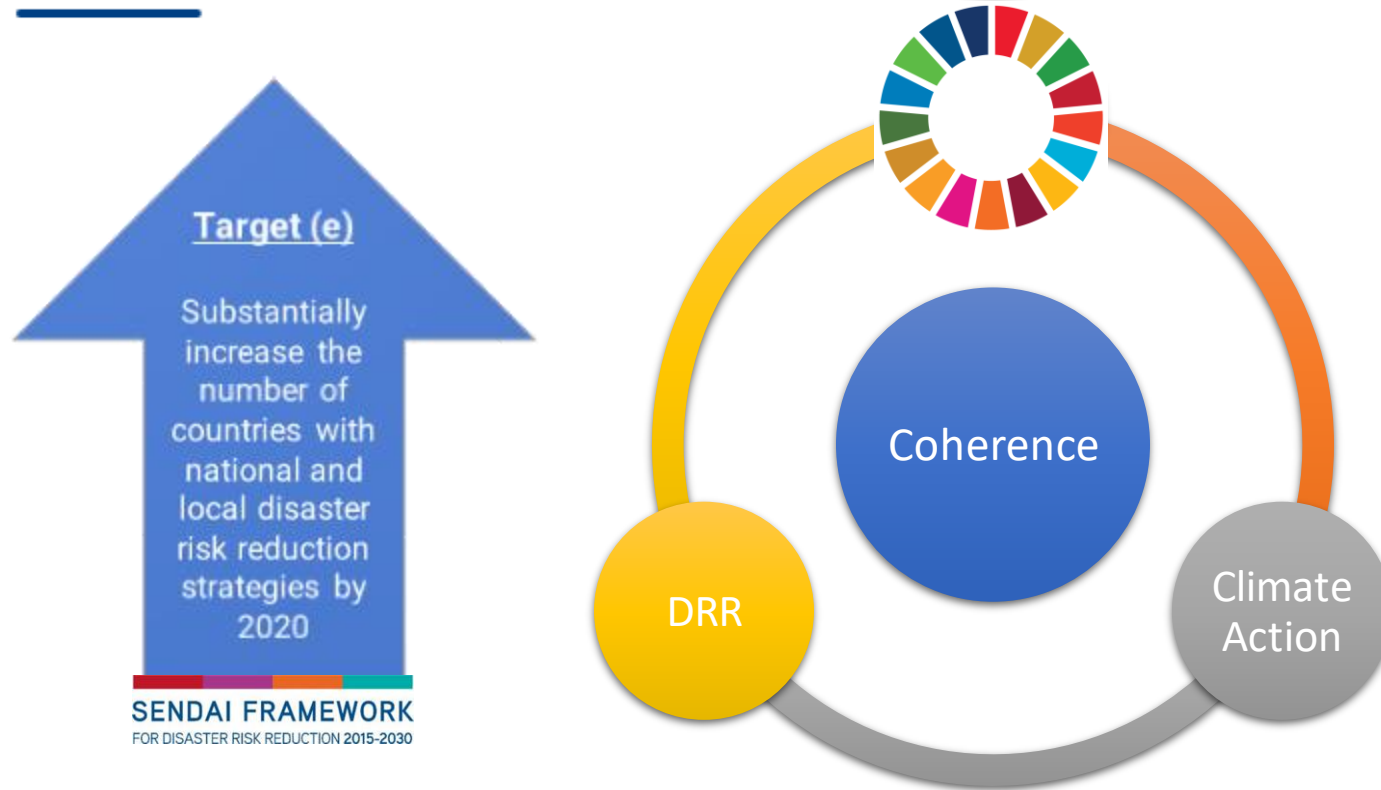
1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.



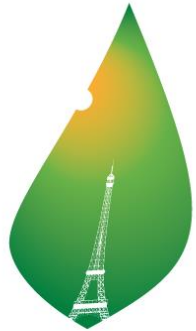
LINKS BETWEEN SENDAI TARGETS AND SDGS



Accelerate achievement of Target (e) while building coherence between DRR, climate action and the SDGs



GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS ON GENDER, DRR AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



PARIS2015
CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES
SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES
COP21•CMP11



**WORLD
HUMANITARIAN
SUMMIT**

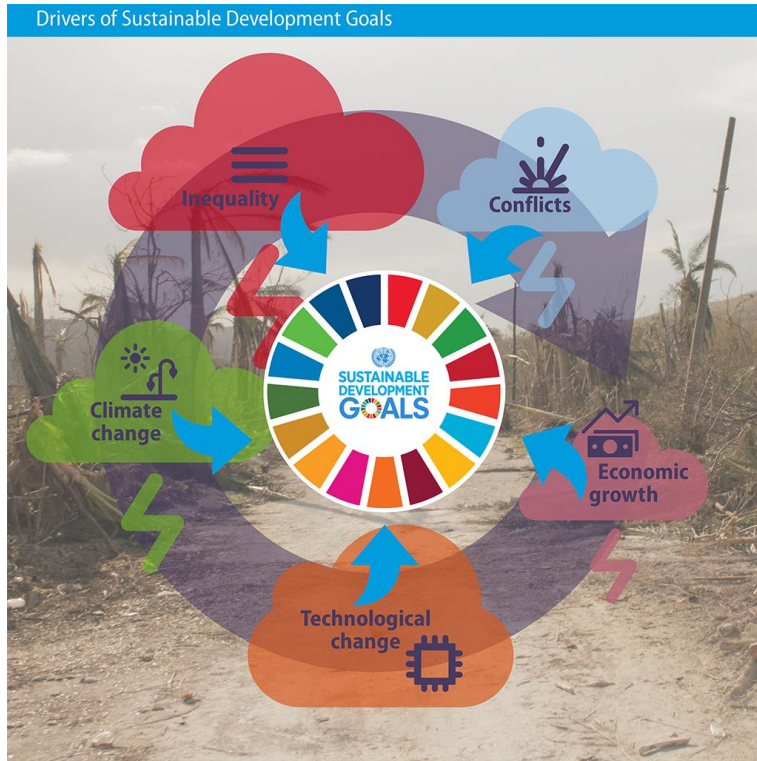


**FINANCING FOR
DEVELOPMENT**
13-16 JULY • ADDIS ABABA • ETHIOPIA
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION



**UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction**
2015 Sendai Japan

Gender is prominently placed in risk-informed development, disaster risk reduction and climate change and humanitarian work under Agenda 2030



There are **25 targets** related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), firmly establishing the role of disaster risk reduction as a core development strategy

SDG 11 and **SDG 13** seek gender equality in urban resilience and climate change and DRR action

SDG 16 calls for elimination of all forms of violence against women and children in normal times and during conflicts.

Further they intersect with gender across all the 17 SDG targets.



Sendai Framework and Agenda 2030

1 NO POVERTY

Address gendered social and economic inequalities

2 NO HUNGER

Address the nutritional needs of women and mothers; empower women agriculturalists

3 GOOD HEALTH

Provide sexual and reproductive healthcare; reduce MMR

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Achieve gender parity and gender-sensitive education

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality and non-discrimination in all political, economic, and social spheres

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Equal access to gender-sensitive sanitation

7 RENEWABLE ENERGY

Equal access and contribution to energy resources

8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Eliminate employment and wage gaps; promote Decent Work

9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Create gender-sensitive infrastructure

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce discrimination and inequalities

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Access and design safe, inclusive public spaces

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION

Gender-sensitive consumption and waste management policies

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Gender-integrated climate action and disaster risk management

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Gender-sensitive development and conservation efforts

15 LIFE ON LAND

Gender-sensitive development and conservation efforts

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

And gender-based violence and achieve gender parity in policy institutions

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Provide disaggregated data of goal indicators



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

1 NO
POVERTY

Address gendered
social and economic
inequalities

2 NO
HUNGER

Address the nutritional
needs of women and
mothers; empower women
agriculturalists

3 GOOD
HEALTH

Provide sexual and
reproductive
healthcare; reduce
MMR

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EDUCATION

Achieve gender parity
and gender-sensitive
education

5 GENDER
EQUALITY

Gender equality and non-
discrimination in all
political, economic, and
social spheres

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION

Equal access to
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Equal access and
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energy resources

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Eliminate
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Decent Work

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sensitive
infrastructure

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discrimination and
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AND COMMUNITIES

Access and design
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consumption and
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Gender-sensitive
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16 PEACE AND
JUSTICE

And gender-based
violence and achieve
gender parity in policy
institutions

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

Provide
disaggregated data
of goal indicators



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

GENDER-RESPONSIVE DRR AS ACCELERATOR

- Inversely, if we **do not** take Gender in DRR into consideration, **we cannot expect full SDG achievement.**
- Example: If we **do not** address women's disaster resilience by enhancing capacities in livelihoods, access to nutrition and health services, clean water and sanitation, any shock will push them into poverty trap, lack of access to basic services and justice.
- ~~Reduce disasters >> more poverty >> lack of access to WASH >> poor nutrition >> poor health >> inequalities and conflicts >> // equal access to justice and governance structures.~~



**GUIDING
DOCUMENTS FOR
RISK-INFORMED
DEVELOPMENT AND
DRR PLANS IN
ASIA-PACIFIC**

- Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- The Asia-Pacific Action Plan 2021-2024 for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- CEDAW and its General Recommendation 37 on Gender and DRR
- National Development and Gender policies and plans

ASEAN

- [ASEAN Vision 2025: Forging Ahead Together](#)
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Workplan Programme 2021-2025 has a dedicated outcome on empowering vulnerable groups and key outputs that integrate gender and social inclusion throughout the priority programs.

- Hà Nội Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children (2010)
- Vientiane Declaration on Enhancing Gender Perspective and ASEAN Women's Partnership for Environmental Sustainability(2012)
- The Declaration on Elimination of Violence Against Women and Elimination of Violence Against Children in ASEAN
- ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection (2016)
- ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for Out-Of-School Children And Youth (OOSCY)
- ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence against Children

SAARC AND FDRP

Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017 – 2030 :

The FRDP recognizes the critical role of integrating gender considerations, and advocates for equitable participation of men and women in planning and implementation of resilience building activities.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management :

Strategic goal is Empowering community at risk particularly women, the poor and the disadvantaged.

G20 MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CHAIR'S STATEMENT

Called on all the relevant G20 working groups within their respective mandates to commit to advance existing and new G20 collective actions on gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls towards timely, full, and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achieve equitable, **inclusive and sustainable development for all women and girls** by:

- (i) enabling **safe and equal access** to quality education, skills training, decent work, and social protection.
- (ii) **bridging the gender digital divide**
- (iii) eliminating gender biases and **promoting gender-equal representation in leadership and decision-making** roles at all levels, including at grassroots levels
- (iv) promoting **meaningful gender-equal participation and leadership in** climate change mitigation, adaptation actions, **and disaster risk reduction**
- (v) facilitating access to **safe and adequate nutrition and food security.**

GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

[Glasgow Climate Pact , CoP 2022](#)

Reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement.

Encourages Parties to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, which are vital for raising ambition and achieving climate goals.

Lima Gender Action Plan : *Recognizes* that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and in national- and local-level climate policy and action is vital for achieving long-term climate goals. Sets out objectives and activities under five priority areas of gender-responsive climate action: (i) Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication , (ii) Gender balance, participation, and women's leadership (iii) Coherence (iv) Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation and (v)Monitoring and reporting

AGENDA FOR HUMANITY

Agenda for Humanity sets out five major areas for action and change



POLITICAL LEADERSHIP TO
PREVENT AND END
CONFLICTS



UPHOLD THE NORMS THAT
SAFEGUARD HUMANITY



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



CHANGE PEOPLE'S LIVES:
FROM DELIVERING AID TO
ENDING NEED



INVEST IN HUMANITY



Political leadership to prevent and end conflicts

- *An end to human suffering requires political solutions, unity of purpose and sustained leadership and investment in peaceful and inclusive societies.*
- Unless political leaders show the will to prevent and end crises, little will change for the millions of children, women and men who are caught up in these crises.



Uphold the norms that safeguard humanity

- *Even wars have limits: minimizing human suffering and protecting civilians require strengthened compliance with international law*
- Humanitarian and healthcare workers are kidnapped and killed, medical facilities and ambulances looted and destroyed as a tactic of warfare.
- Women and girls are abused and sold as sexual slaves. Schools, hospitals and places of worship are regularly bombed.



Leave No One Behind

- *Honouring our commitment to leave no one behind requires reaching everyone in situations of conflict, disaster, vulnerability and risk.*
- Reaching everyone and empowering all women, men, girls and boys to be agents of positive transformation, reducing displacement, supporting refugees and migrants, ending gaps in education and fighting to eradicate sexual and gender-based violence
- Leaders need to make bold commitments to achieve a world where the world's poorest will be targeted in development programmes, where women and girls will be empowered and protected, and where all children, whether in conflict zones or displaced, will be able to attend school.



Change people's lives: from delivering aid to ending need

- *Ending need requires the reinforcement of local systems and the anticipation and transcendence of the humanitarian-development divide.*
- Requires a different kind of collaboration among governments, international humanitarian and development actors and other actors.
- Partners need to work together across mandates, sectors and institutional boundaries and with a greater diversity of partners toward supporting local and national actors to end need and reduce risk and vulnerability in support of the 2030 Agenda



Invest in Humanity

- *Accepting and acting upon our shared responsibilities for humanity requires political, institutional and financing investment.*
- To reduce the funding gap for humanitarian needs and to act on our responsibility to vulnerable people, we need to shift to humanitarian financing that invests in local capacities, is risk-informed, invests in fragile situations and incentivizes collective outcomes
- increasing funding not only to response, but also to risk and preparedness, to protracted conflicts and to peacebuilding
- These transformations will only be effective if we put the financing of collective goals at the heart of our efforts, rather than supporting individual projects.

Agenda for Humanity



Empower and protect women and girls



1. Full and equal participation by women and girls in civil, political, economic and social spheres
2. Decision-making must become the standard to which all actors are held accountable in their **development** and **humanitarian** programming and funding.
3. Access to livelihoods opportunities must be scaled up and expanded
4. Priority must be given to providing women and adolescent girls with comprehensive sexual and reproductive health-care services without discrimination.



MAINSTREAMING DRR IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE

What are the Sphere standards?

The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response:



Water supply,
sanitation and hygiene
promotion (WASH)



Food security and
nutrition



Shelter and settlement



Health

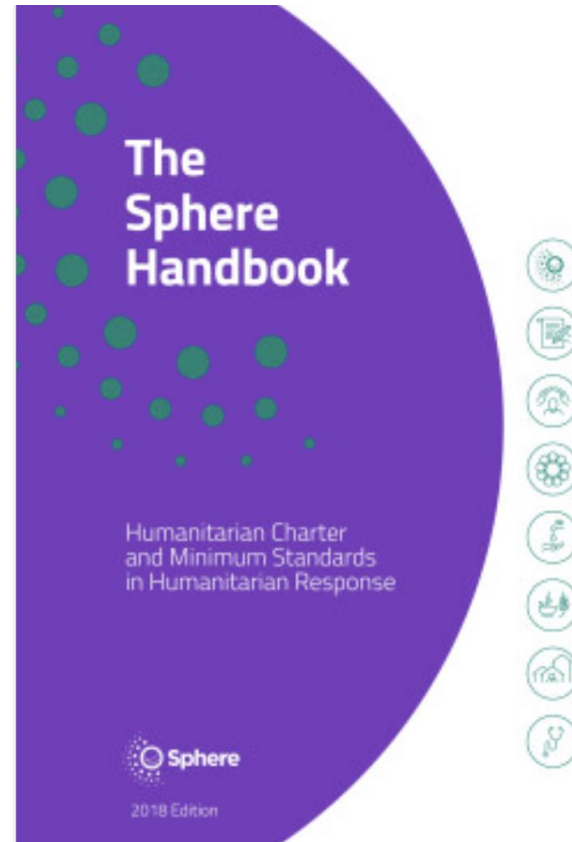
- While Sphere does not explicitly address DRR, its content is directly relevant for DRR planning and activities.
- Sphere's chapters (Humanitarian Charter, Protection Principles and Core Humanitarian Standard) focus on protection, inclusion and organizational responsibilities, which provide a solid ground for translating gender-transformative DRR into practice.

SPHERE HANDBOOK

Sphere addresses gender across the Handbook.

Provides practical information for DRR frameworks and strategies to address concrete barriers to enable access and participation. These barriers constitute potential risk factors. For example:

- Social and cultural
- Economic
- Legal
- Physical barriers
- There is often a correlation between these risk factors. All these barriers are addressed in the Sphere and Partner standards.



HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

Humanity

- Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found

Neutrality

- Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities

Impartiality

- Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone

Independence

- Humanitarian action must be autonomous from political and other objectives



LEGAL BASIS FOR GENDER IN DRR

- **Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights**
- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is legally binding.**
- **CEDAW General Recommendation 37 (2018) on the gender-related dimensions of DRR in the context of climate change**
- **National Laws, policies and plans on development , DRR, CC and Gender**

ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS ON DRR

- Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2021-2024)
- Ha Noi Recommendations for Action on Gender and DRR (2016)

Gender and DRM in sub-regional Frameworks

- ASEAN Vision 2025: Forging Ahead Together
- AADMER Workplan Programme (2021-2025)
- Framework for Disaster Resilience in Pacific (FDRP)
- SAARC - Comprehensive Framework for Disaster Management

What is Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ?

- It is a legally binding international treaty for member-states
- All United Nations Member States in Asia and the Pacific except Iran, Niue, Palau, and Tonga have ratified or acceded to CEDAW

What is CEDAW General Recommendation 37?

CEDAW General Recommendation 37 (2018) on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change explicitly links disasters, pandemics, and women's rights in an actionable way taking into account the principles of substantive equality and non-discrimination, participation and empowerment, accountability, and access to justice.

Exercise – CEDAW Recommendations 37

- Gender and DRR

Plenary

Share your reflections on:

- The importance of national and international frameworks
- What is the gap between these legal and policy frameworks and implementation?
- What can be done to bridge these gaps?



Module Two : Understanding Disaster Risks





Session 5: Risk Assessment and Gender Analysis

Learning Outcomes

1. Understand why gender mainstreaming in DRR is crucial and how and who will do it.
2. Explore the possible actions, challenges, and solutions for making the DRR policies and plans more gender-responsive and gender policies and plans more DRR mainstreamed.

WHAT IS SADDD?

- Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) measure social and economic differences between women and men. These data, when combined with other forms of gender statistics, are important because they help assess if an initiative is successful at targeting and benefiting women, men, girls, boys, and unpack the differentiated impacts of disasters
- Collecting gender statistics, including SADDD is a pre-requisite for gender analysis for disaster risk management policies, plans and budgets

WHY IS THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND USE OF SADD NECESSARY?

- Disasters have different impacts on women, girls, boys and men, children, adults, older people and other marginalized groups.
- To understand coverage and gaps, service providers need to collect and analyze the sex and age of the population.
- To increase the efficacy and cost-efficiency of DRR and resilience efforts.

WHAT IS THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITOR (SFM)?

The Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) is an online accountability tool for monitoring and reporting on 38 indicators related to the 7 Sendai Framework Targets related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Who coordinates SFM in a country?

- Each country has a Sendai Framework Monitoring National Focal Point who is the national coordinator for national reporting against the Sendai Framework targets via the Sendai Framework Monitor. The line ministries contribute to this SFM .
- Ministry of Women affairs and Ministry of Social Affairs can provide technical support and mobilize the women rights organizations and women's group to collect sex, age and disability data for disaster risk reduction.
- Countries can create custom indicators for gender and social inclusion in the Sendai Framework Monitor

SFM AND SENDAI FRAMEWORK TARGETS

The Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) is an online accountability tool for monitoring and reporting on 38 indicators related to the 7 Sendai Framework Targets related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Target A and Target B allows for SADDD collection and analysis

Member-states can develop customizable targets.

DISASTER LOSS DATA COLLECTION

- The Sendai Framework online Monitoring tool has as an important sub-system the Disaster Loss Data Collection tool (called “Reinventor Sendai”) which permits the creation and maintenance of fully compliant Loss Databases that can be used to gather the data required for Global Targets A, B, C and D (see <https://www.desinventar.net>)
- It is crucial to complete the gender and age disaggregated data for these targets to understand the actual situation , impacts and progress made for inclusion of women, girls, boys and men.

WHAT IS GENDER ANALYSIS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) AND RESILIENCE?

1. Gender analysis examines the relationships between all genders about the different needs, capacities and coping strategies of women, men, boys and girls (including different vulnerable populations across its intersectionality) . It examines their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.
2. Gender analysis is the first step in planning efficient disaster risk reduction, resilience, and risk-informed development strategies, programmes, and projects that address both men's and women's needs and reduce the inequalities between them.

WHY CONDUCT GENDER ANALYSIS?

- Gender analysis based on SADDD helps to uncover and address the disaster vulnerabilities and impacts on women and girls who are often rendered invisible. It also highlights their needs and capacities in DRM.
- Gender Analysis is the first step in planning efficient DRM and risk-informed development policies and plans that address both men's and women's needs and reduce the inequalities between them.



#INVISIBLEGIRLS

TOO BUSY
I am
a Girl

PLAN
INTERNATIONAL

When and where to conduct Gender Analysis for DRM and resilience interventions?

Gender analysis of disaster risks should be conducted at national, and subnational levels and in all phases of DRM cycle.

Who should conduct gender analysis?

Following entities will come together to conduct the Gender Analysis for Risk Assessments

1. NDMO
2. Gender Focal points within all the line ministries
3. National and local women's organisations

Gender Consideration for each sector - FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- What the specific needs and priorities of women, men, girls, and boys in food security, considering cultural, social, and economic factors?
- Are resources allocated to address the unique needs and challenges faced by women, such as access to land, credit, and agricultural inputs?
- Are measures in place to ensure that women have equal access to productive resources, including land, seeds, and water, to enhance their food security?
- Do agricultural programs promote gender-sensitive and disaster-resilient farming practices?
- Is there equitable access to food assistance for all, irrespective of gender?
- Are nutrition programs address specific needs of pregnant and lactating women and young children?
- Have policies and regulations on food security been reviewed to ensure they are gender-transformative?
- Is there support for breastfeeding mothers before, during and after disasters?
- Are there safe spaces for breastfeeding and lactation in evacuation centers and shelters?
- Are nutrition education programs gender-sensitive and accessible to all?
- Do they address gender disparities in nutrition and dietary practices?
- Is there data collection to assess gender disparities in nutrition outcomes?
- Are gender-sensitive indicators used in nutrition assessments?

GENDER CONSIDERATION FOR EACH SECTOR - LIVELIHOODS

Livelihood Opportunities:

- Are livelihood options designed to reduce gender-based vulnerabilities?

Skills Training:

- Are there gender-sensitive skills training programs to enhance economic opportunities for women?
- Is there childcare support to enable women's participation in livelihood activities?

Ownership and Decision-Making:

- Do women have access to and control over resources and assets?
- Are women involved in decision-making related to livelihoods and income generation?
- Are women and men equally represented in disaster risk management and development planning committees?

Gender Consideration for each sector - HEALTH

- What is the historical disaster mortality rate? Is there a disproportionate number of deaths among women, men, boys, and girls? If so, why?
- What is the health status of the women and girls, men and boys and diverse genders of various ages and abilities.
- Is the national and local health system be prepared for crisis? Are the healthcare service points accessible to frail and housebound vulnerable groups? Do disaster response plans ensure that both women and men have equal access to healthcare services?
- What are the local belief and practices? Are they harmful for women, men, girls, boys, and other diverse and vulnerable groups? What cultural and religious practices affect health care locally?
- Do vulnerable groups use mobility aids and assistive devices?
- Do they have access to essential medicines.
- Are reproductive health services, including family planning, accessible during and after disasters?
- Are menstrual hygiene products available to women and girls?
- Have healthcare providers received gender-sensitive training?
- Are there separate facilities for women and men, and are they secure and private? Are there female healthcare providers to serve the needs of women and girls?
- Are women actively engaged in health-related decision-making processes?
- Are there awareness campaigns on gender-specific health issues?

Gender Consideration for each cluster/sector - WASH

- Are there gender-sensitive facilities for water and sanitation, during normal times and in evacuation centers?
- What are the community's water, sanitation, and hygiene practices? How do they vary for women, men, boys, and girls?
- Do women have a say in the location and design of sanitation facilities?
- How is water shared within families and communities?
- Who has access to and control of water and sanitation resources? Who is responsible for water-use decisions and management?
- Are public water points and sanitation facilities safe for everyone to use?
- Who has responsibility in the households to collect and store water?
- Are water points, toilets and bathing facilities located and designed for privacy and security? Are water points and sanitation facilities easily accessible and secure for vulnerable groups who have mobility problems as well as communication problems.
- What cultural practices affect women's hygiene and sanitary needs, especially during menstruation?
- Are hygiene kits provided to all, including items relevant to the specific needs of women and girls?
- Is there an emphasis on menstrual hygiene management?
- Are communities educated on the importance of safe hygiene practices?
- Is there training on the specific WASH needs of women and girls during disasters?

Gender Consideration for each cluster/sector - PROTECTION

Gender-Based Violence Prevention:

- Are there mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence during disasters?
- Are safe spaces available for survivors of gender-based violence?

Child Protection:

- Are child protection measures gender-sensitive and inclusive?
- Is there a focus on preventing child marriage and trafficking during and after disasters?

Legal Support:

- Are legal support services accessible to survivors of gender-based violence?
- Is there awareness about legal rights and remedies for gender-based violence survivors?

Gender Consideration for each cluster/sector - EDUCATION

Is the curriculum designed to challenge gender stereotypes and promote gender equality in normal times and during disasters?

Are learning materials free from gender bias and stereotypes?

Are school buildings and infrastructure disaster-resilient?

Is there a School Disaster Risk Management Plan with specific needs of girls and boys?

Are girls encouraged and supported to participate in DRR activities?

Are there programs to address barriers that prevent girls from attending school?

How can the emergency affect girls' and boys' access to education?

How many adolescent girls and boys are out of school?

What safety and access problems do schools have? Do parents think the school is close enough for girls to get to? For boys? Is the way safe for girls and boys?

Do girls and boys especially kids with disability have equal access to school locations? Are any girls and boys stigmatized by their child abuse experiences? Does this stop them going to school?

What are the direct and indirect costs for girls and boys to attend school?

GROUP EXERCISE: HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY

The disasters in this story is drought

1. How are you (character in power walk) vulnerable to disasters? (Vulnerabilities)
2. Which risks are you (character in power walk) exposed to during drought and floods? (Risks)
3. What knowledge, skills, talents you (character in power walk) have to share with others? (Capacities)

EXERCISE: GENDER ANALYSIS

Exercise - Gender Analysis

This preliminary Gender Analysis has the following objectives:

- To analyze and understand the different vulnerabilities, risks, capacities and needs of women, girls, men, boys, and other vulnerable groups.
- To inform DRR programming in Wakanda based on the different needs of women, men, boys, and girls with a particular focus on Gender Based Violence, Dignified Work, Inclusive Governance and Education.
- To provide recommendations for DRR, including policies and practice for upcoming annual droughts and floods (e.g. Child Safeguarding and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse).



Module Three : Strengthening Gender Responsive Disaster Risk Governance To Manage Disaster Risks





Session 6: Gender Mainstreaming in DRR policies and plan

Learning Outcomes

- To learn how to mainstream gender in DRR policies and plans, and how to mainstream DRR in gender policies and plans? Explore the structures and mechanisms for gender mainstreaming in DRR .

30 Years of Disaster Impact

1989-2019

- *Globally*: 20,000 disasters, 2.7 million deaths and 6 billion affected
- Economic losses: USD 520 billion a year globally



Data Source: EMDAT, UNDRR & WB

30 YEARS OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Pre-1970s: AD-HOC
DISASTER
RESPONSE

1970s-1990s:
HUMANITARIAN
ARCHITECTURE

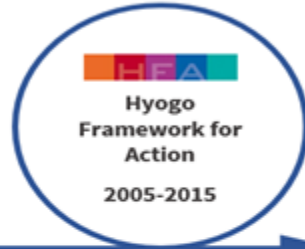
PREPAREDNESS-CENTRIC DRR

RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT



2015

2019



1989

1999

2005



International
Decade for
Natural
Disaster
Reduction
(IDNDR)

1994

ISDR
International
Strategy for
Disaster
Reduction

1992



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11



CLIMATE
ACTION
SUMMIT 2019
A RACE WE CAN WIN



- Making climate change and DRR policies gender relevant



- Strengthening gender responsiveness and promoting use of gender statistics for climate and DRR policies
- Building women's leadership and access to means of implementation



- Enhancing collaboration among multiple stakeholders



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

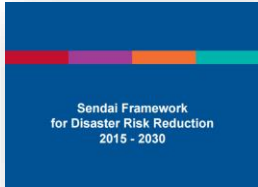


STATUS OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ASIA-PACIFIC

NATION AND LOCAL PLANS

They exist in different names- Examples:

- National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plans
- Flood/Typhoon/Cyclone Preparedness and Response Plans
- Covid Preparedness and Response Plan
- Emergency Preparedness Plan
- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
- Harmonized disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation plan for local resilience



GENDER IN THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DRR 2015-2030

Priority Area 1

Understanding Disaster Risk

Priority Area 2

Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance

Priority Area 3

Promoting Comprehensive Risk-Informed Private and Public Investments in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

Priority Area 4

Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

| Gender inclusion in the Sendai Framework

- **Identifies that** *“women, children, and people in vulnerable situations disproportionately affected”*
- **It highlights the need for more dedicated action to tackle the underlying risk drivers** such as poverty and inequality
- **It calls for more** *“people-centered preventative approach to disaster risk,”* which engages relevant stakeholders including women, persons with disabilities, children.
- **It confirms the importance of** *“all-of-society engagement and partnership”* which requires *“empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters.”*
- **It DOES NOT mandatorily require reporting against the Sendai Targets in a sex, age, and disability disaggregated manner (SADDD).**
- **Mid-year monitoring of Sendai – informs to develop and implement Gender Action Plan**

| SENDAI FRAMEWORK PRIORITY 1: UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISKS



Risk Communication

1. Accessible
2. Simplify science
3. Dissemination



Gender Analysis

1. HVCA
2. DRR in Gender Analysis
3. Pre/during/post
4. Intersectionality
5. Usage



SADDD

1. NSO & Line ministries
2. SFM
3. Desinventar , D&L

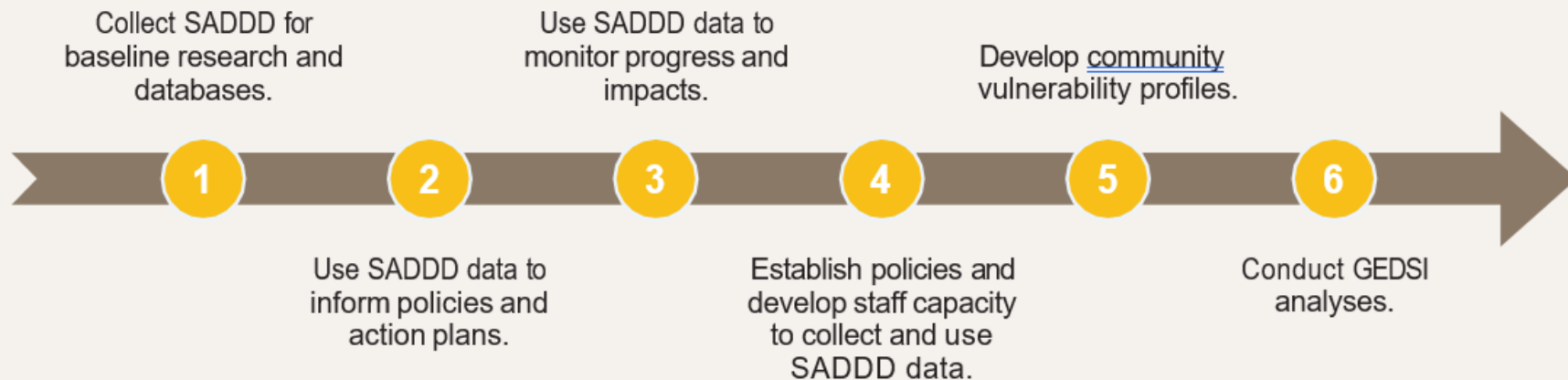


Mapping

1. CSO/WROs
2. Directory

PRIORITY 1

A six-step checklist for GEDSI-informed risk understanding and analysis⁴



| SENDAI FRAMEWORK PRIORITY 2: STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO MANAGE DISASTER RISK

Coordination

1. NDMO
2. Line ministries
3. UNCT
4. DRR Platforms
5. WROs
6. Other stakeholders

Revision of laws and policies

1. DRR laws and policies
2. Gender laws and policies
3. SOPs—line ministries
4. CEDAW

Women's Leadership and equal gender participation

1. Women's and girls leadership
2. Enablers

Gender responsive Parliament

1. DRR-responsive Gender Plan of Action for parliament
2. Advocacy for GRB and leadership quotas
3. Revision of laws and implementation arrangements at all levels

Women's machinery in Asia-Pacific



- **At Regional level: Asia-Pacific Gender Stakeholder Group**
- **At Subregional level :** ASEAN, FRDP, SAARC, BIMSTEC
- **National level:** Ministry of Gender/Women Affairs and gender unit/focal points in line ministries
- **Subnational level:** Departments and Offices of Women Affairs managed or coordinated by the Ministry of Gender/Women Affairs
- **Grassroots:** Women's groups and women volunteers

SENDI FRAMEWORK PRIORITY 2: STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO MANAGE DISASTER RISK

PSEA

1. Co-chair
2. Capacity Building
3. Accountability mechanisms

Capacity Development

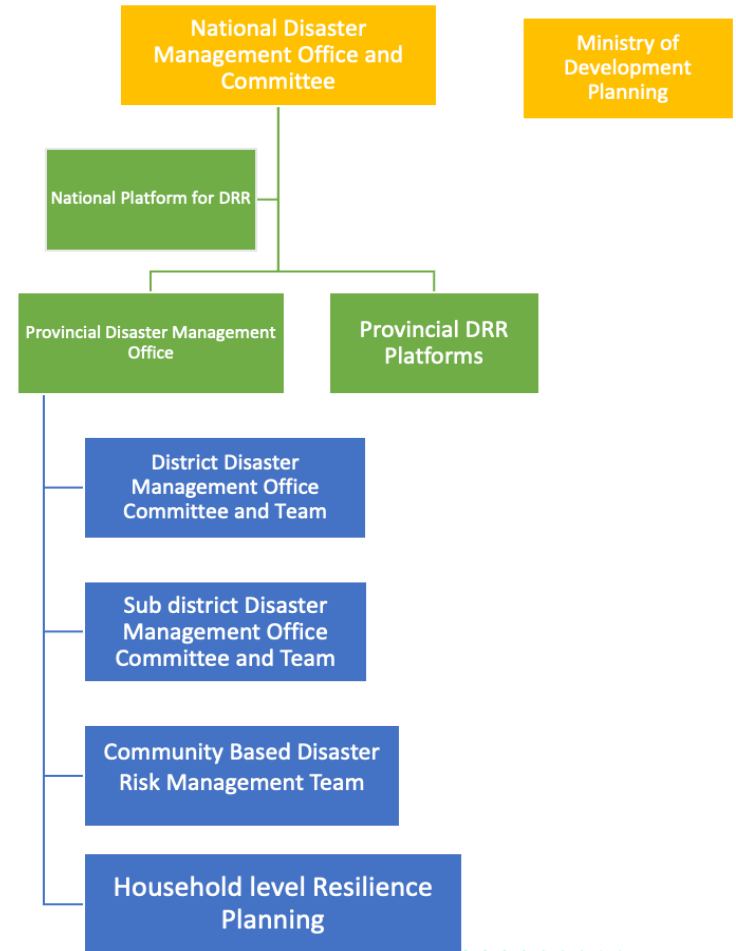
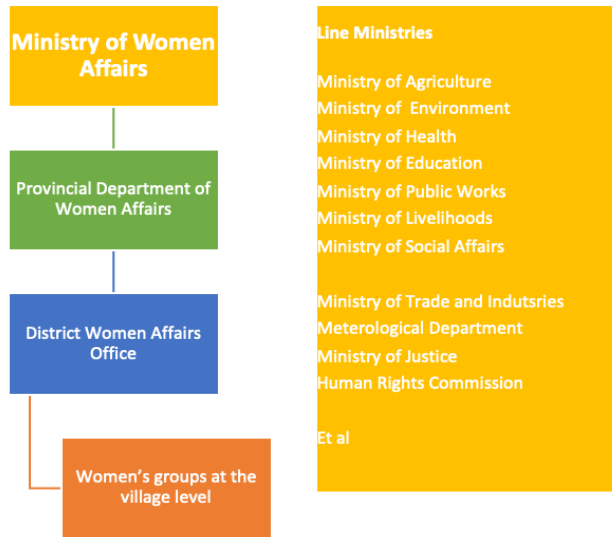
1. DRR laws and policies
2. Gender laws and policies
3. SOPs—line ministries
4. CEDAW

Equal gender participation

1. DRR structures at all levels
2. Regional , national and local workshops and conferences

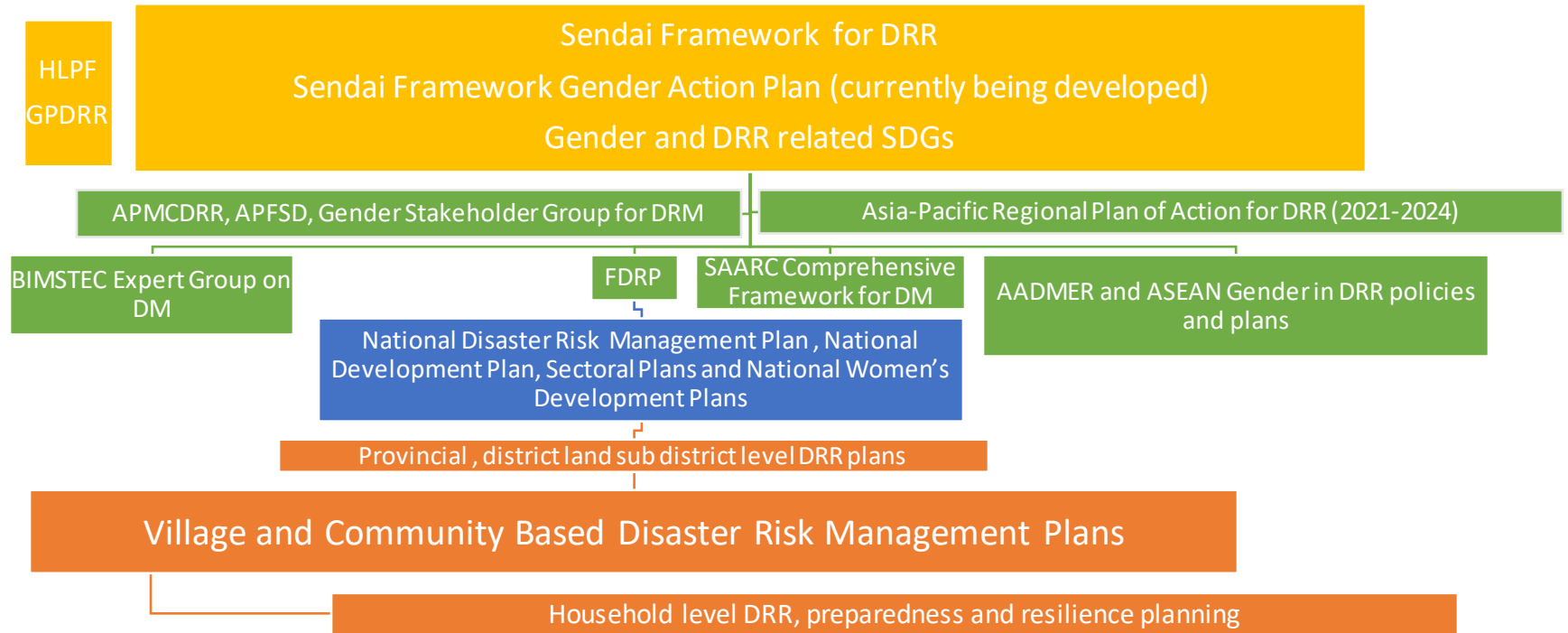
Reporting

1. HLPF- VNRs
2. Sendai Framework Biennial Reports for Asia-Pacific and National Reports
3. SFM
4. Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments Platform
5. GAR

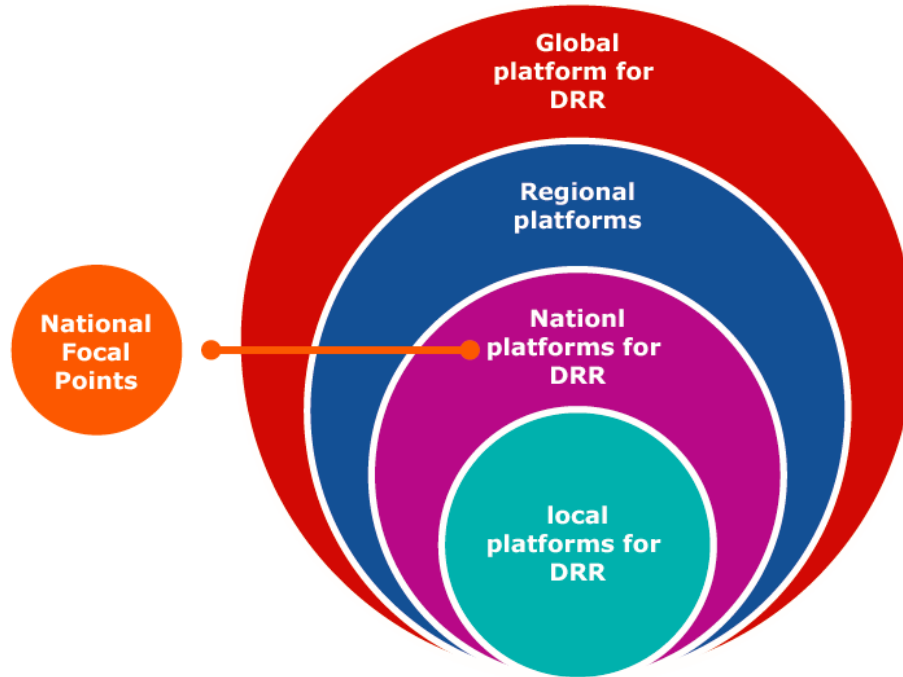


NATIONAL STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS FOR DRR PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

GENDER-RESPONSIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLANNING – GLOBAL TO LOCAL (SENDAI TARGET E)



Create enabling environment and ensure equal representation and participation of women in DRR Platforms



Where to find National DRR Entry Points - Developed by WiA Working

MULTISTAKEHOLDER COORDINATION



How to strengthen gender in DRR policies, plans and program

Consciousness/capabilities

- Trainings
- Capacity buildings
- Knowledge products, tools, checklists
- Promoting women and marginalized in leadership and DRR decision-making

Resources/Institutions

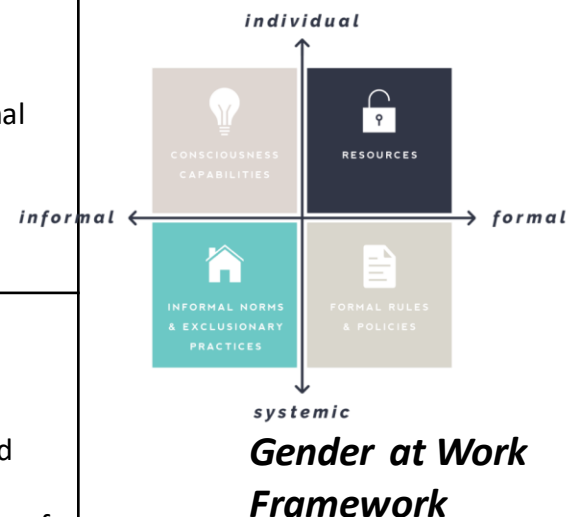
- DRR structures
- Gender responsive DRR coordination mechanism
- Gender-responsive and inclusive DRR financing
- SADD data
- Protection structures and mechanisms
- Plans and programmes with
- Gender-focused and targeted initiatives /activities, Indicators, outputs, and outcome)
- Active women-led, agencies of vulnerable group

Formal rules and policies

- Integrate international, regional and national policies, plan, strategies and commitments
- National: Disaster and climate policies, strategies, plans

Discriminatory norms and exclusionary practices

- Exclusion of women and other marginalized groups in decision-making
- Viewing women as victims instead of agents of change
- Failing to engage LGBTIQ+, people with disability, Dalit, and ethnic groups in decisions related to DRR
- Failing to address sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment
- Failing to recognize the care work of women



PRIORITY 2

A seven-step checklist for GEDSI-informed disaster risk governance⁶

Issue GEDSI-responsive policy.

Ensure the safety and protection of all against SGBV.

Consult and involve GEDSI experts in DRR decision-making processes.

Promote GEDSI-responsive DRR capacities at all tiers of governance.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Mandate roles & responsibilities of vulnerable groups with equitable representation.

Establish formal accountability mechanisms to monitor GEDSI-responsive action plans.

Promote GEDSI-focused leadership capacities.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK PRIORITY 3: INVESTING IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Gender Responsive Budgeting

1. Legal
2. Capacity Building

Diversification of gender-responsive DRR investments

1. Livelihoods resilience
2. Social Protection
3. Nutrition
4. Climate change
5. Education
6. Gender-responsive Infrastructure

Mandatory 15 %

1. UNSDCF
2. Advocacy with the government

Gender responsive private sector investments

1. Mobile banking
2. Insurance for poor

PRIORITY 3

A three-step checklist for GEDSI-responsive private and public investments in DRR for resilience

Invest in activities that promote GEDSI resilience, such as livelihood and employment support.

Invest in GEDSI-responsive and disaster resilient social and economic infrastructure. Promote investments that alleviate women's unpaid care work.



Increase investments in social protection and services. Ensure that GEDSI-vulnerable groups are identified and benefit from these interventions.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK PRIORITY 4: INVESTING IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Early Warning Early Action

1. Early warning
2. Early Action
3. Coordination and Planning

Preparedness

1. Coordination
2. Gender Analysis
3. Vulnerability Assessment
4. Capacity building
5. Information management
6. Gender-responsive Plans
7. Drills

DRR- Humanitarian linkages

1. Development – Humanitarian nexus
2. Gender in HPC

PDNA and Recovery

1. Gender in PDNA Report
2. GESI Chapter
3. Participation of Gender machinery and WROs.

PRIORITY 4

A three-step checklist for GEDSI-responsive disaster preparedness – recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Plan and implement GEDSI-led protection interventions and build capacities.

Ensure participation, voice, agency and institutionalise the leadership of vulnerable groups in all aspects of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.



Ensure all preparedness activities, communication and dissemination strategies, including early warning systems are designed from a GEDSI perspective.

ENABLERS OF CHANGE: HOW TO BUILD MORE GENDER-RESPONSIVE DISASTER AND CLIMATE RISK REDUCTION



GROUP WORK

Fireplace discussion



IASC GENDER AND AGE MARKERS

GENDER MARKERS- EXAMPLES

- IASC Gender with Age Marker - [IASC Gender with Age Marker – IASC Gender with Age Marker](#)
- European Commission, Gender and Age Marker- [gender age marker toolkit.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

IASC GENDER AND AGE MARKERS

WHAT ARE THEY? AND WHAT DO THEY DO?

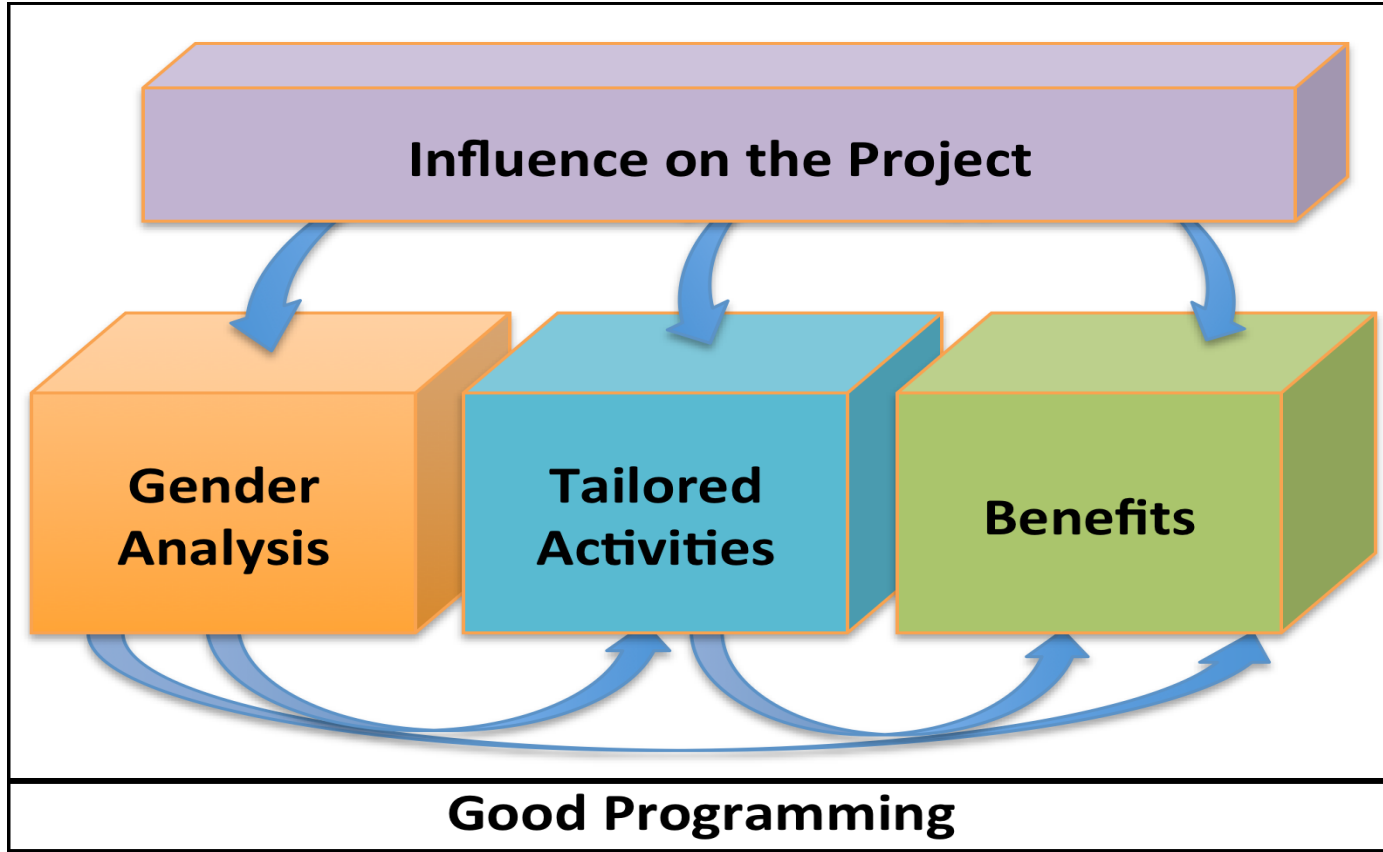
- The IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM) looks at the extent to which essential programming actions address gender- and age-related differences in humanitarian response.
- The GAM assesses projects for 12 essential programme elements known as Gender Equality Measures or GEMs
- These can also be used for disaster risk reduction project activities. Eg:



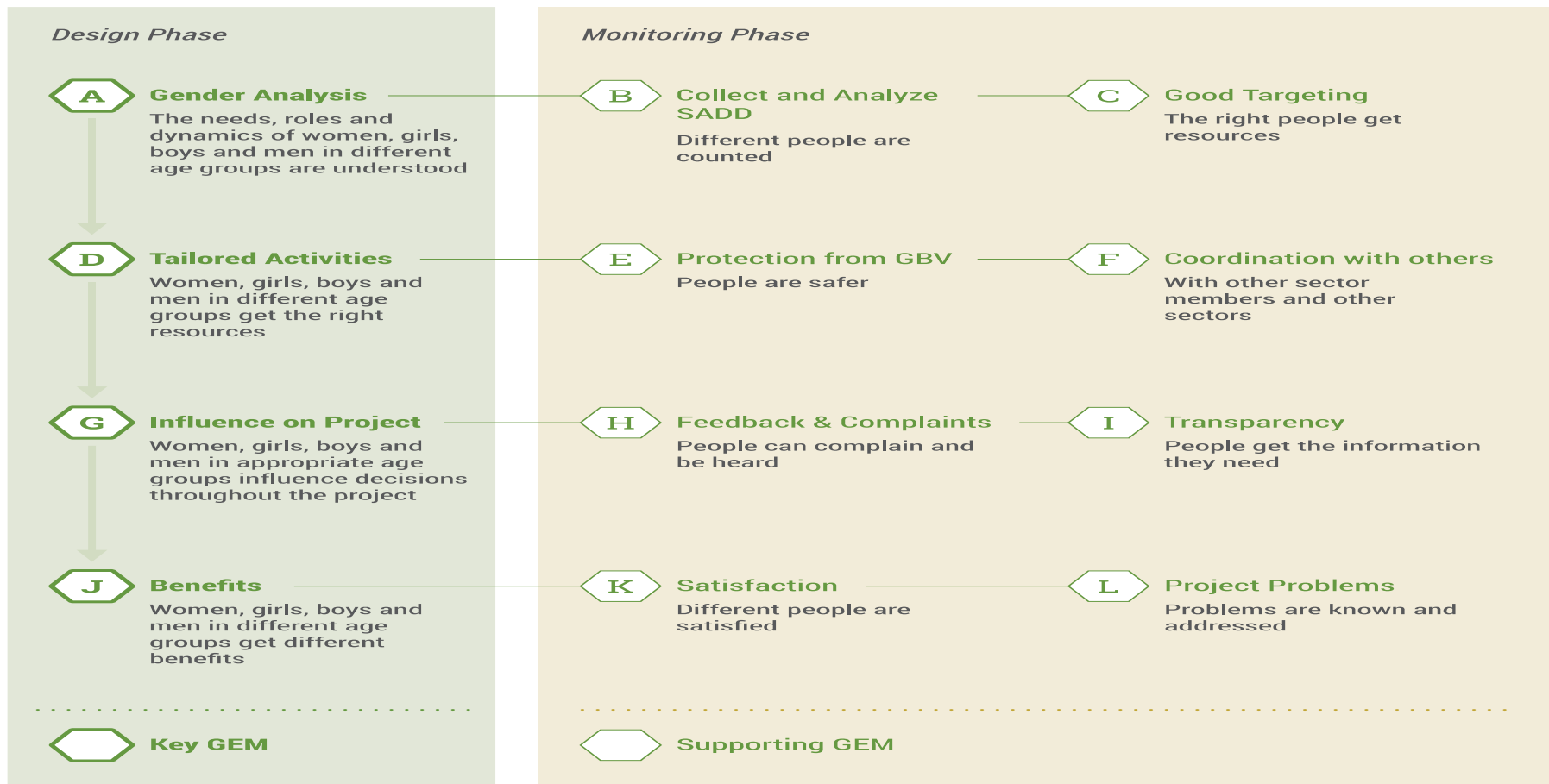
**DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION**

- Use the knowledge and capacities of all affected population groups to identify negative effects and develop coping and recovery mechanisms.
- Develop gender-sensitive indicators to monitor progress.

Basics: Building Blocks



12 Indicators of good programming: Gender Equality Measures (“GEMs”)



4 GEM AND 2 SUPPORTING GEMS

- Four KEY GEMs are considered in the project design phase
- Each has two supporting GEMs for monitoring what is working well in the project and what can be improved

4 GEM AND 2 SUPPORTING GEMS

DESIGN

GENDER ANALYSIS

Needs, roles and dynamics of women, girls, boys and men in different age groups

TAILORED ACTIVITIES

Women, girls, boys and men in different age groups get the right resources

INFLUENCE ON PROJECT

Women, girls, boys and men in appropriate age groups influence decisions the project

THE BENEFITS

Women, girls, boys and men in different age groups get different benefits

MONITORING

COLLECT/ANALYSE SAD

GOOD TARGETING

PROTECTION FROM GBV

COORDINATION

FEEDBACK/COMPLAINTS

TRANSPARENCY

SATISFACTION

PROBLEMS

Project coding framework

Type	Code	FOCUS		
		Targeted Action 'T' - Defined Group <i>Principally Promoting Gender Equality</i>	Mainstreaming Gender 'M' - Everyone <i>Significantly Enabling Gender Equality</i>	Not Applicable 'N/A' <i>No-one in particular</i> <i>Does not Engage nor Affect Persons in Need</i>
Gender, Age + Action	4	Principally about promoting gender equality, including across age groups	Likely to significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups	
Gender + Action	3	Principally about promoting gender equality without full attention to age groups	Likely to contribute to gender equality but without full attention to age groups	
Age + Action	2	Aims to principally address inequalities without the necessary gender equality measures	Does not consciously contribute to gender equality	
Action	1			
No Action	0	Does not systematically link programming actions.		

HOW DOES IT WORK?



- The GAM codes projects on a 0 to 4 scale, and suggest actions to improve project responsiveness and **consistency**.
- Codes are generated automatically based on answers to multiple-choice questions.



Session 7: Issues and challenges for integrating gender in DRR policies, planning, and practice, explore solutions to overcome gender mainstreaming obstacles

Learning Outcomes

- Explore the possible actions, challenges, and solutions for making the DRR policies and plans more gender-responsive and gender policies and plans more DRR mainstreamed.

Mid Term Review of Sendai Framework



Gender equality in DRR is lagging behind.

Greater attention, focused action and resources on gender-responsive DRR are needed than were invested during the first seven years of the Sendai Framework (2015-2030)

Gender transformative approach is crucial to achieve Sendai Framework in the next 7 years

LACK OF SADD AND GENDER ANALYSIS TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE DRR ACTION PLANS AT LOCAL LEVELS

Insufficient data and information disaggregated by gender, age and disability make it difficult to assess the differential need and impacts of disasters on women, men, and gender-diverse populations. This hampers evidence-based policymaking.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK - TARGET E

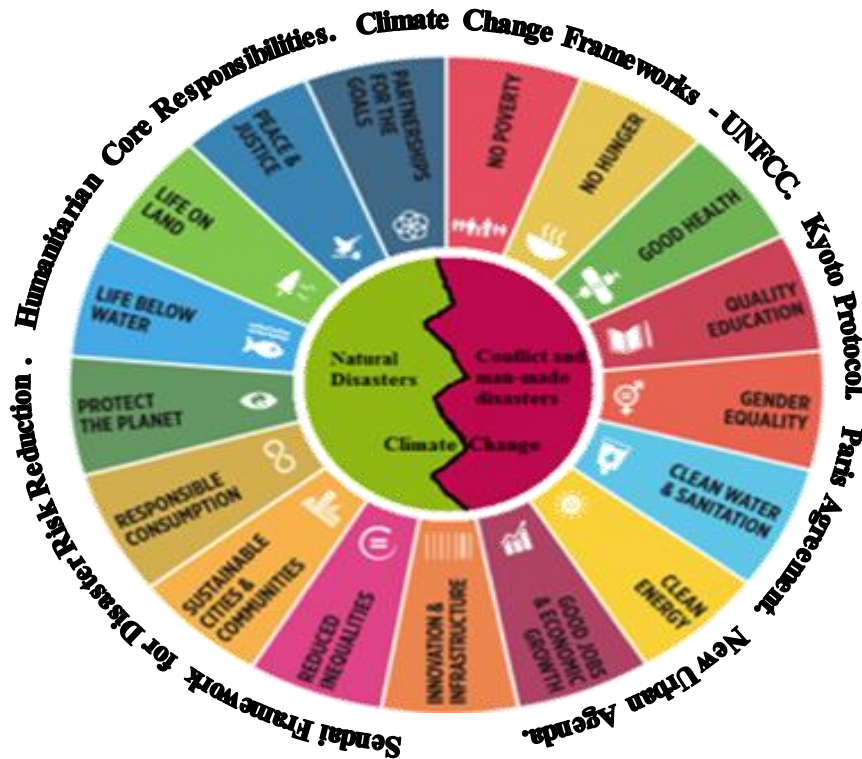
2020-2011 data on Target E data reflects:

- There has been good progress in Target E.1 on the development of national plans and strategies for DRR.
- However, limited progress has been made in Target E.2 – Local plans and strategies for DRR to address the vulnerabilities of the communities on the ground.
- Approximately 70 percent of local-level plans are mostly contingency plans and not DRR plans.
- There is no data available on how gender-responsive or transformative these local levels plans are.

CURRENT SILOED APPROCHES FOR IMPLEMENTING GENDER AND DRR RELATED AGENDA 2030 COMMITMENTS

- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** (Normally NDMO is the focal point)/UNDRR
- **CEDAW and its Recommendation 37 on DRR** –(Ministry of women Affairs and Human Rights Commission)/UN Women
- **Paris Agreement on Climate change** (Ministry of Environment - NAP)/UNDP or UNEP
- **Agenda for Humanity - WHS** (Ministry of Social Affairs)/ UNOCHA
- **Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights** (Ministry of Human Rights – CEDAW 37)/OCHCR
- **New Urban Agenda** (Ministry of Urban Development)/UN HABITAT
- **Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Development Finance** (Ministry of Finance for GRB for DRR)
- **Global Compacts on Refugees/Migration** (Ministry of Refugee Affairs)/UNHCR & IOM

GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE DRR NEEDS COHERENCE BETWEEN DRR AND SDGS AT LOCAL AND GRASSROOTS LEVELS



The "COVID-19 pandemic has erased decades of progress towards gender equality".

- UN Secretary General



- Women's mortality rates in disasters in the region are much higher than men's
- Women and girls constitute the majority of the poor in the region.



- More women and girls are food insecure and undernourished in the region



- Women are more vulnerable to some diseases and often face barriers to accessing healthcare services, especially during disasters.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



This lack of access is a [“silent crisis”](#) that has caused many mortalities through illness

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



Disasters force children, mostly girls, to drop-out of school due to the burden of **domestic** work, care of siblings, and child labor.



The women in the region have less access to and coverage from social insurance, assistance, and labor programs than men.



Intersectionality of marginalized identities within diverse genders put the most vulnerable groups most at risk.



Research and innovation driving technological change and infrastructure design remain male-dominated.

WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE REGION MAINLY RELY ON NATURE FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY



Domestic violence and SGBV increase exponentially during disasters but is not often reported. There is a disconnect between the NDMOs and the Ministry of Women Affairs.



DRAFTING COMMITTEES FOR DRR PLANS ARE YET NOT WIDELY INCLUSIVE

From GESI perspective representatives of following vulnerable groups should be consulted in development of regional, national and local DRR policies and plans:

- a. Economic groups –informal sector, MSMEs, landless, subsistence farmers, and fishers.
- b. Migrants, IDPs, and refugees.
- c. Traditionally/socio-economically excluded - castes, tribes, color, and ethnicity.
- d. Age – Infants, children, and elderly women
- e. Persons with disabilities
- f. Sexual orientation minorities and gender identities

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND REPRESENTATION

- Women are massively underrepresented in leadership positions. For eg in 2020:
- In Asia, the ratio of Sendai Focal Points was 22 men to three women (China, Nepal, and Myanmar.) In the Pacific, the ratio is 15 men to 2 woman.
- Similarly, ASEAN's AHA Center was composed of 9 men and 1 woman (Vietnam).
- The DRR planning and preparatory process at regional, national, and sub-national levels and country delegations and preparatory processes for regional , national and local DRR platforms also reflect inadequate gender-balance and inclusion.



Session 8: Commitments to Action

Learning Outcomes

The participants will learn about the Sendai Framework voluntary commitments (SFVC) system and the good practices across UN Women – HQ, ROAP, and country offices in Asia-Pacific.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS (SFVC)



The **Voluntary Commitments initiative**, was developed in response to the General Assembly resolution [68/211 \(2013\)](#) and launched in the lead-up to the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in March 2015 to support the development of partnerships at all levels to implement the Sendai framework.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE SFVC ONLINE PLATFORM?

STAKEHOLDERS



Inform the public

Who is doing what and where



Learn and collaborate

New commitments and new synergies



Be highlighted and motivate

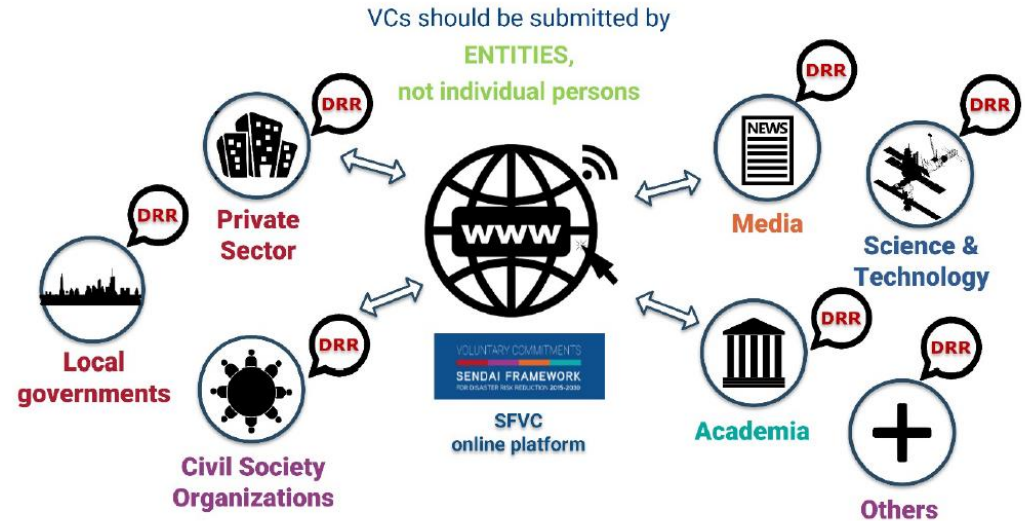
Good practices highlighted

WHO CAN SUBMIT VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS?

Multi-stakeholders working on gender-responsive DRR can submit voluntary Commitments:

- Local governments e.g. led by women/feminists, Women Affairs Department
- Private sector
- Civil society organizations
- Academic institutions
- Science and technology
- Media

Figure 1: Organizations working in DRR can submit VCs



Source: UNDRR

WHO CAN SUBMIT VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS?

From Women rights Organizations perspective many of them working on gender-responsive DRR can submit voluntary Commitments. A few examples are here..

- Women's Rights Organizations
- Women's Health and Reproductive Rights Organizations
- Business and Professional Women's Associations
- Women's Economic Empowerment Organizations
- Women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Organizations
- Women's Peace and Conflict Resolution Organizations
- Women's Political Empowerment Organizations
- Women's Human Rights and Legal Aid Organizations

HOW TO SUBMIT SFVC?

1. National governments submit their commitments to the [Sendai Framework Monitoring Tool](#)
2. UN agencies report their commitments through the UN Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
3. Joint Initiative executed by multiple entities (i.e., national government agency/ies plus NGOs or local governments, or a joint initiative implemented by UN agencies plus other NGOs or local governments), are regarded as a multi-stakeholder initiative and may then be submitted as a VC to the SFVC online platform.

HOW CAN LOCAL GOVTS AND CSO SUBMIT ON SFVC ONLINE PLATFORM?

Submission and follow-up of a Voluntary Commitment (VC) using the online platform are straightforward and self-explanatory. However, stakeholders are encouraged to read this guideline.

Figure shows a visual presentation of the VC lifecycle, which consists of five steps from setting up an account to completion of a VC.





DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE PORTFOLIO

2023

ALONG THE TRIPLE MANDATE

WOMEN ARE AGENTS OF CHANGE IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

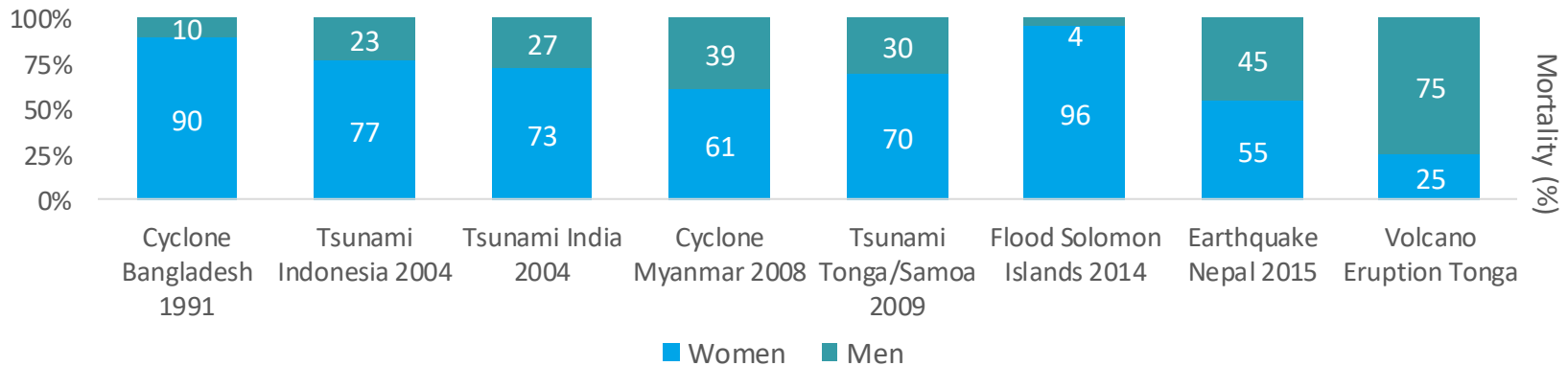


Photo | UN Women

- The **leadership of women brings vital knowledge, skills, resources, and expertise** to disaster risk reduction (DRR), recovery and resilience building.
 - Local and national **women's organizations and gender advocates are often the most knowledgeable** about the specific needs and capacities of women in disaster prone and affected regions.
 - Women's organizations are key to **finding more durable and inclusive solutions** to disaster and climate risks.
- **Yet, women's capacities remain unleveraged** in climate and disaster risk reduction policy development, decision making, and implementation.

DISASTERS AFFECT WOMEN DISPROPORTIONALLY DUE TO GENDER INEQUALITIES

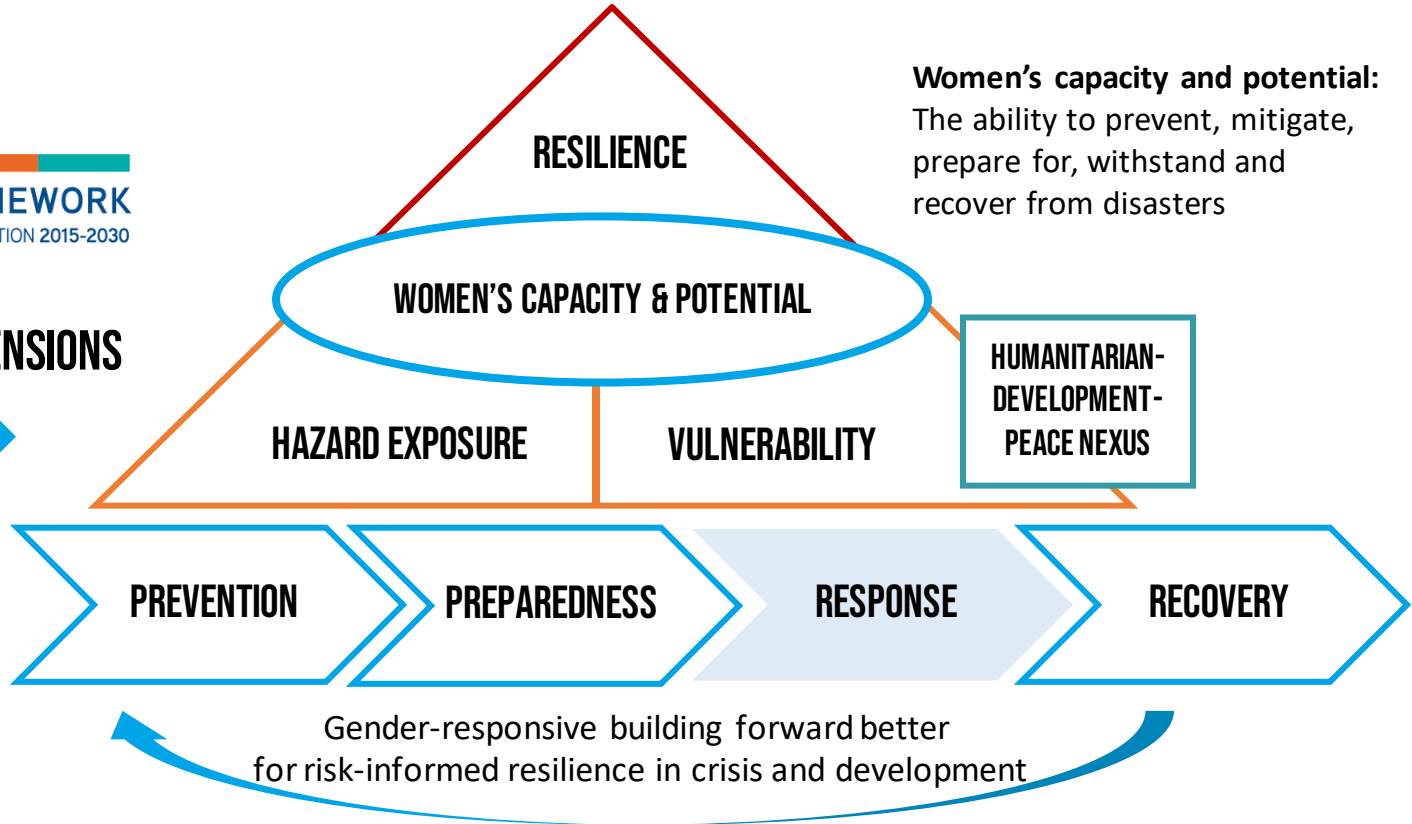
- Women are on average **more likely to die as a result of disasters**. Their **live expectancy is disproportionately reduced** as a result of disasters.
- Women's **recovery time is often longer** due to gender specific barriers and exclusion.
- In high disaster and climate risk areas, **feminization of poverty** is being observed.



TO ADDRESS INEQUALITY, WOMEN EMPOWERMENT MUST BE AT THE CORE OF DRR


SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

GENDER DIMENSIONS



GENDER RESPONSIVE DRR IS LINKED TO THE CLIMATE & SECURITY NEXUS



Photo | UN Women

- 90-95% of all disasters are related to climate change.
 - **Climate change is a threat multiplier**, escalating social, political and economic tensions in fragile and conflict-affected settings.
 - Rising temperatures, extended droughts, and heavier storms result in the loss of livelihoods, increase competition over scarce resources and fuel migration and displacement.
 - Climate related disasters have become one of the major causes of migration and displacement.
- **Women's voice, agency, and leadership is essential for building societies resilient to natural hazards, conflicts, and crises.**

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS COMMITTED TO GENDER RESPONSIVE DRR

- **Gender-responsive implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience** (brings together 50 entities supporting the Sendai Framework).
- **Global Gender Experts Groups, Global Network of Women DRR practitioners** - through cooperation with the Women's International Network on DRR.
- **Advance collection & reporting of SADDD** – under the Sendai Monitor.
- **Women's Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub** - access to >2,500 Prevention Web documents.



UN WOMEN PROMOTES GENDER RESPONSIVE DRR ALONG ITS TRIPLE MANDATE

50 UN Entities

Contributing to the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience

UN Women works with 49 UN entities to advance the gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework.

Global and Regional Platforms for DRR, COP

Women's Networks in DRR, Gender Expert Groups

Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)

Post Disaster Needs Assessment Core Group

Interagency Coordination

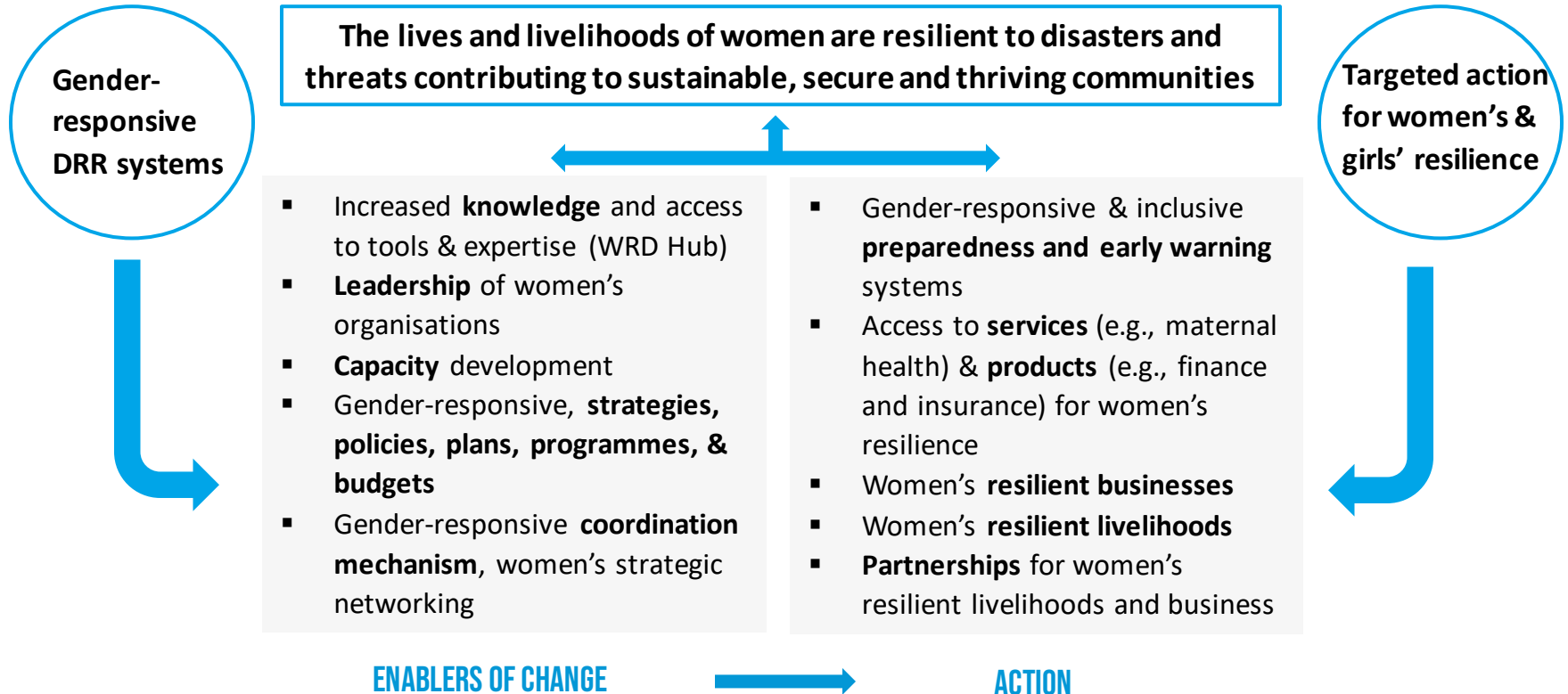
Normative and Policy Development

Commission on the Status of Women

Sendai Framework Midterm Review, Gender Action Plan

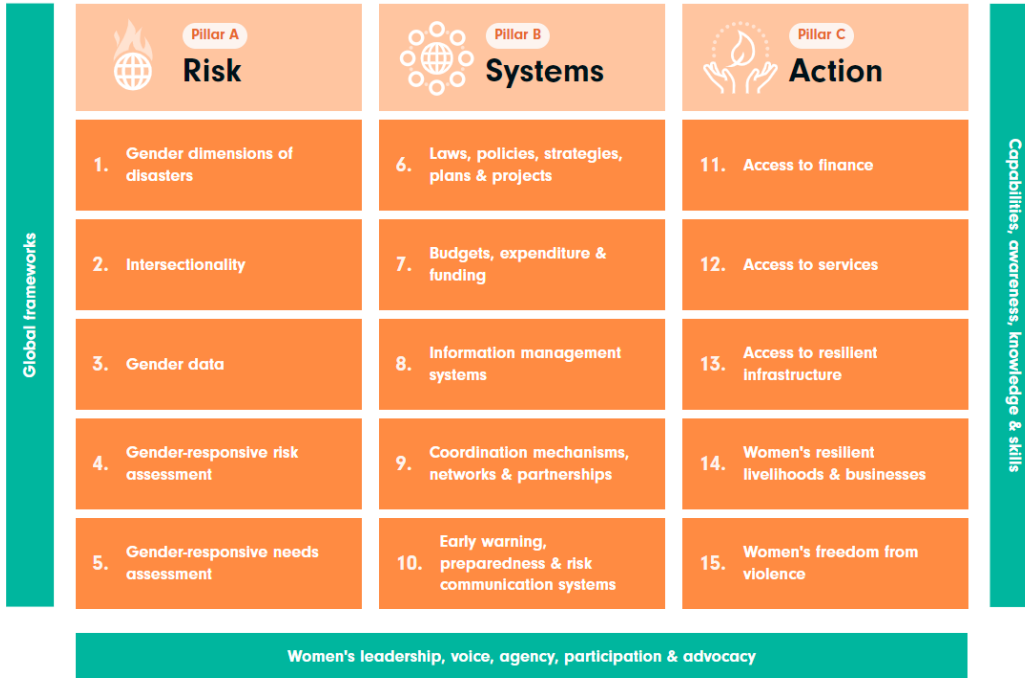
UN Common Guidance on Building Resilient Societies

UN WOMEN IMPLEMENTS THE WOMEN'S RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS PROGRAMME



THE WRD KNOWLEDGE FRAMEWORK GUIDES WOMEN'S RESILIENCE BUILDING

3 Pillars of 15 Topics & 3 Cross-cutting Issues



- The WRD Knowledge Framework provides the **architecture for building women's disaster and climate resilience knowledge.**
- The Framework **organizes UN Women's knowledge base along 3 pillars, 15 topics and 3 cross-cutting issues.**
- UN Women collects and shares knowledge and expertise on the **WRD Knowledge Hub.**

THE WRD KNOWLEDGE HUB FOLLOWS POLICY PROGRESS & SHARES EXPERTISE

WRD.UNWOMEN.ORG



About Explore Practice Engage

HOME > PRACTICE > RESOURCES > THE WRD POLICY TRACKER

The WRD Policy Tracker

Last updated 5 Apr 2023

The WRD Policy Tracker follows the progress of gender-responsive and inclusive legal, policy, strategic and planning frameworks in 193 UN Member States. It helps analyse comparative progress across regions and countries, and highlights good practice.

[Learn more](#) [Suggest a framework](#)



Based on a concept by:



[Global Map](#) [Global Analysis](#) [Regional Analysis](#) [High-risk Groups Analysis](#) [LG8TOIA+](#) [Findings & Good Practice](#)

Explore which UN Member States or regions have developed **gender-responsive** and **inclusive** disaster, climate or development frameworks (i.e. laws, policies, strategies, plans) through this interactive map. The frameworks themselves are accessible through the corresponding table.



About Explore Practice Engage

HOME > ENGAGE > WRD EXPERT REGISTER

WRD Expert Register

The Expert Register features experts on women's leadership and gender equality in disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience from different regions, who specialise in key WRD topics.

Experts are grouped by topics and geographical areas of expertise, and by languages spoken.

How does it work?

WRD Experts have gone through a selection and vetting process. WRD Experts receive access to the latest tools and knowledge, and have the opportunity to exchange knowledge and experience through community events.

[Join the Expert Register](#) [Update your profile](#)

[Request to contact an Expert](#)

Search experts...

Topics Regions Countries Languages

Explore **over 1,000 key resources** for building women's resilience to disasters and threats.

THE WRD PROGRAMME IS SUPPORTED BY DONORS ACROSS REGIONS

WRD Global



Caribbean

Multiple countries



West and Central Africa

Sahel / Lake Chad Basin
(i.e., Nigeria, Cameroon)



East and Southern Africa

Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Pacific

Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

IN 2022, THE WRD PROGRAMME HAS ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS

61 countries

contributed to the Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) Programme objectives.

486 women's organisations

empowered to contribute to gender-responsive policy change, early warning systems, resilient livelihoods and disaster risk and needs assessments.

764 million people

covered through gender-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) legislation, policies, strategies, plans and assessments in 37 countries.

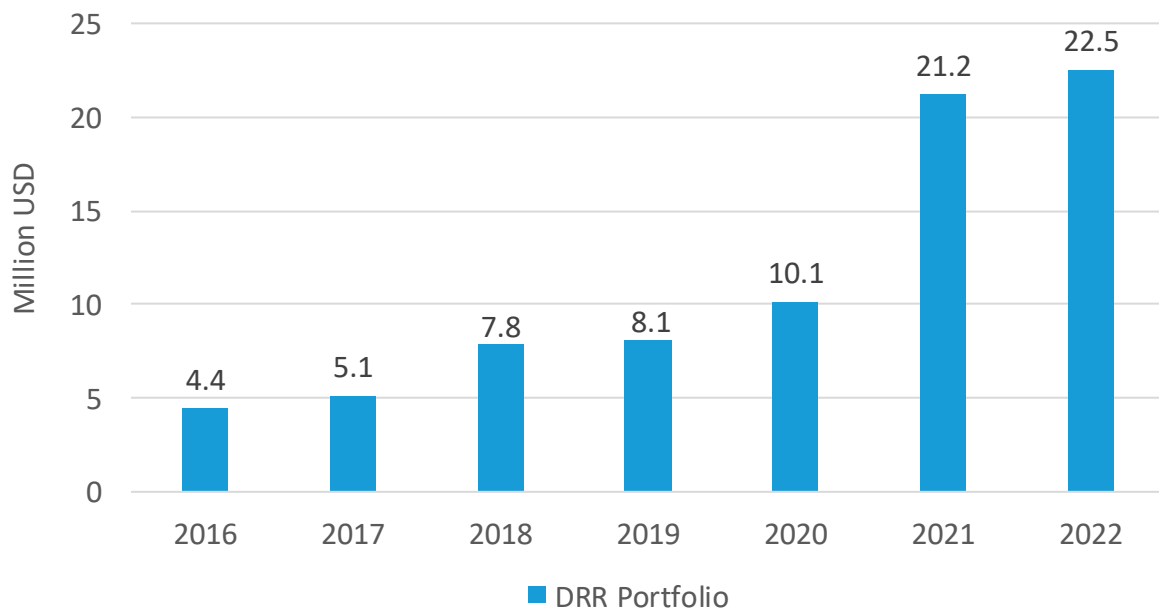


WRD Knowledge Hub

launched, a one-stop shop for gender related disaster risk reduction and resilience knowledge, including over 1,583 resources and a growing community of more than 874 practitioners and experts.

UN WOMEN'S DRR PORTFOLIO IS GROWING, BUT GENDER GAPS IN DRR REMAIN

Portfolio Growth 2016-2022



Key Donors

- Australia
- Sweden
- Finland
- United Kingdom
- Canada
- Japan
- Denmark
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- World Bank
- Caribbean Development Bank

FILLING THE GENDER GAPS IN DRR WITH WRD CO-FINANCING

WRD Funding Gaps

- **Funding gaps across regions:**
 - West and Central Africa
 - East and Southern Africa
 - Latin America and the Caribbean (incl Central America)
 - Southeast Asia
 - Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- **Funding gap for the global component:**
 - USD 600,000/year for 2024-2030

WRD Co-Financing Opportunities

- WRD Knowledge Hub
- WRD Knowledge products and tools
- WRD global normative and coordination work

WRD is a **fully developed programme**, specifically designed to be **tailored to local conditions**, for **easy replication** and **upscaling**.

SUMMARY AND KEY TAKEAWAYS



- **Women are agents of change** in disaster risk reduction. Yet, their capacities remain unleveraged.
- **Disasters affect women disproportionately** due to gender inequalities.
- To address gender inequality, **women empowerment must be at the core of DRR.**
- UN Women promotes gender responsive DRR along its triple mandate, including **normative, coordination, and operational work.**
- UN Women is **successfully implementing the Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) Programme.**
- Despite the upscaling of the WRD Programme, **critical gender gaps in DRR remain.**



Photo: Un
Women

THANK YOU!



Early Warnings for All Initiative

Sama Shrestha

Elements of End-to-End, People-Centered Early Warning - YouTube



Disaster risk knowledge

Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

- Are the hazards and the vulnerabilities well known by the communities?
- What are the patterns and trends in these factors?
- Are risk maps and data widely available?



Detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards

Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services

- Are the right parameters being monitored?
- Is there a sound scientific basis for making forecasts?
- Can accurate and timely warnings be generated?



Preparedness and response capabilities

Build national and community response capabilities

- Are response plans up to date and tested?
- Are local capacities and knowledge made use of?
- Are people prepared and ready to react to warnings?



Warning dissemination and communication

Communicate risk information and early warnings

- Do warnings reach all of those at risk?
- Are the risks and warnings understood?
- Is the warning information clear and usable?



ABOUT EARLY WARNING INITIATIVES

- The "**Early Warnings for All**" initiative is a groundbreaking effort to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through life-saving early warning systems by the end of 2027.
- Despite the urgent need, only half of the countries worldwide report having adequate multi-hazard early warning systems.
- There are big gaps in the global observing system necessary to generate these forecasts. And even fewer have regulatory frameworks that connect early warnings to emergency plans



BACKGROUND

- Marginalized groups and at-risk populations including women, girls, and people with disability are **at greatest disaster and climate risk**.
- **The lack of early warnings** may result in the loss of lives and livelihoods, health risks, disruptions in education, increased vulnerability to violence and exploitation, limited access to resources, and increased gaps in raising critical issues/concerns including the opportunity to engage in decision-making fora.
- Amongst other factors, **timely, relevant information about imminent hazards through early warning systems is key**. Marginalized groups have limited access to this information due to their lack of access to technology, communications, and services.
- Hazard detection and monitoring are greatly enhanced by **locally-led information gathering and data collection**, which can provide unique insights and evidence about patterns and trends.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF HUMAN SUFFERING



Cyclones



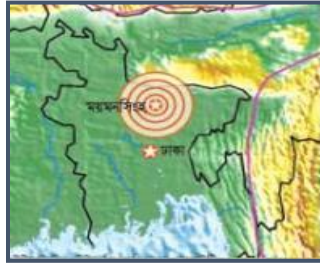
Floods



Landslides



Drought



Earthquakes



Complex Emergencies



NEW DEVELOPMENTS

- **Advancement in artificial intelligence, satellites, remote sensing, and other technologies which would help with forecasting, notifying the public during emergencies, and providing other services.**
- Initiative to ensure that **everyone on Earth is protected by early warnings by 2027.**
- **Target G of the Sendai Framework** which aims to “substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early-warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030”. **Mid-term review of Sendai Framework (2022)**, Ongoing development of **Gender Action Plan for DRR.**
- The **66th and 67th of the Commission on the Status of Women** revealed the extent to which institutional and socio-economic constraints restrict women’s and girls’ **ability to access and shape technologies that work for their needs and build digital literacy.**



| CHALLENGES

- How are technological advancements **translating changes in the lives of marginalized and people at risk** particularly, women and girls ?
- **Lack of comprehensive and gender, age, and disability disaggregated data** on the impacts of disasters. More efforts are needed to collect, analyze, and utilize data to inform policies and strategies that address the specific needs of women and vulnerable groups.
- Women and their organizations, and agencies of vulnerable groups are critical agents of change in disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery, **yet their capacities remain unleveraged, and they are not in formal DRR, and humanitarian space.**
- The early warning for all Executive Action plan 2023–2027; other DRR, Humanitarian, and AA policies and plan, budget – **How strongly do they speak about gender and inclusion?**
- Only 0.01% of worldwide funding goes to projects addressing both climate change and women’s rights. **Merely <3% of funding is allocated towards women’s environmental activism.**





A recent study in Nepal determined that **71% of men tend to receive early warning information through a formal source**, such as the government, whereas **51% of women receive their information through informal social sources** such as word of mouth from the community or family members.

Source: Brown et al., 2019: Gender Transformative Early Warning Systems: Experiences from Nepal and Peru. Rugby, UK, Practical Action



| UN WOMEN'S INITIATIVES

- UN Women actively contributes to DRR efforts in disaster-prone countries through **its normative, coordination, and operational support**
- **Prioritizes vulnerable communities** and meets their early warning needs through gap analyses and targeted and focused interventions, GESI investments to strengthen early warning for all
- **Regional IASC GIHA working groups/country level GIHA; Community of Practice on DRR**, providing capacity building, knowledge, strategic networking, and opportunities for input to regional and global activities
- **The Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) Flagship Program**
- **Contributed to strategic planning for DRR** in preparation for the Sendai Midterm Review
- **Supporting the development of the Gender Action Plan (UNDRR, UNFPA, UN Women)**, including coordination, advocacy, and technical support to member states and other actors
- **ROAP's role on the Advisory Panel for the Early Warning for All Initiative** in Asia and the Pacific, engaging with the G20 DRR Working Group
- **Various Country Specific Interventions**

| UN WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES



WAY FORWARD



- **Increase understanding of the gender dimensions of disaster risk and strengthen their capacity to undertake responsive risk assessment, Increase gender-responsive impact-based forecasting.**
- **Review and reform laws, policies, and tools as well as an annual budget allocation** from the gender and inclusion lens.
- **Efforts to make technology and service accessible** to all women and girls and promote digital literacy to facilitate an early warning system.
- **Gather sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD)** of disaster risk to design and implement targeted early warning services.
- **Bring on board women's groups/networks and representatives of vulnerable groups** in the discussions and decisions making of EWS, implementation, and monitoring.
- **Bring on board gender and inclusion experts**
- **Strengthen outreach and dissemination**, community-led initiatives including **locally led feedback mechanisms** to inform service development and delivery plans.
- **Increase financing for gender and inclusion-focused results**



UN Women supported Multipurpose Women's Centre in Sindupalchowk





It has become critical to assess how much early warning capacities and systems we have built in disaster-prone communities.



photo credit: Government of Bhutan

ANTICIPATORY ACTION

- [Home - Anticipation Hub \(anticipation-hub.org\)](https://www.anticipation-hub.org/)

Anticipate, prepare, recover



PLATFORM

The Anticipation Hub

The Anticipation Hub aims to share knowledge and experiences on anticipatory humanitarian action to collaboratively scale up efforts in different countries, for different hazards by a range of users. It is a platform for learning from experience, for building partnerships, for fostering coordination, and for the development and diffusion of new ideas. It will achieve these goals by connecting stakeholders and facilitating exchange and learning between individuals, governments, policy-makers, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, NGOs, UN agencies, researchers and other actors interested in anticipatory humanitarian action.

[GO THERE](https://www.anticipation-hub.org/)

Various organizations implement and promote anticipatory action around the world, including the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, Start Network, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Disaster timelines & anticipatory action

PRIOR TO A CRISIS

Disaster risk reduction
Prevention preparedness



POST-FORECAST
PRE-CRISIS
Anticipatory
Action

DURING / POST-CRISIS

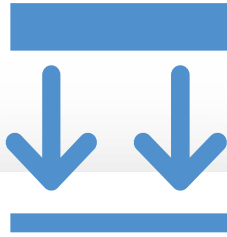
Life-saving
humanitarian action
(Early) Response
Reconstruction
Recovery



Disaster
/ Crisis

TIME

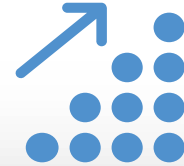
Rationale for anticipatory action



Reduce the humanitarian impact and the response cost

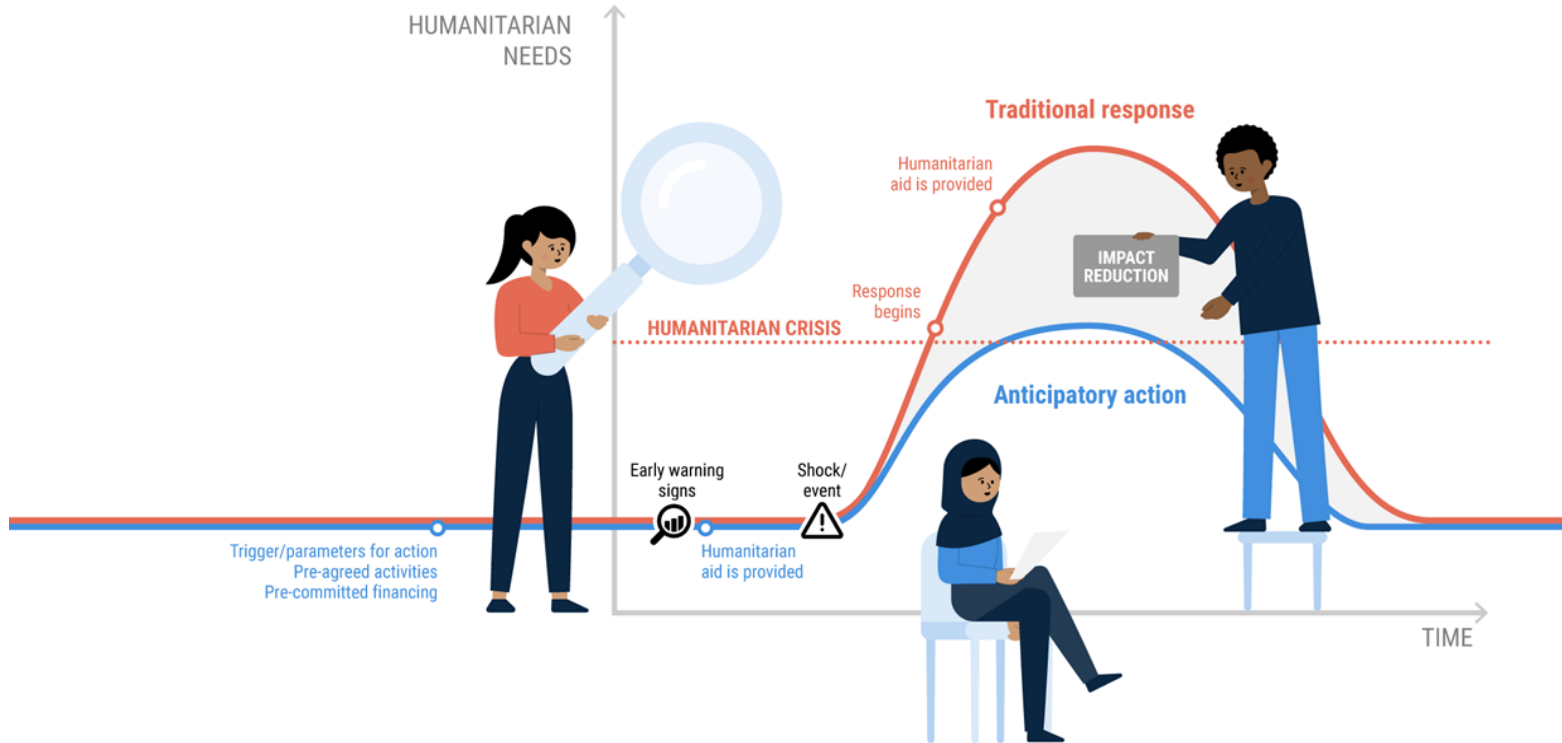


More dignified



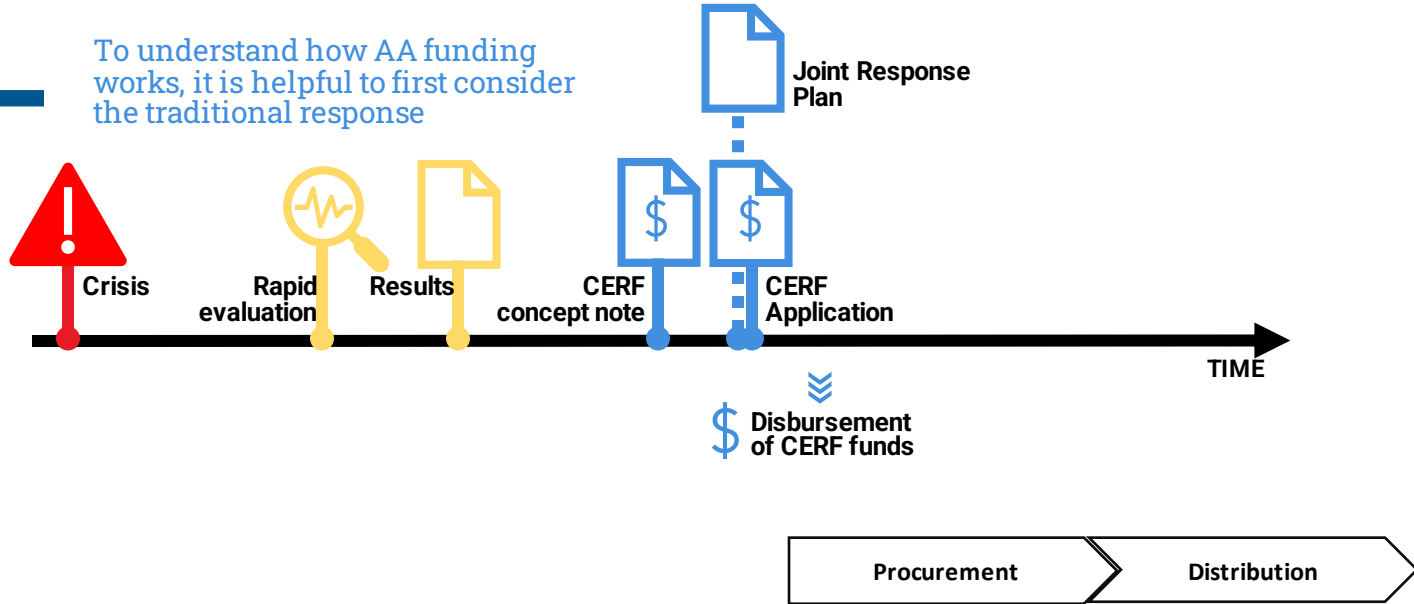
Protect development gains

ANTICIPATORY ACTION IN A NUTSHELL



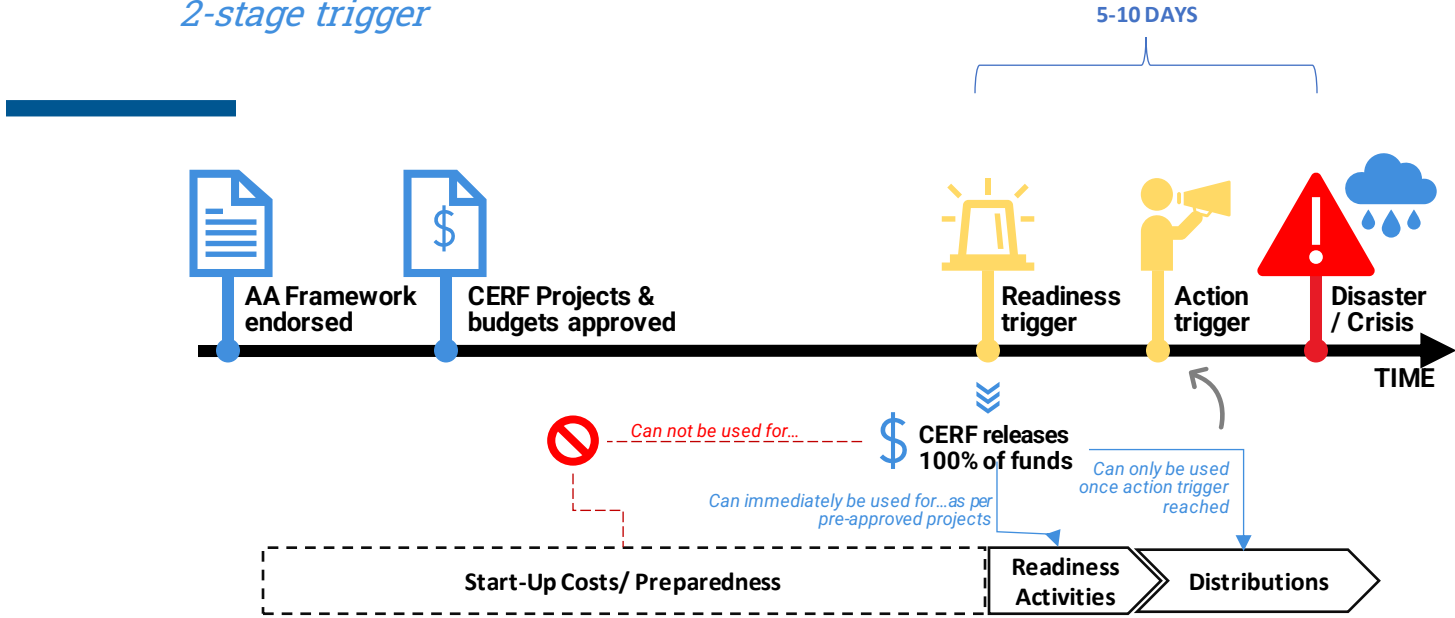
Traditional Rapid Response (example: CERF)

To understand how AA funding works, it is helpful to first consider the traditional response



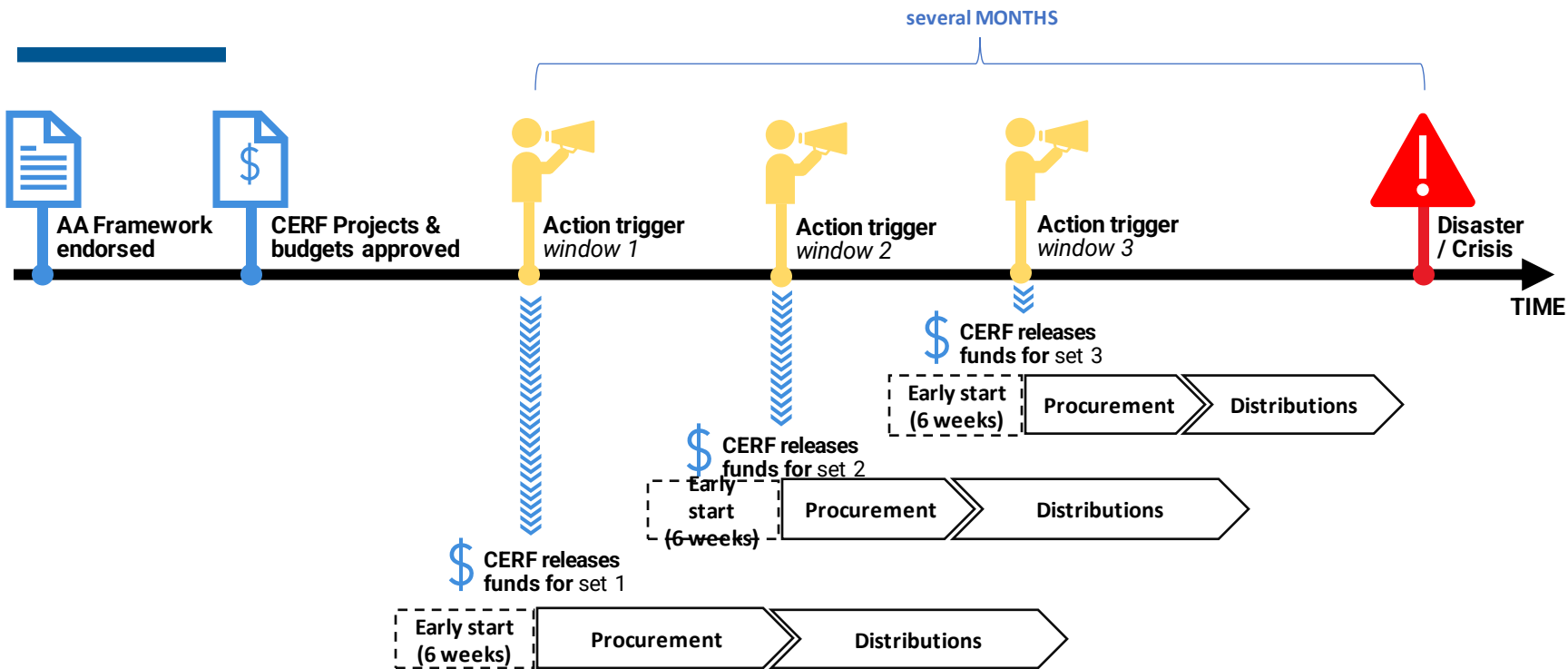
Sudden onset crises

2-stage trigger

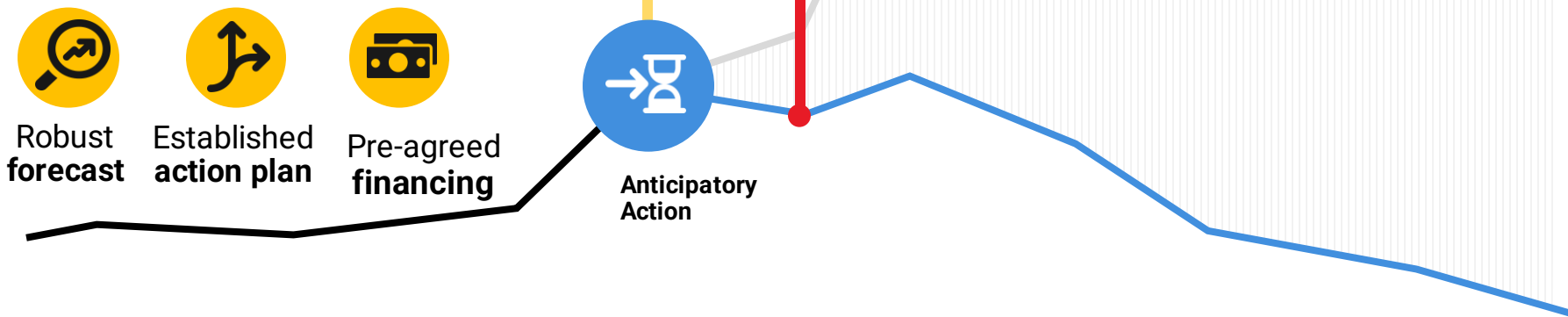


Slow onset crises

multiple triggers w/ windows of action



Impact reduction & anticipatory action



Asking if anticipatory action makes sense for specific disasters:



Can you **predict** what's going to happen?



Do you have **feasible & impactful actions** in the prediction window?

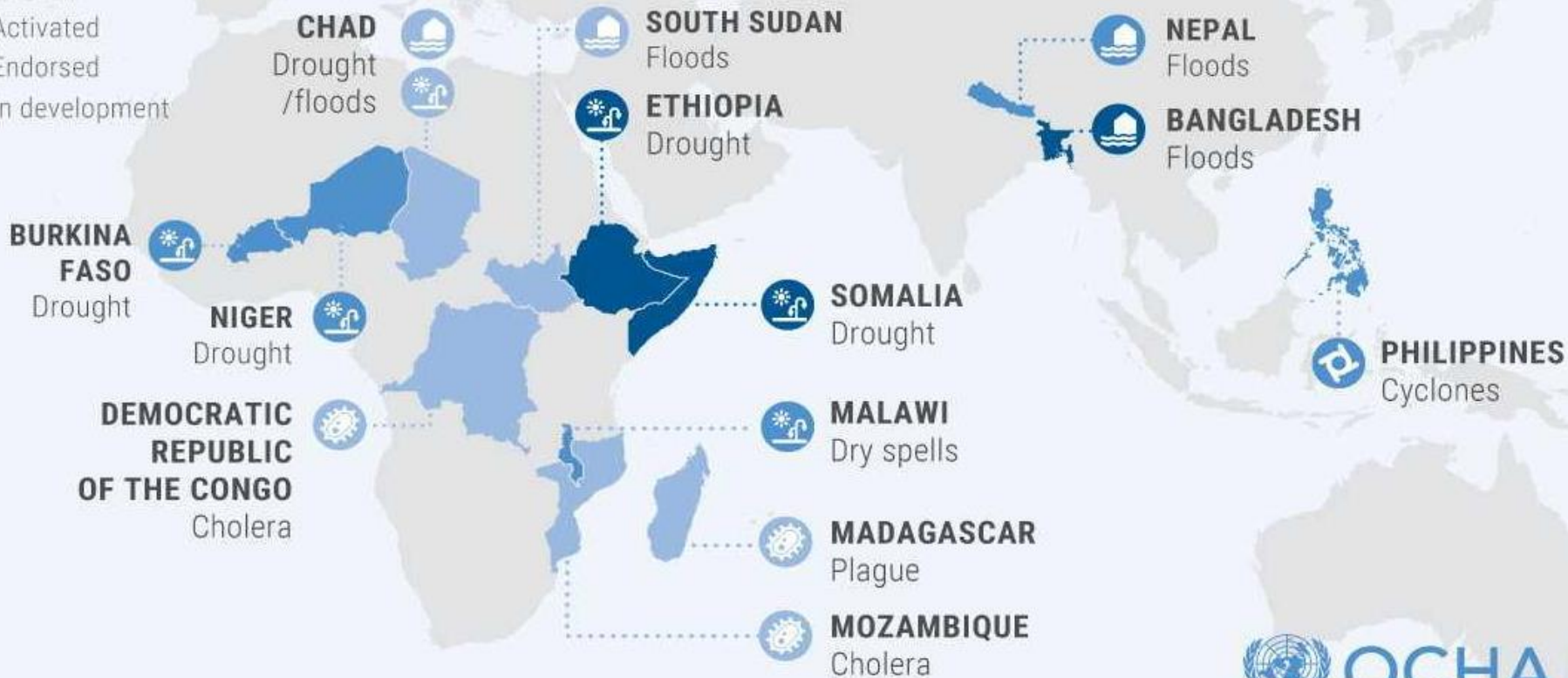


Can you create a **plan backed by pre-arranged money?**

OCHA-facilitated anticipatory action portfolio

Framework

- Activated
- Endorsed
- In development



Getting Ahead of Severe Monsoon Flooding

Today, we can predict with increasing confidence the occurrence and humanitarian impact of certain shocks including out-of-the-ordinary weather events. The projected impact of these events can proactively be mitigated based on pre-identified anticipatory actions.

Building on growing evidence that acting prior to the onset of a predictable, specific, and severe hazard is significantly faster, more (cost-)efficient, and more dignified than traditional humanitarian responses, OCHA is facilitating the setup of multiple anticipatory action pilots. Each of the OCHA-facilitated frameworks methodically combines three components:

Robust forecasting with a clear decision-making process (the trigger mechanism).

Pre-agreed actions can alter the trajectory of the crisis (the anticipatory activities).

Pre-arranged finance, including by CERF.

ANTICIPATORY ACTION FRAMEWORK

The model

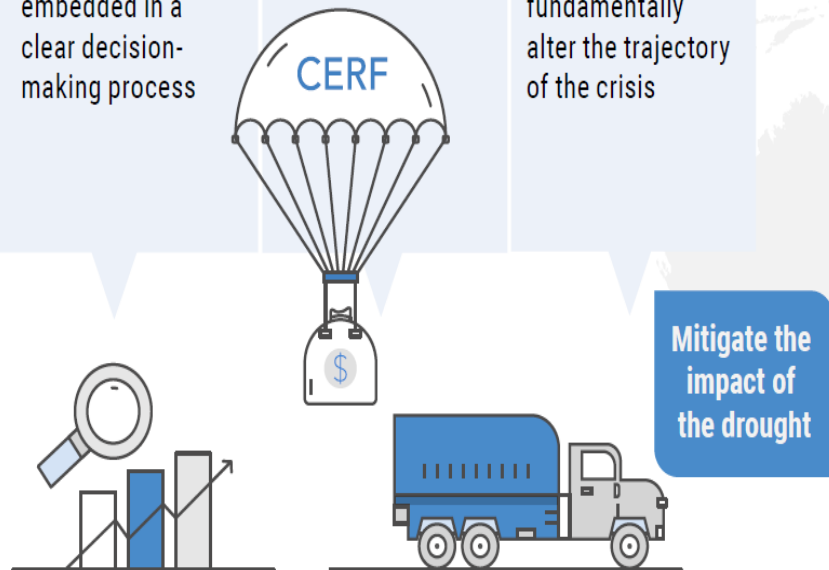
A robust forecasting embedded in a clear decision-making process

The money

Pre-arranged finance

The delivery

Pre-agreed action plan that can fundamentally alter the trajectory of the crisis



The Trigger Mechanism

Knowing when to act:

Using hydrological forecasts, a two-step trigger system was developed for two river basins in Nepal (the Karnali and Koshi basins), consisting of a **readiness trigger and an action trigger**. Once a pre-determined Waterflow threshold is predicted **to be breached 7 days into the future**, the first trigger activates the release of funding to cover critical readiness activities. Upon confirmation of the second trigger, the recipient agencies begin delivering CERF-funded assistance to communities prior to peak flooding (see illustration below).

Stage 1

Readiness Trigger

The GloFAS 7-day forecast model predicts a 70% likelihood of water levels exceeding 6,300 m³/s (typically occurs 1 in every 2 years)

Stage 2

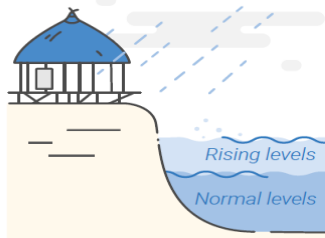
Action Trigger

Condition 1: [DHM issues a flood warning bulletin for the affected area](#)

Condition 2: Either The GloFAS 3-day forecast model predicts a 70% likelihood of water levels exceeding 6,300 m³/s (typically occurs 1 in every 2 years) or the water levels exceed the government-defined [“Danger Level”](#)

READINESS TRIGGER

7 day forecast

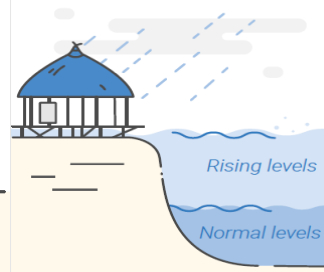


READINESS ACTIVITIES

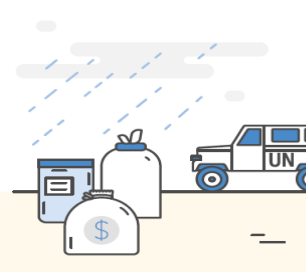


ACTION TRIGGER

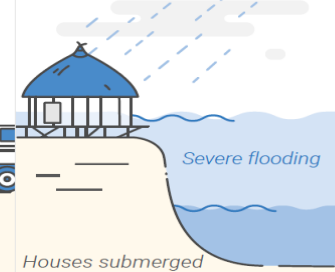
3 day forecast



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



FLOOD



Anticipatory Activities


Acting when the time is right

All anticipatory action frameworks facilitated by OCHA establish an action plan that is implemented by UN agencies and their partners as soon as trigger conditions are met. Intended to alter the trajectory of an anticipated crisis, the pre-agreed activities are primarily selected based on the following criteria:

- Anticipatory character:** *Actions must be effective in preventing or reducing the humanitarian impact of the predicted shock.*
- Timing:** *Each potential action has a specific window of opportunity, outside of which an action loses much of its intended effect. Only those activities that can be carried out between the trigger and the shock impact are chosen for anticipatory action.*
- Capacity:** *UN agencies and their implementing partners must have the capacity (thematic, logistic, administrative, financial, and human resources) to implement actions effectively given the available lead time and required scale.*

The window of opportunity to act prior to the floods in Nepal is relatively short. Once the readiness trigger is activated, most of the pre-agreed activities need to be carried out within days. To maximize impact, all activities included in the framework are designed to build on and reinforce the existing and functioning disaster management architecture, and not build parallel systems. To promote multiplier effects, multi-sectoral, co-targeted interventions are given priority. All funded activities are in line with CERF's life-saving criteria and are directly implemented by UN agencies in partnerships with NGOs, host Governments, and Red Cross/Red Crescent societies.

The following interventions are included in the Nepal Anticipatory Action framework for monsoon floods:



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Reduce morbidity and mortality

Activities

- Repair WASH facilities at evacuation sites
- Raise awareness about hygiene promotion



Health

Mitigate flood-related health impacts, including maternal death, rape and challenges in menstrual health

Activities

- Equip health facilities to provide sexual- and reproductive healthcare services
- Equip health facilities and midwives with the means to safely deliver babies
- Provide conditional cash to pregnant women to facilitate referrals and access to obstetric services




Protection

Promote GBV and child protection outcomes

Activities

- Raise awareness on gender-based violence
- Distribute dignity kits
- Provide conditional cash to survivors of GBV
- Deploy community psychosocial workers



Multi-purpose Cash

Stabilize household incomes, reduce households' reliance on negative coping strategies and support local markets

Activities

- Provide unconditional, multi-purpose cash to vulnerable households

Comprehensive Relief Package

in-kind support targeting the most vulnerable women from excluded groups, covering access to food, clean energy, essential supplies, information, and legal, referrals and psychosocial services Activities

- Provide comprehensive relief package to 250 household

Way Forward

- **Important to engage in AA to strengthen AA project from Gender approach**
- **Important to explore how to strengthen AA to deliver services to Women-led agencies**
- **Important to strengthen inclusive beneficiaries in AA program**



Challenges

Understanding the **window of opportunity** for each activity

Trade-offs between **forecast lead time** and **project mobilization period**

Readiness as a prerequisite

Agreement about **acceptable level of forecast uncertainty**





CRISIS TIMELINE FOR AA

Crisis timeline – components

1. Seasonal calendar & humanitarian **need** during a “**regular**” year (or across years)
2. **Changed timing of need** if there is an **extraordinary shock** (e.g. drought).
3. **Delivery** of assistance (and prep time)
4. Key **data** points (assessments/projections)

WHEN?



Source: UNOCHA

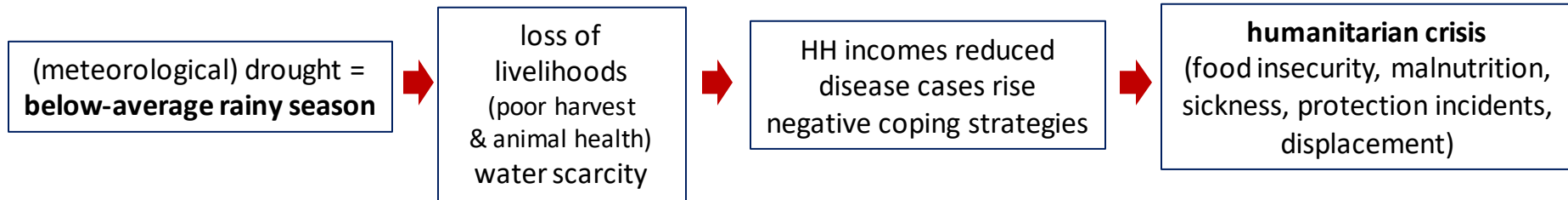
Crisis timeline – how to (1/2)

1. Definition of shock (example: drought = lack of rainfall)

2. Desk review & consultation of clusters/technical experts

- When & why do you see an intensification of needs (malnutrition rates/food prices/disease cases/negative coping strategies)? In a regular year/in a shock year?

→ Basic drought timeline



Crisis timeline – how to (2/2)

3. Activity consultation:

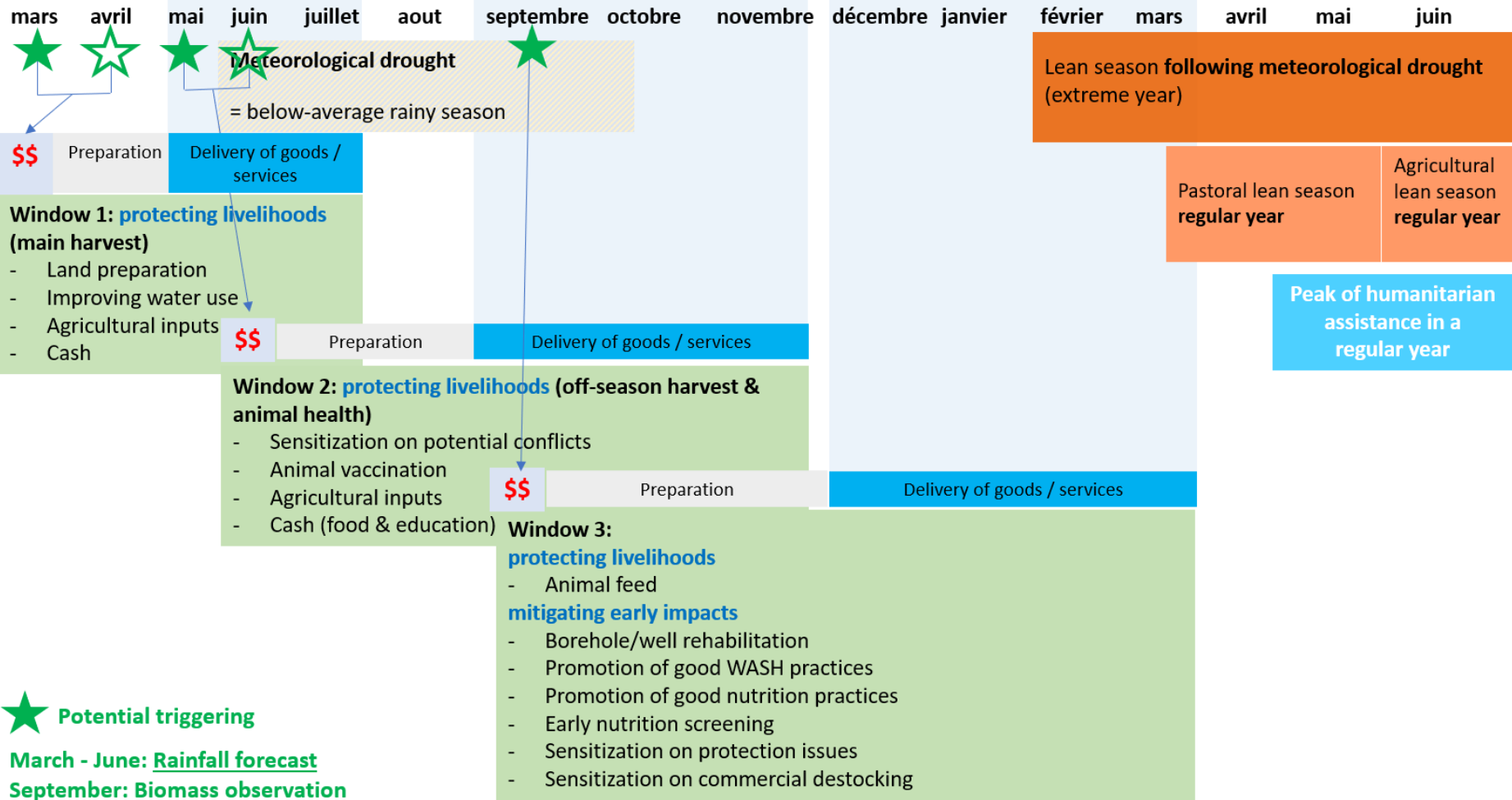
- Which activities help to address the situation (early on and later)
- When do they need to be delivered?
- How much time do you need for preparation?

4. Consolidation and simplification (grouping of activities)

5. Link to available (early) warning signals

YEAR 1

YEAR 2



★ **Potential triggering**

March - June: Rainfall forecast

September: Biomass observation

Thank you



Module Six :

Joint Planning – Global, Regional and National



Session 9: Joint Action Planning – Global, Regional and National

Learning Outcomes

Participant will collaboratively draft the regional and national action plan for gender responsive DRR. Discuss and agree upon concrete actions, mechanisms for its implementation and monitoring.



PROPOSED CONCRETE ACTIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD

GENDER ACTION PLAN TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030 (SENDAI GAP)

- Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework points out that gender equality in DRR is lagging behind while it remains a high priority cross-cutting issue.
- Sendai GAP was called for in the Agreed Conclusions of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in its 66th session and echoed in the Co-Chairs' Summary of the GPDRR 2022.
- Sendai GAP is currently being developed based on wide consultations to identify clear priorities and practical actions to increase gender-responsive DRR by 2030.

Gender guidance

Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



Photo: UN Women/Fahad Abdullahi Kaizer



INPUTS FOR SENDAI Gender Action Plan

- UNDRR, UN Women and UNFPA are facilitating a process for consultations towards the Sendai Gender Action Plan.
- **More pro-active joint contributions of NDMO and MoWA in countries are required** to provide inputs to the Sendai GAP.
- **Collective voices and inputs are from the Women rights organizations and women's groups** working at the national and grassroots level. **This needs to be bolstered.**

GENDER AND DRR LINKS TO SDGS: ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (APFSD)

Countries and stakeholders should make concerted efforts to ensure that it should include specific context analysis and action points for gender-transformative DRR from the countries and sub-regions intergovernmental organizations (ASEAN, SPC, SAARC, ECO, and North-East) inform the following processes:

APFSD

APP-DRR and APMCDRR – Asia Pacific Action Plan for DRR

GPDRR – Political Declaration and Global DRR Plans

National Baseline Reports for DRR

Existing situation As of 2020, 22 out of 39 countries, i.e., 57 % of countries in the Asia-Pacific region completed their National Baseline Status Reports for disaster risk management. The quality and content of the baseline reports differ, and some need a revision or update, especially to include information on potential hazards and they needs to screened for its gender-transformative approach which are not a focus of these reports.

Proposed Action: Review the National Baseline Reports – Prepare a Addendum or a separate national baseline status for gender in DRM.

	Subregion	Countries with baseline reports	Countries with no baseline reports	Total	Countries with baseline reports (%)
a)	ASEAN	9	1	10	90 %
a)	SAARC	8	8	8	100 %
a)	NE Asia	1	4	5	20 %
a)	Pacific	4	10	14	36 %
Total		22	17	39	57 %

AWARENESS ABOUT CEDAW - GENERAL RECOMMENDATION NO. 37 ON DRR

- As a first step, CEDAW - General Recommendation No. 37 on gender-related dimensions of DRR in the context of climate change and Hanoi Recommendations on Gender in DRR should be translate into local languages to support enhanced implementation by national and local stakeholders.

OPPORTUNITIES TO MAKE TARGET E.2 GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE

NDMO and MoWA with technical and coordination support of women rights organizations and groups should ensure that the Target E - National and Local DRR plans that are currently being developed are gender-transformative and empower women and girls

This group can create clear framework with indicators for the resilience of women, girls and diverse genders across sits intersectionality. These can serve as an example for the local governments to include in the formulation of local DRR plans.

ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DRR (2021-2024)

The 2021-2024 Action Plan has many more gender-responsive actions and language across the four Sendai Framework priorities . It is a big step ahead compared to its predecessor action plans.

High Level Political Forums (HLPF) Voluntary National Reviews(VNRs)

CLOSING SESSION